

Old Cough Yields to Buckley's Mixture

Read What Mr. Gull Says

Hamilton, Ont.: "From the time I was a small boy until the age of thirty-two, I was never free from a hacking cough night and day. Doctors told me I was suffering from chronic bronchitis—that there was no permanent relief. One day I saw an advertisement for Buckley's Mixture. The word 'Buckley's' attracted my attention. I purchased a bottle. It gave me relief. I bought two more and my cough left me completely. That happened six years ago, and the cough has never returned."

NEW BRUNSWICK TO HAVE EXHIBITS AT SPORTSMEN'S SHOWS

BEAR HUNTING AND ANGLING TO BE INDUCEMENTS THIS YEAR

Fredericton, N. B., January 11.—The Province of New Brunswick once more will sponsor exhibits at Sportsmen's Shows to be held later in the winter at Boston, New York City and Hartford, Conn.

Exact dates are as follows: New England Sportsmen's & Boat Show, Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., January 30th to February 6th.

National Sportsmen's Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City, February 18th to 27th.

Connecticut Sportsmen's & Boat Show, State Armory, Hartford, Conn., March 6th to 13th.

As usual the official exhibit will be handled through the Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel and D. W. Griffiths, director of the Bureau, will be in active charge. A corps of New Brunswick guides will assist in assembling and dismantling the exhibit at the several stands.

"This year," said Mr. Griffiths in releasing the announcement, "we will have an additional inducement to extend to prospective sportsmen who contemplate coming to New Brunswick. By that I refer to the complimentary black bear license announced by Hon. F. W. Pirie, Minister of Lands and Mines, only a few weeks ago. By virtue of this arrangement, non-resident sportsmen will be enabled to take four black bears during April, May and June without payment of a license fee. This should prove of especial interest to early season anglers who will thus be enabled to combine spring bear hunting with early salmon angling at no additional cost. I am confident that this arrangement will materially increase the numbers of early season sportsmen and will thus furnish additional employment to the guides at a time of year when they would otherwise not be busy."

This year two New Brunswick boys, Fred and Henry Padgett, will take part in the canoe tilting, log rolling and other events staged twice daily

in the large indoor tanks at all three of the shows. Fred appeared several years ago at a sports show held in Boston Garden. The coming events will mark Henry's first appearance. Both boys are regularly employed by Ogilvy Brothers, prominent outfitters of Plaster Rock.

The exhibit itself will represent a typical New Brunswick woodland scene and will occupy approximately 1,000 square feet of space at the three shows. Among its numerous attractions will be continuous motion pictures of outdoor sports and wild life as exemplified in this Province.

Already the New Brunswick guides attached to the exhibit have accepted invitations to various events to be held in their honor while on tour. Among these is a dinner to be tendered by the Boston City Club on the night of February 4th. Other functions will be announced later.

Meanwhile, Campbell-Fairbanks Exhibitions, Inc., under whose direction the Sportsmen's Shows are annually conducted, are arranging the details of an all-New Brunswick broadcast with one of the major stations.

Reports from the Campbell-Fairbanks offices point to increased interest in Sportsmen's Shows generally. For instance the New York Show this year has been extended to ten full days, February 18th to 27th inclusive, instead of the customary one week used heretofore. At the same time, demand from prominent sporting goods houses and other large exhibitors for space at the New York Show, has this year necessitated the leasing of three floors of the Grand Central Palace. Two floors housed the show in 1936.

GINGER

Spices have a way of reviving memories, especially ginger. Many will recall the "Gingerbread Man" with his raisin eyes and the fabled "Gingerbread House" with its candy windows. Others will go back to a real kitchen where the kettle steamed on the wood stove and the homey smell of freshly scrubbed floors was second only to a fragrant aroma coming from the oven.

Ginger is native of the East Indies. The leaves are narrow and lance-shaped sometimes growing to a foot in length. The flowers of yellow and blue, are clustered at the end of a tall, leafless stem. The valuable part of the plant is the horizontal rootstock.

We are familiar with the various forms in which we can buy ginger. Many like to bite into a piece of preserved ginger which is the young rootstock preserved in syrup. The most common form, that used in spices, is the year-old rootstock either skinned or unskinned.

Ginger ale, the highly popular beverage, is an aerated beverage flavored with ginger. The cloudy liquid, ginger beer, usually bottled in stone or earthenware bottles is a fermented beverage flavored with ginger and lemon.

We import ginger in its different forms from various countries. The

Satisfying King Cole TEA Old English Blend

preserved ginger comes chiefly from Hong Kong and China, the ground from Jamaica, British India and Sierra Leone, the ground ginger from Spain and the United Kingdom. A small quantity of ginger wine comes from the United Kingdom. In all, our imports amount to about \$92,000.

WHALING

There is a very touching story connected with the whaling industry. The largest ship in that trade and the largest tanker in the world is the Terje Viken, virtually a floating oil factory. This great vessel of 43,000 tons was financed in Sweden, built in Germany, manned almost entirely by Norwegians and sails to the Antarctic whaling grounds under the British flag.

Terje Viken was the name of a Norwegian sailor who was captured by the British during the Napoleonic Wars. When he was released and had returned home, he found his family had died of starvation. He determined to sink the first British ship he saw. This he did with a few years and he became a national hero. The fact that a ship carrying such a name is now sailing the high seas under the British flag is a sign of the splendid relationship between the British and the Norwegians. It is a fine showing of the heart of sailor folk everywhere.

The Arctic and the Canadian Atlantic Coast were once the centre of the whaling industry and the stories of ships sailing out of Dundee fired our imagination, but now it is the Antarctic, and the Norwegians have taken the place of the Scots as whalers. Only on the Pacific Coast of Canada is there much left of whaling in the Northern Hemisphere.

The catch of whales last year was 202, giving 427,000 gallons of oil, 211 tons of meal and 354 tons of fertilizer, with a total value for all products of \$105,360. There are two whaling stations in British Columbia, both located in the Queen Charlotte Islands. The exports of whale oil amounted to 93 per cent of the production and practically all went to the United States.

No Need to Worry

"Did you notice how the Daily Humdrum slammed my latest play?"

"Oh, don't mind that. The critic on the paper is notoriously like a parrot — he only repeats what everybody else is saying."

BUSINESS INDEX SHOWS NO CHANGE

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ARE HIGHER BUT CAR LOADINGS ARE OFF

According to the Bank of Nova Scotia January press release after five consecutive monthly advances, the Cumulative Index of Business in Canada showed no change from October to November. It was 92.9 during the latest month as compared with the year's low point of 86.6 in May. The November level is nearly 6 per cent in excess of the figure for the corresponding month of the previous year.

Stability during November was the result of conflicting tendencies in the component series. The Indices of General Industrial Employment and of Industrial Production increased appreciably, but these gains were entirely offset by a sharp reduction in Revenue Carloadings and by a less pronounced decrease in the Index of the Rate of Turnover of Bank Deposits.

The number of persons at work remained unchanged from October to November, a time of year which is usually characterized by a seasonal recession. As a result, the corrected Index of Employment advanced from 100.6 to 102.3. This increase reflected improved conditions in manufacturing, logging, mining and merchandising and occurred despite a greater than usual decline of employment in the construction industries.

The advance in Industrial Production—from 114.5 to 115.6—was mainly attributable to a sharp gain in the seasonally adjusted sub-index of activity in the iron and steel trades, especially in the production of automobiles. In addition, the sub-indices of imports of crude petroleum and of rubber increased, but those of mineral exports and of electric power production registered declines.

Revenue Carloadings experienced the most significant contraction: the index decreased from 74.4 in October to 68.2 in November. The decline was the result of a pronounced recession in the Western Division, for in the East, traffic conditions were well maintained. Fortunately, it is now quite clear that the Carloadings Index will recover at least part of this loss during December.

In the case of the Rate of Turnover of Bank Deposits, the index declined by slightly more than 1 per cent. Cheque transfers were substantially lower in the Prairie Provinces, and especially in Winnipeg, but no important reduction occurred elsewhere.

Wholesale Prices rose very slightly—from 76.8 to 76.9. Higher quotations for base metals, rubber, hides, raw silk, wool, oats and butter were largely offset by lower prices for wheat, flour, cattle and hogs, fresh fruits, fish and raw cotton.

SOUNDING BRASS

Brass is an alloy consisting mainly of copper and zinc. In ancient times the alloy was copper and tin which is now known as bronze. The "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals" of the Bible were probably bronze and so also was much of the brass of later times until the distinction between zinc and tin became clearly recognized.

Brass is highly tenacious, malleable and ductile and when a small percentage of iron is added the result is an exceedingly hard and tough metal. The alloys of copper and zinc give a remarkable series of colors, the most notable of which are those which simulate gold. Goldsmiths in the Vicar of Wakefield, related dramatically the tragic incident of a boy cheated with a pair of copper-rimmed spectacles which he had bought for silver.

Musical instruments of brass have been tremendously popular throughout all ages and have had an enormous influence in cultivating and developing musical tastes and aptitudes amongst all classes of people, especially in villages and towns. Brass bands have sprung up everywhere in the last century. The itinerant German bands were at the height of their popularity fifty years ago or so. Brass band music is wonderfully rich and impressive.

There are four thousand persons employed in turning out the various brass products in Canada and the home consumption is about twenty million pounds. It is practically all produced in the Dominion.

GARDINER AND PROVINCIAL MINISTERS TALK MARKETING

Cooperative efforts on the part of the Dominion and provincial governments to minimize marketing and distribution costs and to provide an efficient grading system for farm products, were decided upon at the meeting of Agricultural Ministers, last month.

Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister, who presided, said the conference had been successful and had accomplished useful work. In the course of the meeting Mr. Gardiner told of the proposed re-organization of the federal department and obtained approval of the delegates.

The Natural Products Marketing Act, ruled "ultra vires" by the Supreme Court of Canada and now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, came in for discussion, and Mr. Gardiner stated the Federal Government did not intend to introduce new marketing legislation until the final decision of the courts was obtained. If the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada were upheld any new legislation would have to give recognition to that finding.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting were:

1. That the committee on marketing agricultural products which is composed of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture constituted at the Dominion provincial conference of 1936 be continued in existence.

2. That an effort should be made by the Dominion and provincial Governments, in co-operation, through legislation and otherwise to provide for rational grading of farm products, particularly when they enter into provincial and international trade.

3. That an effort should be made by the Dominion and provincial Governments, in co-operation, through legislation and otherwise to make possible investigations by Dominion departmental officials to assure that departmental regulations are carried out in processing plants and transportation and distributing organizations, for the purpose of securing fair treatment to producers and consumers.

4. That an effort should be made by the Dominion and provincial Governments, in co-operation, through legislation and otherwise to assist producers and consumers to minimize costs of distribution and marketing, to the benefit of both producers and consumers.

In the proposed reorganization of the Dominion department, Mr. Gardiner said, more efficient facilities for promoting markets for Canadian farm

NOTICE

THE ELECTION OF

MAYOR

AND

THREE COUNCILLORS

For the Town of Woodstock will be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1937

DISTRICT NO. 1

(Kings and Queens Wards)

Voters whose names commence with the letters A to L inclusive, will vote at the Council Chamber in the Town Hall. Others at the office of the Chief of Police in the Town Hall.

DISTRICT NO. 2

(Wellington Ward)

Voters whose names commence with the letters A to L inclusive, will vote at or near Cox's Harness Shop. Others at or near the Central Hotel.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

Nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor and Councillors shall be filed with the Town Clerk at the Council Chamber in the Town of Woodstock between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and twelve o'clock noon of THURSDAY the 14th day of January, 1937.

Dated the 30th day of December 1936.

C. J. JONES, Town Clerk.

CHANGED HER SHOES FIVE TIMES A DAY

Suffered for 20 Years with Rheumatism

Try and picture the life this woman led for twenty years—changing her shoes several times a day in a vain endeavor to attain some relief from the rheumatic pains that were constantly troubling her. Then imagine her joy when she found that Kruschen was driving away the rheumatism. This is what she writes:—

"I have been using Kruschen Salts for four years. For twenty years previously I had suffered with my feet, sometimes changing my shoes five times a day, and frequently sitting without any as the pain was so great. Now I can wear the same pair of shoes all day with comfort. I cannot speak too highly of Kruschen Salts. Only those who had been in constant pain with their feet for years can realize what it is to be free."—(Mrs.) E. A.

It is deposits of excess uric acid, lodging between the joints, which are frequently the cause of rheumatism. Kruschen Salts contain two ingredients—sodium and potassium—which are effective solvents of uric acid.

products at home and abroad would be created.

His personal observation on his visit to the United Kingdom during the summer had convinced him Canada was not making full use of its opportunities in that market, he said. Since then the Deputy Minister, Dr. H. G. K. Barton, and the former Deputy Minister, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, had visited the United Kingdom, the latter for the express purpose of studying markets.

Dr. Grisdale reported to the meeting an opinion that an annual market for 100,000 head of Canadian cattle was available in the United Kingdom. This year Canada will ship about 40,000 head.

In outlining the policy of the federal department, Mr. Gardiner said emphasis was being shifted from control of the producer with a view to securing a higher price, to an attempt to reduce costs of production and distribution and meet customer demand in order to obtain a greater net return for the farmer.

In the new departmental set-up a constant study would be made of the needs of prospective customers. Canadian farm products as they went on the market in Great Britain and elsewhere would be followed up to make sure of customer satisfaction. The same thing would be done for the domestic market.

Another aim would be to promote the production by farmers of the quality and quantity of produce required in the home and foreign markets. Information gathered by the Dominion department bearing on these matters would be distributed to provinces, producers, marketing agencies, shippers and any others concerned.

An effort would be made to grade products in accord with consumer requirements, and to direct consumers and producers to available markets and supplies as the case might be.

All possible encouragement would be given to efforts to increase returns to producers by cutting down costs of production and distribution.

Mr. Gardiner said the new organization would probably be completed about the beginning of the new year.

It was unlikely new officials and experts would be added to the departmental staff, but the present staff would be shifted about.

MORE THAN 700,000 TOURISTS VISITED NATIONAL PARKS

During the seven months ended October 31st last, more than 700,000 motor tourists visited Canada's national parks. It was announced on December 16th by Hon. T. A. Crerar,

Minister of Mines and Resources. This figure is a 15 per cent increase over the 1935 attendance, and creates an all-time record. In addition to these motor tourists visitors who travelled by railway also showed an increase over former years.

Most of the tourist interest has been directed toward the park areas in Western Canada, but the Government is now enlarging and improving the park facilities in Eastern Canada. During the past year new parks have been set aside in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Expenditures by tourists, chiefly those from the United States, amount to many millions of dollars annually and from an important item in Canada's financial balance with her neighboring country.

ACETYLENE

Caves have a fascination for the adventurous and they have rewarded those who have dared the unknown to explore them. From the colored drawings of animal life, estimated to have been drawn four thousand years ago and which are found in caves in the Pyrenees, to the Glowworm Grotto of the Maitomo Cave, New Zealand, where stalactites and stalagmites form at the rate of one inch in 90 years, the imagination travels by leaps and bounds. Acetylene has proven one of the best sources of light for these explorations. Where electric torches are subject to dampness and candles flicker in draughts, the acetylene flame burns brightly and steadily.

Acetylene is a colorless gas produced by the reaction of water and calcium carbide. When the substance used are pure, the odor is agreeable but when impure the smell is disagreeable. The gas is poisonous, producing headache. Because of the ease of its preparation and its intense white light, acetylene has been used in the lamps for bicycles and automobiles. It is used for lighthouses and buoys and for home lighting where there are no regular supplies of illumination such as gas or electricity. The oxy-acetylene torch can produce a flame with a heat of 4000 degrees Centigrade and is used for welding iron and steel.

During the World War, Canada became a great producer of various derivatives from acetylene, especially acetone and acetic acid. In 1935, Canada produced almost 40 million cubic feet of acetylene which was an increase of two and a half million cubic feet more than in 1928.

The average depth of the sand in the Sahara Desert is between 20 and 30 feet.

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- ☐ Silver Screen - 1 yr.
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- ☐ Canadian Magazine - 1 yr.
- ☐ Chatelaine - 1 yr.
- ☐ Pictorial Review - 1 yr.
- ☐ Silver Screen - 1 yr.
- ☐ Can. Horticulture and Home Magazine - 1 yr.
- ☐ Liberty Mag. (52 Issues) - 1 yr.
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