

Millions of Tea-Pots are put into daily requisition, to infuse delicious

"SALADA"

BLACK, For Black Tea Drinkers—
NATURAL GREEN, For those used to Japan—
—SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

MONEY ORDERS

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money. These Orders, payable without charge at any bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States, are issued at the following rates:

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 and not exceeding \$10	6 "
10 " 30	10 "
30 " 50	15 "

REMITTANCES ABROAD

should be made by means of our SPECIAL FOREIGN DRAFTS and MONEY ORDERS. Issued without delay at reasonable rates.

G. W. HARRISON, Manager FREDERICTON BRANCH

SPORTSMEN and HUNTERS

Send your Game Heads and Trophies of the hunt to me to be mounted.

Having in my employ Tom Emack, formerly of Emack Bros., together with my own long experience, I am prepared to do the very best of Taxidermy work in all its branches, including Heads, Birds, Fish, Fancy Sables, Feet, Rug Work and whole animals, large and small.

Prices as moderate as high-class work can be done for. I solicit a trial order and will guarantee satisfaction on all work reaching me in good condition.

GEO. A. DAVIS - Taxidermist.
301 Queen St. West - Fredericton, N. B.

155th ANNIVERSARY OF HALIFAX

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 2—A royal salute of artillery from the Citadel of Halifax was given this morning by the order of the minister of militia in honor of the 155th anniversary of the convening of the elective assembly of Canada. The first meeting of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, consisting wholly of elective representatives, was held on October 2, 1758. It was called under the authority and directions of the King's government in Great Britain and constituted the first instance of the session of a parliamentary government outside of Great Britain.

Giant Carbide Light

Over 27 feet in height, and holding a ton of carbide, which will light it for one year, an automatic acetylene gas buoy was placed in the Wash. It has a 120-candle power light visible for ten miles.

Earrings on Cows

Cows in Belgium wear earrings. The law requires that when a cow has attained the age of three months it shall have in its ear a ring to which is attached a numbered metal tag for taxation purposes.

Canadian banks have nearly \$50,000,000 loaned to municipalities.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

OCTOBER 3

1786—Augustus Keppel, famous English admiral, died. Born April 25, 1725.

1813—French were defeated by the Prussians at battle of Wartenburg.

1837—Hortense de Beauharnais, mother of Napoleon III, died. Born April 10, 1793.

1851—Great damage done by a storm which swept over Prince Edward Island.

1860—The Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII.) visited Washington, D.C.

1862—Confederates under General Van Dorn, defeated by the federals under General Rosecrans at Corinth, Miss.

1896—William Morris, famous English poet, died. Born March 24, 1834.

Sick Headaches

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

SEEDS ARE USED TO WEIGH DIAMONDS

Few People know That the Original Carat Grew on a Stately Tree

What is a carat? Everybody, at some time or another, has boasted that the ring he or she wears is 22 carats' fine. Or that the diamond in the ring weighs a carat and a half and is an especially fine, large, valuable stone. But what is a carat? And why was such a term selected instead of ounce or gram or grain?

It's a very curious thing that not one person in a thousand probably ten thousand—knows what a carat is. And there is probably not one person in a hundred thousand who knows that the use of the term is different in its relation to gold from its use in relation to precious stones, although in both instances the weight is referred to. The facts are these:

The original carat is the seed of an Abyssinian coral flower, or coral tree. The name was also applied by the Arabians to any pod or husk and particularly to the fruit of the locust tree. It probably was introduced into Abyssinia by the Arabs. In those days there was no system of weights or measures—or at least there was none among the nomadic Arabs and the Abyssinians. Gold was traded by its weight, and, as the seeds of the Abyssinian coral tree were uniformly the same size and weight, it gradually became the custom to weigh gold with these seeds, and gold, therefore, was said to weigh so many carats—or, in other words, so many seeds.

In modern times, with our well arranged system of weights and measures, the carat seems to have become, not a distinct term of weight when applied to gold, but a term of purity. Gold is weighed now by the troy pound or ounce. It would seem to be much easier to state that an ounce of gold is 98 per cent. pure or 75 per cent. pure. But the jewelers and assayers think differently. They divide gold into 24 parts, instead of 100 parts as they would do if they figured by percentage, and each of these parts is called a carat. Thus you might get a gold bracelet or necklace that weighed three or four ounces and yet would only be 14 carats' fine. That would mean that your bracelet or necklace was fourteen-twenty-fourths pure gold and ten-twenty-fourths alloy. The ordinary wedding ring is 22 carats' fine. It is very seldom that anything is made 24 carats' fine pure gold. The metal is too soft.

With diamonds and other precious stones the carat is a term of weight—the weight of the old seeds. One carat weighs three and one-sixth troy grains in this country. But, strangely enough, it is different in other countries. For instance, in London it is 250.4 milligrams; in Paris, 205.7 milligrams; in Berlin, 205.44 milligrams; in Amsterdam, 205.75 milligrams. This system of having a different weight for the carat in different countries has caused the jewelers to start a movement for the standardization of the carat all over the world at 200 milligrams or about 3 grains in the system of weights and measures.

NEED OF POLITENESS

Time to Revive Usages of Chivalry, Young Germans Think

A number of young men of good standing in the German capital, displeased by the growing lack of chivalry to be seen in men's treatment of women, formed a league pledged to practice and encourage politeness in public places.

Members of the league obligate themselves, for instance, to surrender their seats in street cars to women and the aged; to offer assistance to women at street crossings and in other places of peril; and to revive so far as possible, all the little niceties of deportment which went into eclipse about the time that women began to compete largely with men as wage-earners.

The objection to chivalry is that it is only skin deep; that along with extreme politeness may go the most substantial injustice. That, of course, is true. But isn't it better to have the injustice with politeness than to have neither justice nor courtesy? Courtesy costs so very little, and it is so nice!

The Boy Scout movement has elements of usefulness in this direction; but a courtesy league for elders, as in Berlin, might also serve a good purpose in our careless age.

Uses of Seaweed

Not useless when cast upon the strand are the dark masses of seaweed which you may survey at low tide at the seashore. On the contrary, these flowers of the waves have many uses. The broad, thick stem and flat leaves of the carweed, when thoroughly dried, are used for making knife handles. The green and purple layers, better known as sea lettuce, are in parts used for food after being boiled down to a jelly. So is, too, another sea plant of a deep, dark, reddish hue, called the dulse.

From another, known as carrageen moss, size is obtained, which is used in the process of calico-making. Farmers also use it for fattening calves and thickening meal and potatoes for pig feeding. The long narrow leaves of the grass wrack, after being dried, form excellent packing material, as well as being used for bedding purposes for stock.

Criminology and Feet

Dr. Charles Perrier, police surgeon at Nîmes, France, concludes from experiments lasting ten years that thieves and incendiaries have the longest feet; colliers come next; these being followed in regular order of succession by dynamitards, tramps, swindlers, and poisoners.

A CLEVER ANIMAL IS THE BEAVER

Country Once Swarmed With Millions of These Busy and Intelligent Little Workers

The beaver is the smartest of all wild animals. He has a mental process which corresponds to the reasoning power in man. Also he is a genuine historical celebrity. No other animal has cut such a figure in the development of the North American continent.

Before the white man came beavers were distributed over North America perhaps more widely than any other animal. The beaver population was probably densest to the south-west of Hudson Bay and about the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. Along the thousands of smaller streams throughout North America there was colony after colony, dam after dam, in close succession, sometimes as many as 300 beaver ponds to the mile.

The beaver population at the beginning of the seventeenth century must have been upward of 100,000,000, distributed over an area of approximately 6,000,000 square miles.

The majority of dams are made of slender green poles, which are placed lengthwise with the flow for the bottom, and set braced with the end upstream a foot or so higher than the downstream end. With these there are occasionally used small limby trees. The large end of the tree is placed upstream and the small bushy end downstream.

If in a current these sometimes are weighted down with mud and stones. Short, stout sticks and long, slender poles are deftly mingled in the dam as it rises.

Beaver houses that are built in a pond usually stand in three or four feet of water. The foundation is laid on the bottom of the pond, of the size intended for the house, and built up a solid mass to a few inches above water level. This island-like foundation is covered with a dome-shaped house, the central portion of the foundation forming the floor of the low-vaulted room which is enclosed by the thick house walls. In building the house the beaver provides a temporary support for the combined roof and walls by piling in the centre of the floor a two-foot mound of mud. Over this is placed a somewhat flattened tepee or cone-shaped frame of sticks and small poles. These stand on the outer part of the foundation and lean inward, with upper ends meeting against and above the temporary support. The beaver then cover this framework with two or three feet of mud, brush and turf, and thus make the walls and the roof of the house. When the outer part of the house is completed they dig an inclined passageway, from the bottom of the pond up through the foundation, into the irregular space left between the supporting pile of mud and the walls. And of this space they shape a room by clawing out the temporary support and gnawing off the intruding sticks. This represents the most highly developed type of beaver house.

The room is from one to three feet high and from three to twenty feet across. The room is a kind of burrow and this is without either door or window. Half buried sticks make a comparatively dry floor, despite the fact that it is only a few inches above water level.

In many localities the canals or ditches dug and used by the beaver form their most necessary and extensive works. These canals require enormous labor and much skill. In transporting trees for food supply, water transportation is so much easier and safer than land that wherever the immediate surroundings of the pond are comparatively level the beaver endeavors to lead water out to the tree groves by digging a canal from the edge of the pond to these groves. The felled trees are by this means easily floated into the pond.

DESIRABLE HELP WANTED

The Canadian Cottons, Ltd, have excellent positions for desirable Female Help at their large Marysville Mill.

The operation of the Company's new machinery necessitates the employment of additional help; families with female help preferred; good steady employment at most satisfactory wages. Comfortable Mill Hotel. Houses at low rents and fuel at actual cost. Parties desiring particulars of openings, Address,

S. C. WOODSIDE, Supt., Canadian Cottons, Ltd.
Marysville, N. B.

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AGENT FOR TUDHOPE AUTOMOBILES, "THE CAR AHEAD".
PERFECT BICYCLES, COLUMBIA BATTERIES



"In the Case of MY Little Girl—"

In choosing and using a soap for your "Little Fairy" you will find no soap so mild, so neutral, so agreeable to tender skins as FAIRY SOAP.

Being made from products that you could eat, FAIRY SOAP agrees with even the tender skin of a babe.

FAIRY SOAP

is white—pure—floating. It comes in a handy oval cake. We could charge you five times the price asked for FAIRY SOAP and we could add nothing to its quality.

In higher-priced soaps you are paying for high-priced perfume and fancy wrappers—not better soap.

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"Have you a little 'Fairy' in your home?"

FALL MILLINERY

NEW BEAVERS in all Colors and Shades.

" SILK BEAVERS " " " "

" FELTS " " " "

Our TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS and VEILINGS were never as beautiful as this year.

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of Osprey, Paradise, Osprey and Ostrich Plumes in all colors. Velour, Beaver, Felt, Plush, Velvet and Silk, Beaver Hats in all styles, also a large assortment of Flowers and Novelty Feathers.

Children's Headwear of All Kinds.

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It contains the vital food elements required by Nature for rebuilding and sustaining both body and brain.

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