

## Grass Seed

TIMOTHY NO. 1 ..... 12c lb.  
TIMOTHY NO. 2 ..... 11c lb.  
(By Whole Bag)

## Rolled Oats

90 lb. Bag ..... \$3.35  
20 lb. Bag ..... 90 cents  
5 lbs for 25 cents.

## TEA

Try our BULK TEA  
ONLY 55 CENTS LB.  
5 lbs for \$2.65.

## Coffee

Get a pound of our FRSH GROUND  
COFFEE  
ONLY 57 CENTS A POUND

## Flavoring Extracts

LEMON or VANILLA—Good Quality.  
2 OZ. BOTTLE..... 9c, 3 for 25c.  
2 1/2 OZ. BOTTLE ..... 13c, 2 for 25c.

## Matches

RED HEAD or EDDY'S HOME  
MATCHES  
12c BOX. 3 BOXES 33c. 5 BOXES 55c.

## Sugar Crisp Corn Flakes

12c PACKAGE—6 PKGS, 66c.

## Starch

MIXED STARCH ..... 10c lb.  
CANADA CORN STARCH .. 10c pkg.

## Butter Making Requirements

BUTTER COLOR ..... 30c Bottle  
BUTTER COLOR, large ... 55c bottle  
PRINTED BUTTER PAPER. 20c lb.  
70c for 400 sheets.  
BUTTER SALT, large bag ..... 30c.

## Canned Tomatoes

We have too large a stock. In order  
to reduce for this week

15c CAN. 2 CANS 25 cents.

## Canned Corn

2 CANS 25 CENTS.

## Flour

98 lb. bag  
PURITY and 5 ROSES ..... \$4.80  
5 CROWNS ..... \$4.70  
SMALL BAGS, all kinds ..... \$1.25  
CORN MEAL ..... \$2.25  
CRACKED CORN ..... \$2.25

# YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St.

## ADVENT OF WOMEN IN BRITISH HOUSE CAUSES THE MALE M. P.'S TO DOFF THEIR HEADWEAR

Members of the British House of Commons while in session no longer follow the ancient custom of "hanging their hats on the peg of knowledge." Michael MacDonagh, veteran press gallery man who had "covered" the Commons for thirty-nine years, writing for the Empire Review (London), tells us that nowadays not more than two or three of the great throng are to be seen wearing their hats. "Yet," he adds, "well within my time it was a breach of etiquette for a member to sit in his place 'uncovered.'"

Mr. MacDonagh explains how this remarkable change in dress came about:—

This innovation in parliamentary customs respecting dress has been made more marked than ever by the appearance of women in the House. In the case of Lady Astor, the first woman member to be elected, the authorities of the House advised that the proper course for her was to wear a hat, not only in accordance with the old religious rule that women should come to churches with their heads covered as a sign of modesty, but also for the more relevant reason that members of parliament were, by long tradition, expected to be covered—bringing their hats with them into the House, wearing them when they were seated, and uncovering only when they stood up. Lady Astor yielded to this opinion, and, though her example of always wearing a hat was followed by only three of the eight members of the sex who sat in the parliament of 1924, it came to this—that in that parliament the ancient custom of sitting covered in the House of Commons was observed more by women, small though their numbers were, eight out of six hundred and fifteen, than by men.

The wearing of hats in the House of Commons may have been as ancient as parliament itself, a heritage from the primitive moots, at which the leading men of the nation, endowed with the experience and wisdom of age, met in the open air with covered heads for the discussion of public affairs. Or else, an alternative suggestion, it arose in the seventeenth century, during the contests between the parliament and the Crown, when the Commons, as a token that they were masters in their own House, put their hats on to receive a message from the King, instead of taking them off as such of them as wear hats do to day. But, however the custom of sitting covered may have originated, it was followed down to recent times as an essential part of parliamentary procedure, ceremony, and deportment. Pictures of the House of Commons in the nineteenth century, as well as in the seventeenth and eighteenth, show the members seated with their hats on. Only the fashion of the headdress underwent a change. We see the sugar loaf hat with wide brim of the Roundheads, and the Cavalier's broad-leaved beaver hat with rich hatband and plume of feathers, in the seventeenth century; the three-cornered or cocked hat, surmounting wig or pig-tail, in the eighteenth; and the top hat in the nineteenth.

The first breach of the rule or habit was made by ministers and their whips. Ministers first came into the House bare headed, in 1852, the year the present chamber was first used. In the extensive new Palace of Westminster, which rose out of the ashes of the old, burned down in 1834, ministers were each provided for the first time with a private room, and in these rooms they began to leave their hats for no other reason than to save themselves the trouble of taking them off every time they rose in the House which they had frequently to do in answering questions or in discussing amendments moved to a bill in committee.

To what is due this transformation of the Commons from a silk-hatted to a bareheaded assembly within a generation? Parliamentary habits and customs are always undergoing modification and obliteration. The written rules, or "standing orders" as they are officially called, are fixed in print, and can be altered or abrogated only by special resolution. They relate, for the most part, to procedure. But the code of conduct—that once elaborate system of understandings for the guidance of members in regard to dress, deportment, etiquette, and their relations each with the others—was never committed to point or writing at all. It was handed down orally from parliament to parliament by the old members to the new, and, having regard to the great and sudden changes in membership that often take place, it will be understood how liable parts of the code are to fall unnoticed into oblivion.

So imperceptible almost is this slow waning of ancient usages in the House of Commons that the period at which particular customs came to an end cannot be exactly stated. For example, it was the practice during the greater part of the eighteenth century for members to wear court dress—skirted coats of cloth, waistcoats and breeches of velvet or satin, silk stockings, silver-buckled shoes, lace ruffles, and wigs. Ministers also displayed the stars and ribbons of such orders as had been conferred on them by the sovereign. The general use of elaborate dress in the House of Commons died out early in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

## NEW BRUNSWICK LADY PASSES AWAY IN WEST

Was a Daughter of Capt  
Lockhart of Dorches-  
ter and a Graduate of  
the P. N. S.

Warner, May 17—The entire community was shocked at the sad news of the death of Mrs. Eleanor Graham at her farm home east of Warner early Saturday morning, May 15.

Mrs. Graham's sudden death came as a shock to all her friends and relatives as she phoned late on Friday evening and planned to drive to Warner and attend a meeting of the Women's Institute the following day, and Saturday morning she prepared breakfast for her husband as usual.

Mrs. Graham took a leading part in all the social activities of the community, especially in the Institute work, having held the office of convener of the Warner constituency and this year was chairman of household economics, being also correspondent for the Lethbridge Herald.

Before her marriage she taught in the Calgary, Commerce and Tyrell Lake schools, and as a teacher she made the best of success, her one great desire being to improve her education.

Eleanor H. Lockhart was born at Dorchester, N. B., in 1897, being 29 years of age and leaves to mourn her loss her husband, father and mother, three sisters and one brother.

Her father, mother and one sister reside in Ottawa, one sister in Montreal, a sister in Boston and her only brother in New Brunswick.

She was married on Dec. 28, 1921, at Calgary to Stanley S. Graham, being married at the Anglican church of which she has been a lifelong member.

The funeral services were held at the Martin Bros. undertaking parlors, being conducted by Rev. Cecil Swanson, pastor of the Lethbridge Anglican church. The pall bearers were past patrons of the Maple Leaf Eastern Star lodge of which the departed was a member.

The bereaved husband and relatives have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

(The deceased was a grand niece of Capt. J. A. Read of this city. Prior to going west she attended the Provincial Normal School here, taking a first class license. She was a bright and lovable young woman and many friends in this province will regret exceedingly to hear of her untimely death.)

### THE YOUNG POETS.

(From The Forum)

Our garden isn't all hearts-ease and phlox;

There are weeds enough we know and barren rocks.

But still we sink our spades and scatter seeds

And pitch aside the rocks and hoe the weeds

For where there's soil to dig and folk to hoe

Warm rain in spring, in winter crisp clean snow

There, some day, in a cup of tangled green

A single perfect flower may be seen.

HARBOR ALLEN.

### N. B. ITEMS VOTED.

Ottawa June 2—Just before midnight the House of Commons in Committee of supply passed items totalling \$51,000 for public buildings in New Brunswick.



WOMAN REPLACES DEPUTY MINISTER

Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan of Victoria, B.C., who has been appointed Superintendent of all the Women's Institutes in British Columbia, succeeding in that position Dr. David Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. A fluent speaker, Mrs. MacLachlan is known as a tireless worker in the interests of women in general.

## BEST SELLING NOVEL OF YEAR LITERARY HOAX

London, June 3—An Irish girl, the 19-year-old daughter of a distinguished British naval officer, has accomplished the greatest literary hoax of the century.

There was published at the end of last year "The Diary of a Young Lady of Fashion, in the year 1764-1765, by Cleone Knox, edited by her kinsman and descendant, Alexander Blacker Kerr." The book was a vivacious record of certain remarkable adventures which the diarist, a young lady of fashion of the eighteenth century, had in Ireland, England, France, Switzerland and Italy.

The book became a "best seller" on both sides of the Atlantic. In America it ran into nine editions in two months, and it has been the sensation of the literary world. Eminent critics described it as the most diverting diary published in modern times, accepted it at its face value, and regarded it as a valuable and authentic historical document. Lord Darling, the famous former Justice of the British High Court, said the diary must rank with Papyrus as a record of the time, and the verity of the author's revelations must be compared with those of Smollett and L'Abbe Prevost.

It now is revealed that the book is fiction. It was written by Miss Magdalen King-Hall, youthful daughter of Sir George King-Hall, Admiral in the Royal Navy, with a distinguished record of service, and the descendant of many naval heroes.

Knows Little of Fashionable World. Miss King-Hall has little acquaintance herself with the customs of the fashionable world.

She wanted to write ever since she was a child, and made several attempts at getting her work published but until the diary was accepted everything had been returned. Then one day the idea of writing the diary came.

"I am afraid I knew very little of the eighteenth century when I began my work," she confesses. "It is the Middle Ages that thrill me; but about that time I went to stay at Brighton on the south coast of England, and there in the town's reference library I read up several eighteenth century books in order that I might acquire their style and atmosphere."

### Book Written in Few Weeks.

"I wrote the book in a few weeks, but if I had realized that so many distinguished people would have taken it seriously I should have spent much more time and pains about it. As it was, I simply dashed it off, without any definite plans, and certainly without any theory of construction."

Thus was the "best seller" made. No one was more surprised than Magdalen at its astounding success and universal acceptance. "I thought every one would realize that it was only fiction," she declared.

## GAME POACHER WAS FINED

Plaster Rock, June 4—The shooting of a bull moose near Wapske on Sunday resulted in John Bucco, foreman of a C. P. R. extra gang, being brought before Magistrate Giberson on Monday. After hearing the evidence the magistrate found Bucco guilty and imposed a fine of \$10 and costs. County Game Warden George Southery conducted the prosecution.

# SEEDS

NO. 1 TIMOTHY SEED  
NO. 2 TIMOTHY SEED  
ALSIKE CLOVER SEED  
RED CLOVER SEED  
MAMMOTH CLOVER SEED  
at Lowest Market Rates.

G. W. HODGE

**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.

WE HAVE IN STOCK OUR SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS OF GRANITES AND SPORTEX TWEEDS, ENGLISH WORSTEDS AND GUARANTEED BLUES AND GREY SERGES. Also a nice line of SPRING O'COATINGS. English and American Style plates. PRICES RANGE FROM \$35.00 TO \$65.00.

WALKER BROS.

Queen St. Fredericton

## Anglers, Attention!

SALMON ANGLING SEASON  
OPENS MON., MAY 24th.

IN anticipation of this we have imported from England a complete stock of angling equipment from the best and largest fishing tackle manufacturers in the world. It consists of Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Leaders, Fly Boxes, Leader Boxes, Flies, Spinners, etc. Our Flies were selected by experienced anglers and are especially adapted to New Brunswick waters.

We have some astonishing bargains in two Handed Salmon Rods, also Reels and Lines.

If you are in need of a Pair of Hip Boots for the fishing season we can supply them at the Right Price.

Buy Your Fishing Outfit From Fishermen.

CURRIE BROTHERS

CALL ON US FOR BARGAINS