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VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION

At last meeting of the Fredericton Vocational Committee, it was decided to open a series of evening classes in the early fall in order that persons over sixteen years of age may be able to profit by the instruction offered. Applications will be received at the office of the Secretary of the School Board previous to the 20th day of August instant for instructors in the following industrial lines:

Cooking
Millinery
Industrial Stitching
Household Science
Typewriting and Stenography.
CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.
R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, a description of the site and the plans of a dam proposed to be built in the Nashwaak river at Marysville, in the County of York, nearly opposite Station 2623 plus 34 on the Newcastle-Fredericton Branch of the Canadian National Railways.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said dam.

Dated at the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, this twelfth day of August, A.D. 1919.

NASHWAAK PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Per N. M. JONES,
Manager.

NOTICE

I have taken out a truckman's license and now a prepared to give prompt attention to all orders in that line.
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A CHANCE FOR AN ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-PARTNERSHIP

An American Had Post of Honor in London's Great Peace Parade—General Pershing Was Cheered by Two Million British People—An American Writer Tells of the Great Spectacle in the World's Metropolis.

(Boston News Bureau)

Not for 150 years has there been such a golden opportunity as there is today, to solidly establish an Anglo-American co-partnership that shall be proof against all rivalries and disputes.

I have just seen what has never happened before, either in England or anywhere else—the grand Parade of Peace, passing through six miles of London streets, and with an American at the head of it—General Pershing.

No finer horseman has ridden through London streets since the days of Robin Hood than "Black Jack" Pershing, and 2,000,000 Britishers cheered him and the American flag as they led the long, Victory procession.

True, the parade was arranged alphabetically, thus giving Americans first place. If Abyssinia had been one of the Allied nations, the Abyssinian general would have led the way.

But the fact remains that there was no objection to an alphabetical arrangement, as there would have been five years ago. No one asked—"Why an American flag in front?" No one carped, jibed or gossiped over it.

The greatest London crowd that has ever been assembled roared and cheered with sincere hearty goodwill as the grand parade advanced with Pershing and the Stars and Stripes in the van. I would not have believed it myself.

I remember well the last pre-war Derby, in 1914, when an American horse won. I remember the silence—the depression—the unspoken disgust. It was a joyless Derby.

But those days are over forever. No longer is America regarded as an intruder and a rival; in the narrow, suspicious, jealous way that prevailed five years ago.

She intruded into the war and every Britisher was more glad of it than he will ever confess; because at the time

he was more hard beset than he will ever admit.

So, if this tide of goodwill is taken at the flood it will lead on to mutual prosperity and all good things; but if it is not, then it will slowly lose itself in the shallows of irritation and misunderstanding.

There are several matters that might be taken in hand by America, for instance, that would greatly help to cement this new Anglo-American partnership.

First and foremost there is the rate of exchange. On the day of the Victory parade, a sovereign was worth only \$4.39 in any American market.

Bear in mind that Britain is now a debtor nation, and that every cent of depreciation in the sovereign means an increase of \$8,000,000 in indebtedness to the States. At the rate of \$4.39 per sovereign, our debt to America has increased \$376,000,000.

Wherever serious men meet, the subject of their conversation is apt to be the stupendous indebtedness to the States and how it can be wiped off.

The latest suggestion is that we shall give the United States our West Indian Islands—Jamaica, Bermuda, Trinidad, Barbados, the Bahamas, the Leeward Isles and the Windward Isles.

Perhaps we might add British Guiana, Honduras, and the Falkland Islands, but, suppose we did, how far would it go toward wiping off the debt of four billions? Our total trade with those colonies, before the war was only \$28,000,000 a year. At this rate, these colonies would not be worth more than \$200,000,000 at the most and this is only five per cent of the debt.

Another matter too, that is endangering the cordiality that now exists between America and Britain, is the interference of Americans in the Irish problem. As well might England interfere in the negro problem and de-

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Few pills are suited to the actual needs of woman—they are too strong.

But there is a good woman's laxative, and it combines mildness with thoroughness of activity—it is known to the people of many nations as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which never gripe, never cause nausea and are safe to use no matter what the conditions of strength or circumstances of health may be. A naturalness and regularity of the system, so important to every woman, is quickly acquired by the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. As a health-bringer, as a tonic laxative, as an all-round ladies' medicine, there is positively nothing so efficacious as Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Man-drake and Butternut; 25c per box, at all dealers.

mand that the votes of the colored men and women shall be counted in the southern states.

The fact is that both the Irish and the negro problems are domestic matters, and cannot be solved by foreign interference. They are family quarrels and, in both cases, they are not as serious as a few agitators would have us believe.

In short, there is urgent need at the moment of a great representative American in London. Pershing has helped, but he is on his way home. Sims did wonders, and won all hearts but he has gone.

Page, who was highly esteemed, is no longer in the land of the living; and Davis, who is in his place, has as yet made no impression on the British public. He is practically non-existent.

What is needed is a man of force and character, and experience—a real personality—such a man as Vail, for instance, or Watterson, or Root or Taft.

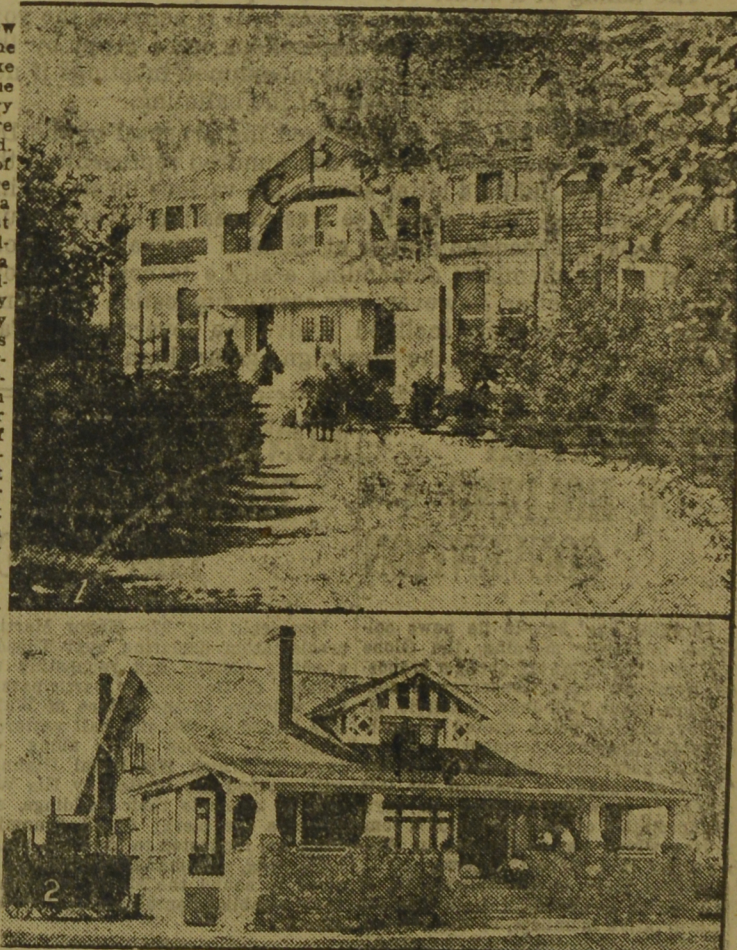
Now that most problems have become international—now that we are in a League of Nations, for better, for worse—what can be more important than to maintain the present goodwill that has sprung up between the two great English-speaking countries.

Transforming The Prairies

SELDOM does a settler in a new country find things exactly as he would like to find them. Take trees, as an illustration. It is true there are large stretches of country in different parts of the world where trees seem to be ideally interspersed. Large areas in the central parts of the Prairie Provinces of Canada are like this. Open spaces of forty to a hundred acres or more are almost surrounded by trees, affording excellent shelter for stock, and making a varied landscape. But such conditions are exceptional, though they serve to emphasize the rule. Mostly the new settler finds too many trees or practically none at all. In the former case considerable labor is required in clearing before the settler can hope for any crop. In the latter case, the settler has the advantage of being able to break his land immediately, and if he proceeds in the right manner, soon has it in a condition for producing a remunerative crop. But if he has come from a home which was surrounded by trees, he certainly misses them for a time.

A large part of the Canadian prairies comes under the second category. Nearly all of the southern to the central parts of these provinces are open prairie, ready for the plow. Except near the rivers and creeks one could motor miles and miles without seeing a tree. But a wonderful transformation is slowly taking place. If nature has left these fertile prairies practically treeless, she has not left them devoid of the elements necessary to tree growth. Trees will grow there if properly planted and cared for, just as wheat and other grains, just as alfalfa and other fodders, just as potatoes and all manner of roots and vegetables, grow—wonderfully well. And they are being grown more and more extensively every year, beautifying many a farm home, and transforming the prairie landscape.

In this beautifying process, farmers are greatly encouraged by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Both are taking a keen interest in the planting of trees on the prairie farms, and encourage farmers to improve their home surroundings by distributing trees free of cost to farmers. Each maintains large nurseries where trees are grown for this purpose under prairie conditions, the government at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and the Canadian Pacific Railway at Wolseley, Saskatchewan. Up to a few years ago both nurseries were typically open prairie. Now trees are being raised from seed on the Government's farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, which comprises 430 acres, in sufficient quantities as to permit a distribution of between seven and eight million young plants annually. The Canadian Pacific Rail-



(1) Headquarters C. P. R. Irrigation Works, Strathmore, Alberta. All trees planted since erection of buildings.

(2) The kind of home many of the older settlers in Western Canada are building. Note young trees in background.

way restricts its distribution of trees to farmers in its irrigation block in Southern Alberta, and during the last six years has distributed about three hundred thousand trees to farmers in this territory. In this company's nurseries trees are also supplied for planting along the right-of-way of the railroad and in station gardens. To obtain trees, whether from the government or the railway company, similar conditions are required to be fulfilled. Farmers must make their applications a year in advance, and must engage to prepare their land according to directions. Inspectors visit the farms from time to time to see that the land is properly prepared, and, after delivery of the trees, to see that they are given proper attention in the matter of cultivation.

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