

Father Morrissey's Lung Tonic

Cured Miles Maroney of Serious Lung Trouble.

Blissfield, N.B., Dec. 26, 1909.
Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd.

As a patient of Father Morrissey's I would thank you for an opportunity of giving expression to the benefits I have received from his prescriptions and medicines, not on one occasion but at different times.

Some eight years ago I had occasion to apply to the Rev. gentleman for treatment for lung trouble which proved to be of a serious nature, so serious was my case that my friends looked upon my recovery as almost hopeless, but after his treatment I am thankful to say that to-day I am in perfect health.

On Feb. 26, 1907, I had occasion to ask his advice and treatment for a lame back. I received a prescription which gave me immediate relief.

Thanking you, I am
Yours faithfully,
Miles Maroney.

If you know of a case of Lung trouble, tell the sufferer of Father Morrissey's "No. 10" (Lung Tonic). Trial Bottle 25c. Regular size 50c, at your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd., Chatham, N.B.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 2nd April 1910, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years 3 times per week each way, between GRAND FALLS and ST. AMAND, from the 1st July next.

Practical notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of GRAND FALLS, ST. AMAND and route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent,
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 4th March, 1910.

G. E. NICHOLS.

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Graduate of Massachusetts College of Embalming. In employ of J. Vanwart, being the only Embalmer in Woodstock and vicinity. I solicit the patronage of the public. Residence, Albert St., Woodstock, N. B. Phone 92-31.

Young Men!

Young Women!

If you could look into the rooms of the

Frederickton Business College

and see the large number of happy well satisfied students preparing for position as book-keepers and stenographers, YOU

would want to be one of the number. This school will give you the best training that money can buy.

Send for Free Catalogue.

Address
W. J. OSBORNE
Frederickton, N. E.

NOTICE

All persons having any claim against the Estate of the late HUGH HAY late of the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, Deceased are hereby required to file the same, duly attested, with the undersigned, or either of them, within three months, and all persons owing to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment of the same.

Dated this Second day of February, A. D. 1910.

(W. WALLACE HAY
EXECUTORS
(J. KIDD PLUMMER
(LAUCHLIN P. FARRIS

Bread! Bread!

We are building up a trade for good Bread, the foundation being Excellence. It takes some people a long time to learn that our bread is far superior to any other Bread in Woodstock. When you want Bread that is honest clear through.

Try the Imperial Bakery's Bread.

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Free Catalogue sent to any address.

Try Holyoke's Candies and get the best.

S. Kerr,
Principal.

Forestry in New Brunswick.

By F. O. Whitman, Esq., Annapolis Royal, President Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association.

Owing to the way nature lavished trees on Nova Scotia and the low value of wood Mr. Whitman noted that during the early settlement of the country absolutely no thought was ever given to the conservation of the forests.

Settlers from Britain and the New England states planted oaks, Scotch larches, pines and elms to beautify their places. Now, however, the forestry problem was commercial and not aesthetic. He could scarcely blame the people of early days who hewed down the forests without thinking of conservation.

With the limited appliances of fifty years ago it meant a great deal to get out pine lumber for \$9 per thousand feet and spruce for \$8, with the pay only partly in cash and the rest molasses and flour at \$12 per barrel.

Up to a few years ago no bank would advance money on the security of standing timber, consequently operators had to advance their own money and endeavor to turn the timber over into money as quickly as possible. It was a case of needs must when the devil drives and the forests suffered. The best was taken, and waste was large and fires swept anything left.

In fact once Nova Scotia people were rather proud of the pall of smoke. It indicated that lumbering was active and fire was taken to be only a natural result of the operation. Nevertheless, Mr. Whitman held that the lumbermen of Nova Scotia were the best people to carry out under proper Government regulation a policy of conservation. He believed conservation had come to be a commercial proposition, and that the men who owned timber and manufactured lumber, knowing the conditions, would prove to be the best foresters.

The Lumbermen's Associations of Western Nova Scotia and the Government had been endeavoring to come together to devise plans to perpetuate forest growth on both Crown Lands and private holdings. He emphasized the statement that large holders of timber in endeavoring to protect their property would at the same time increase the value of small holdings and of farm woodlots.

Lumbermen buy standing timber whenever offered, and with the assured market of the future there was a warrant for any one to make a business of growing timber, or, as it might be put, to let trees grow until they were fit for the market. He was of the opinion that the solution of the forestry problem was the fixing of values for timber land that could not be controverted. When this had been done, if only partly, it would establish a credit that would prevent lumbermen from having to sacrifice timber. To fix a value on one thousand acres of spruce land would make that value applicable to any part of Nova Scotia, but no value could be fixed if the title was uncertain, or if there was danger of destruction by fire or flood.

What was needed in Nova Scotia was an accurate survey of both Crown

private lands, so that they might be defined and separated.

Referring to what was being done to preserve the forest he said that about six years ago by co-operation of the Government and the Lumbermen's Association the act for the protection of forests against fire was put into force. The system adopted had proved beneficial and had the support of the people. He had been told by leading men in the province when the law was first enacted that the idea of preventing or fighting forest fires was chimerical and that destruction was inevitable. But today the matter was well in hand that buyers were investing their money in forest land on which commercial timber would not be available for twenty or thirty years, and they were relying upon the fire ranger system to protect the timber. Rather a curious complaint had been recently made to him. The complaint was that since forest fires had been stopped and lumber had grown so valuable the farmers were allowing their land to grow up to woods and soon there would not be sufficient pasture for the cattle.

Mr. Whitman then detailed what had been done so far toward making a forest survey of Nova Scotia quoting from the article on the subject in the Canadian Forestry Journal for December. This was to the effect that the western half of the province (about 8,500 square miles), was covered by a reconnaissance survey last summer by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of Toronto University and his assistants. The eastern half will be covered next season. The low cost of the survey (less than twenty cents per square mile) was particularly noteworthy. A high degree of accuracy was not aimed at, the object being to furnish approximately correct information regarding the character, extent and condition of the province's reserves. Such information was vastly more reliable than the haphazard guesses which up to the present had contained all the knowledge available. The information was as far as possible plotted on maps on the field and from these maps were now being prepared for publication. It was found that in the timber country not ten per cent of the area was fit for farming. Regarding reproduction Dr. Fernow wrote that if fires were kept out there was no difficulty in restocking by natural means the cut over areas if not too severely culled. Reproduction of conifers was prolific where not prevented by fires especially on abandoned pastures.

Mr. Whitman said that the Nova Scotia Government was seriously considering the situation in Nova Scotia and would improve the laws. Changes were likely to occur by which a large area of land now only partly forested would be handled with a view to making it productive timber land in the future.

If you are in a general "Run Down" Condition; consequent upon the effects of la grippe, take "The D & L" Emulsion. It will soon restore you to health again.

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It is the trademark of the largest distributors of high-grade coffees in the world

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Make sure that your coffee will be rich and delicious and appetizing, by always buying guaranteed coffee—like "Seal Brand."

In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins—never in bulk. At all grocers.

CHASE & SANBORN

MONTREAL 110

Mr Robinson on the Budget.

(Continued from last week.)

For the Havana potato warehouse is a Dewitt warehouse, from which the Dewitts get more than the farmers or the government.

When the ministers say that the lumber cut of 1909 was only sixty per cent of that of 1908 they talk absurdities. The lumber business was never so flourishing and the output never so large. The incoming of capitalists has boomed the industry. The prices are up and hence, there is no encouragement to lumbermen and if that was not enough this government, on the eve of a bye-election in Northumberland, reduced the size of the saw log, a step calculated to deplete greatly our forest resources. Notwithstanding the political exigencies in Northumberland, the administration had no right to hasten the depletion of our forest wealth in this way.

In opposition the government talked about spending money on lawyers. Yet last year the government spent \$5,733 for lawyers, other than the crown officers and this does not include a balance of a fee of M. G. Teed.

When appealing for votes the ministers said they would know neither Liberal nor Conservative. He failed to find anywhere that they thought a Liberal good enough. On the agricultural commission, to teach Dr. Landry how to farm, there were no Liberals. There were no Liberals on the Central Railway Commission and no Liberal lawyers were employed in connection with it nor for the Key investigation. There was no Liberal when they wanted a commissioner in case of Registrar Rogers of Albert, a respected citizen whose job a hungry Tory wanted. The government obtained office through Liberal support and now forgets its debt to the electors.

Mr. Hazen's old policy was to divide the country into electoral districts and reduce the membership of the house. He has forgotten that policy but he gerrymandered Westmoreland and legislated voters out of St. John county. He should have thought of something higher than mere party advantage. The Sunbury members represent some 6,000, the Westmoreland members some 40,000,

or 50,000, or each one more than the total number in Sunbury, Gloucester, larger than Charlotte, has but three members to the latter's four. The ministers should be fair to all parts of the province.

They separated Moncton from Westmoreland because they thought so doing would enable them to elect three members in the county, but they will find themselves wrong there, as they did in the St. John bye-election.

He said that Mr. Flemming laid great stress on the alleged fact that no abuses are possible under the present audit act. Members of the government would lead the people to believe that there never was an audit act until the present one. Under the old government there were no over-expenditures, etc., without a special order in council. First thirty odd pages of the auditor-general's report are taken up with orders of the treasury board, or orders in council for expenditures both on current and capital account for over-expenditures, and for unauthorized expenditures.

In the act there is nothing whatever to prevent a violation of the "no over-expenditure principle."

The government can make a large over-expenditure or a small one. It can make one unauthorized expenditure or several. Mr. Flemming says there is only one door to the auditor general. If so it is very wide and has many keys. The chief commissioner, the surveyor-general, the king's printer, the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, all have keys, and so on all through the list.

(Continued on eighth page.)

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(Continued on eighth page.)

UNION BLEND TEA

the Tea that satisfies

YOU are the best judge of how much Union Blend Tea is worth—but you can't pass an opinion until you have tried it. You are in no position to say—as I say—that it's worth 40c. a pound because it goes easily half as far again as any 80c. tea. You don't know the truth of that until you use it for yourself.

But that's a fact. Sixteen ounces of Union Blend will make as much tea as twenty-four ounces of any ordinary kind. And not only as much tea, but better tea—tea that is more fragrant, that has more aroma, more smack to it.

There is only one way for you to prove this—buy a pound and try it. Or if you are in doubt, let a half pound packet tell the story. Your own teacup will convince you if you will give it the opportunity. Look for my picture on the end of the packet.

Union Blend one pound packets—the pound packets only—contain coupons that are worth money to you. But this is only an advertisement—the tea itself is worth the price, fully.

I Take all the Risk

THERE would be no sense in my spending thousands of dollars in advertising if I couldn't back up what I say. If you try Union Blend and don't like it, I am worse off than before, for I can never get you to try again. To make money, I've got to make satisfied customers—and I do. Of all who once buy Union Blend ninety-five per cent. continue to use it. You know what that means, don't you? What will your decision be?

Harry W. D. D.

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The Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N. B.