

HOW THE FOREST IS ASSISTING THE SETTLER

Pulpwood Adds Materially to the Value of a Farm and Unwise Cutting Should be Discouraged--Only Enough Should be Marketed to Bring in a Steady Income for Many Years--The Extent of the Pulpwood Forests--A Desolate Region of Muskeg.

(From Toronto Globe)

Englehart, June 16.—The settler as he swings his axe with vigorous strokes into the yielding trunk of the spruce, the tamarack or the balsam seldom pauses to figure out how much he owes to the trees he is felling. He may calculate the return they will bring him in dollars and cents, but it is doubtful if the fact that the whole development of the north is dependent upon the presence of these trees ever strikes him with its full force.

The paper manufacturer and the publisher see in the pulpwood of the north a steady supply of material for years to come, but to the man whose interest lies in agriculture, the settler, the pulpwood is the solution of a vital problem, the securing of a living until such time as his land is bearing good crops.

THE WEST AND THE NORTH

With the steady income that the spruce, the tamarack and the balsam offer the settler the north is able to hold up its end against the west with its level, treeless country. The western settler may be able to plough up his land as soon as he has solved the problem of buying a plough, but unless he lives near a railway under construction he must have his courage bolstered up with a bank account big enough to last for a year at least. The west has no place for the would-be farmer with only a few dollars in his pocket.

A settler may go into the north country with nothing but an axe, a strong body and a sturdy determination to succeed and make a home. From the pulpwood upon his land he has in two weeks after starting to work the wherewithal to feed and clothe himself. There is many a prosperous farmer in the north today who has proved it.

THE VALUE OF A FARM.

Fifty cents an acre, or \$80 for a quarter section of 160 acres, is the price the Government asks of the settler, giving him time to pay. For this \$80 he gets a piece of land that on an average contains from \$3.50 to \$4.50 worth of pulpwood, in addition to a certain amount of cedar and other wood suitable for railway ties. A cord of spruce logs laid down at the track is worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50, according to location, and as an average quarter section will produce from six to seven cords of pulpwood per acre, the return to the settler amounts to about \$25 an acre.

CONSERVING THE PULPWOOD.

"That looks like easy money," is the way someone exclaims, as he begins to figure how long it would take to get in and clear up that \$3,000 worth of pulpwood. That was the way it was figured out several years ago, and the figuring was good. Now it is not. The north has no use for the man who goes on the land with no other intention than to clear the marketable timber and then "clear out." The Department of Lands has put enough restrictions, official and unofficial, around the cutting of pulpwood to discourage everyone but the bona-fide settler.

PAYING RUNNING EXPENSES.

The principle has been adopted that the pulpwood should be used to provide a steady income to pay running expenses, a bank to be drawn upon from time to time and in such amounts as the exigencies of the situation demand. A policy of this sort was found necessary owing to the operations of bogus settlers. Numbers of these disguised lumbermen were put in on the land by companies organized, ostensibly for colonization purposes, but really to handle pulpwood. Under the present system when a shipment of pulpwood is piled beside the railway tracks a Government official makes sure that the wood has been cut by a genuine settler before it is shipped.

THE SUPPLY OF PULPWOOD

It is necessary to take a trip up the T. & N. O. Railway and out on the Transcontinental to understand what is meant by the term inexhaustible, when applied to the supply of pulpwood. North of the height of land and west from Cochrane the railway runs through a country where for mile upon mile not a break can be seen in the solid forest. From some high points one can see for miles over the country, and the view is but of a vast sea of tree tops rising and falling in endless procession. Along the line of the Transcontinental spruce abounds, with tamarack and balsam in lesser quantities. Poplar for which there is practically no market, runs second to spruce and birch is also common.

A REGION OF DESOLATION

For seven or eight miles south of Cochrane is a region of muskeg that is almost treeless. No more desolate region could be imagined. In the fire-

swept stretches along the line of railway the sight of the tall dead trunks stripped of all their foliage is depressing enough, but even there is the promise of a new forest in the green bush growing up around the scarred timber. The muskegs are a region of the dead, the burying-ground of countless trees; borne by a soil that in a few years poisons its offspring. For miles through this low land there is nothing but stunted, dying and dead trees. Here and there is a tree that has resisted the insidious poison in the swampy ground long enough to reach a height of ten or twelve feet, but death is written in the discolored foliage that seems to reach out after the brave tuft of green at the top.

DRAINING THE MUSKEG

What the future has in store for this stretch of land is problematical, but it is believed that in time draining will take from the soil the poison it now contains. A railway is said to be the best system of drainage yet devised and in this there is hope for the muskeg country.

LITTLE PINE IN THE NORTH.

The percentage of pine is small. In the new districts where the forest has yet escaped the axe, the great trees may occasionally be seen, overtopping all others, but in the older settlements the pine has been well cleaned out. There is a fair amount of cedar in some parts of the country, and settlers have added to their earnings by supplying cedar ties to the railways, numbers of them going out on the Transcontinental. The other timber is, for the most part, worthless, except for firewood and in clearing up the land much poplar and birch is burned with the underbrush.

Has a Preparation That Will Grow Hair Abundantly

This is an age of new discoveries. To grow hair after it has fallen out today is a reality.

SALVIA, the Great Hair Tonic and Dressing, will positively create a new growth of hair.

If you want to have a beautiful head of hair, free from dandruff, use SALVIA once a day and watch the results.

SALVIA is guaranteed to stop falling hair and restore the hair to its natural color. The greatest Hair Vigor known.

SALVIA is compounded by expert chemists.

Watch your hair if it is falling out. If you don't, you will sooner or later be bald.

SALVIA prevents baldness by fastening the hair to the roots.

Ladies will find SALVIA just the hair dressing they are looking for. It makes the hair soft and fluffy, and is not sticky. A large bottle, 50c.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR TOURIST SEASON

The outlook for a big influx of tourists to Fredericton this season is exceptionally bright and the river steamers and hotels are in good shape to handle it. Thanks to the efforts of the Fredericton Tourist Association, Fredericton has been extensively advertised in recent years, and is in a fair way to be included in the itinerary of a good percentage of the tourists visiting the province.

Tourists do not as a rule, start away from home before the 4th of July, and it is usually well along towards the middle of July before they put in an appearance here. Mrs. Philip Mittell, of New York, wife of Prof. Mittell, of Princeton University, however, is an exception to the rule. She arrived here early this week in company with her daughter, a maid and a lady friend. They will spend the summer months at their camps on the Davidson Lake, where they will be joined by Prof. Mittell and son in another fortnight. Prof. Mittell and wife have been summering at Davidson Lake for seven consecutive years. They came to New Brunswick after corresponding with the Fredericton Tourist Association and have never been sorry for it. They formerly boarded at camps on Davidson Lake, belonging to Mr. John N. Murray, but last season they bought out Mr. Murray's interest and now have the place all to themselves. They have their comfortable log cabins, besides a cook house and dining room. They also have boats and canoes and as the lake offers excellent boating, bathing and fishing, they have no difficulty in putting the time in very pleasantly.

Financial Review for the Month

(By J. M. Robinson & Sons, Bankers and Brokers, St. John, N. B., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.)

St. John June 18.—A review of the financial markets for the month shows what appears to be a culmination of the declining market which began in August last immediately after the high prices following the advance from the panic of 1907 were attained.

The month opened with very weak market conditions bordering almost on a panic which was precipitated by the action of the United States Government in entering the preliminary action to a suit to prevent the railroads advancing their freight rates; so upsetting to confidence was this Governmental action that the prices for stock market securities particularly the railroads, melted away very fast and with a very heavy volume of transaction, a very large depreciation on the market value of stocks took place. It is estimated that in the ten well known stocks the loss ran in a few days to \$270,000,000.

Following the ten days of liquidation there was a rapid recovery of a few points since which time the market has gradually lapsed into the quiet dullness of the usual mid-summer season.

From this state of apathy it is the general opinion that the late summer and autumn months will show an increase in the market value of securities this opinion being based on the favorable conditions of crops and money supply both which for this month are more favorable to an advance than to a decline in the market.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions through the month of June have shown a distinct tendency towards a large accumulation of funds in the principal centres. This is particularly true of London, as evidenced by the reduction of the Bank of England rates two successive weeks in this month, from 4½ to 3½, and from 3½ to 3 per cent, and lower rates are looked for. At the same time it is to be noted that the borrowing demand is light. The slowing down of manufactures and the quietness of the stock market are responsible for this condition, the plentiful supply of money, however, is one of the strongest factors which it is expected will later on become operative in the advancing stock market.

CROPS.

While, during the spring, there were many rumors of excessive damage to crops through cold and unseasonable weather, the general reports on both grain and cotton have been well up to the ten years' average and the subsequent improvement which has been reported leads to the belief that the next Government report which will be compiled on the 29th of this month and given to the public on the 1st of July will show very good prospects for large returns from all the agricultural districts.

When considering the crop conditions for this year and basing the estimate on the favorable reports which have been noted above, due weight should be to the increased acreage which has been sown; these two conditions lead to the belief that the crops of 1910 will surpass those of 1907, 1908 and 1909, and will probably nearly equal the bumper reports of 1906.

On the crops more than on the monetary conditions, depend the future of the security market, the outlook at present is so favorable that we are led to expect lower prices for all commodities, increased business for railroads and industries generally and a higher level for security values.

U. S. AND CANADA.

While discussing the crop and monetary conditions generally it is of particular interest at this time to compare the situation in Canada with that in the United States. In both countries drops are assured and money is easy. Industrially, however, the United States is showing a gradual lack of confidence in manufactures and there is evidence of a lack of that industrial confidence which is so prominent a feature in Canada. At the present time this is undoubtedly due to the fact that Canada's day has come and that we are at the beginning of a period of substantial growth and progress which will carry us without any industrial troubles to speak of, no matter what the money markets of the world may do for the next few years. The rush of settlers is bringing with it a goodly supply of finances and to this fact or added to the prospect for larger crops than ever before from the Northwest can be traced the underlying strength of Canadian securities.

Referring to the funds which are being brought by settlers, The New York Post, in a recent edition, makes the following pertinent remarks:

"The transfer of funds by the farmer settlers from the States is not relished by the bankers in the Western States nor by the bankers in the Eastern centres. It tends to create stringency in the Republic but in the Dominion it has the opposite effect. Capital from Europe is also flowing in and finally a bumper wheat crop is under way in the three prairie provinces which will if conditions are favorable, produce another record yield next autumn. These have their influence upon our own financial markets."

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The remarkable strength of this stock during the present month in the face of decline suffered by other securities, particularly in the New York market, calls for comment.

The cause of this strength is to be found in the increased earnings of this Company, and in the prospects for a further stock dividend.

Besides being a very strong railroad corporation, it owns its own steamship lines and provides direct communication by its own property for considerably more than half way around the world, the Canadian Pacific is fast becoming financially powerful. The lands which were originally granted from the Dominion and more than half of which are still owned by the railway, have increased and are increasing each year in value. The ramifications of this road extend all over the Dominion and at the most fertile source of wheat supply as a direct consequence and assisted by one of the most capable managements in the world, the earnings of this Company are increasing very fast and while large amounts are required every year for maintenance and extensions, there still remains much more than sufficient to pay the dividend requirements.

From time to time, as required, it has been the custom of the Canadian Pacific to issue new stock which is always offered first to the shareholders. As it has invariably been offered at a considerable advantage over the market price of the stock, it has provided a particularly good opportunity for profitable investment and has to that extent offset the comparatively small dividends which this road pays.

It is conditions as reported above, which have made the Canadian Pacific stock such a favorable investment in Europe, and which has enabled it to

A Storekeeper Says:

"A lady came into my store lately and said:

"I have been using a New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove all winter in my apartment. I want one now for my summer home. I think these oil stoves are wonderful. If only women knew what a comfort they are, they would all have one. I spoke about my stove to a lot of my friends, and they were astonished. They thought that there was smell and smoke from an oil stove, and that it heated a room just like any other stove. I told them of my experience, and one after another they got one, and now, not one of them would give hers up for five times its cost."

The lady who said this had thought an oil stove was all right for quickly heating milk for a baby, or boiling a kettle of water, or to make coffee quickly in the morning, but she never dreamed of using it for difficult or heavy cooking. Now—she knows.

Do you really appreciate what a New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove means to you? No more coal to carry, no more coming to the dinner table soiled out that you can't eat. Just light a Perfection Stove and immediately the heat from an intense blue flame shoots up to the bottom of pot, kettle or oven. But the room isn't heated. There is no smoke, no smell, no outside heat, no drudgery in the kitchen where one of these stoves is used.

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

It has a Cabinet Top with a shelf for keeping plates and food hot. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.



Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

INTERCOLONIAL

DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.45
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 21.20.
ARRIVALS.

No. 306—Suburban from Marysville 8.15.
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction, 13.20.
No. 308—Suburban from Marysville 13.30.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 18.50.
No. 310—Suburban from Marysville 19.15.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DEPARTURES.

6.20 a. m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.30 a. m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.10.
9.45 a. m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4.25 p. m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5.45 p. m.—Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9.00 p. m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS.

9.10 a. m.—Express from St. John and points east.
11.40 a. m.—Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
11.50 a. m.—Express from Montreal, Boston, etc.
7.50 p. m.—Express from St. John and points east.
9.10 p. m.—Mixed from Woodstock and points North.
10.40 p. m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a. m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p. m.

ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at eight o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p. m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a. m.

Stage line for Meductic and points on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a. m.

maintain its high price in the security markets of the world when other railroad stocks have been affected materially or sentimentally by outside conditions.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WITH A "SOUL MATE"

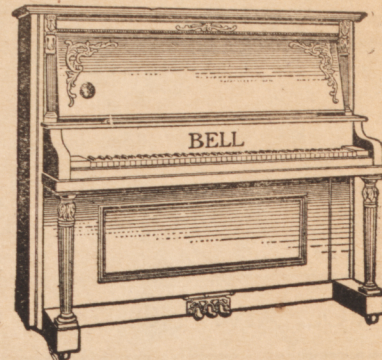
New York, June 18.—The death in his summer home at Echo Lake, N. J., on Sunday of Prof. Albert S. Caswell, general director of music in the public schools of Brooklyn, has brought to memory an unusual martial tangle and may be followed by a struggle over property.

Prof. Caswell was sixty-seven years old. He married two wives. The first divorced him after the birth of a daughter, now a widow, and later died. With the second wife he did not live happily, and twenty-five years ago they executed a separation agreement.

Since then Prof. Caswell has lived with a "soul-mate" in a home in Montague street, while his wife until a few years ago, managed a boarding house and lived with their three children only a mile away in South Brooklyn. All this time Prof. Caswell had held his position in the public schools and had been the organist of Brooklyn churches and a music instructor of the Y.M.C.A. He gave many receptions at his home in Montague street and was a welcome guest in fashionable homes.

Several years ago Mrs. Caswell sued her husband to compel him to pay her debts, but the courts held that she had contracted them in her boarding house business and that he was not responsible for them. There is likely to be litigation over his property.

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We are making a decided change in our piano business and will offer during the month of June, the Greatest Bargains in Pianos ever offered in this City.

Our Pianos are the

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They will be sold at **Special Low Prices for Cash or Easy Payments**, for the month of June only.

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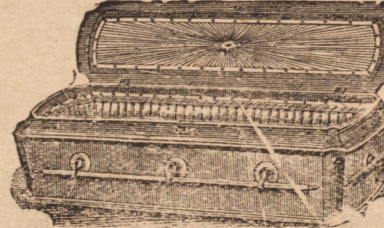
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Department of Militia and Defense

Fredericton Rifle Range.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, marked on envelope "Tender for a Markers' Shelter, Fredericton Rifle Range," and addressed to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Headquarters, Ottawa, will be received by that officer until noon, the 26th day of June, 1910, for the construction of a concrete wall at the Markers' Shelter, Fredericton Rifle Range. Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained at the Offices of the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces Command, Halifax, N. S., the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 8, St. John, N. B., and the Director of Engineer Services, Headquarters, Ottawa. Tenders must be made on the form supplied by the Department, and accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Chartered Bank for 10 p. c. of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, which amount will be forfeited, if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract, in accordance with the tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EUGENE FISKE, Colonel, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, June 9, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

not exceeding one inch, one insertion, 25 cents; three insertions, 60 cents; one week \$1.00; one month \$3.00.

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BOYS WANTED—To sell the Daily Mail. There's money in it.

WANTED—Smart boy of sixteen years, with fair education, wanted to learn the printing business. Good wages will be paid. Apply at this office.

WANTED—At once, Book-keeper for painting business. Apply to P. O. Box 676.

WANTED—Prospective brides to have their wedding stationery printed at the Mail office. We have a large and well assorted stock to select from.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Building lots on St. John and Regent Streets. Also good heavy standing hay, about four acres. Apply to Mrs. T. Lynch.

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J. B. CROCKER, D. D. S. All dental work done by the latest and improved methods. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. Special attention given to treating and saving natural teeth. Work done at reasonable prices. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Office, Kitchen Building, Queen Street, opposite Post Office.

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and Special Practitioner's Certificate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Artificial teeth inserted in gold, aluminum and ordinary rubber plates. Crown and Bridge work executed in gold and porcelain, after latest and best methods. Anaesthetics, local and general, applied and administered for painless dentistry. Office, Chestnut Building, Queen Street—Phone 307-12.



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OUR DRUGS are absolutely pure, and devoid of injurious substitutes. When we compound your prescriptions we give you exactly what is called for, and the best of the various compounds. We keep a very complete line of toilet articles and can safely look after your needs in this regard. Prices right, too.

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ALONZO STAPLES - Prop.

Here is a Chance

Anybody presenting this ad. at my store within the next few days, will be given a 25c Driving Whip for 12c.

A. B. KITCHEN

QUEEN STREET

The Cheapest Harness Store in the City.

When bedsteads creak with every movement of the sleeper the slats should be removed and the end of each wrapped in newspaper.