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Rosebud is a prime favourite with pipe smokers... and it should be. For Rosebud fills the bill... measures up in every way to a man's idea of what good tobacco should be. Try Rosebud in your pipe and you'll say there IS keener pleasure in this popular Maritime smoke.

**ROSEBUD**  
Cut smoking tobacco

**THE MARITIME SMOKE**

## MEN HAVE FOUGHT, DIED FOR PEPPER

The Black Condiment Coveted by Kings and Conquerors of the Ancient Days

If you wanted pepper for your chops or eggs or salad, and couldn't get it by laying down a dime on the grocer's counter, what would you do for it? Men have fought, bled and died for it; it has inspired adventures and explorers to deeds of valor, and it has taken as rent for land, tribute from the conquered, and ransom for great cities.

Alaric of the Goths fought desperately through the twenty strenuous years of his manhood, along the road of his destiny which ended at Rome, according to his design. And he must have acquired his taste for pepper among the Isles of Greece, while engaged in conquest, or the Greeks introduced it in Europe during the fourth century, B. C., though he might have had it with his breakfast eggs at Constantinople while bickering with the timorous lords of the Eastern Empire. At any rate, he liked pepper and wanted it in large packages, for when Rome fell, as his stars had ordained, he wrote into his bill of tribute something above a million of our dollars in gold and silver, vast stores of silk and fine leather and exactly 3,000 pounds of pepper. And that tidy ration of pepper should have seasoned all the stews and porridges of the Goths from the Danube to the Tiber. As a matter of fact, however, Europe seems always to have been scrambling for pepper and more pepper, and even today a corner in pepper on Change or on the Bourse is held to be a rather neat trick in high finance.

It is started when ancient Mother India was young, and the wild pepper vine, the Piper Nigrum of Linnaeus, twined itself about the forest trees of Tranvancore and Malabar. The vine disclaims all relationship with our sweet peppers, pimentos, and capsicums, for they belong to a different natural order, along with the potato, the tomato, and the eggplant, while black pepper's own cousins are cubebes, allspice, and long pepper. White pepper, preferred to the black by some cooks and gourmets, seems to be something else again, but is only the black pepper undressed. Black pepper of the trade is the whole fruit of the vine, gathered just before it turns ripe, and dried; and for white pepper the fruit is allowed to ripen on the vine, and is then decorticated—fermented or soaked, and stripped of the outer coats, or skinned by means of modern machinery. Singapore is the pepper capital of the world, and the stock is gathered from all India, and the British and Dutch East Indies, and even from the Philippines. India's annual export alone averages some six thousand tons of black pepper, and the larger part of the white pepper product comes from the Dutch possessions.

And pepper is not just pepper, as you buy it, far the finer proprietary brands are skillfully blended mixtures of the choicest crops, compounded for flavor and the nicest degree of pungency, while cheaper brands may contain a little of everything, including such adulterants as pea meal, pepper husks, and ground olive pits. The gourmet with his little French pepper mill on the table has the best of it for purity and pungent tang, and the next best thing is the Mignonette pepper of the trade, which is also coarsely ground and likely to retain a little longer and zest of the essential oils.

The Peppers Guild of London was organized in 1180, and was for many centuries the most powerful and important of the famous trade guilds. Pepper was one of the most costly luxuries, yet so much in demand that Portugal sent Vasco da Gama sailing to find a water route to India, chiefly to make the supply of pepper more abundant and less expensive. His success actually brought down the price of pepper, and Portugal established a pepper monopoly. In England the proud possessors of pepper bequeathed portions of their stores of it to heirs and favorites, and landed proprietors accepted packets of it in payment of rent by tenants. A pound of pepper was often paid for a year's rent of land or house by a cotter, and in later times pepper got itself written into English law through the custom of giving a pound or even "one peppercorn" for a year's rent of property, when the object of the landlord was primarily to obtain a formal acknowledgment of his title to the land from the tenant. The term "peppercorn rent" still stands in legal procedure, and it has been used in this country to indicate a merely nominal rental fee, given and accepted as a tangible token of tenancy.

## MAUGERVILLE

The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Miss M. E. Harrison on Wednesday evening. O Canada was sung and the Club Woman's Creed was repeated in unison. Roll was called by the secretary and answered with a joke, six members being present. The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved. Mrs. E. J. Keetch, convenor, and Mrs. T. E. Bridges were appointed a sick and visiting committee. Mrs. Frank Moxon was appointed relief convenor. Plans were made for the annual W. I. picnic, to be held this year at the home of Miss Elizabeth Harrison, on July 22nd. The president and Miss Elizabeth Harrison were empowered to make all arrangements. All former members now residing in the community are

## CHARGE AGAINST COUNTY OFFICIAL IS "CLEARED-UP"

Report Given At Session Yesterday—Voters List Discussed

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charge allegedly made by a councillor against County Secretary, John S. Scott featured yesterday afternoon's session of the July sitting of the York Municipal Council. The investigation that the entire affair was result of a misunderstanding between the two parties concerned. The nature of the misunderstanding was not disclosed.

The report was as follows: "The committee appointed to investigate a difficulty between Councillor Grant and the secretary-treasurer beg leave to report that the misunderstanding in regard to the parish assessment has been satisfactorily explained, the difference between the two parties, being due to a misunderstanding by Councillor Grant." The committee comprised Councillors W. B. Ebbett, S. Whitehead and F. A. Young.

There was lengthy discussion regarding the revision of the county voting list. Several members of the council took part in the debate and different "misunderstandings" regarding the manner in which the lists were compiled were "clear-up".

County Solicitor A. McF. Limerick and Secretary Scott were called upon to explain certain phases of the matter in question.

A motion made by Councillor Doherty that the council charter a bus to convey members to the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities banquet in Saint John next month was "killed".

Other matters of routine interest were discussed after which the meeting adjourned.

The Municipal Home Commission held a brief session later in the afternoon.

to be invited to the picnic. The meeting adjourned and refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Bridges, accompanied by Mrs. L. A. Hoben of Fredericton, were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Nevers, East Millinocket, Maine.

Sheriff N. B. Day and Constable C. C. Wilson have made two trips to Saint John this week.

Miss Olive Moxon, small daughter of Corey Moxon, celebrated her seventh birthday on Wednesday at the home of her uncle, Frank Moxon and Mrs. Moxon. She entertained a number of her small friends, a three tiered birthday cake being a special feature.

Miss Annie Campbell is spending some time with friends in St. John.

## BANK OF MONTREAL ISSUES CROP REPORT

### Not Satisfactory In the West—Weather Conditions Have Been Bad Throughout the Dominion

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its branches. Its managers have knowledge of each local situation and are in touch with crop conditions in all sections of the districts mentioned.

#### General

While the stand of wheat in Manitoba is heavy and even, continued dry weather has caused serious damage to crops over wide areas in Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta. Moisture in these areas has not been sufficient to promote satisfactory growth, and heavy general rain is required immediately to check further deterioration. In the southern area of Saskatchewan major irreparable losses have already occurred. In Quebec favourable weather has greatly benefitted vegetation and crop prospects are promising. In Ontario growth has been rapid and crops generally are in better than average condition, but frequent heavy rains have delayed cultivation of field crops and have interfered with the curing of a heavy hay crop. In the Maritime Provinces crops generally have been retarded by excessive rains and overcast skies. In British Columbia a spell

of warmer weather has followed heavy rains, and the prospect of satisfactory yields is more promising for all crops except strawberries, cherries and the early cut of alfalfa. Details follow:

#### Prairie Provinces

Alberta.—Recent showers have been beneficial to crops, but rain is urgently needed. Early wheat is heading short. Coarse grains are in fair condition. Pastures are in poor condition. Beets are doing well. Crops in the Edmonton district and in eastern Alberta have been seriously damaged by drought. Rains yesterday brought some relief. In southwestern Alberta crops are very promising. Intense heat has prevailed, but the temperature dropped yesterday.

Saskatchewan.—Hot weather, without much needed rains, has intensified damage to wheat crops and partial to total failure is indicated in central, west central and southern areas. Crops in the northeast and part of the northwest sections of the province are more satisfactory. Soil drifting has caused some damage. Pastures are in poor condition.

Manitoba.—Crops are continuing to make good progress under favourable growing conditions. The stand of wheat is heavy and even. Some

early sown wheat is commencing to head out. Coarse grains are advancing satisfactorily. Pastures are in good condition.

#### Province of Quebec

In the Eastern Townships and Ottawa Valley grain and root crops are showing satisfactory growth. Canning varieties of peas and corn are doing well. The hay crop generally is fair to good. Transplanting of tobacco is about finished under favourable conditions. Strawberries are being marketed in larger quantities than expected. Apples and other fruit promise well. In the Lower St. Lawrence and Lake St. John district hay and grain crops are growing rapidly. Garden produce is above average in quantity and quality. Root crops generally are making satisfactory progress. Strawberries are plentiful and prospects for other fruit are good.

#### Province of Ontario

Fall wheat is filling satisfactorily, but warm dry weather is required. Spring grains are making good progress under favourable conditions. Corn, roots and vegetables are promising. Pastures are excellent. An above average yield of small fruit of all kinds is expected. Peaches are developing satisfactorily. The set of early apples indicates a normal yield. Early tomatoes are affected by excessive moisture, while late varieties show normal growth. An excellent stand of tobacco has developed.

#### Maritime Provinces

Sunshine and warm weather are badly needed in most parts. Grains are doing well but root crops are backward. A heavy yield of hay is practically assured. Strawberries are plentiful but ripening slowly.

Apples and other fruits give good promise.

#### Province of British Columbia

Hayling is in progress and the yield is satisfactory. The first cut of alfalfa was damaged by rain. Grains indicate a good crop. Roots and vegetables are developing well and indicate good average crops. Strawberries, of poor quality, are yielding 50 per cent of average; other berry crop prospects are better than last year. Orchard conditions are satisfactory, although spraying has been delayed by rain and pests are general, but under control. Tree fruits are forming well and the following yields are now indicated: apples, pears and peaches 90 per cent of average; cherries 50 per cent and apricots 80 per cent. Pasture is good and water for irrigation is plentiful.



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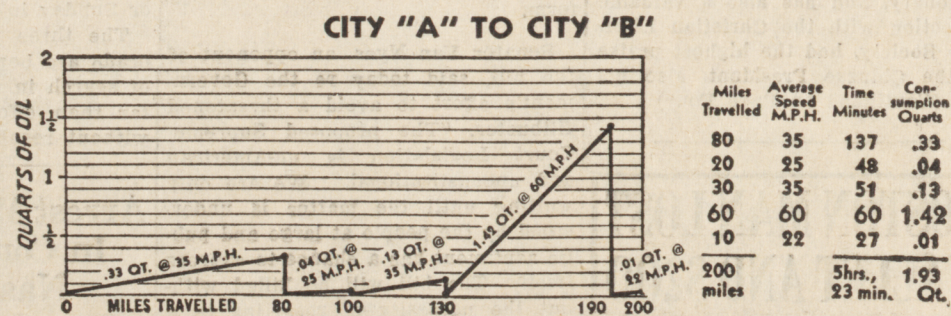
● Even if you aren't caught, speeding can be costly. At 60 miles an hour oil consumption is often twice as great as at 35 or 40. See the chart below for results of an actual test run at various speeds.

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Your nearest Imperial Oil dealer has a Record Book for you and a handsome metal emblem for your car. He will be glad to enter you in the Imperial Oil Road Test today.

### OIL CONSUMPTION TEST

Actual results of a test run made by a car at various speeds. Note the big increase in oil consumption when the speed was increased to 60 miles per hour.



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