

Orange Pekoe

IS a term applied not only to a very limited quantity of fine quality teas, but also to a much larger quantity of poor and medium quality teas. Some are sold in packages, some in paper bags and parcels.

RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is a blend of the finest quality teas grown in the East. Gardens away up on the mountain hillsides of India and Ceylon, where rich soil, just the right climate, and most careful cultivation, produce tea which is as near perfect as tea can be—very pleasing to the taste and of such strength that a half-pound package carefully used will go as far as a pound of many teas which cost less by the pound but are more expensive in actual use.

To be sure of getting this finest of teas you should ask for it by the full name, RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE TEA, and see that it is always in the handsome sealed package.

A trial package costs only 10 cents. For sale by the best grocers in every town and hamlet.

T. H. Estabrooks Co., Limited.

Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton.

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Other nations pay a premium for our Western hard wheat to mix with their own. Purity Flour is made entirely from the finest of hard wheat and excels for all baking.

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PURITY FLOUR
"More Bread and Better Bread"

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

DIAMONDS ARE USED IN MAKING THE FORD CAR

Enough diamonds to stud a queen's coronet are worn out every year in the manufacture of Ford cars at Ford, Ontario. Contrary to the popular guess they are not used for cutting glass—that is done more efficiently with a tool costing fifteen cents. They are used to grind down the perfectly adjusted emery wheels which in turn grind hardened steel bearings to an accuracy of one-thousandth of an inch.

To cope with the production of a hundred thousand cars a year, thirty diamonds a month are used varying in weight from three to five carats each. At an average cost of \$20 a carat at the approximate value of a year's supply amounts to over \$30,000.

The stone used is known to the trade as the Gray Bortz diamond and is imported through England and Amsterdam from South Africa. Instead of the fire and sparkle of the ordinary 'white' diamond it possesses a curious, lack lustre look which has resulted in it becoming unpopular as a jewel. Nevertheless it is as hard as its more brilliant cousin.

In the making of a Ford car it is indispensable and so it will remain until man in his ingenuity can contrive a cheaper substitute equally as hard. Already experiments have been made to oust the diamond from its pre-eminence, but so far the tests have been unsatisfactory.

The diamond, mounted at the tip of a steel tool somewhat similar to a pencil, plays an important part in the manufacture of axles. The axles are made of the hardest steel obtainable so that they can withstand the constant pressure of the bearings. They are ground to fractional measurement by an emery wheel. Although the emery wheel is harder than the steel, it develops minute flaws and it has therefore to be constantly dressed with the diamond. The "dressing" is done under water, or the extreme heat developed would melt the stone.

Before its period of usefulness is over the diamond is reset in the tool some thirty times. Even the dust caused by the contact with the emery wheel is collected and used for polishing glass.

GREAT ACCURACY POSSIBLE WHEN MEASURING WITH A SURVEYOR'S STEEL BAND TAPE

A surveyor's steel band tape 100 feet in length can be measured with an error not exceeding one one-thousandth of an inch. This is an interesting fact mentioned in a recent report of the Physical Testing Laboratory of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.

How is this done and what is the purpose of such accurate measurements, the layman may ask. The question can best be answered by considering the origin of some of the standards of length of the past and imagining the difficulties that would result were surveyors in Canada to survey valuable city lots with the statutory units of length of earlier times.

Perhaps the most curious of these old standards was the inch in the reign of Henry III of England. In 1224 the rule was laid down that three barleycorns equal one inch. The barleycorns were to be dry and were to be taken from the middle of the ear and laid end to end. The rule continued that 12 inches equal one foot; 3 feet equal one ell or ulna; 5½ ulna equal one perch; 40 perches long and 4 in breadth equal one acre. The measurement of land therefore depended on the fundamental unit of a barleycorn. One can readily see the multiplication of error which must result in the measurement of land and the trouble it would cause in this age where city frontage often reaches a value of several thousand dollars a foot.

Henry I established the yard as the distance from the point of his nose to the end of his thumb. It is not recorded how often he was called upon by the surveyors of that day to render the necessary assistance in graduating their measures with the legal standard or what ambiguities may have resulted from this peculiar method of measurement. Equally curious was the deviation of the rood in Germany in the sixteenth century. Koebel's work on surveying relates that "to find the length of a rood in the right and lawful way, and according to scientific usage, you shall do as follows: Stand at the door of a church on Sunday and bid sixteen men to stop, tall ones and small ones, as they happen to pass out when the service is finished; then make them put their left feet one behind the other, and the length thus obtained shall be a right and lawful rood to survey the land with, and the sixteenth part of it shall be a right and lawful foot." We are not told what authority there was to compel these men to stop, and line up or what penalty would be in case of refusal.

Standards of length have varied throughout the ages, from country to country, from county to county, and even from one village to a neighboring village. Many attempts have been made to select a standard not dependent on a recognized physical measuring rod. French engineers spent seven years in determining the length of the metre and even then failed to obtain the millionth part of the earth's quadrant to the accuracy desired. Others have attempted to relate measures of length to time by the determination of the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds thus establishing a measurement of length fundamentally related to the time of revolution of the earth.

But the fact remains that the standard of measure in Canada is a bronze bar similar to the Imperial standard yard legalized in 1835. Three copies were sent to Canada in 1871 but two were lost in the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa in 1915. The distance between two fine lines on the surviving bar in the custody of the Weights and Measures Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is the legal unit of measurement of length in Canada as established by the Weights and Measures Act.

The standard rules of the Topographical Survey for calibrating measures of length are kept at the Physical Testing Laboratory. There is equipment here for determining lengths to the finest limits of accuracy. While under observation the rules are kept in a bath of distilled water to ensure uniform temperature and measurements are made with the aid of special high-power microscopes. In order to avoid multiplication of error in extending the unit measure over the length of 100 feet, measurements of the single unit may be made to an accuracy of one fifty-thousandth of an inch.

Dominion Land Surveyors are required by statute to have a steel band tape, of which the length has been determined. A certificate is supplied by the Physical Testing Laboratory for each tape tested. This tape must, in each case, be handled with care and on no account used for field work for fear of altering its length by getting bent or twisted. With this tape the surveyor checks his field tapes from time to time. It is therefore necessary in these days of very high land values that his fundamental unit of length be known with a high degree of accuracy and the testing of tapes is therefore one of the important functions of the laboratory.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, SESSION OF 1926

Acts from 1 to 13 inclusive passed March 25th.

1. An Act to amend the "Evidence Act" being Chapter 127 of the "Consolidated Statutes 1903".
2. An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.
3. An Act to amend the Act 12, George V., Chapter 27 "An Act to provide for the payment of pensions and disability allowances to Public School Teachers and Officials."
4. An Act to amend an Act respecting the Executive Council.
5. An Act to amend Chapter 153 of "The Consolidated Statutes 1903" "respecting Landlord and Tenant."
6. An Act to authorize the completion and signing of the Voters List of King's County for the year 1926.
7. An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Elections Act."
8. An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.
9. An Act to authorize the disposal of lands held for the Provincial Hospital and particularly a Grant to Mrs. Isabella Lowell.
10. An Act to amend "The Schools Act, 1922."
11. An Act to amend "The Vocational Education Act 1923."
12. An Act to amend Act 49 Victoria, Chapter 25 entitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Marysville" and Acts in amendment thereof.
13. An Act to amend an Act intitled "An Act to provide for the Government of the City of Saint John by an Elective Commission" 2 George V., Chapter 42.

Acts from 14 to 44 inclusive passed April 14.

14. An Act respecting the maintenance of deserted Wives and Children.
15. An Act to amend the Act 6 Edward 7, Chapter 79 intitled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Water Power Company."
16. An Act relating to Municipal Voters Lists in the Parishes of Lancaster and Simonds in the City and County of Saint John.
17. An Act to consolidate and

amend the Act 34th Victoria, Chapter 20 incorporating certain Districts in the Parish of St. Stephen in the County of Charlotte, to be known as "The Town of St. Stephen and the several Acts in amendment thereof."

18. An Act to incorporate Saint Andrews Presbyterian Church, Fredericton.
19. An Act to legalize the valuation list of the County of Albert.
20. An Act authorizing the Board of School Trustees of the City of Moncton to issue Debentures for School purposes.
21. An Act to consolidate, continue and amend the Acts relating to the Jacques River Boom Company.
22. An Act to amend the Act 53 Victoria Chapter 60 entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts of the Assembly Incorporating or Relating to the Town of Moncton."
23. An Act to amend the Act 11 George V., Chapter 56 entitled "City of Moncton Assessment Act, 1921."
24. An Act to enable the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John to further refund part of a Loan made by the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital in Saint John under 23rd Victoria, Chapter LXI, funded under 47th Victoria, Chapter LI.
25. An Act to repeal the Act intitled "An Act to fix and determine the valuation for Assessment purposes within the City of Saint John of C. H. Peters Sons, Limited."
26. An Act to amend the Act 14 George V., Chapter 81 being "An Act to authorize the Town of Campbellton to borrow temporarily."
27. An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "Les Filles de Marie de L'Assomption."
28. An Act to relieve the Portland Church of the United Church of Canada from certain trusts.
29. The Victoria Public Hospital Act 1926.
30. An Act to amend the Act 10 George V., (1920) Chapter 28 intitled "An Act respecting the Taxation of Wild Lands."
31. An Act to amend "An Act to fix the Valuation of Assessment on

Wilson Box Company, Limited."

32. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Town of Woodstock.

33. An Act to provide for the issue of Debentures to retire Debentures of the Town of Woodstock falling due in the year 1926.

34. An Act to incorporate the "South West River Log Driving Company."

35. An Act to amend the Building Laws of the City of Fredericton.

36. An Act to authorize the City of Fredericton to issue additional Debentures for the purpose of completing the installation of a new Unit in the Water System, and to borrow temporarily.

37. An Act to incorporate Nepisquit Storage Company Limited.

38. An Act to incorporate Nepisquit Power Company Limited.

39. An Act to confirm an agreement between the New Brunswick Power Company and the Municipality of Saint John.

40. An Act to authorize the Town of Sussex to issue Bonds.

41. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Richibucto and Rexton Electric Light Districts.

42. An Act to fix and determine the Valuation for Assessment purposes within the City of Saint John of the Property situate at West Saint John owned and operated by the firm of Taylor and White.

43. An Act to provide for the payment of an annuity to Jessie McLeod, widow of the late William H. McLeod.

44. An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Endowment Fund of the University of New Brunswick.

Acts from 45 to 84 inclusive passed April 30.

45. An Act to amend an Act to Establish Electoral Districts and Sub-Districts in the Province.

46. An Act respecting the Distribution of Estates of Intestates.

47. An Act in amendment of The New Brunswick Companies' Act 1916.

48. An Act in further amendment of the "Saint John City Assessment Act 1918."

49. An Act in further amendment of "An Act respecting Permanent Sidewalks and Highways in Lancaster 1924."

50. An Act to authorize the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Campbellton to make a further issue of Debentures.

51. An Act to amend the Act 14 George V., Chapter 72 entitled "An Act to authorize the Board of School Trustees of Fredericton to make a further issue of Debentures."

52. An Act respecting Illegitimate Children.

53. An Act respecting Theatres and Cinematographs and other amusements.

54. An Act to authorize the City of Fredericton to issue Debentures for the purpose of constructing Permanent Streets in said City.

55. An Act respecting the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates and Taxes in the City of Fredericton.

56. An Act to amend the "Rates and Taxes Act, 1924."

57. An Act to amend Chapter 128 of the Consolidated Statutes 1903 respecting Memorials and Executions.

58. An Act to amend 6 George V., Chapter 20 (1916) entitled "An Act for the suppression of Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor."

59. An Act to repeal the Widows Relief Act 1925.

60. An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Electric Power Act 1920."

61. An Act to further amend Chapter 115 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick 1903 respecting the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

62. An Act to amend "The Game Act 1921."

63. An Act to amend the Act 15 George V., Chapter 68 intitled An Act respecting Fire Alarms in the County of Saint John.

64. An Act to incorporate Saint John River Power Company.

65. An Act to incorporate New Brunswick International Paper Company.

66. An Act in addition to the Dairy Industry Act (1904) and the Act 7 Edward VII., (1907) and the Act 13 George V., (1923) in addition thereto.

67. Relating to Fraser Companies Limited.

68. An Act respecting Taxation of the New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited for municipal purposes.

69. An Act to further provide for Permanent Bridges and Works of a Permanent Character.

70. An Act in respect to funding Motor Vehicle Fees.

71. An Act to amend "The Succession Duty Act 1915."

72. An Act respecting the Taxation of Gasoline.

73. An Act to consolidate and amend the Motor Vehicle Law.

74. An Act to amend Chapter 25 of the Consolidated Statutes 1903 An Act respecting the settlement of Crown Lands.

75. An Act to authorize the funding of the Floating Debt of the Province.

76. An Act to aid in the Raising of a Revenue.

77. An Act respecting Highways.

78. An Act to confirm an Order-in-Council relating to the granting of Lands on the South West Miramichi River in the County of Northumberland.

79. An Act to authorize the Town of Edmundston to issue Debentures for certain purposes.

80. An Act to amend "The Provincial Hospital Act 1923."

81. An Act relating to Timber Licenses.

82. An Act to amend "The Corporations Tax Act 1920" and to impose special temporary taxation on Banks and Certain Companies.

83. An Act to provide for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

84. An Act to provide for the Repair and Improvement of Roads and Bridges and other Public Works and Services.