

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS MUST KEEP OUT OF ACTIVE POLITICS

General Discussion Over Highway Act in the House Yesterday—New Audit Act Adopted and Goes Into Effect in October.

Fredericton, N. B., May 27.—The house met at 3 p.m. Several bills were read a third time. Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that the bill to amend the school act be recommitted for further consideration.

In answer to Mr. LaBilios, the Hon. Mr. Fleming said that Mr. Bassett was removed from the office of liquor license inspector of the county of Restigouche on the recommendation of Jas. E. Stewart and Anthony Callaghan and that the government was not aware that Mr. Bassett had given great satisfaction as an inspector, nor is it aware by how many of those having the cause of temperance at heart he was highly respected.

Hon. Mr. Fleming, in answer to Mr. Robinson, said that no portion of the item of \$12,386.00 was paid to Mr. Burns on account of inspection of branch railways for his personal services, but on the 19th of March, 1908, \$500 was paid to him for services and report.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of inquiry as to the reported withdrawal of the government of the subsidy for the Gloucester Navigation Co.

Mr. LaBilios moved for copies of all correspondence and other matters relating to the appointment of Basil J. Johnson to the position of sheriff of Kent county and as to the dismissal of John B. Goggin from that office.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that if there were any such things in existence as asked for by the hon. gentleman they should be brought down without the formality of an address but the hon. gentleman was in error in saying Mr. Goggin had been dismissed. The office of sheriff was one of annual appointment and Mr. Goggin was dismissed simply not reappointed. Such a condition of things had frequently happened, in the county of Restigouche, when the hon. gentleman himself was a member of the government and it had frequently happened that the sheriffs were not reappointed.

Mr. Goggin had only held office for some very few weeks, his position being the result of a political deal in which the late government were concerned. Mr. Legere, who had previously been sheriff, changed places with Mr. Goggin and became a candidate for the legislature while Mr. Goggin, previously a member, accepted the office of sheriff.

Mr. Johnson was recommended to the government by the present members for the county in the ordinary exercise of the patronage.

Mr. McKewen gave notice of inquiry whether it was the intention of the government to refund any portion of the liquor license fees paid to the province by the municipality of St. John or any other municipality.

Mr. Currie gave notice of inquiry as to a suggested highway from the line of the International Railway to the junction of the Kedgewick with the Restigouche River.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey moved that Rule 79 of the house be suspended to permit of the introduction of a bill to incorporate the sisters of the Hotel Dieu, St. Basil, Madawaska.

Mr. Currie gave notice of motion for the production of copies of all correspondence between any person or persons in the town of Campbellton and the government re the granting of liquor licenses in such town.

Mr. Tweeddale gave notice of inquiry whether T. J. Carter had submitted a claim to the government for expenses in connection with the prosecution of liquor cases in Victoria county.

Mr. LaBilios gave notice of inquiry whether the government had purchased or leased land from John L. Cambridge in connection with the wharf at Burton, Sunbury.

Mr. Cyr introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Leonards and Van Buren Bridge Co., and on the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

Mr. Sproul introduced a bill to incorporate the Funeral Directors Association of New Brunswick which, on the ground of

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Insure Them Good Health

Ninety per cent of children, under twelve years of age, are being poisoned and parents don't realize it.

Irregular bowels are the chief cause. You parents know that your bowels move every day. You know you must be as regular as clock-work, or the blood will become tainted.

Don't you realize that the children must be as orderly in getting rid of the waste matter of their system?

Then, if you find that any of the little ones go two or three days without action of the bowels, don't run to doctor or nurse, tea, calomel, cascara or harsh "liver pills." Those simply purge the child—strain the bowels.

"Fruit-a-lives" are the ideal medicine for children. They are fruit juices and tonics in the form of a pleasant tasting tablet. "Fruit-a-lives" stimulate the liver, causing more bile to flow. It is the bile, given up by the liver, which moves the bowels. "Fruit-a-lives" regulate the liver and bowels, and thus completely cure constipation. They sweeten the stomach, and are the finest tonic in the world to build up the system and make children plump and rosy. 50c a box—six for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them. "Fruit-a-lives" Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

No extravagant fees for any paid. The house then went into committee. Mr. Sproul in the chair, for the reconsideration of the bill to amend the schools act.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he had had the bill committed to provide for vaccination in certain cases. Under the consolidated statutes vaccination was compulsory but the schools act repealed that provision. In many school districts there was considerable friction between the trustees and parents and there had been a special difficulty recently in the districts of Moncton and Shediac, where they had had an epidemic of smallpox. In many cases the children had not been vaccinated at all and the trustees had no power under the act to close the schools, but recognizing the difficulty they took the only course open to them and closed the schools on their own authority. He (the attorney general) had advised the trustees to use their own judgment in cases of that sort. There might be some difficulty in future in admitting children to school, who had not been vaccinated and it was not desirable that the responsibility of accepting these children should rest with the teachers but rather on the trustees, who should have discretionary powers as to the enforcement of the act or otherwise.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill reported.

The house then took up the consideration of the audit act. Hon. Mr. Fleming moved to add a clause to provide for the auditor to give his sanction to and the receiver general to pay expenses incurred in the ordinary business of the province between the end of the fiscal year and the meeting of the legislature and also to add a clause to empower the auditor to audit the accounts of any provincial institution receiving financial aid from the government.

Mr. Hatheaway suggested that it would be as well for the auditor general to have power to look into the accounts of any corporation using franchises.

A section was added to the bill providing for its coming into force on the first of November, 1908.

The act providing for the extension of bonuses to roller mills for the next five years was considered.

Mr. Sweeney enquired as to whether there were any applications for bonuses at present and as to how many mills that had been bonus, were in operation.

Hon. Dr. Landry said that the application of Mr. Wamsley of Miramichi had been received lately. As to the mills, already in operation, he would refer the hon. gentleman to the agricultural report.

The bill providing for an agricultural commission was considered. Hon. Mr. LaBilios enquired as to the personnel of the commission.

Hon. Dr. Landry said this had not as yet been decided.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said the act made the commissioner of agriculture chairman of the commission and that the other two members would be gentlemen thoroughly informed on and closely connected with the agricultural interests of the province.

The commissioner of agriculture had stated that it was hoped to provide for the expenses of the commission out of the appropriation voted for farmers' institutes. These institute meetings would not be held

onment. An official had a perfect right to go to the polls quietly and vote as he pleased, but if he took an active part and attempted to influence votes he would take his official life in his own hands.

In regard to the proposed commission there was not the slightest desire to make a political influence. Politics would not be discussed by the commissioners. Their duty would be to gather information and come to conclusions entirely independent of any party whatever. He thought the proposal to appoint this commission met with general approval, even the press opposed to the government favored it. He believed there was just as great opportunity for profitable agriculture in New Brunswick as in any part of Canada, and he hoped that the government in its desire to promote this great industry would receive the united support of all classes of the community.

Mr. McKewen said the records showed that the government had not dismissed a single Conservative nor retained a single Liberal in office. It was therefore idle for the premier to claim that the government was non-partisan in federal politics.

Everything went to show that the return of the present government was hailed as a great Conservative victory throughout the Dominion and there was perhaps no man in the whole of Canada who could do greater service for the Conservative party than his friend the premier. He thought in fact that he had striven for the provincial victory mainly to help his party at Ottawa and as a proof of this he saw that he was billed to participate in a political skit dance with premiers Roblin, Whitney and McBride as partners. He would also like to know what single Liberal in the Dominion had ever congratulated him on his victory whereas he had telegrams by the score from prominent Conservatives. (He here read a number of telegrams from Conservative leaders.)

Continuing, Mr. McKewen criticized the idea of vesting the commissioners under this act with all the powers given under Chapter 12, Con. statutes, 1903, which would enable them to incarcerate unwilling witnesses until they gave evidence.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said the commissioners would only have the power of that chapter applicable to the proposed commission. The evidence sought would be entirely voluntary and no force of any kind would be necessary.

These bills were agreed to as amended and adopted by the house.

Mr. Hart gave notice of inquiry as to the application of the government on the ground of Enoch Currier, Upper Gagetown and upon the Davis property in Cambridge.

The house then went into committee. Mr. Murray in the chair, and considered bills relating to the Campbell Clad Co., of Moncton; incorporating St. Peter's Danish Lutheran Church of New Denmark, N.B.; relating to the St. John General Hospital; to provide for street lighting in Lancaster and to authorize the building of sidewalks in the parishes of St. John County.

These bills were agreed to as amended and adopted by the house.

Mr. Legere gave notice of inquiry as to the government's intention in regard to building a steel bridge over the Shediac River.

The house took recess till 8 p.m. The house resumed at 8 o'clock and went into committee. Mr. Currie in the chair, for the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the Church Avenue United Baptist Church, Sussex, which was agreed to.

The house then went into committee. Mr. Sproul in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the highway bill. On sub section 65, where any person willfully injuring any sidewalk is made liable to a penalty of \$20, Mr. Munro enquired if this penalty could be used towards the cost of construction of sidewalks as well as for the repairing of the damage done.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell thought there was certainly need for some provision permitting the inhabitants of a village or town to assess themselves for the purpose of constructing sidewalks and Mr. LaBilios agreed with this. Hon. Mr. Hazen also agreed and said he would have a clause prepared to meet the case.

On the question of plowing or cultivating under the late government, Mr. LaBilios said that he had been told that within four feet of the road or ditch in such a manner as to break the shoulder of the road or fill up the ditch, the penalty should be \$20 and costs. Mr. Pinder thought that in some cases this provision might prove a hardship. The farmer cleaned out to the edge of their land and also the ditch for their own benefit, and

they often desired to plow up to the edge of the road and he considered that as long as a farmer did not fill up the ditch, in the course of his farming operations, he should be allowed to plow up to the edge of the road.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said in the opinion of a great many people this was the most important clause in the bill. To allow the farmers to plow up to the edge of the ditch would probably result in the edge of the road being well kept up.

Mr. Woods thought the tendency of the farmers was to improve their property, and to cultivate it up to the edge of the ditch certainly added to the appearance and neatness of the road.

Mr. Sweeney quite agreed with the last speaker and thought that nothing looked better than to see a growing crop right up to the edge of the road. It more often than not happened where a space of four feet was reserved on the other side of the ditch it was made the dumping ground for all the rubbish which came to hand.

Mr. Dickson said there were no roads in any part of his county as in the districts where the farmers cultivated right up to the edge.

Mr. Murray did not know what sort of road they had in Albert county, but he certainly thought that cultivation should not be allowed within four feet of the ditch.

Hon. Mr. Fleming said there was a good deal to be said for both of the views expressed by hon. members. It depended to a great extent on local conditions. There were lots of highways where the farmers cultivated right up to the edge of the road. He was speaking of Carleton county, the finest county in the province. Drains were the chief factor in making roads, and to have good roads they must have good drainage. He thought that if the section could be made to apply to those cases where there was a ditch and water course at the sides of the road it would work out well enough, but not where there was no ditch.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said the section should remain as drawn. It might look very nice, but personally he had no particular liking for a road where the crops each side got mixed up with the wheels of the wagon.

Mr. Young had listened with considerable interest to what had been said by the previous speakers. During the last two years he had driven over nearly every road in the county of York, and in many sections he found they had done away with fences altogether. He was strongly in favor of the farmer tilling clean out to the highway. To leave four feet on the other side of the ditch was simply to provide for making a dumping ground for all the rubbish in the district. He was in favor of cutting the section out.

Mr. Lowell agreed with Mr. Fleming. Mr. Tweeddale thought that to leave the four feet might be all right in some cases, while in others it might be used as a dumping ground for all the rubbish in the district. He was in favor of the farmer cultivating right up to the ditch if the road surveyor would only insist on the ditch being kept cleaned out.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that in view of the differences of opinion which existed among the members it might be better to leave the matter to the control of the commissioners for each district to deal with as they might think best, and he would move to amend the section accordingly.

Mr. Sheridan said that if they wanted to get good roads they must keep the farmer away from them.

On consideration of section 67, which provides that repairs to the roads may be let by public auction, Mr. LaBilios objected to the idea and thought it would be much better done by day's work.

Mr. Pinder strongly objected to any alterations in the section. Day work was most unsatisfactory, and there has been a great deal of money of that sort of work done under the late government. Repairs could be done very much quicker and cheaper when they were let out by contract, as it was to a man's interest to waste as little time as possible over the job.

Mr. Legere thought this was a mistake as he had found bidders would combine to put up the price.

Mr. Munro thought the commissioner should not be compelled to sell to the lowest tenderer if the price was too high.

Hon. Mr. Fleming moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. Munro's suggestion.

The importance of having road machinery properly stored from the weather, was strongly urged by various members of the committee.

The section providing that the government may take direct charge of long roads

through sparsely settled districts was discussed at some length.

Hon. Mr. Hazen explained that on account of there being roads such as those from Bathurst to Douglastown, from Chipman to Harcourt, from Kouchibouguie to Chatham, from Miramichi to Fredericton, along which there were practically no settlers and which connected important districts that it was desirable there should be some way of having them maintained.

Mr. McKewen thought that in accordance with the spirit of the act they should be put under charge of the highway boards.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey thought cheaper and better results could be had by placing such roads under the charge of one or two men. Speaking for the old Bathurst road he was sure this would be the case.

Mr. Hart moved an additional section to provide that the taxes paid by residents upon Ministers Island, should be applied to the upkeep of the Bar road.

All sections of the bill were agreed to and progress was reported with leave to sit again to make one or two small additions to the bill.

Mr. Pinder presented a petition from one hundred and seventy-two residents of Kingsclear, asking that the running of automobiles in the parish of Kingsclear be confined to certain days in the week.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill for the incorporation of St. Andrews Corporation, Ltd. On the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

Mr. Pinder gave notice of inquiry regarding date of appointment of John Robinson as chief game warden and his salary, etc.

The house adjourned at 10:45 p. m., till 8 p. m. tomorrow to allow members to attend the university exercises.

INTERESTING POINT
IN PROBATE COURT

The matter of the estate of Francis G. Jordan was before the probate court yesterday afternoon, Dr. Silas Alward, K. C., presiding as judge pro hac vice, Judge Armstrong being a proctor in the estate.

It appears that the estate is not large enough to pay in full the devise and legacies mentioned in the will of the testator, and the point raised yesterday was that the real estate, or proceeds from the sale thereof, should not be chargeable with the deficiency; that is that the real estate, or more properly, the money realized by its sale which took place about a year ago, should be distributed as directed in the will, intact, and should not be decreased in order to proportion the other amounts to be paid the legatees and beneficiaries under the will. W. Watson Allen, K. C., was heard in support of this contention, and Judge J. R. Armstrong, K. C., with C. N. Skinner, K. C., argued contra. E. T. C. Knowles was heard on behalf of the executor.

Accounts were passed, and the court took the question on deliberation.

This matter is rather an interesting one from various standpoints, it having been in the probate court upwards of thirteen years, there having been considerable doubt as to whether the instrument set up as a will was in reality a will, or a trust deed; one of the testator's sons, James Jordan, having been supposed to be dead until about a year ago, when he was located in the State of Maine, and the raising of the somewhat novel point with reference to the real estate, and which moved counsel to cite cases decided in the year of our Lord, 1721.

HANDSOME WEDDING PRESENT

Rev. Gordon Dickie, of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, who on Monday next will be married to Miss Maud March, was remembered by his congregation last night. At the close of the week prayer service, Robert Leavitt, in behalf of the congregation, presented to the pastor a silver tea service and a purse of gold.

Mr. Leavitt accompanied the gift with warm expressions of good will and best wishes. The pastor replied briefly, acknowledging the good feelings which had prompted the present.

The members of the Bible class of St. Stephen's church have presented to Rev. Mr. Dickie a handsome silver candelabra.

Rev. Mr. Dickie will go to Fredericton this morning for the day.

The wise know enough to sacrifice a good deal of wit.

Canada has over 11,000 post offices.

AN EATING ULCER.

Ulcers are a skin disease, and are more of less directly occasioned by a bad state of the blood, which produces acrid humors and corrupts the secretions.

No one can expect to have a skin free from disease when the blood is in a disordered condition and the stomach and bowels acting feebly in consequence.

Through its wonderful cleansing, purifying powers on the blood, and its renovating action on the entire system, Burdock Blood Bitters has made thousands of cures of different skin diseases during the past thirty years it has been on the market.

Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Hallettton, Que., writes: "I had an eating ulcer on my ankle. I took two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and it worked like a charm, cleansing out all the impurities from my system and improving my appetite. While taking the B.B.B. internally I used it externally to cleanse the sore, and it helped a lot."

DR. PRATT IS HEAD OF
MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Charles M. Pratt was last evening elected president of the St. John Medical Society, succeeding Dr. T. H. Lundy. The other officers for the year are Dr. J. Bentley, vice president; Dr. T. D. Walker, secretary; Dr. James Christie, treasurer; Dr. G. G. Corbet, financial secretary; Dr. Ellen M. Douglas, librarian; Dr. W. Warnock, pathologist; Dr. G. J. Crawford, Dr. S. Skinner and Dr. Corbet, room committee.

After the meeting, dinner was enjoyed at White's restaurant with the past president, Dr. Lundy, in the chair. There was a round of speeches and a couple of hours were pleasantly spent. During the evening, expression was given by several of the physicians to the opinion that the general practitioners should be permitted to attend their own private patients in the General Public Hospital. If a doctor now sends a patient of his to the institution, he can not continue to attend him there, but must leave him under treatment of the hospital staff. Speakers last evening strongly claimed that this restriction should be removed.

Dr. Murray MacLennan reported for the medical council that effort was being made to secure legislation which would permit a doctor registered in New Brunswick to practice in Great Britain.

Tired nerves, with that "no ambition" feeling that is commonly felt in spring or early summer, can be easily and quickly altered by taking what is known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. One will absolutely note a change, appearing within 48 hours after beginning to take the Restorative. The bowels get sluggish in the winter-time, the circulation often slows up, the kidneys are inactive, and even the Heart in many cases grows decidedly weaker. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is recognized everywhere as a genuine tonic to these vital organs. It builds up and strengthens the worn out, weakened nerves; it sharpens the failing appetite, and universally aids digestion. It always quickly brings renewed strength, life, vigor, and ambition. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

Moving Picture Machines

Edison and Powers, and all standard makes of machines and supplies at lowest prices, ready for immediate shipment, also slightly used films from 30 per foot up. Shipment a prompt, price right. Write today for price list to Canada's First and Largest Exchange.

DOMINION FILM EXCHANGE
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A Homemade Needle and Pin Holder



A doll pin, needle and thimble book that will be both very convenient if hung above my little lady's work table. The head and body are those of a common doll and the skirts are formed by the needle and pin book. The pockets hold thimbles.

How He Got the Answer

A little boy ran into a grocery store one day with a memorandum in his hand. "Hello, Mr. Smith," he called out to the grocer. "I want 13 pounds of coffee, at 32 cents a pound." "Anything else, son?" asked the grocer, trying hard to recall the name of the boy.

"Yep, I want 26 pounds of ham, at 18 cents a pound; seven and a half pounds of bacon at 20 cents a pound; five pounds of butter at 24 cents a pound; 11 pounds of granulated sugar at six cents a pound. Now, have you got all that, sir?"

The grocer ran over the list, the customer meanwhile checking off the articles on his own memorandum. When finished he said: "Yep, that's all. Now, what do they all come to, sir?"

The grocer ran up the figures and gave the boy the answer. "And where am I to send the things?" asked the grocer, preparing to weigh out the articles.

"Oh, nowhere, sir. It's my arithmetic lesson, and I had to get the answer somehow. Thank you for your trouble, sir."

WHEN A GIANT CAME TO ANT-TOWN BY MAUD WALKER

The ants of Ant-Town were a very busy little people indeed. Never an idle hour did they spend, but worked from the dawn of day till long after the sun had set. And they were a happy little people, too, although it would seem as if they had few pleasures, for to work all the time is rather a hardy little boy and girl-kind, and is not quite natural. And the old saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is true in the case of humankind. But not so with ant-kind. Those industrious little fellows love nothing so much as work. Indeed, it is doubtful if they could live in idleness.

And so it was that the ants of Ant-Town were the busiest ants in all the world—or so every one who knew them said. There were real families among them, just like the families of our kind; there were the papa ant, the mamma ant, the little sons ant and the little daughters ant. And each family had their own home, a section in a hill, a hill belonging to the whole community of ants. And the hill was for all the world like a great apartment-house in which you know the apartment house is filled with corridors, halls and suites or rooms. And many families live under the one great roof, each family having one of the suites with its own private hall.

And so it was with the Ant-hill. It was nothing more or less than a big apartment-house, where dwell hundreds of ants, each family having its own cell, or little flat, so to speak.

Now, in this great apartment hill there was one family that attracted the attention of a dear little girl, who lived in a big house, not far from the place where the ant apartment-house stood. This little girl's name was Polly Dear, or that was what her mamma called her. It was always "Polly Dear!" here, and "Polly Dear!" there, and "Polly Dear!" everywhere. The girl had heard the name so many times that they had grown quite used to it, and in their own way loved it well.

But the strange thing about it was that Polly Dear looked to the ants like some huge monster, the top of whom they never had had the power to reach. They could see the feet of Polly Dear quite plainly; also they could see the bare legs above the sandaled feet, and the dimpled knees, that looked so big and queer. Then fell a lot of ruffled white stuff and blue checks, and above these moving things were stretch long arms, with fat hands at their ends, hands that would clap and clap and make great noises like wind and thunder. So thought the ants of Ant-Town on hearing Polly Dear drop those chubby hands, which in truth were

very small as seen by a real live human. But ants see things in a strange way, you know. Their being so small makes everything they saw thought of in Ant-Town as a giant. But ants, like children, grow to trust and love those whom they have found to be their friends. Polly Dear was known to be the friend of the ants in Ant-Town, and especially of the one family I have just mentioned. The way Polly Dear had come to single out this one family was this: One morning, as she sat watching the ants working about their apartment-hill, she saw one great ant carrying a huge load on his back, a load three or four times as large as himself. Behind him went a swift, little ant, slender and pretty. Beside her ran two smaller ones, whom Polly Dear thought to be a boy and a girl. The great ant was no doubt the papa, the slender, pretty ant the mamma, and the little ones the son and daughter. That was the way Polly Dear figured it out. And she watched these four particular ants very closely, and became assured

apartment-hill. It was a wonder to Polly Dear to see the size of the loads these little workers could carry without effort. They traveled as fast with a load as without one.

When dinnertime came Polly Dear had to go away, for her mother's voice was calling from the top of the hill, "Polly Dear, come to dinner!" But as soon as Polly Dear had gotten through the meal she ran down to Ant-Town again, for the sun was still about an hour from sinking behind the line of blue timber in the West.

The Polly Dear drew near to Ant-Town she was surprised to see a boy—a dirty-faced, ill-kept, little urchin—striding toward her place of destination. He carried a little spade in his hand, and, no doubt, meant mischief, for he would stop every now and then to dig into the earth with it. Polly Dear ran faster and faster, determined to reach Ant-Town before this bad boy should do so, for she feared he might do the ant-hill harm.

"Hello, kid!" sang out the dirty-faced urchin as he and Polly Dear neared Ant-Town from different directions. "Where'd you come from?"

"From my home, Boy," replied Polly Dear. "Where'd you come from and what do you want here?"

"I come from down the holler," said the boy, grinning broadly. "An' I'm goin' to spade up this ant hill. I seen it yesterday when me'n paws came a-spade here from town. I like diggin' up ant hills, I do."

"Well, you aren't going to get to dig up this ant hill," declared Polly Dear in a very emphatic voice. "This place belongs to me, it does."

Little fists, her whole body shaking with excitement, stood the victor, for she had with one mighty thrust, pushed the bad boy from the edge of the ant hill, and then thrown his spade after him.

"Now, don't you come back here, Boy," she called to him, shaking her fists. "If you say just what she would do, but the gleam in her blue eyes and the threat in her voice made the bad boy understand what she meant. Gathering himself and his spade from among the bushes and weeds, the naughty fellow betook himself off in a hurry, glancing back occasionally to make a wry face at the defiant little

hillside.

In the garden during summer Kittle went to play with her little comrade, Junie. And they stayed all day. 'Neath the green tree, tall and spreading, with its playhouse store, with its play walls all about it of big sticks of wood.

A flat stone did form a table. Where they drank their tea;

girl who so bravely stood her ground. After he was out of sight Polly Dear sat down beside the ant apartment-house, saying to the head of her favorite family, for he was just coming out with a rug, laid of dirt, a few confidential words:

"Say, Papa Ant, I just had a battle with a dreadful giant, who had come here to destroy you and all your family and friends. Well, he got the worst of it, I reckon, and isn't likely to return. But if he should do so—well, won't I just give him the hardest pounding he ever had in all his naughty life? I'll grab him and throw him into the creek and give him a good washing, for it wouldn't do him any harm if I would. You see, I'm going to protect your dear little ants and your property, too. I love to watch you work; it's as good as playing games. And I haven't a sister nor a brother, so I have to find my own companions. Mamma and Papa give me toys—dolls and Teddy bears and such—but they can't even move of themselves. Now, I like you much better than toys, for you're real little people and build such splendid houses and provide yourselves with food. Oh, you certainly are little dears, and I'm going to keep a watchful eye on you. And tomorrow I'm going to bring some twenty-twenty bits

of sugar and meat and some cake crumbs and lay around the door of your house. Won't you have a picnic, though, with all your food brought to you? But it won't do to bring it too often, for then you might begin to get a bit lazy and forget how to find it yourselves. Then you'd not be ants any more. So I shall not do a thing to spoil the fine reputation you have for work, but just once in a while shall fetch you a little picnic spread to give you a holiday."