

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

## SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S21

G. W. HARRISON, MANAGER

FREDERICTON BRANCH

## WARS OF THE LAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

1814—War in progress between United States and England.

1810-1818—Chilian war of independence against Spain. Independence published Feb. 12, 1818.

1815—United States declared war against Algiers.

1816—England makes war upon Algiers for piracy.

1821-1824—Peru's war of independence against Spain.

1821-1829—Greek war of independence against Turkey and Greek independence acknowledged, Sept. 14, 1829.

1824-1831—Ashantee war against British in South Africa.

1828—War of Russia upon Turkey, Peace, August 20, 1829.

1829—Peruvian war with Columbia.

1830—French invasion of Algiers, war continuing intermittently until 1881.

1830-1864—Polish war of independence against Russia. Unsuccessful.

1832—Black Hawk Indian war in the United States.

1823-1849—Carlist revolution in Spain.

1835-1842—Seminole Indian war in the United States.

1839-1842—War between England and China, resulting from the opium controversy.

1841—Afghan rebellion against British.

1844—France makes war on Morocco.

1846-1847—War between the United States and Mexico.

1848-1849—Hungary's war against Austria for independence. Russia aids Austria.

1854-1856—Crimean war.

1856-1857—War between England and Persia.

1857-1859—Indian mutinies by native soldiers against England.

1859-1861—War in Italy. French and Austrian forces allied.

1861-1865—Civil war in the United States.

1864—War in the Danish duchies between Denmark and the allied forces of Austria and Prussia.

1865-1870—South American war, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentine Republic allied against Paraguay.

1865-1866—Chile and Peru unite in war against Spain.

1866-1867—War between England and Persia.

1867-1869—Indian mutinies by native soldiers against England.

1869-1871—War in Italy. French and Austrian forces allied.

1871-1873—Civil war in the United States.

1873-1875—War between England and Persia.

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1877-1879—War between England and Persia.

1879-1881—War between England and Persia.

1881-1883—War between England and Persia.

1883-1885—War between England and Persia.

1885-1887—War between England and Persia.

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1891-1893—War between England and Persia.

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1899-1901—War between England and Persia.

1901-1903—War between England and Persia.

1903-1905—War between England and Persia.

1905-1907—War between England and Persia.

1907-1909—War between England and Persia.

1909-1911—War between England and Persia.

1911-1913—War between England and Persia.

1913-1915—War between England and Persia.

1915-1917—War between England and Persia.

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1923-1925—War between England and Persia.

1925-1927—War between England and Persia.

1927-1929—War between England and Persia.

1929-1931—War between England and Persia.

1931-1933—War between England and Persia.

1933-1935—War between England and Persia.

## AMERICAN CHEMISTS TO PROFIT BY WAR

American manufacturers of chemicals and dye stuffs are preparing to supply the demand for these products, which hitherto have been sold by Germany to a large extent, and a general boom in the industry is expected. The sensational rise in the prices of chemicals used in the arts and trades continued yesterday.

Bleaching powder is now five cents a pound, more than double what it cost last week, and it will continue to rise until the American supply in creases. All the textile trades are looking for dye stuffs, especially the coal tar dyes, which the Germans and French manufacturers make in a great variety of colors. Certain colors are not made in this country at all. If the supply of dyes fall entirely the chemists will have to find a substitute for them.

The weather is hot and hardly adapted to talking about furs, and yet this is the season when the wholesale furriers are busy with projects for the winter trade. Large quantities of native furs are sent over to Germany to be dyed, principally in the great market at Leipzig. The furs will have to be worn in natural colors or dyed by other methods. The Germans have been doing this so well and so cheaply for years that the trade has been practically controlled by them. The ingenuity of American chemists and dyers will now be called into play, for there is need of something being done at once.

Many thousands of tons of ferromanganese are used in this country in the manufacture of steel. The raw material comes from Russia. With the supply cut off the steel industry will be strongly affected. Leaders in the chemical industry say that the United States undoubtedly would be able to manufacture this product of which Germany practically had control, because her chemists had made a specialty of them.

Meanwhile the great American chemical companies are preparing to manufacture on a large scale, and it is likely that if the war is of long duration there will be a considerable enlargement of all the important plants in the country.

There is a special field which the Germans have been taking in recent years, and that is the sale of chemical products. The Germans have studied this market and have found out exactly what it required.

One of the large items of export from France is perfumery. In recent years, however, the American manufacturers have become powerful rivals of the Gallic makers. This also is true of toilet paper.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

## ALL ABOUT CONCRETE

Some Wonderful Possibilities of the Future Described by an Expert

Concrete was used by the Romans who also invented the celebrated Roman nose, which is still used with such great success. Concrete is composed of cement and broken stone, which are mixed with water by a tired man in overalls and a red flannel shirt and converted into a sort of geological Irish stew. The mess is then stuffed into a wooden mold, and when it dries it is so hard that when Time attempts to nibble it with its justly famous tooth it has to go to the dentist's with a low shriek of agony.

Nowadays concrete is used with great success in building houses, skyscrapers, bridges, baseball parks pavements, sidewalks, wormies, tombs, boats, artificial legs, telegraph poles, water tanks, artificial pipes, false teeth, cathedrals, smokestack and eating-house sandwiches. Concrete has, in fact, become the most useful thing in the world, and man, a mountain which has only been an obstruction to traffic will be ground up in the next few years and sold in sacks to men who have cities to build.

Thomas Edison has recently invented a method by which concrete houses can be poured to order by two strong men while the family is unpacking the furniture. This will be a great boon, and before long we may expect to buy our houses at the store by the gallon and to draw a cute little Queen Anne garage out of a faucet and take it home in a pail.

Concrete, reinforced with steel, is the strongest material yet invented but science thus far is only building bridges and skyscrapers with it, and has not yet used it in providing practical backbones for public men. When this has been accomplished the grade of statesmen available will be vastly improved and the old style office holder with the gutta serena spinal column will wobble into oblivion along with the wooden hotel.—Kansas City Star.

## HOR. EF. ESH AS FOOD

Tourists Get it For Beef in France—Said to be Wholesome

Apropos of the discussion in Parliament regarding the eating of horseflesh in Montreal, it is interesting to note that the London Chronicle gave prominence to a letter from Mr. F. Langworthy, of Claygate, Surrey, advocating the establishment of horseflesh butchers' shops in the large towns of Great Britain.

He declares that as horseflesh is now eaten by "our rich," he sees no reason why the poor should go without this cheap meat simply "because there is no one with sufficient enterprise to try to overcome a prejudice." He further says that he has seen English people very contentedly eating horse for beef in some of the most expensive hotels in Paris, and for himself he would much sooner eat it than the flesh of the pig.

His theory is that the meat of animals that have been cooped up—such as pigs in styes, cattle in barns, and fowls in runs—is not wholesome, while the meat of horses, which lead fairly natural lives, is cheap and nourishing; indeed, he adds, the French say that horseflesh is particularly good for those suffering from anemia.

## EXPLOSIVE AGRICULTURE

Nitro-glycerine Used With Much Benefit in Orchards

Poets have sung of words being turned into ploughshares for years without anybody taking much notice of them. It is, therefore, pleasant to learn that such deadly explosives as nitro-glycerine and nitro-cellulose are being used in the peaceful professions of agriculture as well as in the filling of man-killing shells. The experiments have been carried out chiefly in Canada and the United States, chiefly for the planting of trees and the rejuvenating of old orchards.

By exploding a cartridge, judiciously placed in the ground, the soil is shaken up and fissured to a greater extent than can be managed by spade work. New trees planted in ground that has been prepared in this way make much more rapid and vigorous growth. In an old orchard the ground can be similarly opened and shaken without injury to the standing trees, which, by the way, are given a new lease of life owing to their roots having less dense soil to penetrate.

## Flavor in Fish

Recent experiments indicate that the muddy taste in some fish, which has been attributed to the water in which they live, is due to certain aquatic plants that they eat.

A rosy night makes a blue morning. Sweeping assertions are liable to raise clouds of misunderstanding.

## War On Hats

We cordially invite you to come in and see our bargains before purchasing elsewhere.

See our upper window for trimmed hats at \$1.00.

## The MISSES YOUNG

First Showing of

## Fall and Winter Coats

All the latest novelties. Come and look them over. No space for description.

## Special Sale of Waists and Dresses

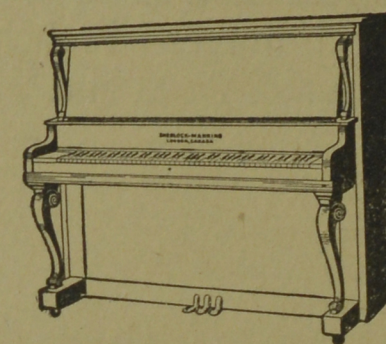
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Summer Dresses at Half Price

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SHERLOCK-MANNING

20th. Century Piano

Canada's Biggest Piano Value

It is the very Highest standard made

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## CLEARING SALE of BABY'S HAMBERG HOODS

Hoods from 35c to 75c. To Clear at 25c. Hoods " 65 to \$1.25. " " " 50c.

All Trimmed Hats at Greatly Reduced prices Linen and Peanut Hats for Outing and Picnics.

Miss Morgan YORK STREET

## W. E. SEERY

Has Removed

to the Pitts Building 68 York Street Up One Flight.

All the Latest Goods to Pick From.

Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

## SECOND HAND WHEELS

One Gent's Wheel, \$20; One Gent's Wheel, \$18; both fitted with new Dunlop Tires and Coasters. One Ladies' Wheel, \$18; One Ladies' Wheel, \$15. All new tires and in first class condition. One second-hand Buggy, one second-hand Road Wagon. For sale cheap.

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Until further notice, the steamer Victoria will leave her wharf Fredericton for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7.30 o'clock returning on alternate days, leaving St. John at 8 a.m.

Dinner on Steamer - 50c.

ROBERT SCOTT

Manager

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

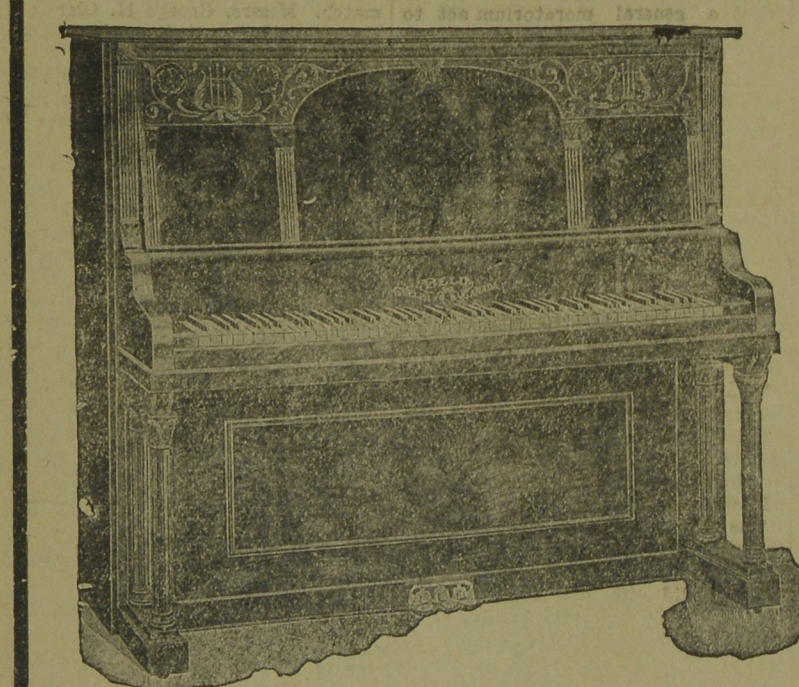
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