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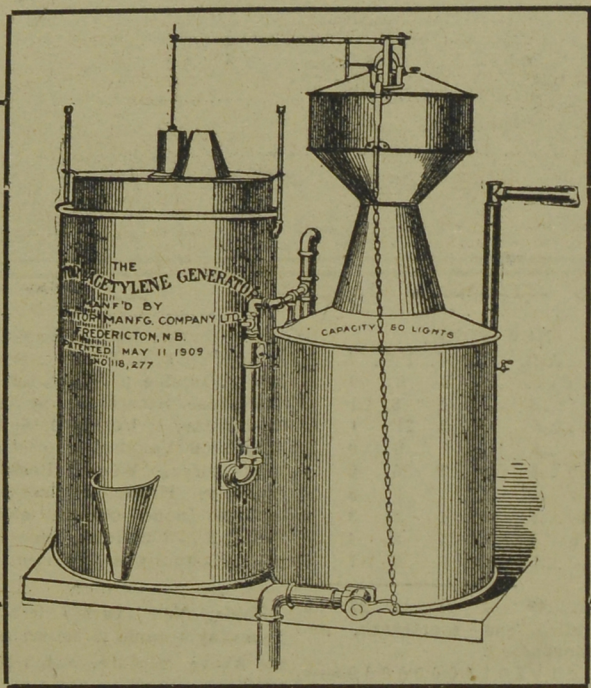
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April 14th, D-1-w.

Stella—What is emergency money?

Bella—When you need a hat and money is emergency money.

## HE SKIPPED CANADA ON VOYAGE HOMEWARD

Lord Kitchener Recommended Military Organization of 80,000 Men for Australia.

Lord Kitchener, for some reason which he has not considered it necessary to explain, left Canada out of his trip home from Australasia to England, so missing what is frequently described as the Imperial highway to the Far East. Visiting Australia, after the completion of his term as commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, he left behind him a memento that has kept the people there talking a good deal ever since. At the invitation of the government, he made an inspection of the military forces and system of the Commonwealth. It is not surprising to find that he considers the present forces inadequate, in numbers, training, organization and munitions of war, to defend Australia. He warns the statesmen of the Antipodes that the chances of war may deprive them temporarily of the bulwark of naval strength in the surrounding seas, and that they must be prepared to ensure their own safety during the stress of such a time. Only a year ago the Commonwealth passed a defence act which prescribed the compulsory training of the youth of Australia, from twelve to twenty years of age, but depending thereafter upon voluntary citizen service in a militia which would be recruited from these ranks.

**WANTS COMPULSORY SERVICE.**  
Lord Kitchener would carry the principle of compulsion on to the age of twenty-five, and would require the youth of the country to pass six days annually in compulsory camp and on half holidays and at week ends he asks for further compulsory service. The compulsory principle has not been favorably regarded in Australia in the past; and it is not easy to see how the whole of the young manhood of a sparsely peopled country can be brought under arms. So Lord Kitchener stops short of recommending what is known as "universal service" and proposes to make the compulsory principle operative only to those parts along the eastern and southern sides of the continent, where the population is reasonably dense. The estimated cost of carrying out the scheme, which requires a

**LAND FORCE OF 80,000**  
fighting troops, is not far short of \$10,000,000. He would divide the country into 215 military areas, every ten of these areas to form a group. The most populous areas are expected to maintain half a battalion of infantry and half a battery of artillery. One of the chief features of the scheme is the staff corps, which is to contain 359 permanent officers from the rank of lieutenant to that of colonel, every member to be a highly trained graduate of the military college, which is to be modelled on West Point. Of the

**350 OFFICERS REQUIRED**  
215 will be captains or lieutenants resident in the 215 small military areas into which the Commonwealth will be divided. These permanent area officers are to be the "keystone of the citizen force." Everything is fixed including the rates of pay, which range from £250 to £350 for subalterns up to £800 to £900 for colonels. It is also proposed to have a war railway council, composed of the chief railway commissioner in each state, under the presidency of the quarter-master-general of the citizen forces to secure co-operation with the military forces in concentration and mobilization.

## THOSE GOLD FIELDS REPORTED AT COBALT

A train from the north brought in the other day to Toronto several parties supposed to be at Camel's Back Lake, the scene of the recent reported gold discoveries. The arrivals included some who had got to Camel's Back Lake, and others, who had not been over the trail. Whether for a purpose or as a fact the prospectors generally say that the new camp will not amount to much. In fact many are inclined to put the whole story down as bunco. However, nothing can be actually verified as correct and as Cobalt itself passed through a long period of doubt as did Elk Lake and Gowganda people seem charitable enough to await further developments before turning down this last supposed new belt.

## MARK TWAIN RETURNS

New York, April 14.—Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, the humorist returned to New York, from Bermuda today far from a well man. It was said when the steamer Oceana arrived that he was confined to his berth suffering from heart trouble and that he had been indisposed during the entire trip.

### EXTRAVAGANCE.

Uncle Ezra.—Time was when a farmer had everything he needed right on his own farm.

Uncle Eben.—Right ye are, Ezra! But of late years, there ain't a month passes but my wife's got to go to the store after something she can't make herself.—Puck.

## BIRD SANCTUARY KEPT UP FEW MILES FROM LONDON

Mr. Wilfred M. Webb has Nineteen Acres Given over Entirely to Wild Birds—Poachers are Kept off.

London, April 12.—For eight years past within as many miles to the southwest of the Marble Arch a wood 19 acres in extent, on the confines of a farm belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has been preserved as a Bird Sanctuary, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb. In 1902 an arrangement with the farmer in whose occupation the wood lies that the hedges surrounding it should be kept up, and that a man should be employed to warn trespassers out of the wood, which, lying as it does close to railway and canal, used to attract many marauders in the shape of bird catchers and seekers after wild flowers.

### THE FEATHERED POPULATION.

With all a schoolboy's keenness, Master Webb, aged twelve, started on his own account the plan of attaching to the trees boxes and trays roughly made by himself, for the birds which favored such desirable sites for nests. At first he was rather laughed at for his pains, but he persisted, with such satisfactory results that there are now in the wood at least 150 of these contrivances, which are in great demand among feathered tenants when starting housekeeping. One of the original objects in view when the wood was first taken over was to preserve it as a sanctuary for nightingales, which were at one time very numerous hereabouts. But the snare of the fowler previously thinned their ranks and scared the survivors away, and for several years no nests were recorded. Last year, however, there were at least two pairs in the wood, and the keeper found a nest containing several young birds, which he was able to watch for some time after they could fly. Last season, too, a nuthatch built in one of the boxes, after plastering up all the cracks and chinks with mud and reducing the size of the orifice to the dimensions dictated by its architectural taste and requirements with the same material. Other birds utilizing the boxes are the tree sparrow, the blue tit, the great tit, the robin and the wren. For the tits cocoon shells are hung up, and in severe weather fat and other tit-bits, properly so-called, are provided; but during the past open winter, if it has passed, there has not been any scarcity of food. Curiously enough, many of the birds seem to prefer to make their nesting places around the clearing, where the fire is usually bright, and where human patrons and protectors hold their sylvan feasts. Black-birds, thrushes, and robins have already commenced building, and before the leaves have come on the trees these birds often make their domestic homes in bundles of faggots that are stacked in the wood ready for removal, and the piles of prickly branches which have been cut for the purpose of mending gaps in the surrounding fences. With full faith in the doctrine that Nature can be best left to maintain her own equilibrium kestrels, jays and owls, stoats and weasels, along with an occasional prowling stray cat from one of the

neighboring cottages, are unmolested and as there are mice about in abundance, the smaller birds escape to a great extent. The presence of the carrion crow, however, is not "encouraged."

### CURIOUS MATERIAL FOR NESTS.

Last year a missel thrush used as part of the material for her nest, built high up in a tree, a number of the scraps or shavings of paper, used as "scent" in the youthful pastime of "hare and hounds." Black-birds also are fond of using this paper, a clumsy and slovenly makeshift. When compared with the nest of the long-tailed tit, delicately woven and ornamented with silk from the cocoons of moths and the envelopes encasing the eggs of the spiders, while the inside is lined with small feathers, sometimes exceeding a thousand in number. As these generally have to be fetched from a considerable distance, and as the birds carry only one or two feathers at a time, the amount of labor involved would stagger that section of humanity which is unemployed, whether through misfortune or by inclination. At the same time, even the birds have their "slackers," and their "born treads," of which one specimen, the cuckoo, deposited an egg last summer in the nest of a whitethroat, or nettletreeper, as the rustic would call it. When the young interloper was hatched and grew strong and lusty he not only turned out his foster brother and sisters, whose lifeless bodies were found hanging entangled in the foliage beneath, but sagged down one side of the slightly-built nest with his weight to such an angle as to endanger his own position. Among other birds which have been known to build in the woods are the pheasant, partridge, stonechat, blackcap, garden warbler, willow warbler, chiff-chaff, hedge sparrow, red-backed shrike, spotted flycatcher, canfinch, greenfinch, bullfinch, yellowhammer, lesser spotted woodpecker, ringdove, and the cushat, now so familiar and tame in London parks and squares, which is never known to hybridise with pigeons of other types that form the basis of the infinite varieties known to the fancy. Close to the wood there have been also observed fieldfare, whinchat, wheatear, redstart, sedge warbler, great tit, tit, coal tit, tree-creeper, wagtails—pied, tallow and grey—tree and meadow pipits, sand martin, corn bunting, reed bunting, jackdaw, rook, skylark, wren, green woodpecker, woodcock, moor-hen, snipe, sandpiper, plover and king-fisher. Last autumn when there was a plague of caterpillars in the neighborhood, the wood was frequented for a time by a great flock of starlings, which, during their visit, must have cleared off millions of those pests of vegetation. It is fortunate, perhaps, that these last-named birds did not decide to make a permanent roosting place in the wood, for in that case very likely their foulness would have driven away many other birds of more delicate instinct.

## YANKEE FARMERS OWN 76,000 AUTOMOBILES

Spent over Three Millions on Chug Wagons Last Year—Signs of Prosperity.

The number of automobiles owned by farmers in the United States is growing rapidly. Out of 10,000 automobiles in Iowa, 5,000 are owned by farmers says The New York Times. Kansas farmers spent \$3,200,000 for automobiles during 1909 and \$3,750,000 in 1908. In one Nebraska town of 800 population, 40 automobiles were sold last year to farmers near the town and retired farmers in the town. Careful estimates of the number of automobiles owned by farmers in the entire United States are 76,000. Nowadays there is no more cry about lack of opportunity on the farm. Sixteen automobile makers are advertising automobiles to the farmers in the 450 farm papers of the country, and most of them are arguing that the automobile will keep the boy on the farm, and make life more livable for the wife, whose dreary round of labor has been the pity of the country.

Now the farmer with an automobile can take his family for an evening call, or lecture, without using his horses. He can go to church on Sunday more regularly; he can visit distant relatives and friends more frequently; he can go to town oftener and more quickly. One Dakota farmer

who is extremely fond of hunting but lives forty miles from the game district, takes his son with him on Saturday during the season and come back Sunday night with a deer of two slung across the radiator and bubbling over with tales of his luck.

There are 48,000,000 people living on farms and in towns of less than 4,000 in the republic. This means that over half of the population is practically in the country. About 25,000,000 of these are young people and they are just as keen for pleasure as young people anywhere else. That is one big reason for the automobile on the farm. Ten or fifteen years ago farmers bought organs for their sons. A great many of them are today buying automobiles for the whole family. An entirely new meaning has been given to the village social life in consequence.

Senator Clay, at a dinner in Marietta praised the ready wit of a Georgian lawyer.

"Even in his youth, when he was only an instructor in Hiwassee College, my alma mater—even then," said Senator Clay, "he had ready wit."

"They said his wife hinted to him one day just before Easter:

"It is the spring, the beautiful spring, and see—even the trees, dear have all got new clothes."

"So they have," he answered readily. "Beautiful new clothes. And made 'em all themselves, too, besides supplying the material."

He—I am very fond of you.

She—Then we shall get along splendidly. I am very fond of myself.

## CHELSEA, MASS., IS QUICKLY REBUILDING

Within two Years Buildings to Value of \$5,587,127 have been Erected—1,750 Tenements.

Tuesday was the second anniversary of the Chelsea fire of April 12, 1908.

In the two years that has elapsed since the fire the city has made rapid progress in rehabilitating itself. Some 492 acres of the business section of the city were burned over and one of her choicest residential sections wiped out. About 16,000 people were made homeless and there was a loss of \$5,427,150 in assessable property with a total loss of approximately \$12,000,000.

Up to the present time in the office of the building inspector 735 permits for new buildings have been issued aggregating a total estimated value of \$5,587,127. Of this amount \$4,511,067 is taxable property and \$1,076,060 non-taxable property. In the matter of repairs and alterations to buildings the total estimated cost is \$291,756. Of this amount \$204,246 is taxable property and \$87,510 non-taxable property.

By these figures it will be seen that since the fire there has been built or is in the course of construction close to \$5,000,000 worth of taxable property and property repaired.

### TENEMENTS FOR 11,000.

Dwelling houses erected since the fire have tenements providing for something like 11,000 people. There have been built about 1750 tenements.

A good portion of the tenement houses are of brick, although the majority are wooden houses. The buildings have all been erected in compliance with the new ordinances which provide unusually good protection against fires and conditions injurious to public health.

Broadway, the main thoroughfare completely on both sides from Chelsea sq to the railroad bridge, is now well built on and in passing through this thoroughfare there is but little trace of the fire to be seen. About one-fifth of the burned area has been rebuilt.

With the rebuilding of the remaining four-fifths of the city the feeling prevalent in Chelsea today is that the valuation of the city will reach in the vicinity of \$50,000,000 or double what it was previous to the fire.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features in connection with the rehabilitating of Chelsea is the fact that it is going on under commission form of government.

William E. McClintock is the chairman of the board, and his associates and George H. Dunham and Alton E. Briggs of Chelsea, Mark E. Wilmarth of Malden and Abraham C. Rathshesky of Boston. The latter serves without pay at his own request.

In the less than two years since, they assumed management of the city two new school buildings, have been erected. They are the Williams school on the west side of the city and Shirliff building on the east of Broadway.

### NEW CITY BUILDINGS ERECTED.

The new public library is completed and nearly ready to be opened at the corner of Broadway and Library St. The sum of \$57,000 for this structure was given by Andrew Carnegie.

The board has erected two new fire stations in Fay sq, at the junction of Washing Ave. and Chestnut St. and at the junction of Everett Ave. and 4th St. The latter is an entirely new location for fire apparatus in Chelsea and in it is located the largest and newest steamer of the department, with hose carriage attached. In addition to this the board is now engaged in making repairs on the quarters of engine 2 on Forsyth St. and engine 3 on Broadway, near Webster Ave.

The first new buildings erected by the governing body were the city stables on the lower end of 5th St. said to be one of the finest groups of the kind in the state. The new city hall is now in the process of building, and by next fall will be ready for occupancy.

Diagonally across the street will be the new post office building for which congress has appropriated \$125,000, grand close at hand the new Y.M.C.A. structure several churches and private business establishments.

A large number of new churches have been erected in the two years since the fire and this feature of the rebuilding has been a stimulus for greater and consistent effort on the part of the citizens. The new state armory on Broadway on the site of the old building was one of the first of the new and magnificent places to be reconstructed.

A great many trees were lost in the fire. In order that this feature of the rebuilding may be attended to City Engineer James A. O'Brien is anxious for a large planting of trees on the last Saturday of April, Arbor day. The board of control will supply trees free of charge to all residents who desire to plant in order that the beauty of public highways as well as private property may be restored.

The streets of the city are still in a bad condition because of the fire.

If you are foolish enough to engage in an argument, always talk loudly and excitedly if you hope to win.