



Her Baby Wakes up Laughing and Cooing

"I started using Eagle Brand for my five months old baby two months ago. Now she wakes up laughing and cooing and is more than satisfied. No more getting up nights, as she gets only one bottle, going to bed, and no more till 7 a.m. She won a third prize at a recent baby show and I know Eagle Brand helped her to win. She weighed 6 lbs. at birth but is now over 13 lbs. If any mother would like me to tell her about Eagle Brand I would be pleased to do so. I only wish I had known about it sooner as it cannot be too highly recommended."

"Mrs. W. J. P.
Ontario."

(Original letter on file)

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CONDENSARY TRURO, N.S.

CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES HAS INCREASED

(Montreal Star.)

According to a report just issued by the Imperial Economic Committee in Great Britain, the common pipe, which twenty years ago accounted for the consumption of two-thirds of the entire tobacco supply of the Old Country, now is responsible for but one-half this amount, namely, one-third of the total. The other two-thirds are mainly cigarettes.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when it was regarded as a hallmark of effeminacy for a man to smoke a cigarette in England. But that day has gone. The war was responsible for a tremendous increase in cigarette smoking, and therefore the allegation of effeminacy can hardly stand now. At the same time, there must be some human explanation of the change in preference. Even if the cigarette gained the ascendancy in wartime owing to the convenience with which it could be put out or thrown away, compared with a pipe, that would not suffice to explain why it has retained its ascendancy.

Premier Baldwin sticks to his pipe. The working man sticks to his pipe and his cigarette. The middle-class man smokes either a pipe or a mild cigar. Women and youths throughout the land consume cigarettes by the million. Perhaps in this fact lies the secret of the change in the proportion of pipe and cigarette tobacco smoked.

PAN BAKED APPLES

This to me, is one of the most tasty of all the apple dishes.

Cut the apples into quarters without paring; remove the cores and slice the apples into a baking dish. Put over a thin layer of sugar; then another layer of apples and so continue until you have the desired quantity having the top layer sugar. Cover the dish and bake in a quick oven until the apples are perfectly tender. Serve warm.

NOVA SCOTIAN WAS THE FIRST TO DISCOVER PROCESS OF MAKING PAPER FROM WOOD PULP

(Occasional in Halifax Recorder.)

The question has again arisen as to whom the credit for the invention for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp belongs. The following correspondence goes to show that Charles Fenerty, of Sackville, N. S., commenced experiments in 1839 which resulted in paper being produced in such a manner, and is thus to be credited with inventing mechanical wood pulp: Paper is Produced From Wood.

It is recalled of Charles Fenerty that on his way from Sackville to Halifax, he would stop at the paper mill at Nine-mile River and watch the process of paper-making with eager interest. One day early in 1839 Charles Fenerty commenced to experiment with spruce-wood fiber as a material for paper-making, and in 1844 produced paper from wood pulp and sent a sample, with the following letter, to Messrs. English & Blackadar, proprietors of the Acadian Recorder, Halifax, which reads:

"Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a small piece of paper, the result of an experiment I have made in order to ascertain if that useful article might not be manufactured from wood. The result has proved that opinion to be correct, for by the sample which I have sent you, gentlemen, you will perceive the feasibility of it. The enclosed, which is as firm in its texture, as white, and to all appearance as durable as the common wrapping-paper made from hemp, cotton or the ordinary materials of manufacture, is actually composed of spruce wood reduced to a pulp, and subjected to the same treatment as paper is in course of being made, only with this exception, viz: my insufficient means of giving it the required pressure. I entertain an opinion that our forest trees, either hard or soft wood, but more especially the fir, spruce or poplar, on account of the fibrous quality of their wood, might easily be reduced by a chafing, and manufactured into paper of the finest kind. This opinion, sirs, I think the experiment will justify, and leaving it to be prosecuted further by the scientific or the curious,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FENERTY.

The foregoing letter is dated 1844. But this is not the only sample of paper Fenerty produced, because he was experimenting from 1839 onwards.

Thus to a Nova Scotian is due the

credit of inventing mechanical wood pulp. To Charles Fenerty, who lived in the vicinity of Halifax, N. S., belongs the honor of the working out of this wonderful process which has been the basis of the great part of the modern pulp industry, and the progenitor of that marvellous institution, the modern newspaper.

Charles Fenerty had been quite forgotten by the generation that grew up since his death, and was unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, as one of the discoverers of this very important invention. When young Fenerty was experimenting in Nova Scotia how to make paper from the forest trees that grew about his home in Upper Sackville, another young man was doing the same thing in Saxony, Germany, unknown to the other. In 1844, Keller, a German, took out a patent for a machine for making wood pulp. About the same date, Charles Fenerty sent to Messrs. English & Blackadar the letter reproduced above, and the sample of paper made by himself from spruce wood. Here was a strange coincidence: that two young men, of a different race, and divided by the broad Atlantic Ocean, should hit upon the same invention. That's what happened! Keller sold his patent rights to a firm of French paper manufacturers, and in due time, when the demand for a greater supply of paper became necessary, the manufacturers, finding the supply of cotton rags inadequate to meet the market, they commenced the process of making paper from wood pulp. In Nova Scotia no one could be found to put their capital into an unknown venture of this kind, and Fenerty's invention quickly dropped out of his contemporaries' memory.

Just before the World War, Mr. Lawson Fenerty, a relative of the inventor, brought the matter to the attention of "The World Pulp and Paper Magazine," published in England. He sent a copy of the letter taken from the Recorder of 1844, and the matter was discussed in the columns of the magazine. Fenerty's claim was unknown till then, and all the credit went to the Saxon—Keller—who had a monument erected to his memory in one of the cities of the above-named country. Neither Keller nor Fenerty had means to carry on the results of their great invention, and others, as has often happened, reaped the benefit of the product of their brains.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE BRITISH HARVESTERS IS NOW LAID TO RED INFLUENCE

London, Sept. 11—The South Wales Echo of Sept. 5 came out with a top page sweep line and double column head carrying an item which, in face of the circumstances, seem to strengthen reports of an organized attempt to discredit the immigration to Canada of miners.

A miner-harvester who only sailed on Aug. 12 wrote a long letter alleging that he was broke, on the rocks, etc. In order for the letter to reach the paper between the date of sailing and date of publication it must have been written before sailing or en route or within a few hours of his arrival in Winnipeg.

In the latter event he had the foresight to make certain of catching the first possible mail which would allow by a hair's breadth, time to catch the date of publication.

Reports Lack Reality.

The Daily Chronicle says from the first the complaints of British Harvesters in Canada so uncritically sponsored by two prominent Labor Members of Parliament seemed to lack reality.

The malcontents obviously are only a tiny minority since, out of more than 8,000, only 300 have been turned back. The murmurings against their host become merely grotesque when it is recalled that they were quarrelling over a wage of four or five dollars a day which is rather more than six times the unemployment insurance at home to which they

are returning. The two Labor members have now withdrawn their charges and their withdrawal is backed up by a telegram from Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald but it is difficult to withdraw the damage which unsubstantiated charges of this nature do the cause of the unemployed in general.

The Morning Post in a special article says: "As a sequel to the dissatisfaction which has developed among a small minority of the British miners in Canada for harvesting, the Morning Post is able to reveal that the agitation leading to that discontent was carefully planned before the party left Britain. Among 8,500 miners who went to Canada were a number of paid agitators of the Communist party of Great Britain posing as genuine out-of-work miners and taking care not to reveal their identity at any stage.

"As a matter of fact there was glee among the Communists that their efforts in attempting to create a fiasco were actually being financed by the government. These men were sent from various parts of Britain, one, for instance, being caretaker of the local party office in London who had saved his employers the amount of his salary at regular intervals by getting the dole. Their orders were to work up an agitation and make the whole scheme a failure. The honesty of a majority of the miners and their genuine desire for work lead to failure

of the plots."

London, Sept. 11—"Ramsay MacDonald is rather in a cleft stick about the treatment of imported harvesters in Canada," declared the Evening Star in a leading editorial last night. "As the guest of the Dominion Government he cannot criticize his hosts with good grace. He only refutes the charges at second-hand, being careful to say he has not been able to investigate for himself."

The Star continued: "It is clear that Canada with a bumper harvest is prepared to bid fairly high for casual labor. It is probable, as we know from past experience, that when the boom is over Canada will have very little use for harvesters. In fairness, however, we should wait and see how she deals with what is certain to be a difficult problem. Many miners who went out with such high hopes will have to be repatriated, and the real question is likely to be whether it is a sound economic proposition to carry a man to the Dominion and back for two months' work at \$5 a day."

Small Comfort.

Manchester, Sept. 11—While briefly dismissing immediate reports of conditions affecting the British miner-harvesters in the Canadian West. The Manchester Guardian today editorially expressed anxiety regarding the operation of the scheme as a whole, because it says, the earnings of eight weeks are barely sufficient to cover the obligations of men wishing to return to Britain.

"Consequently, if they can afford to return at all, they must arrive here practically penniless, while those working on the Canadian railways and elsewhere than on the farms must derive small comfort if they are not qualified for a reduced fare returning to Britain," the Guardian says.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George Street and University Avenue.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey Street and University Ave.
- 112 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.



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