

YERXA'S SAVING PRICES

Always Mean a
Saving To You

Domestic Short- ening

Is the most popular Shorten-
ing on the market.

1 lb. Blocks	21c
3 lb. Pail	55c
5 lb. Pail	95c
10 lb. Pail	\$1.80
20 lb. Pail	\$3.40

Corn Flakes

SUGAR CRISP
12 cts each 6 pkg 66cts

Matches

Eddy's or Red Head - 12c
3 boxes 33 cts. 5 boxes 55 cts

Flour

Five Crowns	\$4.90
Snow White	\$4.90
Purity and Five Roses	\$5.00
for 98 lb. Jute Bags	
Small Bags \$1.28 and \$1.35	

Feed

Corn Meal	\$2.30
Cracked Corn	2.30
Shorts	2.00
Bran	1.90

Patent Medicine

Do not forget the Low Cut
Prices

Coffee

Try our Fresh Ground Chase
and Sanborn Coffee
57 Cents a Pound
Fresh Ground while you wait

California Navel Oranges

25 cents a dozen up

YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES
York St. Queen St.

EELS ARE HIGHLY ESTEEMED. AS FOOD BY EUROPEANS; BIG SHIPMENT MADE FROM MONTREAL

Recently, three hundred barrels of live, squirming eels were shipped from Montreal, Canada to Germany and Holland. This curious cargo, according to the express company which handled it, was one of the first of its kind to leave the North American continent for Europe. However, as the cargo brought an excellent price, it is quite possible that before long a very profitable trade in this elusive fish will result.

Although the average person on this side of the Atlantic fights shy of making eel part of his regular bill of fare it is interesting to note that the eel has long been held in high esteem by European epicures. Possibly it is its close resemblance to the snake, and its habit of eating any animal food which it comes across, be it dead or alive, which prejudices us against this curious fish.

Like its cousin, the snake, the eel is very stealthy in its habits; moreover, it generally frequents sluggish streams. Here, during the daytime, it is content to lie in the mud, stirring itself into a wriggling activity at night, when it moves about in search of small water-animals, spawn, and dead carcasses.

As contrasted with most denizens of the deep, our slippery friend has the power to vary the monotony of existence by leaving the water for a short period in favor of adjacent fields and meadows, especially when the latter are wet with dew and recent rains. The small external gill-aperture which is peculiar to the eel allows it to remain some time without water.

Although this ugly, squirming fish might not appear to us worthy of much serious attention, many scientists have devoted years to a study of it. Indeed, those cultured ancients, the Greeks, at one period of their history, were considerably concerned over the eel. Since they never saw the fish in its babyhood, they were led to believe that it never hatched; in other words, it was their opinion that it had existed from the beginning of time—a rather weak supposition on the part of men who were, as a rule, very thorough in their investigations.

The sight was too much for his prudence. With a splendid rage, he rushed forward to the foot of the fall, and hurled himself into the air through the iridescent quivering of the light and the whipping shreds of the spray.

It was a superb leap, two feet farther than he had made in his first attempt, and a good foot beyond the mark of his triumphant predecessor. But, alas, it was a blind leap, and it went untrue because of that wound at the base of his tail. He struck the base of the fall to one side of the amber

column, where the sheet of water was too thin and broken to give him any hold. Convulsively he thrust and lashed, but the treacherous element yielded instead of giving him the firm resistance which he required. He was swept aside, jammed against a projecting horn of rock, and dashed once more to the bottom.

This time he was not half, but completely stunned. For some seconds, unresisting as a clod, he was rolled over and trampled upon by the falling flood. Then the uprush carried him clear, and he went drifting with the slow swirls, belly upward, across the sunlit basin. Presently he came a little to his senses, righted himself, and with a feeble stroke of his tail made toward the quieter water inshore. Dimly he felt that he must recover himself as quickly as possible for another effort. Dimly the vision of those far spawning-beds of white gravel, bathed with icy springs, kept luring him through the darkness of his stupor.

He should have sought deep water for security; but just now his senses were so gone astray that instinct itself failed him, his doom being upon him. He swam blindly and feebly straight ahead, found the water getting shall, turned irresolutely, and all at once felt a clutching weight fasten itself upon his back, and keen teeth burning deep into the base of his brain.

With a mighty convulsion he threw off his assailant, but the effort spent the last of his force. The same convulsion threw him forward into the shallows. With a heavy, splashing flop he lay over on his side, half out of the water, the angry gash in his shoulder turned up to the sun. The next moment his assailant—a slim, dark-brown mink, with pointed muzzle and bright, savage eyes—was upon his again, and tearing at his throat. But he lay quivering, and knew nothing of it.

The mink, presently satisfied that his prey was quite dead, strove to drag the body ashore. Here on the open beach, in the full ocean home. This light was near, and violent, and of a smoky orange, and it threw black twisting shadows. They all turned their eyes upward, and swam slowly towards it, disquieted but fascinated. Behind the glare, which was moving very slowly upstream, came a long, narrow, dark shape, which at every other second or two made a deep swirl in the water near its hinder end. There fresh-run fish had never before seen a canoe, and in the sea they had learned to distrust all long, dark moving shapes. But they were too much hypnotized just now by that mysterious glare to have any thought of danger.

PREDICTS U. S. POPULATION 525 MILLION BY YEAR 2000

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22—Not quite two and a half times its present population or approximately 255 millions of people will be the population of the United States in the year 2000, is the estimate of Prof. Howard B. Woolston of the University of Washington. From 1660 to 1860 the rate of growth was practically constant and the population doubled every twenty-three and a half years; but since the latter the rate of increase has declined. The present estimate is based on the assumption that conditions prevailing in the United States for the fifty years preceding the World War will not materially change, and assumes further that the food supply and vital rates will be taken care of in the economic process of national development. Professor Woolston calls attention to the fact that the type of industry practiced and the standards of living affect population growth, which thus becomes a sociological as well as a biological function and is increasingly difficult to predict with accuracy.

Professor Woolston found that areas of high per capita wealth tend also to be areas of density of population. "Evidently wealth and density are correlated," he states in his report, "for where the rate of growth for wealth has been rapid, increasing density appears to have attended it." The New England States are cited as examples. Nevada is an exception, giving high per capita wealth but low population density. This is probably due to the method of exploiting new land. A few men come first and by rough extractive methods obtain much wealth; as more people come in and the wealth is sub-divided, the per capita wealth decreases. A period of agricultural development follows, but as the cheap

land exhausted the people turn to the cities where under skilled management wealth is again built up. The turning point between rural and urban development is reached when the land is worth more than \$50 per acre and the country is peopled at a rate of more than eight families per square mile.

WINTER'S FIRST SNOW DISGUISED HIS HOME

(New York Sun.)

The Good Frau sneered contemptuously at her commuter husband. "You've pulled a wide variety of phoney stories on me in the twelve years we've been married," she said "but this one is so wild it has all the others gasping for breath. You want me to believe you couldn't tell your own house just because a few flakes of snow fell on the roof? Let me smell your breath!"

"My dear, it's the truth. You know we've only lived out here a few months. You'd be surprised how much a slight snowfall changes everything. I walked right past the house and never recognized it. Everything looks different tonight. So help me Hannah! It's the truth and nothing but."

Though his wife still doubted him he was telling the truth. A blanket of snow, especially the first of the winter, often confuses persons who live in the suburbs and outside the trolley limits, especially among those who moved there during the summer.

ANTHRACITE BOOTLEGGING A NEW WORRY

Philadelphia, Jan. 23—Anthracite bootlegging, a new industry which sprang up as a result of the hard coal strike is growing rapidly, particularly in the mining regions.

Starting in a small way in one or two sections of the coal region, the practice has spread with depletion of stocks and the consequent scramble for fuel, to all parts of the anthracite and also to distant points. Hundreds are engaged in it.

Some of the bootleggers' supplies are picked up from the banks. This practice is permitted by nearly all the coal companies, the only restrictions being the use of trucks and the sale of the recovered coal. These restrictions, however, are ignored by the bootleggers who deliver most of their coal at night and collect from \$10 to \$20 for a short ton of inferior grade.

The greater part of the supply is taken from outcrops and old workings in isolated places. Fleets of trucks are busy nightly in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre and Hazleton delivering the product of their raids on these workings.

The new industry first made its appearance in Sunbury, 19 miles from the anthracite mines, early in December. Approximately 100 tons of bootleg coal is sold there daily. It is shipped there from unrevealed sources and delivered at night. Some of the coal is broken by means of hammers, instead of going through a breaker, and ranges from a coconut down to buckwheat. This is offered at \$18 a ton. Washery coal of the stove size brings \$16.

Scores of arrests have been made and officers of the United Mine Workers have endeavored to stop the practice without success.

It remained for Thomas Murphy a carpenter, to bring the first "bootleg anthracite" to Philadelphia. He returned last night from a trip through the mining regions with his motor car loaded down with coal he had dug from the culm banks near Hazleton. Murphy, who said his bin was almost empty was proud of his possession and said he might go back for more.

WHITE DINNER VEST CAUSES STIR IN PARIS

Paris, Jan. 22—The Paris winter season is being enlivened by a warm controversy over the question of white or black waistcoat with evening dress. The younger men, most of whom take their cue from London, are taking the part of the white vest, and are wearing it even with the dinner jacket, as well as with full evening dress.

There is plenty of opposition to this innovation, for it is new to Paris. The older generation, especially the staid old gentry represented by Raymond Poincare, seem to think of white waistcoat an immoral invention, comparable to extreme décollete in a woman's evening gown. Nothing but black around the abdomen will do for these conservatives.

President Doumergue, it is noted, wears white with his "soup and fish", but most of the other leaders in political life stick to the black vest for all forms of evening dress, particularly the Socialist deputies, with whom the wearing of the black waistcoat seems to be almost as much a point of doctrine as the wearing of black shirts among the Fascisti.

One at a time is the film star's attitude toward husbands.

A Few Doses

Dr. Wood's
Norway
Pine
Syrup



May Stop That Cough

Mr. Frank D. Comeau, West Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I had a very bad cold and cough that settled on my lungs, and I thought that 'I would never get rid of it."

One day a friend spoke to me about your wonderful remedy, so I sent and got a bottle of it, and after the first dose I took I got relief, and by the time I had finished the bottle I was completely relieved of all my trouble."

"Dr. Wood's" is put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Our New Line of Light and Heavy O'Coatings Have Arrived

Irish Frieze, Chincillas, French and English Montinage, Beavers and Carr's Melton.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$35.00 TO \$90.00. (Silk linings extra). Our EVENING DRESS MATERIAL is better than usual. We make a specialty of these garments.

WALKER BROS.

Queen St. Fredericton

FISH

No. 1 Herring—half barrels and pails.

No. 1 Mackerel—pails.

Medium Codfish—50 lb. bundles.

Boneless Codfish—30 lb. boxes.

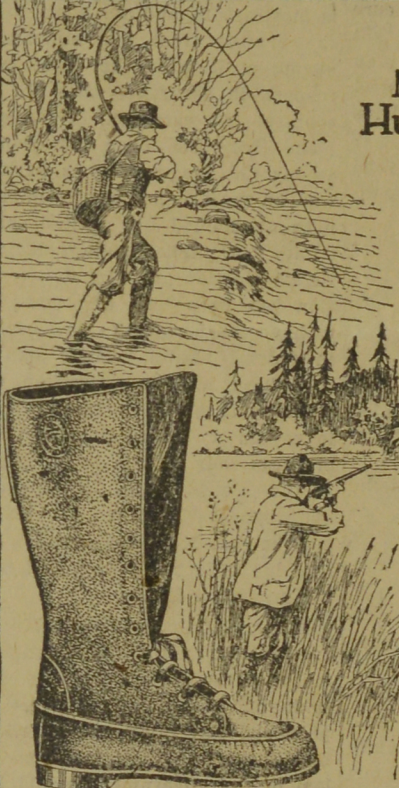
Boneless Smoked Herring—10 lb boxes

Fresh Cured Haddies—15 lb. boxes.

Smoked Herring.

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PALMER'S Moose Head Brand Hunting & Fishing Boots

For generations hunters and fishermen all over the continent have appreciated the utter dependability, honest materials and sterling construction of these time-tested boots.

Through bush, streams and the roughest going, these sturdy yet flexible boots will ensure your entire foot comfort. And their wear is proverbial.


Knee High, waterproof with noiseless Flexible Sewed-on Sole of heaviest oil-tanned leather.

Hand made to your individual measure.

Send for Catalogue, showing our complete line.

A Boot For Every Purpose

JOHN PALMER CO., LIMITED
FREDERICTON, N. B.



CURRIE BROTHERS

TO

Continue Price Slashing Sale

As a Result of our Advertising Campaign carried on through The Daily Mail, we have cleaned out one stock of Farmer's and Lumbermen's Footwear but we have another supply which we will sell at the following low prices;

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Mens 10 in. Palmer Draw String Shoebacks	\$5.50	\$4.85
Mens 8 in. Palmer Draw String Shoebacks	\$5.00	\$4.45
Mens 6 in. Palmer Skowhegan Waterproof 'packs.	\$3.50	\$2.95
Mens 10 in. Palmer Horse Hide Indian Style D.S.	\$3.00	\$2.15
Mens 6 in. Palmer Horse Hide Indian Style D.S.	\$2.50	\$1.95
Boys 6 in. Palmer Plain Sewn Oiltanned 'packs.	\$2.75	\$2.25
Youths 6 in. Palmer Plain Sewn Oiltanned 'packs.	\$2.00	\$1.60
Little Gents 6 in. Palmer Plain Sewn Oiltanned Shoebacks	\$1.50	\$1.25
Boys and Misses 6 in. Palmer Horse Hide Indian Style Draw String. (Just the thing for Snow-shoeing)	\$2.25	\$1.85
Youths 6 in. Horse Hide Indian Draw String 'packs.	\$1.75	\$1.50
Little Gents 6 in. Horse Hide Indian Draw String Shoebacks	\$1.50	\$1.25

The above goods were all manufactured by the John Palmer Co., and are first class standard brands and New Stock—no trash or imitations.

WE ALSO HAVE SOME

Mens 4 Buckle Overshoes. Splendid values, worth at least \$5.00. We are going to sell them at	\$3.75
Mens Heavy Khaki Wool Trousers, \$6.00 value at	\$4.50
Mens Heavy Khaki Wool Breeches, Leather bound at	\$4.50
We have a few Mens Macinaw Jumpers and Shirts, excellent qualities at greatly reduced prices, ranging from \$4.00 to \$5.00	
Mens All Wool Under Shirts. While they last going at	\$1.00
All Wool Home Made Socks and Mittens. Leather Gloves, Mittens and Pullovers.	
Ladies' 4 Buckle Overshoes, regular \$5.00. Sale price	\$3.50
Ladies' 2 Buckle and 2 Snap Button Overshoes, Regular \$5.00	
Sale price	\$3.75

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