

## ENGLISHMEN ARE VERY FOND OF RABBITS

London, Aug. 30.—Gilbert Frankau, famous novelist after a four months tour of America is convinced that England as a nation is becoming "shabby genteel." To arrest the process he would throw out trade union and other restrictions, firmly sit on communists and kindred disturbers and adopt American ideas of efficiency. "But," he said "the trouble is that over here we're all such infernal gentlemen." Asked if he would make Englishmen all Babbitts, he replied: "Well, they called me a Babbitt over there and I said I was proud to be a Babbitt. I'd certainly rather be a Babbitt than one of the idle rich. America is building now, but when she has finished building she will have the culture. Even today she has better architecture than we have and architecture is the foundation stone of the arts. Her hotels and public buildings are better than ours."

Fred Duffy of Bolestown is in the city today.

OAK.

Like any sturdy growth it faced the west  
Against a gale that hardy trees defy:  
Where winds go muttering as if  
possessed,  
The haunt of tragedy within their  
cry,  
Where thunders groan a shuddering  
remorse  
And lightning with a keen blade  
strips the brown  
Bark from each tree uprooted in its  
course,  
But oak trees let no fury beat them  
down.

So this one stood, a rooted stricken  
thing,  
ut on the storm's edge, arms spread  
stark and wide,  
Even in devastation offering  
A bosom where the tempest might  
abide.

More like a lover than a tree where  
no  
Solacing bloom will break and no  
bud blow.

—GERTRUDE CALLAGHAN in  
New York Sun.

Boy next door—Please may I have  
my arrow?

Lady—Yes, with pleasure. Where  
did it fall?

"I think it's stuck in your cat."

## THE END OF A PERFECT STRIKE

Shanghai, Aug. 28.—Two hundred women silk filature strikers carrying burning incense in a parade gave a treat to residents of Chaneil. Dissension among the women workers had been growing for some time. To make the strike unanimous, 200 marched through the streets in an attempt not only to get all to join in their demand but to propitiate the gods. Apparently neither the gods nor the colleagues of the marchers were impressed by the parade. Later the temper of the paraders changed and they marched upon the mill and tried to break their way into the filature to stop the other women from working. When the police were called out the strikers tossed aside their missels and incense sticks and docilely returned to work.

### Has Left the Hospital.

Patrolman John Bird of the Fredericton police force who had been in Victoria Hospital for some time after an operation for appendicitis was able to visit the police station this morning. His condition is improving but it will be some time before he will be able to resume duty.

## NEW BRUNSWICK'S FINANCIAL POSITION IS STRONG AND ITS BONDS ARE IN GOOD DEMAND

(Financial Post.)

Notwithstanding that the Maritime Provinces have failed to progress from a commercial standpoint so rapidly as some other sections of the Dominion, the old provinces lead in the popularity of their bonds. Their financial standing is sound. Their borrowings are limited and amply secured. New demands upon the government for all sorts of services and added facilities, in comparison with a decade ago, are less marked than farther west. All this contributes to the favored position enjoyed by the bonds of New Brunswick.

Primarily, New Brunswick is an agricultural province. Yet the manufacturing industries yield more revenue than the farm. During the calendar year 1925 the total farm revenue from all sources amounted to slightly less than \$40,000,000, while the products of the manufactures were sold for \$70,114,006 in 1923, when the census of industry was last taken. Field crops last year accounted for \$25,681,000 and dairy produce was worth nearly \$8,000,000. Potatoes and hay are outstanding among the province's farm products, the latter yielding as much as \$10,000,000 some years, and the former almost the same figure. New Brunswick's potatoes are famous in many parts of the United States and throughout the West Indies.

The manufacturing industries of the province are widely diversified. In 1923 there were 872 plants representing invested capital of \$84,563,968 and employing more than 16,000 on a payroll of \$12,068,164. These plants turned out products worth \$70,114,000 using materials valued at \$40,181,251, a large proportion of which was produced within the province. The leading industries are lumber, lath and shingle mills, pulp and paper plants and textile mills. These three classes lead both in capital investment and in output. Fish preserving plants are second from the standpoint of number of men employed.

### Lumber a Great Asset.

The lumber wealth of the province is one of its great assets as well as one of the leading sources of revenue. The issuing of licenses on crown lands to private parties is a source of governmental revenue. The leading timbers are spruce, fir and cedar. Nineteen-twenty-four's

primary forest products were equivalent to more than 240,000,000 feet of standing timber valued at \$20,519,589. Lumber worth \$12,407,262 was cut. During the same year nearly 100,000 tons of pulp were produced with a value of \$6,205,312 and of this amount sulphate accounted for 75,119 tons valued at \$5,146,000. The balance was 6,879 tons of ground-wood pulp.

The fishing waters of New Brunswick add greatly to the revenue of the province. During the calendar year 1925 the revenue realized from this source amounted to \$4,798,589, which was slightly below the 1924 figure of \$5,383,809. This comprises all fish marketed for consumption, both fresh, cured, canned and otherwise prepared. The primary operations represent a capital investment of \$3,690,824 while the canning and curing establishments represent capital of \$1,563,426. There were 8,939 employees in the former and 1,972 in the latter so that fishing is a fairly important industry.

Power development and mining are more or less in their infancy in New Brunswick. There are vast mineral resources as yet untouched. It is estimated that 151,000,000 metric tons of coal are available for exploitation.

### Province Sound Financially.

The financial statement of the province shows revenue of \$3,667,611 and expenditures of \$4,154,730 during the year ended October last, although revenues are normally larger. The gross funded debt at that time was \$35,015,909 the second smallest debt among the provinces. The per capita debt was \$90. There was a revenue producing debt of \$3,700,000 and the net funded debt was \$29,098,808 or \$75 per capita. The province receives an annual federal subsidy of \$666,765 from the Dominion government. General sinking funds last October amounted to \$2,217,101. The assessed value of real property in the province was \$200,000,000 or \$513 per capita. The total value of provincial assets was \$35,077,297.

The bonds of the province are sought both by individuals and by institutions. The twenty-year bonds average about 4.95 but current quotation on a 13 year premium bond is 103.50 which represents a yield of about 5½ per cent. These prices are sufficient to show the general price level.

## A PARROT WAS OUTCUSSED AND DIED OF SHAME

London, Aug. 30.—Apparently inane with jealousy of a Ceylonese mynah that won from it the bird talking championship, the prize parrot of the London Zoo has committed suicide by holding its head under the water of its drinking basin.

The parrot used to attract great crowds. It was the best talker the zoo had ever had, but the mynah, a recent importation soon put it in the background.

Though unknown previously in this country, mynahs are declared to be far better talkers than parrots.

One of the parrot's favorite sentences was:

"I live in Park lane."

For a few days the mynah contented itself with imitating the parrot but on the seventh day when the parrot boasted to a large crowd about its residence in London's Fifth Avenue, the mynah screamed:

"The devil you do."

The parrot was obviously humiliated by the laughter that followed and retired to a corner.

Similar incidents were repeated daily until the parrot refused to eat. While keepers were still seeking a means of consoling it, the parrot was found drowned, its feet still clutching the rim of its drinking basin, and its head pressed sideways on the bottom under an inch of water in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of accidental death.

## ONE SNAKE BITE WORTH \$40,000

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 30.—Forty thousand dollars for a snake bite is the amount that a jury here has ordered the Northwestern Railroad Co. to pay to Herbert B. Brannon, a former roundhouse employe at Chadron.

The verdict is based on the allegation of Brannon that his present condition, that of a physical wreck, is due entirely to the fact that, while he was working under an engine one day, in a pit partly filled with water, a moccasin snake dropped from above into his glove, open at the wrist, and before he could get it out the reptile had bitten him several times. This was on July 28, 1924, and since then he has had to have seven operations performed on his right arm, which left him a cripple and disabled for life.

The judgment is one of the largest ever obtained in the Nebraska courts against a railroad company. The man's right arm is bent at the elbow and can not be straightened and it was the sight of this that caused the jury to give him \$40,000, although he had asked for \$65,000. One eye is partly paralyzed and he is much underweight. He said he was unable to dress or undress himself.

Fond Husband—I have just insured my life in your favor for two thousand dollars.

Doting Wife—And what kind of a car do you think I could get for that?

Uncle Ezra—I wonder where all this beauty treatment stuff originated.

Uncle Walt—Probably started from that fellow who carried the mas sage to Garcia.

## NOTICE

### TENDERS FOR SOFT COAL

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Soft Coal" will be received at the Provincial Department of Public Works, Fredericton, N. B., up to and including September 1st, 1926 at 5 o'clock P. M. for supplying 765 tons of New Brunswick soft coal for the Provincial Government Buildings at Fredericton, distributed as follows:

215 tons for the Legislative Bldg.  
150 tons for the Agricultural Bldg.  
200 tons for the Normal School (Main)  
150 tons for the Normal School (Annex)  
35 tons for the Health Dept. Bldg.  
15 tons for the Road Engineers Office Bldg.

The coal to be of highest quality, properly screened with screen of not less than ½ inch mesh, to be shipped not later than September 20th, 1926. Price must be quoted per ton on cars at Fredericton. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

D. A. STEWART,  
Minister of Public Works  
for New Brunswick.

Dept. of Public Works,  
Fredericton, N. B.

## Third Harvesters Excursion

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

\$20.00 TO  
WINNIPEG SEPT. 3

From Saint John and C. P. R. Stations in N. B.

G. BRUCE BURPEE, District Passenger Agent, Saint John N. B.

## A LITTLE THING

THE power called habit is a little thing \* \* \* \*  
but it can pull your eyes open at a certain hour every morning, determine whether you dress the right or left foot first, drop a fixed amount of sugar into your breakfast coffee—free your mind for thoughts that demand actual choice.

The little habit of glancing over these advertising columns daily, checking this and that which appeal to you, frees your mind from any guesswork about the merits of a product; helps you choose wisely when you buy. If you are familiar with newspaper advertisements, you can discriminate merits, weigh one product against another, these truths against those. And the habit of buying only advertised goods takes the hazard out of shopping; puts in a good, sturdy sure.

Start a Friendly Little Habit That Will Pay.

Read the Advertisements in These  
Columns today.

## SOME STRANGE IDEAS PREVAIL IN REGARD TO LIGHTNING; THERE IS NO NEED TO SHUT THE WINDOWS

Many strange ideas are still prevalent concerning lightning. The most familiar is that it will be attracted by knives and forks lying upon a table. In most superstitions lies a tiny atom of truth. Lightning would probably be attracted by knives and forks upon the table—to approximately the same extent that a blue-bottle shakes a house with its feet, writes Professor Law in the London Daily News.

Eyeglasses and mirrors are also considered a source of danger. It is possible that once in every ten thousand years a man may fall over upon seeing a flash of lightning, and if he happens to break his glasses the superstition commences afresh. It is the reflection of the light from the surface of the glasses which causes people to say, "Off with them before the house is about our ears." Scissors and needles do not prick us until the flash frightens the user into carelessness.

Farmers will tell us that milk is turned sour by lightning. A terrified cow, breaking the record from one end of a field to another, may seriously damage its milk, but the close atmosphere due to stillness before a storm and variations in the barometric pressure are far more probable causes of milky trouble than the relatively small amount of electrification in the atmosphere. Much the same conditions apply to the widely prevailing headache.

Rubber heels are no protection against a mile of spark, and earthing aerials inside a house through a flimsy bit of wire can do no possible good. I have heard it seriously stated that the rubber tires of a motor-car will protect the driver from lightning. It would be easier to put out the kitchen fire with one-hundredth part of a drop of water.

Lightning travels so fast and is so powerful that details trouble it but little. It is only the really massive lightning conductors that can be of much service, and they protect us more from brush-like discharges than the main spark itself, which could melt an iron rod twice the size of the average conductor. The heating effect of the discharge of lightning has given rise to many misapprehensions. For when people are struck by lightning it is usually the resultant shock which causes death and the appearance of partial suffocation.

There is no need to shut the windows when lightning fills the sky, for it is scarcely probable that the little spot of warm atmosphere in the average room or the dampness from our breath is likely to affect a flash which had intended travelling across the side of a house.

The physiological effects of lightning and thunder are numerous. It is more than probable that fright is responsible for many symptoms and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the day may come when atmospheric electricity will be collected and used to produce power, and even to light our houses. It is not unlikely that we may welcome the electrical charging of the atmosphere when we have learned that the result is to be a saving upon our unfortunate pockets.

### Married at Parish Church.

Thomas Andrew Jeffrey son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Jeffrey of Young's Cove Road and Miss May Viola Roberts daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Roberts of Dalhousie Junction were married Saturday afternoon in the Parish Church by Rev. A. F. Bate. They will reside at Young's Cove Road.