

## NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, made in an action between Jane Armour McKee, Plaintiff, and Hamilton McKee, Defendant, for the partition of the lands and premises in the Plaintiff's statement of claim and in the said Decree mentioned and fully described and being the land and premises hereinafter referred to, there will be offered for sale at public auction, with the approval of Harris G. Fenety, Esquire, a Master of the Supreme Court, in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the Tenth Day of August 1918—

"All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate and being in Fredericton, known as part of Lot Number 154, fronting on King street, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of Lot Number Fifty-six, thence along the northeast side of King street fifty feet, southeasterly, thence at right angles seventy-eight feet, thence northwesterly fifty feet to Lot Number fifty-six aforesaid, and thence southwesterly along the south-east side of the same lot seventy-eight feet to the place of beginning." Being the same lands and premises conveyed by Robert Williams and wife and Lucy Whitney to Samuel H. McKee, Senior, by Indenture bearing date the 8th day of May, A. D. 1856, and duly recorded in York County Records in Book 37, pages 332 to 334, under official number 13355, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1856.

The above sale is made pursuant to the provisions of the Judicature Act, 1909, and amendments thereof.

Further particulars may be had from the Plaintiff's Solicitors, Messrs. Slipp & Hanson, whose place of business and address is Chestnut Building, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

HARRIS G. FENETY,  
Master of the Supreme Court.

FOREST RANGER  
EXAMINATIONS

Will be held at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on July 3rd and 4th, and at the Miramichi Hotel, Newcastle, on July 9th and 10th, for applicants for permanent positions.

Further information can be obtained by application to this office.

(Sgd.) T. G. LOGGIE,  
Deputy Minister of  
Lands and Mines.

6-26 31

## TEA AND FESTIVAL

The Women's Institute of Devon will hold a Tea and Festival on the lawn of MRS. CHARLES FORBES, SOUTH DEVON, TUESDAY, JULY 9th. Tea 35 cents. Strawberries and Ice Cream will be sold.

## Strawberry Tea

The Talent Chapter of St. Mary's Parish Church will hold a Strawberry Tea on the Rectory Grounds, South Devon, THURSDAY, JULY 11th.

Tea served from 5 to 7. Tickets 35c. Ice Cream sold on the grounds.

## TO LET

TO LET—Large upstairs flat on Brunswick street, newly papered, painted; electric lights, nice yard; rent \$16 per month. Apply 618 Brunswick street, or phone 303.32. 6-27 21

TO LET—Two summer camps on the Woodstock road, three miles from the city. Apply to Mrs. E. W. Darcus, Fern Hill, phone 3300-62.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Squash Plants for sale. W. E. Seery, 251 George Street. 11

## WANTED

WANTED—Books and magazines for distribution to returned soldiers on route home, in the Military Hospitals, or going overseas. Telephone Mr. A. Murray, care of A. Murray & Co. Tel. No. 159, or leave at store for Military Y. M. C. A. 11

## WANTED

WANTED—A kitchen girl at the York Hotel. Apply at the York Hotel.

WANTED—Experienced accountant for our St. John plant; an excellent chance for advancement with large concern having numerous branches throughout Canada and United States. Apply by letter, giving age, experience and salary desired. Address R. T. Purdy, Booth Fisheries Co., Eastport, Me. 7-8 61

TO WATER CONSUMERS OF  
THE TOWN OF DEVON

By a resolution passed by the Town Council July 2nd inst., the following rates were adopted: 1 tap, \$6.00; Bath, \$3.60; Flush, \$6.00; Basin, \$1.20; Hose, \$3.00 per year.

All rates due May 1st and November 1st of each year. A reduction to be made of one-sixth the amount if paid within thirty days. Must be paid within 60 days or water will be turned off without further notice.

WM. JAFFREY,  
Town Treasurer.

Devon, July 5, 1918. 7-5 41

SERIOUS UNREST  
REPORTED IN  
SOUTH AFRICA

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Pretoria, South Africa, July 6.—Premier Botha of the Union of South Africa, has issued a statement showing that serious unrest exists in South Africa. Strong police and military measures are being taken to cope with the situation.

Premier Botha said that had not completely effective military measures been taken, the situation would have culminated in a grave disturbance, and probably serious loss of life. The Boer leader added that the government had information pointing to the existence of a movement having for its object the subversion of the constitution by violent methods.

Continuing, Premier Botha in his statement says: "There is good reason for suspecting that enemy agencies are at work in this country and that they are intriguing to stir up strife, not only among Europeans, but also among the natives, and no means or matters are deemed too despicable, so long as they can obtain their objects."

There have been a few serious troubles in South Africa since the outbreak of the war. Early in the conflict a rebellion broke out in which the establishment of a republic was planned. Premier Botha, who, although he fought against the British in the Boer war, has been one of the strongest supporters of the Empire in the present conflict, personally took the field against the rebels and crushed the rebellion, late in 1914. Little news has been coming out of South Africa recently regarding the situation there, although a despatch on June 17 indicated that there had been political complications. The finance minister at that time was quoted as declaring that the political situation had become "far better."

## The Ice Froze

These stories from various cities of an advanced price for ice are just what the wise anticipated when we had such a very cold winter.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A pure, reliable, revolutionary medicine. Sold in various degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 50¢; No. 3, 25¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Glasgow)

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Strayed to my place early in June, a yearling heifer. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. If not claimed within 30 days, will be sold to defray expenses. FRANK CASSIDY.  
Prince William, July 3rd, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE  
Y. & C. RAILWAY

An Important Branch Line Extending from Cross Creek to Ryan's Brook.

The June number of the Canadian Railway and Marine World contains a description of the New Brunswick Railways lately taken over by the Federal Government. Of the York and Carleton Railway it says:

The York and Carleton Railway was built under a charter granted by the New Brunswick Legislature in 1887. The line starts at Cross Creek station on the old Canada Eastern Ry., subsequently taken over by the Intercolonial Ry., and runs to Stanley, 5.85 miles. In 1903 a Dominion subsidy was voted towards an extension from Stanley to Ryan Brook, 4.5 miles, but construction was not undertaken until 1906, when it was completed to Glippen Glen 3.5 miles, and to Ryan Brook, early in 1907. In 1908 a project was initiated by Mr. D. Moore, president of Y. & C. R., and his associates, under the title of the Stanley Ry. & Manufacturing Co., for the establishment of industries at Ryan Brook and the extension of the line from there to a junction with the National Transcontinental Ry. at Nappadoggin Lake, 9 miles. Towards the construction of this line the Dominion government in 1908 voted a subsidy at the usual rate. Surveys were made but nothing was done in the way of construction, and the line has continued to be operated from Cross Creek to Ryan Brook, 10.35 miles. This mileage is reported to be laid with steel rails; there do not appear to be any bridges on the line, but there are 11 level crossings, all of which are reported to be unguarded. Its equipment consists of 1 locomotive engine and one car. Its earnings for the year ended June 30, were \$4,987.51 operating expenses, \$3,835.38 and net earnings \$1,152.15. It carried 7,461 passengers, and 5,993 tons of freight. Its trains making 7,112 miles of mixed train running. The company received \$32,396.09 from the New Brunswick Government as subsidies. Its capital stock outstanding is \$105,000, and there is no bond or other outstanding indebtedness.

## THE WISE MAN

There was a man in our town  
And he was wondrous wise;  
He never left a bit of dirt  
To raise a crop of flies.

THE DANGER  
OF THIN BLOOD

If Not Corrected in Its Early Stages Consumption May Follow

In no disease is delay or neglect more dangerous than anaemia, a poverty of blood. It is very common in young girls and in persons who are overworked or confined within doors. It makes its approach in so stealthy a manner that it is often well developed before its presence is recognized.

But taken in time there is a specific, a tonic medicine which increases the number of red blood corpuscles thus enabling the blood to carry the life-giving oxygen to all the tissues of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had unbounded success in the treatment of this stubborn disease because of this wonderful property. The correction of anaemic conditions by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is as certain as anything in medical sciences. Miss Jessie McLean, Trenton, N. S., says: "I was as weak as it was possible for any one to be, and yet be able to go about. My blood seemed to have turned almost to water. I was pale, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and when I went up stairs I would have to stop and rest on the way. I often had severe headaches, and at times my heart would palpitate alarmingly. A good friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I have reason to be grateful that I took the advice. Soon after beginning the use of the Pills I began to get stronger and by the time I had taken seven boxes I felt that I was again enjoying good health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blessing to weak girls and I shall always warmly recommend them."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50¢ a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## His Dependent

"So you want to get exempted. Have you any one dependent on you?"  
"Oh, yaas, sah, suah, sah. My wife, she depends on me, sah, to carry her wash home, sah."

Karl of Austria thinks that as a land of romance Italy is greatly overestimated.

## FISH TALKS

BY GEORGE KENNAN

Secretary of the Victoria Fisheries Protective Association

## THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION.

Suppose that in this time of war, when the supply of food is getting short, it were possible for a Cape Breton Island farmer to take down his rifle, go into the woods or to the nearest barren, and in an hour or two shoot a caribou that would keep his family supplied with meat for a week. Or suppose that he could take his rod and line, go to the nearest pool in the river that runs through his farm, and in less than a dozen casts of the fly take a salmon weighing ten or twelve pounds. Would this not be a good thing for him, and would it not enable him to live better and more cheaply? Why cannot he do it? Simply because there are not caribou and salmon enough. But why are there not enough? Because the ancestors of the people now living on Cape Breton Island—and to some extent the people themselves—have killed wild animals and fish without the least regard to the annual rate of increase. Instead of leaving alive enough to reproduce themselves annually and thus keep up the stock, they have killed off every year not only the whole annual increase but hundreds more, thus lessening the existing supply instead of maintaining it.

If a man wants to get on in the world financially, he does not spend every year all of his income and a part of his capital. On the contrary, he saves all of his capital and as much of his income as possible. He has, say, at the outset, a certain amount of principal which produces annually a certain amount of interest. If he spends only the interest, he maintains his principal intact, and that principal will continue to yield the same amount of interest indefinitely. If, on the other hand, he spends every year not only all of his interest but a part of his principal, he steadily reduces the amount of each and his ultimate bankruptcy is certain.

This is just as true in the animal and fish world as it is in the world of money. If you kill caribou and salmon faster than they can reproduce themselves, you are bound, sooner or later, to have none at all. No prudent farmer or stock breeder acts in that way. If he wants to enlarge his herd, or even maintain it, he does not sell or slaughter without regard to the rate of increase. He sells or kills some, but he saves bulls and cows enough to keep up or enlarge the stock. Every man would do the same thing with caribou and salmon if he were the sole owner of them. But there comes the trouble. No one man, or group of men, owns the wild animals and fish. They are supposed to belong to the public in general, and every individual of that public has the mistaken idea that if he kills or catches all that he can, he is promoting his own interests. But he is not promoting his own interests. He is injuring himself as much as he injures others. The annual production of a hundred caribou, or a thousand salmon, is a certain definite and fixed number. If a single man, or a hundred men competing with one another, kill or catch more than that number, they lessen the permanent supply and thus injure themselves as well as everybody else. If the existing stock is not maintained—if it is allowed to decrease year after year—it is finally used up altogether and then everybody suffers.

It is a proverbial saying that "You can't eat your cake and have it"; but in the animal world the cake gradually reproduces itself, and you can eat your cake and still have it, if you don't eat too often and too much at a time. A century or two ago, when fish and game were plentiful and the population was small, the supply doubtless seemed inexhaustible. But nothing in this world is inexhaustible. The Koreans, three or four centuries ago, thought that their forests were inexhaustible and cut trees recklessly without regard to the rate of increase. The result is that they now have no wood at all, and are compelled to heat their houses and do their cooking with dried grass, weeds and small bushes. Seventy or eighty years ago the buffaloes on our Western plains were numbered by the million, and the early explorers thought the supply never could be exhausted, but they are all gone. The same is true of the passenger pigeon. As recently as my boyhood they migrated over Ohio in enormous flocks that almost literally darkened the sky. But they were killed recklessly and wastefully until they finally became extinct. For years there has been a standing offer of a large sum of money for the discovery of a single pair, but there is not a pigeon left. There was a time when the number of moose on Cape Breton Island was estimated at seventy thousand, but they too are gone, and so far as I know not a moose has been seen in the last ten years. When I first began to camp on the Baddeck Lakes, twenty-five years ago, the barrens in that neighborhood were covered with the fresh tracks of caribou, but when I went there last, two or three years ago, I tramped miles over the barrens south of the lakes without seeing a single track. The animals had all, or nearly all, been killed off, largely by hunting them on snowshoes in winter with dogs. Would it not have been well to save some of those moose and caribou? Would not the people of the island be better off if they could now kill the increase of these animals every year—without reducing the stock—and thus provide themselves with meat? They have carelessly and recklessly destroyed their own property. If all the domestic cattle on the island had belonged to the public instead of to individuals, and if they had been killed off without regard to the rate of increase, as the moose and caribou have been, there would now be none left, and every pound of beef consumed in Cape Breton would have to be imported.

These simple illustrations are enough perhaps to show that the first principle of conservation, as well as the plainest dictate of common sense, is: "Don't yourself kill, and don't allow others to kill, more game and fish than the existing stock annually produces." If you do, there will certainly be a shortage, even in your own lifetime, and there will be none at all for your children.

In another "talk" I shall consider the principle of conservation as it applies to fish in particular.

## Their Majesties Twenty-Five Years Married



London, July 6—Today is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King George and Queen Mary. The happy rejoicing with which such an event would ordinarily be heralded was very quiet in consequence of the war, and the only public ceremony commemorating the event in which the Royal couple participated took the form of a special thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral. This was followed by a visit to the Guildhall, where a congratulatory address and a gift from the city of London

were received, at the Royal Exchange, in what is known as semi-state, the King and the Queen passed through the main streets in an open landau driven by six horses, attended by outriders and escorted by a troop of Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards.

Upon reaching the boundary of the city—the square mile of London under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor—the time-honored ceremony of surrendering the city's sword of state to the sovereign was observed. After the

sword was returned to the city officials, in accordance with custom, the procession continued to the cathedral. The Lord Mayor of London, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Pauls and other cathedral clergy received the sovereigns here, procession filing along the nave, until the allotted places were reached under the great dome, where the other members of the Royal family had already taken their seats. There was a large attendance of official representatives, and the vast nave was filled with wounded

allors and soldiers. The special service, which lasted 45 minutes, included an address by the archbishop of Canterbury.

From the Cathedral the King and Queen were driven to the Guildhall with the Lord Mayor and the city officials had proceeded them. Here the address was read and the handsome illuminated copy of it was presented to King George. This ceremony was followed by the presentation of a check for a large sum.