

**DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
SUMMER
COMPLAINT,
STOMACH
CRAMPS,
COLIC,
CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFAN-
TUM, and all Looseness of the Bowels**

May be Rapidly and Effectually Cured by the Use
of that Old and Sterling Remedy

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY


It has a reputation of 65 years' standing and
never fails to either relieve or cure

Do not be imposed on by any unscrupulous dealer who
wishes to substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for
"Dr. Fowler's" as these no name, no reputation substitutes
may be dangerous to your health.

"Proved It Again and Again"

Mrs. CHARLES KITCHIN, Noel, N.S., writes:—"I beg to
recommend Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY as I
always keep a bottle in the
house and would not care to
be without it. I have proved
it again and again as a never
failing remedy for Diarrhoea."

The original is manufactured
only by
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PRICE - 35 CENTS



KING MANUEL TOLD REFORMS MUST COME OR MONARCHY GO

Lisbon, Sept. 12.—It is believed that King Manuel's appointment of six teen peers, all supporters of the present Liberal cabinet will afford sufficient new strength to the government to avoid the necessity of a dissolution of parliament and new elections which the Republicans declare would mean revolution.

Dr. Alpoim, chief of the progressive dissidents recently told His Majesty that unless he insisted upon the Liberal government enforcing political and financial reforms, the monarchy was doomed and a republic inevitable. The government continues its campaign against the Jesuits and is proceeding with the expulsion of religious orders which re-entered Portugal after the issuance of the decree

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION MAY BE POLITICAL ISSUE

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The Asiatic exclusion league in a report embodying all communications with the state department at Washington yesterday criticized the local immigration bureau and insisted that steps be taken to check the influx of orientals. The secretary will endeavor to ascertain the views of all political candidates upon exclusion.

Our past life is not past; it lives at least two ways—in the character we have formed and the influence we have exerted. All life is a spring-time of sowing; "in due season we shall reap."

of 1910, but which are not devoted to the work of charity or teaching as provided in the decree. The newspapers state that the monks are fleeing to the mountains for refuge.

Surgery To Save a City's Trees

One of Our Chief Attractions is Passing--What's to be Done About it?

One of Fredericton's chief claims to fame and beauty has been its wonderful trees. All visitors are immediately impressed by the number and grandeur of the elms and maples on our streets. Many of these old giants are approaching that stage where they must have care to preserve them as a monument to the esthetic sense of our forefathers. Modern science has advanced as rapidly in this direction as in any other and today the tree which to all untrained eyes is doomed, may be saved and rejuvenated.

All over the city great ugly and fatal wounds may be seen on our trees—the result of careless and ignorant cutting and slashing that has been called trimming.

Books and pamphlets on this important subject are to be had for the asking and there is no reason why either private individuals or the civic authorities should permit the continued destruction of one of the city's most prized assets.

An alert and efficient dispensary service is maintained by the Park Department of New York to care for all trees which may be attacked by illness or accident of any kind. If the patient has met with a bad accident which demands an immediate surgical operation a skillful surgeon is at once rushed to the spot. In case of tree sickness of any kind the patient is visited, diagnosed, and a prescription is issued.

Within the past three years more than 25,000 trees have been treated in Brooklyn alone. In a single year fully 4,000 surgical operations have been performed on trees. The operations have been almost invariably successful.

The anxious attention directed toward keeping the city trees in good health comes to the average citizen as a surprise. In Brooklyn a complete census is kept, up to the minute, showing the location of every tree and recording its vexed conditions.

A number of inspectors are employed to canvas the streets thoroughly. If a tree, no matter how unimportant the street, is menaced by a disease its condition is closely watched. It is, of course, much more difficult to keep a great number of trees in good condition in the city than in the country.

Tree surgery has come to be an exact science. It is, of course, by far the most interesting part of the city forester's work. An accident to a tree which a few years ago would have quickly proved fatal, is now

handled with perfect confidence.

A heavy windstorm, for instance, gives the tree surgeon plenty to do. Suppose a valuable tree in the track of the storm is badly split. A few years ago the case would have been hopeless, and the broken limbs must be cut away and destroyed.

Today the tree surgeon handles the fracture in a thoroughly scientific manner. The fractured surface or wound is first cleaned antiseptically. It would never do to allow any disease germs to lodge in the exposed surface. The air itself is full of microscopic organisms, which would gradually eat out the very heart of the tree.

BOLTS INSTEAD OF BANDS

The fractured surfaces are thoroughly cleansed and brought together and bolted securely in position. A water shed, usually of cement, is then arranged so that no water can work its way into the crevices.

Formerly a split tree was held together by metal bands. As the science of tree surgery had developed it has been found, however, that a tight band tends to check the circulation of the sap of the tree, just as a tight band about a leg or arm would interfere with the free circulation of the blood.

Another danger of the band is that if neglected the tree will gradually grow about it and be seriously injured. On the other hand it does no damage to a tree to have a bolt hole.

There are many kinds of fungus growing which may only be traced successfully by resorting to an immediate surgical operation. The growth may be scarcely noticeable at first, but it quickly eats its way into the very heart of the tree, the moisture next enters, and causes decay, and the first thing the owner knows the wind blows it over.

The tree surgeon attacks the root of the problem. The affected part is skillfully cut away and the exposed surface washed with a solution of copper sulphate. In case the tree has been drilled with small holes a solution of carbolic acid is injected forcibly into the cavity and surrounding tissues by means of a powerful syringe.

The cavity once made septically clean is filled with cement. It is not enough to fill up the cavity until the cement is flush with the surface. The filling must be gone about as carefully as though it were a tooth.

FILLING CAVITIES

The art of filling a tree cavity is to shape the cement at the edges of

the wound in such a way that the new wood may grow over it, and completely seal the exposed surface.

If this is not skillfully done an ugly wound is produced. It is very common for the wound to remain open so that in time moisture will force its way in and produce widespread decay.

The filling must give the sap every opportunity to heal the wound. This sap, which is digested by the leaves, is sent back to the trunk of the tree to make new wood. A tree is, of course, always trying to heal itself.

There is great art again in pruning, as regards the treatment of the wounds. If a limb is simply amputated and carelessly treated or neglected and downright, the wound not only does not heal, but is likely to form an opening, through which dangerous germs will find their way into the very heart and circulation of the tree.

Surgery to Save The limb should not be sliced off, hit or miss, but the angle at which the amputation is made must be carefully determined. If there by any crevices they should be treated with antiseptic washes, and then covered with salves to keep the air from the exposed surface.

It sometimes happens that a cavity must be filled in a tree which is constantly swaying in the wind, when special precautions must be taken. The vibration will quickly loosen the cement filling and crack it. In such cases a metal plate may be introduced in such a way that it will keep the cement in position.

DISEASES OF TREES

Many diseases of trees are particularly fatal when permitted to develop in darkness or with the assistance of moisture. In operating on a wound it is therefore of the utmost importance that no germs be allowed to remain in the tissues. A careless operation which left such germs under the cement filling would, in all probability, prove fatal in the course of a few years.

When a suspicious hole is noticed in the bark of a tree the tree surgeon at once proceeds to wash it out with a powerful solution, and then fill it up thoroughly with soap, just as a surgeon covers a wound with cotton.

A particularly difficult wound to treat is a long crack or hole which it is often impossible to reach all the diseased surfaces with a knife. In this case it is a common practice to fumigate the interior of the trunk.

A powerful antiseptic solution is then forced into the innermost recesses of the crack. When there are narrow recesses where it is difficult to force the cement the surface is painted with white lead paint.

The entire interior of a tree may become so affected that a great shaft or hollow space must be filled with cement. In some cases when this cavity is very large a reinforced concrete construction is resorted to.

BRITISH CAPITAL PROMISED TO WEST

Party of Wealthy Britishers Who Toured
Canada Much Impressed

Montreal, Sept. 19.—Mr. Harry Brittain, of London, who was the originator and directing mind of the Imperial Press Conference of last year, is in the city, the guest of Sir Hugh Graham. He has just returned from a visit to Western Canada, made in company with several English capitalists, one of whom was Mr. Griffiths, the large contractor who recently undertook the task of building the new Chillian railway.

Mr. Brittain and his friends were so greatly impressed by the opportunities in British Columbia for the profitable investment of capital that they are planning the organization of several companies to engage in various works of development and in industrial enterprises. The heavy cost of carrying manufactured goods across the continent constitutes a reason why, in the judgment of these gentlemen, the Pacific Coast offers a golden opportunity for manufacturing industries. There are millions of pounds in London awaiting investment, declares Mr. Brittain, and if these be put into British Columbia now, the investor will have a vantage ground of the utmost value when the great development of the province comes with the completion of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Brittain and his friends have in contemplation the organization of a party of British capitalists and financial agents to visit Canada next year.

"He must have a wonderful amount of good nature," said Howdick. "Never struck me that way," replied Billings. "Perhaps not. But when you consider how little he uses, the stock on hand must be enormous."

A New Brunswick Bond

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\$30,000-- 6 per cent Second Mortgage Bonds of the
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Power Co., Ltd.

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PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COST NEARLY \$500,000

Net earnings at present time, sufficient to pay all bond interest and over 6 per cent. on the \$200,000 of stock.

Company supplying light and power to Fort Fairfield, Presque Isle, Houlton, Maple Grove, Easton, Mars Hill, Blaine, Bridgewater, Monticello, Washburn, Andover, Perth, Aroostook Valley Railroad.

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They say a good workman is known by his tools. You cannot expect your maid to keep everything ship-shape unless you give her every modern help.

To keep house without GOLD DUST is to do work by hard, old-fashioned methods. For cleaning everything and anything about the house—from cellar to attic—GOLD DUST is worth its weight in gold. It cuts grease and dirt like magic, does away with scouring and scrubbing, and saves time and tempers.

Your servant can do more and better work and keep sweet with the aid of GOLD DUST in all household cleaning.



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Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

"The Church In Darkness"!

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CEMENT EARNINGS.
(Oswald Bros.)
The earnings of the Canada Cement Co. for six months are reported to be very good. It is unlikely that a state-

ment will be sent to shareholders for that period, but it is generally conceded that there is enough margin over the preferred dividend to show between two and three per cent. earned on the common.