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**PERMANENT BODY TO AID BANISHED SCIENTISTS**  
LONDON, July 23—Scientists banished from their native lands because of political or religious discrimination against them to be helped by a permanent organization, it is editorially announced in the British scientific journal, Nature, published here.  
This body, the Academic Assistance Council, has in a little over a year of existence succeeded in permanent re-establishing 363 of the 700 displaced scholars who left Germany, and in providing temporary support for 324 others in various institutions of learning.

**EULER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW**  
MOSCOW, July 23—Hon. W. D. Euler, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, arrived here today accompanied by officials of the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department.

**RIGHT HON. R. B. BENNETT, K.C., M. P.**, Leader of the Conservative party in Canada, will take part in the opening ceremonies at the new Museum recently erected at historic Fort Beauséjour, on the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia border, on Saturday, August 1.  
Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Dr. J. Clarence Webster, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., of Shediac, a member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, which was responsible for construction of the museum. While in his native province, the former Prime Minister of Canada is expected to present new colors to his regiment, the New Brunswick Rangers of which he is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel-in-Chief.



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Wharf Extension, Durham, N.B.", will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Tuesday, August 11, 1936, for the construction of a wharf extension at Durham, Restigouche County, N.B.  
Plans, form of contract and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the offices of the District Engineer, Old Post Office Building, Saint John, N.B.; also at the Post Offices at Jacquet River, N.B., and Culligan's N.B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender or Bank Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies, unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

Note—The Department will supply blue prints and specification of the work on deposit of a sum of \$20.00, in the form of a certified bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works. The deposit will be released on return of the blue prints and specification within a month from the date of reception of tenders. If not returned within that period the deposit will be forfeited.

By order,  
J. M. SOMERVILLE, Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, July 18, 1936.

## DISCOVERY ACCIDENTAL DURING EXPERIMENT ON ATTRACTING OF INSECTS

**Farmer May Be Warned Of Oncoming Swarms—Electric Traps—Coddling Moth, Mosquitoes, House Flies, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, July 23—When the New Deal set up the rural electrification administration, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, the administrator, and other experts knew that a great many blessings would attend wide use in rural districts of electric power. They knew that electricity would turn many wheels, but the idea of using it to stop buzzes did not occur until more recently. Now, however, it has been amply demonstrated that electricity can be used with excellent effect as a means of killing many kinds of harmful insects. Swat the fly has been changed to electrocute the fly!

**Discovery Accidental**  
The work of Prof. E. W. Lehmann of the department of agricultural engineering, Illinois Agricultural College, may be regarded as responsible for this evolution, but, curiously enough his first use of electricity was not for the purpose of exterminating insects, but for discovering their appearances, migrations, and the like. It was more or less an accidental concomitant of his work that electric extermination was hit upon.

It has long been observed that light attracts insects. Too many poets, philosophers and moralists have had their say about the moth and the flame for that phenomenon to have been overlooked by scientists. So the Illinois professor adopted the plan of using electric lights to attract insects, not that they could be killed, but rather that they could be counted. Not all insects are so accommodating as the 17 year old locusts and arrive on the minute their long schedule calls for. It is important for farmers to know when insects appear, and so Prof. Lehmann invented his electric light system.

With one group of 10 electric lights the professor, in a single night, collected no less than 26,000 specimens of the same kind of insect. From this he knew that the creatures must be appearing in great numbers and was able to issue warnings to farmers, advising them to use sprays or whatever systems of insect control they were prepared to employ. From the collections made at the light stations, it is possible to find out about the direction of the flight of insects. Notice can be sent on ahead if it is discovered that swarms are moving in a given direction. Because light invariably attracts insects, it is easier to make observations in this manner than in daylight.

**Electrical Traps**  
From this beginning, the work continued to develop into the exterminating field. If insects could be gathered in such large numbers for observation purposes, they could be gathered for lethal purposes. Light, obviously, was the best kind of bait. This realization led to the invention of electric traps. At first farmers, fruit growers, and entomologists were

somewhat skeptical of the efficacy of electrical traps. For one thing they feared that such traps would counteract any good they did by harm in destroying beneficial insects. The value of the traps has been pretty well demonstrated now.

Excellent results have been obtained in trapping and exterminating the coddling moth, the flying insect which lays eggs producing the worm which infests apples and does great damage every year. The traps have been used successfully against the grape leafhopper, which destroys grapes and, getting into a vineyard, may well-nigh destroy the entire crop or make it marketable only in the lowest grades. The artichoke plume moth, which produces worms in artichokes, has been dealt with and also dried fruit insects which lay eggs in fruit drying in sheds and warehouses. June beetles can be controlled by electrocution.

**Kills Mosquitoes**  
These advantages of the electric traps are of first interest to farmers and fruit growers. It is a business matter with them. For mankind in general, the city dweller and especially the summer resort vacationist, there is reason to raise a laudatory hymn to the inventor of the electric chair for insects. It has been found to be highly successful in destroying gnats and, praise be, mosquitoes! It seems wholly within the realm of possibility that, when this knowledge becomes generally comprehended, such a place as the state of New Jersey will be literally decorated with electric insect traps.

This is a point not especially interesting to the average man who enjoys sitting on a verandah or in a garden on summer evenings, but it is of value to the farmer. The electric trap, by concentrating the kill, enables the trapper to enumerate and classify the insects caught. He then will know which kinds are present in greatest numbers and he then can make general use of the sort of insecticides best adapted to suppress those particular types. Random spraying of plants and trees kills insects, but the farmer rarely obtains any clear idea of how high the incidence is or how many varieties are present.

**Charged Screens Kill**  
There are various kinds of traps, some elaborate, some very simple. A simple trap can be made by hanging an electric lamp over a pan of oil or water. The insects, recoiling from the hot lamp will drop into the pan. This is not wholly effective because many brush the lamp and escape without injury sufficient to kill them or cause them to fall into the basin.

Far more efficacious but somewhat more elaborate is the real electrocution of insects. A lamp is surrounded by a wire screen which is charged. The insects fly toward the bright light, touch the screen, and fall dead.

## HOW PARIS HANDLES ITS CITY WATER SUPPLY

**How Its Drinking Water Is Protected Against Typhoid Germs and Other Supplies**

For the first time since statistics began the death rate in Paris has fallen below that of London. London's average rate for the past ten years has been 12.2 per thousand. The Paris rate has been brought down since 1929 from 14.4 to 12, which means a decline in mortality of 17 per cent. In the same period infant mortality has decreased 18 per cent, and mortality of children and young persons between the ages of one year and 20, 54 per cent.

This result has been obtained by purification of the river water, which is piped to fire hydrants and used principally for washing the streets. The same water is also supplied to garages and factories. Until 1929 the city health department laughed at the suggestion that water supplied for such use might be a cause of disease. It was not realized that in spite of regulations and warnings, people would drink such water, or would use it for bathing, cooking or washing bottles and milk cans, thus spreading contagion.

The supply of drinking water in Paris, as in nearly all big cities, had for years been chlorinated. In the case of the hydrant water it was decided to adopt the process known as "verdunization," invented at Verdun in 1916 by Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla of the French engineer corps. Under war conditions, chlorinated water—used by all armies—has a strong taste of chlorine, for the reason that there usually are no facilities for dechlorination, i. e., removing the chlorine taste by intro-

A small transformer, connected with the same current that lights the lamp will charge the screen.

**Blue Light Best**  
The experimenters have worked out a technique. They have tried lights of various colors and varying intensities. It has been demonstrated that a deep blue light has the greatest attraction. It is most efficient at about 200 watts. Brighter lights do not work so well. The insects approach the light but do not touch it or its screen as the glare keeps them away. They will merely circle about it safely at a short distance.

Electricity can be used effectively in controlling house flies. Window screens can be slightly charged with electricity. Any observer of the most casual sort has noticed that flies are constantly buzzing against window panes and window screens. Charged screens in use leave no doubt of their value. A tray is laid along the window sill just below the charged screen and the flies drop into this. This experiment must have been made in an especially fly-ridden locality for a report upon it shows that a tray an inch or more in depth was filled to overflowing with dead flies in only two days' time. When one considers the number of eggs those flies would have laid had they lived, in addition to the nuisance and possible disease danger they would have caused, the value of electrocution rather than swatting the fly becomes apparent.

ducing an absorbent. The defenders at Verdun got so tired of that chlorine taste that permeated everything that often they would surreptitiously empty the chlorinated water out of the butts, replacing it with untreated water swarming with the germs of dysentery. Men who were used to the incessant pounding of high explosive shells were not going to be afraid of a few microbes.

Colonel Bunau-Varilla realized that unless the water could be made at once safe and palatable this alliance between the germs and the Germans was apt to win the battle. He began experimenting with infinitely small doses of chlorine, and discovered that by using 150 times less chlorine than was supposed to be necessary the same effect could be produced, provided the water were given a violent churning at the time of the introduction of the chlorine. The particles of chlorine are thus dispersed throughout the mass, and while, because of their extreme dilution, they do not come into direct contact with all the germs, they manage to kill them nevertheless by means of the ultraviolet ray they emit. And the water is tasteless.

Another advantage of the new method was that the chlorine dose did not have to be proportioned to the percentage of organic matter in the water. Previously laboratories had had to sample the water constantly, analyze it and prescribe the appropriate dose of chlorine. But with "verdunization" the same infinitesimal quantity sufficed, provided only that it was thoroughly stirred in.

Subsequent laboratory tests show that verdunization does more than kill the germs. Microbes, small as they are, contain a certain amount of non-saponifiable fat, known to chemists as ergosterol. The ultraviolet rays emitted by chlorine transforms this fat into vitamin D, the active principles of cod liver oil. A child who drinks water thus treated is not only protected against typhoid and other infections contained in polluted water, but is fortified against possible infections from other sources. It is this phenomenon that accounts for the large decrease in mortality since verdunization began in Paris, as it can readily be computed statistically that the mere elimination of typhoid, dysentery and the rest of the group of diseases due to polluted water would not account for it.

Without seeking any personal profit from his invention, Colonel Bunau-Varilla, since the war, has devoted much of his time to spreading the gospel of verdunization. Many hundreds of cities have adopted it for their entire water supply. The city of Lyons has watched its death rate drop from 13 to 10.6 since verdunization was introduced, and has thus become the healthiest large city in Europe, having passed Berlin's proud figure of 11 to the thousand. Other big cities that have adopted the Bunau-Varilla method are Marseilles, Brussels, Geneva, Lisbon, Genoa, Port Said and Caracas.

## FOUR WOMEN NOMINATED FOR MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, July 23—Four women were nominated for the Manitoba Legislature today when official nominations were held in preparation for voting, July 27. There were no women members of the last Legislature. Two of the women are running as candidates of the Manitoba Social Credit League. They are, Mrs. Asta Oddson in Gimli Constituency, and Miss Salome Halderson in St. George.

Mrs. Mary Dyma was nominated by the Liberal-Progressive in the ten-member constituency of Winnipeg, where Miss Beatrice Bridgen, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, is also a candidate.

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