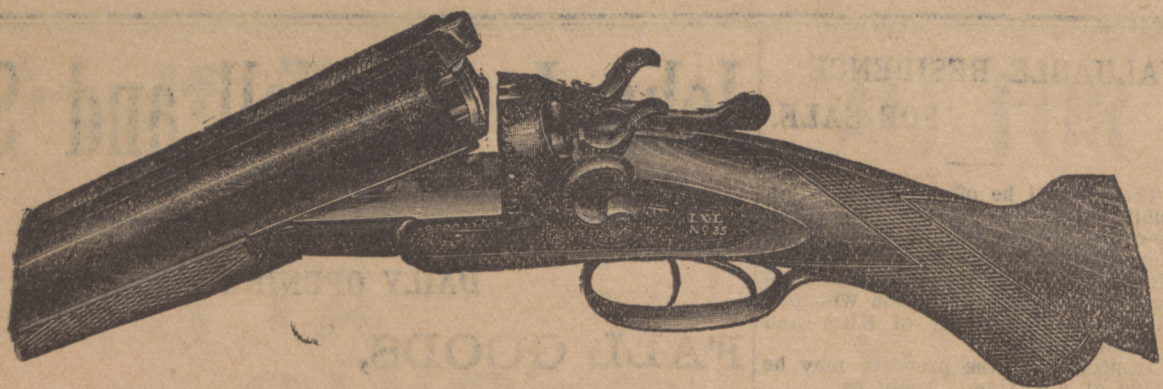




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Get our prices on Rifles and Loaded Shells. Mail Orders promptly attended to. For Sale by.

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Mabou Coal.

This is a superior Cape Breton Coal which is unequalled for general house purposes. Also in stock:

Oats, Hay,
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MILL FEED OF ALL KINDS.

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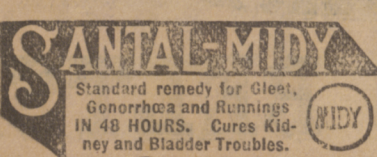
Dentistry in all its modern branches. Special attention given to the care of children's teeth. Patients living outside the city can make appointments by mail, and thus do away with an unnecessary delay. By the use of our improved Electric Light appointments can now be made for evening. Lady in attendance. Phone 98.

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Wood's Phosphorine, The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worries, Depression, Sexual Weakness, Emissions, Spermatophoria, and Effects of Abuse or Excess. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain box, on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. The Wood Medicine Co. (Formerly Windsor) Toronto, Ont. Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Fredericton by all Druggists.

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Cook's Cotton Root Compound. The great Uterine Tonic, and only safe effective Monthly Regulator on which women can depend. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$2; No. 3, for special cases, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: The Cook Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are sold in Fredericton by all Druggists.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

Fruit-a-tives will cure the worst case of Chronic Constipation and Biliousness.

Because Fruit-a-tives are the true liver tonic. They strengthen and invigorate the liver—make the liver give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly. The bile is nature's laxative.

Fruit-a-tives are the finest Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the world.

Fruit-a-tives reduce inflammation and congestion—relieve the over-supply of blood—enable the kidneys to rid the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—the system of poison—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives completely cure Headaches and Rheumatism.

Headaches and Rheumatism both mean poisoned blood. Either the skin, kidneys or bowels are not ridding the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—the system of poison—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives are the ideal tonic for everyone.

Fruit-a-tives build up, strengthen, invigorate. They sharpen the appetite—steady the nerves—enable one to sleep well—and keep the whole system in perfect health. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

Wigg—Was he born great, or did he achieve his greatness? Wagg—I rather think he thrust himself upon it.

Everything comes to him who waits quoted the Wise Guy. Yes, if he waits on himself, added the Simple Mug.

F. St. John Bliss, Barrister, Notary, etc. Offices—Orange Building. Entrance Carleton street.

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'La Hamaca' Cigar

The only imported Cigar sold at 3¢ for 25c.



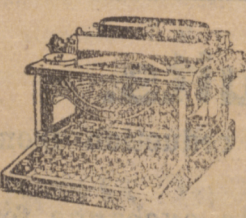
BETTER THAN EVER.

A Fresh Shipment just received by JAS. H. HAWTHORN.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail.

Ask for it and take no other

GOOD MACHINERY IS ESSENTIAL TO GOOD WORK



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If you are planning an outing this summer arrange to spend a week on the Miramichi, and take in

CHATHAM'S BIG FAIR

Sept. 17th to the 21st.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS. great display of Industrial and Agricultural Products. Excellent Entertainment. Good Music, Amusements of all Kinds, and something doing all the time.

TWO DAYS RACING on Chatham driving Park adjoining Exhibition grounds, \$2000.00 in premiums. Purses divided as follows, Free-for-All, \$500.00, 2.15 class \$500.00, 2.19 class \$400.00, 2.24 Class \$300.00, 2.30 class \$300.00. See programmes, rize-list and other printed matter for particulars. Geo. E. Fisher, Secretary, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, resident.

WATER FILTRATION.

A Vital Subject Discussed at Meeting of British Medical Association.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—"The Factors of Sanitary Water Supply Problems," was subject of great general interest discussed by Dr. H. W. Hill, assistant director of health laboratories, Minneapolis, Minnesota, before the state medical congress, today. The continuous sanitary supervision of supply after installation in order to forestall outbreaks of typhoid and the examination and treatment of supplies which have been allowed to become sources of outbreak, were described and urged by the speaker.

The artificial purification of water may be accomplished either by filtration, distillation, or aeration. The only system possible where large quantities of water are used in filtration. There are two systems of filtration, one known as the "slow sand," or English filter bed, similar to water tight reservoir, suitably under drained, and filled to a depth of five or six feet, with proper filter material. The other is the American or mechanical filter system. Sand filters are at highest state of bacterial efficiency before cleaning, but must be cleaned at frequent intervals, otherwise they become impervious. Concrete is probably the best material for the English filter bed. Rate of filtration varies to some extent with the character of the water, but from two to two and a half million gallons per acre per day may be given as an average rate.

THE COST OF FILTERS.

A large filter costs less in proportion than a small one. To construct a filter one acre in extent would cost \$20,000 in this country, and for cleaning the filter, washing and replacing sand, about \$2.00 per million gallons. Mechanical filters differ from the slow sand in that a small quantity of some coagulant, preferably aluminum sulphate, is added to the water before it reaches the filter. The aluminum hydrate thus formed is a most important constituent of the filter, for without it the bacterial efficiency is very low. The water is then admitted to the filter, which is a tank or cylinder, made of wood, iron or concrete, three parts full of a specially selected sand, with suitable under draining for carrying the filtered water to the reservoir.

The sand becomes dirty in a short time, depending on the turbidity of the water and must be washed by a reserve current at least once every day, about 5 per cent. of filter being used. A first class plant would cost about \$20,000 per million gallons. Bacteria efficiency of either systems properly constructed, will be about equal. Mechanical filter, however, is more effective in removing color and turbidity.

CONDEMNED POLLUTION BY SEWAGE.

The custom of discharging sewage into rivers, or streams, or other similar bodies of water, cannot be too strongly deprecated, said Dr. Halton, secretary of the Vermont state board of health, who discussed water supplies. He urged the great necessity of filtration of water supply for municipalities when the same was derived from rivers or lakes which must contain a considerable amount of pollution. Many interstate and international bodies of water had become merely affected by a prevalent custom which tended to pollution, and the question resolved itself into one of demanding governmental attention. Filtration removed odor, and dangerous bacteria, but the tendency among municipalities to overlook the importance of this feature of water supply has all too apparent. The prohibition of the use of waters, which it had been shown were polluted, had brought down blessings as well as curses and prevented many serious aspects to sanitarians, and municipal authorities could not be urged too strongly to take every possible precaution toward best possible supply.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

Dr. T. A. Starkey, professor of hygiene, McGill University, Montreal, debated consideration chiefly to the pollution of rivers in discussing "Water Supplies." In the case of rivers control was out of the question, and some means of filtration or purification was necessary. Reference was made to the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, which he considered, if not seriously dangerous, were becoming so. Money where spent should be devoted to permanent improvement, such as would give the municipalities interested pure and wholesome water for all time to come.

DEFENCE AGAINST DISEASE.

Prof. Glaister of Glasgow, in discussing water supplies, considered that pure and sufficient water supply was the best defence which could possibly be adopted by any country against dangerous contagious diseases.

Three ways of securing good supply were cited in connection with Prof. Glaister's old country experience. The first was by the purchase outright of the gathering ground or watershed of the district of supply, or the lake itself, as in the case of Manchester; or, secondly, as in the case of Glasgow, the purchase of the rights of conveyance of the watershed with the object of preventing pollution. The third precaution cited was an arrangement whereby a municipality secured the right of inspection of its supply. Much depended upon the parties who control the supply, and it was pointed out that municipal ownership, as in Scotland, was preferable to that private ownership which made sanitation subservient to the making of profits.

Dr. G. G. Nasyth, Cuper, Scotland, also took part in the discussion upon the question of water supplies.

DR. BRYCE'S VIEW.

Dr. Bryce outlined the stand taken by the provincial board of health on behalf of sanitary water supplies for municipalities. Such legislation had been secured whereby a town, introducing a public supply, could now prohibit any person polluting a stream up to a point at which authorities deemed there was no danger from pollution.

Dr. Oldright, professor of hygiene in Toronto University, took part in the discussion and urged the advisability of action on the part of the medical authorities towards preserving the proper sanitation of the Muskoka and other waters largely used for water supply. Much has already been done towards enforcing from steamship and railway companies a proper observation of the laws of sanitation in the disposal of excreta.

Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the Columbus, Ohio, board of health, considered that it was difficult to get over the fact that impurities would in any event find their way to the rivers. He discussed certain means of filtration and purification which had been adopted in different parts of the United States.

Dr. J. Groves, of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, states that conditions in Canada and in the old country differed widely. Sanitary authorities should, in any event, have control almost as soon as the water is in the ground, add as large an area as possible should be preserved. In filtration processes it was advisable to give every consideration to the purifying properties of air and sunlight.

"CONTROL OF MILK SUPPLIES"

This was discussed by Prof. R. Harcourt of the Agricultural College, Guelph, paying particular attention to Canadian conditions. Chemical analysis showed that there were few materials known more wholesome for food uses than pure milk, yet it was subject to all the sources of contamination, bacteria and dirt associated with the stable. It was impossible, however, to do away perfectly with all contamination. In machine milking it required extreme care to reduce the germ content below that of hand milking. The speaker held that there were some truths in the statement that if a commission was appointed to investigate the conditions under which milk was produced in this country, the report would be far worse than that received from the packing houses. Milk offered for sale in larger towns and cities ordinarily contained millions of bacteria per cubic centimeter. It was essentially necessary that cows should be healthy, having plenty of good food and water, and kept out of the filth of the barn yard or stable. Milk should be cooled to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and bottled at once for immediate consumption. All things being equal milk should be sold according to standard of its composition, and the speaker stated that much deception was now practised on the present basis of sale according to measure. Good milk should not contain more than a few hundred bacteria per cubic centimeter, and the adoption of preservatives, many of which were injurious and should be countenanced, and every effort should be made to prevent their use. The producer was not altogether to blame, for the consumer had not as yet shown a disposition to encourage the sale of pure milk by indicating his willingness to pay more for it.

MILK IN CITIES.

Prof. Glaister, of Glasgow, Scotland paid particular attention to the danger of disease from impure milk, unhealthy cows and conditions surrounding the production, delivery and sale of milk. Speaking with regard to legislation affecting supply, Prof. Glaister pointed out that the weakest link in the whole chain was that of civic supply brought in from country districts, since the health- ery for proper and final inspection was, to a certain extent, defective.

The solution of the problem as Prof. Glaister saw it, consisted in a guaranteed inspection of every dairy farm sending milk to cities and to towns, a systematic official inspection of the farms, the water supply and methods employed in its production and delivery for the consumer, registration of such farms or points of distribution, and further there should be standards of cleanliness, temperature and bacteriological purity insisted upon.

Dr. Charles Harrington of Boston, Mass., contributed to the discussion, and urged the necessity of standardization.

PURGATIVES ARE DANGEROUS.

They grip, cause burning pains and make the constipated condition even worse. Physicians say that the ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore regular movement of the bowels, strengthen the stomach and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headaches, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine can equal, makes such reliable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself!

Don't put your pillows in the sun, as it draws the pil out of the feathers. Sun the bed and bedding, but place the pillows out of the sunlight in a current of air.

THE WESTERN CENSUS.

Population Has Doubled in Many Sections of New Provinces.

The corrected quinquennial census returns of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are now issued, and the most striking increases in town populations are given below. In Manitoba, Winnipeg and St. Boniface, lead the way, each having more than doubled its population in five years. Brandon almost achieved two-thirds of the Manitoba urban population. Winnipeg claims more than population.

The most remarkable increase in Saskatchewan is at Saskatoon, where in five years the population has increased thirty-fold. Moose Jaw and Arcola have now five times as many inhabitants as in 1901, and the attractions of Regina have trebled that city's population since the same year.

Alberta's chief centres, Calgary and Edmonton, also show record increases, and many other Alberta towns double and treble the figures of 1901. The figures of many rapidly-developing places, such as North Battleford, Humboldt, Kamack, Melville, Lloydminster, Vermilion, etc., have yet to be announced.

MANITOBA.

	1901	1906
Winnipeg	42,320	90,216
Brandon	5,610	10,409
Carman	1,439	1,510
Dauphin	1,135	1,671
Gladstone	731	828
Gretna	666	646
Killarney	585	1,157
Manitow	617	716
Minnedosa	1,052	1,300
Morden	1,522	1,418
Nepawa	1,41	1,835
Pilot Mound	446	589
Portage la Prairie	3,981	4,985
St. Boniface	2,019	5,120
Souris	838	1,413
Stonewell	585	1,074
Boissevain	448	912
Carleton Place	1,523	1,110
Emerson	845	920
Melita	485	784
Morris	465	513
Plum Coulee	394	490
Rapid City	529	788
Selkirk	2,83	2,602
Virden	901	1,471
Totals	73,641	134,548
Increase	61,907	at 85 per cent.

ALBERTA.

	1901	1906
Calgary	4,469	11,937
Cardston	469	1,002
Edmonton	2,026	11,534
Fort Saskatchewan	306	586
Lacombe	499	1,015
Leduc	112	391
Lethbridge	2,972	2,325
Stafford	796	633
MacLeod	796	1,144
Red Deer	323	1,420
Ponoka	151	473
Strathcona	1,550	2,027
Wetaskiwin	550	1,648
Totals	13,715	57,025
Increase	23,310	at 269 per cent.

SASKATCHEWAN.

	1901	1906
Arcola	129	652
Alameda	104	333
Camdun	190	491
Davidson	520	520
Moose Jaw	1,558	6,250
Indian Head	768	1,545
Oxbow	230	530
Qu'Appelle	334	778
Regina	2,219	6,217
Saskatoon	113	3,031
Wapella	397	459
Whitewood	359	501
Wolseley	409	837
Moosomin	868	1,552
Prince Albert	1,787	3,005
Rosethorn	113	914
Weyburn	113	966
Totals	10,271	29,161
Increase	18,890	at 188 per cent.

It is believed that the final census returns will show that Alberta has 180,000 population, and Saskatchewan, 330,000.

"Let me congratulate you, Colonel Drummond, on the battalion under your command. I never saw a finer body of officers and men, and it is with sincere regret that I part with you."

A Toronto Man Tries SOMETHING NEW AND IS DELIGHTED. FEELS LIKE A BOY.



Mr. M. N. Dafee, Manager of the Dustless Brush Co. 29 Colborne St., Toronto, is telling his friends how he found health after years of illness and pain. He says: "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for many years. I have been treated by local doctors and have taken nearly all the advertised remedies with only temporary relief, if any at all, but since using Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when I was a boy. I have been taking one Anti-Pill at bedtime for the past three months and find they regulate both stomach and bowels. My old time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. As a result of this unhop for experience, I am in duty bound to give all credit to this wonderful remedy, Anti-Pill."

Every druggist sells Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill, or a sample will be sent free by The Wilson-Frye Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. The remedy that cured Mr. Dafee so completely is surely worth a trial.