



The above engraving depicts an Atlantic salmon trying to negotiate the Sevoile Falls, near the Northwest Miramichi in an effort to reach the spawning grounds. It made a miss after leaping nine feet clear of the water.

THE COLOGNE ZONE IS NOW FREE OF BRITISH TROOPS

Berlin, Germany, Feb. 6.—Cologne and the first Rhineland zone are free of military occupation, after exactly seven years, one month and six days. The joy of the people is inexpressible. The chief suffering of the people has been moral, because few of them understood the views of the allies regarding Germany's responsibility for the world war and, therefore, have always looked upon the occupation as mere brutality.

Without question the Rhinelanders preferred British to French and Belgian occupation, but it must be said that the British troops are considered more violent in carrying out their military orders than the others and that innumerable complaints against the Anglo-Saxons were hushed only for political reasons.

Stop Printing Motor Deaths.

The number of persons killed by speeding military chauffeurs was to have been published today, but was stopped by the German government in answer to a request of the Rhineland commission that demonstrations of a kind likely to spoil the Locarno spirit

be avoided. Moreover, to accuse the British might be taken as an excuse for the French, against whom most of the complaints have been made.

The last of the soldiers left Cologne Saturday. Today the city contains only one uniformed Britisher, who is ill in a hospital. Sunday was a day of preparation for last night's giant holiday of deliverance. By Sunday every military sign in English had disappeared and no trace of the occupation remains except spoiling fields and a special group of little houses built for British officers and called by the inhabitants "New England." Since the afternoon when the British, French and Belgian flags were furled the Rhinelanders have done nothing but wander about the streets, collecting in crowds, singing songs and drinking while wondering about their half-understood joy.

The first German flags began to appear Saturday, but the big ceremony was last night. Today is an official holiday.

This, however, is merely a preliminary to the official ceremony to follow

when President Hindenburg visits the city. Cathedral square in Cologne was decorated with thousands of electric bulbs and was colorful with white and red banners. Numerous amplifiers carried to all in the enormous crowd the words of the official speakers. The crowd began to gather last night at 6 o'clock and finally overflowed into the cafes and beer houses.

Petrus Bell Proclaims Liberty.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the greatest hammer-struck bell in the world, the Petrus bell in the Cologne cathedral began to strike. Before its last peal every church bell in Cologne and nearby villages was ringing. Microphones carried the tones so that they were heard for miles in the country. At the same time two enormous pyramids of torches burst into flames. The big square was more brilliant than by day.

Then the Cologne radio began to broadcast special patriotic and religious verses proclaiming the end of servitude and two orators—Upper Burgomaster Adenauer and Reichs Cabinet Minister of Labor Brauns—spoke from a platform decorated with the colors of the German republic. Their speeches were moderate and both invoked the Locarno spirit.

That ceremony lasted only a half hour, but the students' procession and other events lasted throughout the

THE MARITIME PROVINCES POSSESS MANY WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEEKERS

(From Natural Resources.)

The Maritime Provinces of Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—situated at the eastern limit of the Dominion, form one of the most interesting and attractive sections of Canada. It is a country of farming lands, of well wooded sections, of scenic rivers and lakes, of sea coast with dyked lands, salt marshes and long stretches of sand beach, interspersed with lofty cliffs commanding superb marine views.

The neighboring sea gives to the Maritimes a distinct attraction which is unknown in inland sections. The peninsula of Nova Scotia, projecting into the Atlantic is joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, the gulf of St. Lawrence washes the shore of Prince Edward Island, and with the bay of Fundy forms over half the boundary of New Brunswick.

Historically, the Maritime Provinces present many features of interest to the visitor. Each province has traditions and landmarks covering a period of more than 300 years, that will delight those who are interested in historical subjects. It was here that the early explorers first landed and that, later, many battles for supremacy took place.

In many districts there still remain visible ruins of early conflict. Such historic sites as Louisbourg, once proudly called the "Dunkirk of America," Fort Anne, dating back to 1604 and reminiscent of DeMonts and Champlain, and Fort Monckton, formerly Fort Gaspareaux, are well known to students of history. Everywhere there is much that affords the visitor an opportunity to gather a wealth of historical data—scenes of early battles between the British and French blockhouses and fortifications used for defence against the Indians, powder magazines, old churches and burial grounds, and other relics of the early days of settlement. Recently action has been taken by the Department of the Interior to preserve ruins of old forts from further decay and to mark sites of historic interest and importance.

The equable climate of the Maritime Provinces with its beneficial degree of humidity is noted for its healthfulness, and is one of the greatest charms of the region. Pleasantly warm days and cool evenings are characteristic of the summer months. Mer while autumn brings clear, crisp weath, with little frost. The ports St. John and Halifax are open for commerce throughout the year.

The Maritime Provinces are readily accessible by steamship from Europe and by steamer, railway and motor car from the United States and the other provinces of Canada. During the last few years a determined effort has been made by the governments concerned to improve the roads, and as a result motorists may visit every county within the three provinces with the assurance of finding excellent motor roads. From Boston, New York and eastern sections of the United States the most convenient place to enter the Maritimes by motor is either at Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, or at the boundary line between Houlton, Me., and Woodstock, N. B. From Montreal there is a well constructed highway through the province of Quebec to Riviere du Loup. Branching here one section of the highway enters New Brunswick at Edmundston and another runs through the well known Matapeia valley to Campbellton, N. B. From these points a net work of roads

day. For the first time since the armistice German aircraft were allowed to land in Cologne territory.

stretches out covering all parts of the Maritimes.

New Brunswick commonly referred to as 'The Sportsman's Paradise' is without doubt one of the finest sporting areas on the continent. The law requires that non-resident sportsmen must be accompanied by qualified licensed guides. Accommodation in the woods is provided by guides, each of whom has his own territory, hunting lodges and equipment. Nova Scotia shares with New Brunswick the distinction of being uniformly favoured by sportsmen in search of big game, generally moose and deer. It is a hunting ground involving no hardships of pack-trains, long marches, or tiresome wagon trips. In many sections the hunter may even motor to the forest's edge. Prince Edward Island, "The Garden of the Gulf," is not a big game country, not only because of its comparatively small size, but because it is more intensively cultivated than either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. At the same time there is first-rate sport in wild-fowl, such as geese, brant, ducks, woodcock, plover, and snipe, which are to be found in great numbers during the late summer and autumn.

Salmon Fishing.

Although the Maritime Provinces have long been settled, they still offer to the angler wonderful opportunities for sport. Salmon fishing is enjoyed, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while for trout fishing the three provinces offer a choice of many excellent localities. Although there is no extensive salmon fly-fishing in "The Island Province," there are trout waters that rival those of the other provinces. Each year lovers of deep-sea fishing are becoming more numerous and there are few countries today that offer such a variety of deep-sea fishing as the Maritime Provinces. Tuna and swordfish are found in the coastal waters and the capture of these large fish furnishes sport long to be remembered.

These provinces have also much to offer the visitor who is interested in golf, tennis, and other forms of outdoor recreation. Splendidly equipped golf courses may now be found in many of the towns and villages, while tennis may be considered one of the national games.

There is found throughout the Maritimes a variety of scenery which will delight the eye of the visitor. Each town and suburban area has its own peculiar charm, and such famous places as St. Margarets and Mahone Bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia the Bras d'Or Lake region of Cape Breton island and the Wentworth and Annapolis valleys need no special mention. The pastoral beauty of Prince Edward Island and the scenic loveliness of the St. John River valley and Chaleur bay in New Brunswick all add to the pleasure of the holiday. In fact all through the Maritimes are numerous beauty spots where the visitor is assured of excellent hotel accommodation at reasonable rates and where fresh delicacies may be obtained at farmhouses.

The people of the Maritime Prov-

CONVERTING STABLES INTO MAISONNETTES

London, Feb. 6.—Many of London's aristocracy are busy converting disused stables and attics in Mayfair into stylish maisonnettes for their own use, and the Duke and Duchess of York indirectly are responsible.

Since these members of the King's family settled in Mayfair there has been a stampede of those who wish to live near enough to bask in the royal smiles. There is a great shortage of houses in this section, and those available mostly are enormous, old-fashioned mansions, costly to lease and expensive to maintain. Hence the conversion of stables.

Mayfair has, of course, long been the home of the elite. It is in London what Park avenue and Fifth avenue are to New York.

In the old days there were many mews filled with small buildings in which the blooded horses and fine carriages of the aristocracy were housed. Since the automobile has come into such common use, however, the glossy steeds and the gorgeously uniformed lackeys have largely joined the other picturesque relics of the heyday of blue blood. Now there are few mews in Mayfair which do not house distinguished families.

THE VALE OF CHICKADEE.

Down the long vistaed valley
The gallant autumn came
With damask dyes that dally
And flecks of crimson flame;
With golden glints that rally
From tree to training tree
This twining shining alley
That Vale of Chickadee.

It is a path for dreaming
A shadowy winding way
That wears a gleaming seeming
From dawn to dusk of day;
Its coppices are teeming
With leafy tapestry,
With beaming pennons streaming,
The Vale of Chickadee.

Now not a voice entralling
Along its hill slopes goes:
Only a hoarse cry calling—
The clamor of the crows;
Only a brimmed brook brawling
In mournful monody,
And on it deep drifts falling
The Vale of Chickadee.

Yet at the verge of Maying
When bursts the dogwood bloom
And flowers like foam betraying
Flings out the wild plum plume,
The orioles will be saying
Sweet songs for you and me,
And we'll again go straying
The Vale of Chickadee!

CLINTON SCOLLARD

inces each year look forward to the annual visit of tourists and friends from the neighboring states, as well as from central Canada, and the fame of the "provinces down by the sea" is steadily growing.

Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

Before advertising—

But now Mrs. Green of Boston and Mrs. Brown of El Paso use the same vacuum cleaner, face powder, soap; Adams of Boston and Sims of Seattle are alike in the cut of their clothes. And where an American hangs his hat, within the borders of these United States, he feels at home. Advertising did that.

Advertising is still at work helping to make these states united. Here is a better bed, a handsomer shoe, a more delicious food. Let it be known from Maine to California, from Washington State to Florida! Here's a healthier way to live, another safeguard for your family, a new service of self-improvement. Spread the news everywhere!

Advertisements.

Read them. They are Couriers of Progress and Unity. Without them you'd lack half the comforts you now have. Ignore them and you'll miss many a good thing to come.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES, READ THE
ADVERTISEMENTS EVERY DAY

RED ROSE TEA
"is good tea" TEA

You've been intending to try
Red Rose sometime. Why not now?

Pacific Coast Resorts and California

Let the Canadian National Railways take you to Vancouver or Victoria where you can while away the hours at golf, tennis, motoring and revel in the green foliage through the coldest months.

THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED

One of the finest trains of the Canadian National System leaves Montreal 10.15 p.m. daily, following the all-Canadian route right across Canada, through Jasper National Park, past Mount Robson in the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver, thence to Victoria. If you love the scenery of the mountains in the summer, then in the winter, their snow-clad beauty will hold you spell-bound.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

There are two favorite routes to California—that land of remarkable loveliness. First by the Continental Limited to Vancouver thence follow the Coast south by steamer or rail. Or you can take the famous International Limited, leaving Montreal 10.00 a.m. daily to Chicago and then a choice of several interesting routes through the most picturesque areas of the United States, returning via Victoria and Vancouver.

All-year Tourist Fares carry the privilege of going one route and returning by the other.

Connections from Maritime Province Points via "OCEAN LIMITED" "MARITIME EXPRESS"

For information as to Fares, Reservations, etc., apply to F. B. EDGECOMBE, Ticket Agent, C.N.R. Station, F. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Passenger Agent, Moncton, N. B.