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## NO CRIME IN ITALY? WELL, NOT MUCH

ROME, Italy, September 10—Two years ago a group of Europe's super-policemen arrived in New York on their way to attend the international conference of police chiefs in Chicago. Representatives of London's famous Scotland Yard, the police chief of Brussels, a Parisian, who would correspond to chief of detectives in metropolitan cities of United States and, among others Arturo Bocchini, chief of police in Rome.

The "ship news" gang of New York's newspapers managed to pry statements from most of them — suggestions as to how crime could be decreased, what methods they used in catching criminals and other details of international police work. All talked except Bocchini. He caused amazement and several cynical smiles with the bland statement that "there is no crime in Italy. It was wiped out long ago. Therefore, there is nothing I can say".

The strange thing is that this is true — almost — so far as the major crimes are concerned, crimes, which American police look upon as part of everyday routine. There is crime in Italy, of course — jewel thefts, petty thievery, embezzlement, confidence games and the like. But there is no organized crime and few crimes of violence, and holdups are almost unknown.

An Italian, who had lived for many years in the United States recently returned to Rome and went into the restaurant business. He lives on the edge of town, and, as there are no all-night bank depositories in Rome, he carries home his day's receipts after closing his place at 1 A. M. Having lived for fifteen years in New York city, he went to the police to arrange for protection on these after-midnight trips. The police laughed at him.

"This is Rome", they told him, and also refused his secondary request that he be allowed to carry a pistol. They refused on the ground that he might hurt himself accidentally.

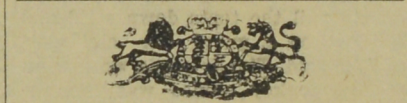
Public safety is accompanied, it is explained, by two factors: Swift justice and sure punishment, constant alertness and impartial treatment of offending to the police.

Ordinarily police in the city ride bicycles. Usually there is no need for hurry, and bicycles are cheaper than motorcycles. But there are other machines placed at strategic points around the city. They are not equipped with radio—there isn't enough police business to justify the expense. But there are riot cars with high-speed motors and motorcycles with sidecar and windshield of bulletproof steel, a machine gun mounted ready for action on the handlebars.

Probably in no other city in the world are the "cops" obliged to go through so rigorous a training as in Rome. They are literally hand-picked, many of them from the best families. They must learn to become expert horsemen and train their horses to gallop into smoke and through fire. They are trained to handle revolvers, rifles, and machine guns, with special attention given to running targets. As in other metropolitan centres, there is special, intensive training for detectives—hours of lectures, the study of criminology and psychology. Police work to the Italian "cop" is more a life study than just a job.

Visitors often remark about the number of police dogs seen in Rome. Probably the man with a police dog looks more like a tramp than like a policeman, but the chances are ten to one he is an "agente". A special squad of 200 of them spend hours daily training their police dogs to become detectives.

Questions are to special methods, special cases, bring only smiles from Italian officials. Sig. Bocchini will tell you that there are no special cases. As a matter of fact, there is a national decree against giving out



Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, St. Andrews, N.B.", will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Tuesday, September 24, 1935, for the erection and completion of a Public Building at St. Andrews, N. B.

Plan and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Old Post Office Building, Saint John, N. B.; the Caretaker, Post Office Building, Fredericton, N.B.; and at the Post Office, St. Andrews, N.B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the 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 Bearer Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies, unconditionally guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

Note.—The Department, through the Chief Architect's Office, will supply the prints and specification of the work on deposit of a sum of \$25.00, 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,  
N. DESJARDINS, Secretary.

By order,  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, September 6, 1935.

crime information. There is no crime news in Italian newspapers except short items on a back page now and then giving simply the disposition of cases. What would the front-page news in the United States never gets into print in Rome.

"We do not glorify our criminals", it is explained, "Consequently we do not have others following their bad examples. In Italy crime is crime, and criminals are treated as criminals not heroes".

How do Italian police "get" their man? They know where he is. For Italy rigidly enforces the police registry system. Every visitor to every Italian town must report his arrival to the police within twenty-four hours. For hotel guests, this is done by the hotel and the hotel is responsible for the identification of every guest, who must surrender his passport to the management on arrival. These are examined every night by the police. The proprietor of one of Rome's large hotels had to pay a fine of 50,000 lire recently, and almost lost his license for failure to register a guest, who later proved to be someone wanted by the police.

Also anyone at any time of the day or night may be stopped on the street and required to show his identification papers. An American news paper correspondent visiting Rome a few weeks ago was forced to spend four hours in jail because he had left his passport and identification papers at the hotel and had the misfortune to be asked to show them.

An American and his wife not long ago lost their way at night in Rome's twisting streets and asked directions of a pedestrian. Very courteously he pointed out the way they should go. And when they arrived there they found the same man — waiting for them. The courteous gentleman was an "agente". Suspicious of their halting Italian he had hurried around another way to make sure that everything was all right.

Crime in Rome, perhaps, but it certainly must be said that the police are well trained and on the job providing as much safety for its inhabitants as is possible.

**HEALTH**  
by  
  
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IN CANADA  
**COLLAPSE THERAPY**

A pimple on the skin is a good example of inflammation due to a germ. Pain, redness and swelling are the typical symptoms of inflammation, to be followed, in some cases, by the formation of pus.

Inside the body, the various disease germs set up inflammations, which have much in common, but with distinctive characteristics depending upon which germ is responsible.

The inflammation of the lungs, which we know as tuberculosis, is caused by the action of the tubercle bacillus; it tends to break down the lung structure so that cavities, small or large, are formed.

We recover from an inflammation, tuberculous or other, when healing takes place. It may be said that all treatment of the tuberculous is planned to place the diseased or inflamed part at rest. Why? Because rest is one of the trinity of the healing graces. Without sufficient rest, healing is impossible.

A broken leg can be splinted in a plaster cast, and so placed at rest until the bones heal. But the lungs must move in order that we may live and breathe. Rest in bed may so limit demands made on the lungs as to enable them to rest enough to ensure healing. This is what happened in those thousand of cases who have, in years past, come out of sanatorium with their disease arrested.

Unfortunately, this form of rest is not sufficient to allow for healing in all cases. It was for the cases who did not improve under bed rest that surgical therapy was first suggested. Surgery is now widely used to collapse the diseased lung, for when it is collapsed, it is given complete rest with the best chance for healing.

Today collapse therapy, or surgical treatment of one kind or another, is recognized as one of the great advances of our age in the treatment of tuberculosis. No longer is surgery the last resort, but rather an early choice. Its value depends upon a proper selection of cases suitable for such treatment. It is not a cure all. The earlier cases are recognized, the better the opportunity to use collapse therapy at the time when it can do the most good.

The forces that fight against tuberculosis have been greatly reinforced these past few years by the development of such a powerful weapon as collapse therapy.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

## ANCIENT AND MODERN METHODS OF LIGHTING

(By Joan Abram, Aulac, N. B., in The Sackville Tribune).

As I sat reading in the light of an electric lamp, I paused in my reading and fell to thinking about my ancestors and their crude lighting systems, how different than it is today.

The caveman found he could have light by setting fire to a pile of dry leaves. He did this by striking flint against stone, and the sparks set fire to the leaves. This was the first kind of artificial light to be used.

Hundreds of years later when Christianity had been introduced into England, candles and tapers were used in the churches and monasteries also in the homes of the higher nobility. The common people had light at night by putting a piece of rag in a bowl of oil. Even in my great grandmother's day candles were very expensive for the common people.

My great grandmother lives in the little fishing village of Stairth, about five miles from Whitby on the north east coast of England. At first the only light they had was a piece of cloth in a saucer of fish oil. My great grandmother was the first in the village to use candles and she used them only on Sunday nights because they were expensive; on week-nights she used a rag in a saucer of fish oil for light.

My great grandmother who for convenience I shall call Mrs. Williamson had the great desire to be first in everything. Her husband was the son of the village carrier who brought packages and other luggage from Whitby. It was through Mr. Williamson (senior) she learned that by saving the coupons from tea she could get an oil lamp. She got her lamp. She used the lamp on Sunday nights and the candles on week nights. The neighbors had no sooner got lamps like it, than Mrs. Williamson found

that she could get a fancier lamp for more coupons and this she did.

When her eldest daughter, Sally, was married and went to live in Middlesbro, gaslight had just been introduced. At first Sally stuck to her oil lamps but finally gave in and had gas installed and she still lives in the same house as she did then and it is still lit by gas.

When her daughter Alice was married, she had gas light in her house as well, but when she came to Canada she had to turn to the oil lamps for light. Since then however we have had electric light installed. How much brighter light we have nights now as compared to the oil lamp. We often wonder how we managed to be content with such a poor light. Well, all I can say is that if the scientific age keeps on we may get something better than electricity, perhaps we already have, who knows.

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