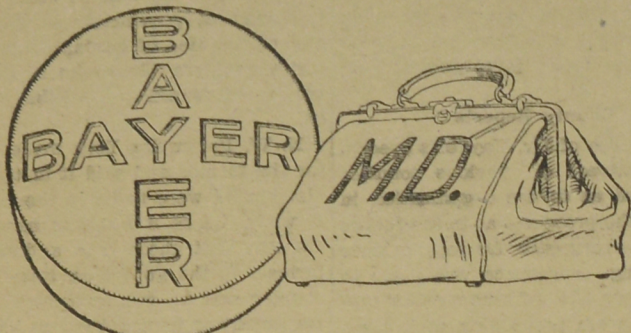


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The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer". Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocacetic Acid of Salicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Men have been known to pay the wages of sin with less grumbling than when forking over their taxes.

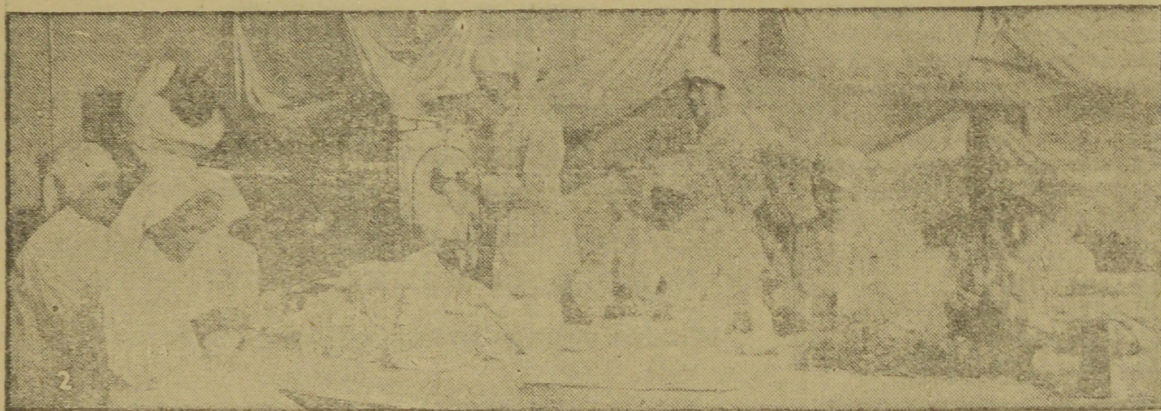
There are times, we dare say, when woman looks back and just sighs for one of the old-fashioned bargain sales.

- Sphagnum Moss as a Dressing -



Ladies of McGill University Women's Union making surgical dressings of Sphagnum Moss.

(Reading from Left to Right)—Mrs. W. Grant Stewart, Miss V. Hamell, Mrs. E. Maxwell, Mrs. R. W. Lee, Mrs. A. E. Garrow, Mrs. A. D. Blackader, Mrs. C. W. Colby, Mrs. F. D. Adams, Miss Mitchell.



(Reading from Left to Right)—Mrs. J. Harkness, Mrs. E. E. Howard, Miss E. King, (Standing) Mrs. W. H. Butters, Mrs. F. H. Pitcher, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Miss Neilson, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. J. C. Kennedy, Mrs. C. E. Moyse.

SPHAGNUM Moss, to which attention has been drawn by the fatal accident to Mr. Harry James Smith, the American Sphagnum Moss expert, is one of Canada's natural resources, one great value of which has been brought to light by the war. The use of mosses in surgical dressings dates at least as far back as the Napoleonic wars, but the demand for and extensive use of Sphagnum Moss did not materialize until 1915, and even in the Spring of 1916 its use was in the experimental stage. So great has become the demand that Great Britain is no longer able to fill it, and Canada and the United States are now being actively exploited for this highly absorbent dressing.

The first effective work on this side of the Atlantic was initiated by Prof. Porter of McGill University, who secured samples of various qualities of moss from the British authorities early in 1916 and then explored the bogs of Eastern Nova Scotia until he was able to locate supplies of material which the same authorities accepted as "perfect." The first sphagnum dressings sent overseas were made up from this moss in the autumn of 1916 by the Junior Red Cross of Guysboro, Nova Scotia.

Since then the industry has developed steadily. The McGill University Women's Union established a sphagnum department in a large laboratory very generously placed at their disposal by the University Medical School in the autumn of 1916, and from that day until this has been preparing moss and shipping dressings. Another important function of this organization has been to make up experimental sphagnum dressings of many sorts to try out the different grades of Canadian material under varying conditions.

During the winter of 1917 another work room was started at Dalhousie University, Halifax, and the Canadian Red Cross definitely adopted sphagnum for hospital dressings and prepared to open working centres on a large scale. Unfortunately the changes in the Atlantic shipping situation which resulted from unrestricted submarine warfare necessitated a temporary check; but the work of exploration and development was continued.

The late Mr. Harry James Smith of New York became interested in the possibilities of sphagnum last spring and after spending some time with

Dr. Porter to familiarize himself with the technology of the subject, established a sphagnum organization at his own expense at Arichat, Cape Breton, and collected and prepared a large amount of moss. Success in the use of this material led to the adoption of sphagnum by the American Red Cross and to the formation of a department which was placed under the control of Mr. Smith as organizer and Dr. J. A. Hartwell of New York as technical advisor.

During the last two or three months developments have been very rapid. The demand for dressings has increased to such an extent that the Canadian Red Cross has decided to start production on a large scale, and the Americans are organizing for an immense output for the use of their own, and the French hospitals.

No moss can of course be procured in the east until the snow melts, and the bogs thaw out; but excellent sphagnum is also found on the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith, with the help of the Canadian Sphagnum Committee, procured a car of Vancouver Island moss early in the winter, and this carload (which Mr. Smith paid for out of his own pocket) proved so satisfactory that he went to Seattle early in March to organize the industry in the north-western States, and incidentally to look into the situation in British Columbia for Professor Porter, who was unable to go west at the time. As a matter of fact Mr. Smith met his death while searching for moss for the Canadian Red Cross, and thus set the seal to a life of exceptional generosity and nobility.

Sphagnum grows in moist and boggy places, and can be found in almost all parts of the country; but the moss to be useful must have exceptionally full and soft foliage, and the stems which are tough and elastic must be flexible, as otherwise the dressing would be liable to cause irritation.

First class material has been found coast, and equally good moss grows plentifully in the far West—as, for example, on the west coast of Vancouver Island—but little or no first class surgical material has been found far from the sea, although there are immense areas of Sphagnum bog in the interior both of Canada and the United States. The best qualities of moss are likely to be found close to the margins of the ponds, and sometimes considerable areas of clean high grade material fill what was once a

ALMOST ANYBODY CAN EARN \$50,000 A YEAR

British M. P. Says the Secret is to Get Other People to Work
Out Your Ideas—Few Who Attain Large Income are Happy
Men—Personal Appearance, Courteousness and Optimism
Great Factors in the Fight for Success.

London, Jan. 17.—Most healthy men and women are potential earners of \$50,000 a year, according to C. F. Higham, member of parliament. Mr. Higham recently told members of the Efficiency Club how to earn this big income.

"Ten thousand pound a year men never write asking for a position," he declared. "The secret of how to obtain large incomes is to get others to work out your ideas, to have the courage of your convictions, to be able to say 'yes' or 'no' on the instant and to stick to your decisions. Men who can make up their minds and make up

other people's minds are so few that only these few get £10,000 a year or more in business."

Most men and women, he said, wait for opportunity to knock at the door, and when it does they are usually too tired to get up. Opportunities are made. They rarely seek one out. If people want to earn £10,000 a year they make up their minds to get it, and let nothing stand in their way. If it is worth having it is worth fighting for.

Few £10,000 a year men are really happy men, said the speaker. They have that terrible discontent that is never satisfied. The man who thinks he can earn £10,000 a year should decide whether he really wants it. He will not get it if he does not make up his mind and one day, when he gets it, he will probably regret it. A man should never envy the successful, but emulate them. He should show to his employers an infinite capacity for taking pains and be ready for any question or emergency.

"Be careful of your personal appearance," he proceeded. "Look prosperous, act prosperous, be an optimist. Pessimists never get far. Be kind: that is a great virtue. Be courteous: it is the cheapest thing in the world, and being so easy to do most people don't do it. Never break your word. The business world is ever on the lookout for reliable men."

"Sack yourself from the job that does not make you happy to perform it. No man ever got on if he bemoaned the fate that placed him in that business. You must take chances if you want big prizes. Have faith in yourself or no one else will. The world judges you by what you can do—not by what you say you can do."

"No man who works eight hours a day for a minimum wage will ever earn £10,000 a year. The labor leaders are working day and night trying to get shorter hours for those who labor. And they are poorly paid for their work also."

CHORUS GIRLS' BABY CLAIMS MILLIONS

Chicago, Jan. 17.—The right of Henry Anthony Marsh to share in the estate of Marshall Field was the subject of hearing in the Superior Court here today. The claimant is three years old and is the son of Henry Field, grandson of the multimillionaire Chicago merchant, and Peggy Marsh, a former chorus girl. Her allegation that Henry Field was father of her child was virtually admitted by Marshall Field 3rd., after his brother's death, when he established a fund of \$100,000 for Peggy Marsh in settlement of a contract between her and his brother.

The hearing started today concerns the right of Henry Anthony Marsh to share in the income and ultimately in the principal of a \$5,000,000 trust fund established by the seventh article of Marshall Field's will. It will hinge upon the court's interpretation of the terms "issue" and "lawful issue," as used in the instrument.

The article provides that upon the death of Marshall Field, 2nd (which occurred from a pistol wound before the death of his father) the income from the fund shall be paid to the testator's grandchildren, Marshall 3rd., Henry and her sister Gwendolyn. The trust was to be continued if any of these three died "leaving lawful issue—until the youngest surviving child of each such deceased grandchild shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years or shall die before attaining that age."

Henry Field, father of the infant claimant, received about \$80,000 a year from the trust fund.

MUST BE A SIGHT.

Mr. Mervin came to this town in 1073, and now look at him.—Mercyville Ia., Banner.

People of the South miss the sensation of winter itch. They have to be content with fleas.

FREDERICTON FIRE ALARM

- 6 Race factory
- 12 Corner Westmorland and Aberdeen Streets.
- 12 Corner Northumberland and Sanders Streets.
- 14 Corner Brunswick and Smythe Streets.
- 16 Corner Charlotte and Smythe Streets.
- 16 Corner George and Northumberland Streets.
- 17 Corner King and Northumberland Streets.
- 21 City Hall.
- 23 Corner York and George Streets.
- 24 Corner Queen and Westmorland Streets.
- 26 Corner Brunswick and Westmorland Streets.
- 26 Corner Charlotte and Westmorland Streets.
- 27 Corner King and York Streets.
- 28 Corner Saunders and York Streets.
- 31 Corner Queen and Regent Streets.
- 32 Corner Needham and Regent Streets.
- 34 Corner Queen and Carleton Streets.
- 35 Corner Brunswick and Carleton Streets.
- 36 Corner Charlotte and Carleton Streets.
- 37 Corner George and Regent Streets.
- 38 Corner King and Regent Streets.
- 44 Corner Queen and St. John Streets.
- 45 Corner Brunswick and St. John Streets.
- 46 Corner Charlotte and St. John Streets.
- 51 Corner King and Church Streets.
- 52 Corner George and Church Streets.
- 53 Corner Union and Church Streets.
- 54 Gas House.
- 55 Intercolonial Railway Station.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.

HENCE THE POPULARITY.

Mrs. Munson's bridge party was a great success socially. The hostess appeared in a large bunch of violets.—Lane, W. Va., Recorder.

NEWS AGENTS IN CITY.

THE DAILY MAIL IS ON SALE in the City of Fredericton at the places of business of the following:

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D. H. CROWLEY, 612 Queen St.
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MISS QUINN, 147 Westmorland St.
E. A. EARDLEY, 704 King St.

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MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 6th February, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week on the Kingsclear Rural Route No. 1, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

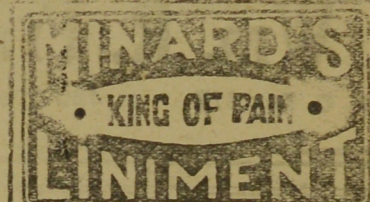
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be obtained at the post office of Kingsclear and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. W. WOODS,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, N. B., Dec. 26th, 1919.

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| White Stained | 4.00 to 3.00 2.75 to 2.25 | 2.50 to 2.00 1.75 to 1.50 | 1.75 to 1.50 1.35 to 1.15 | 1.35 to 1.15 1.00 to .75 | 1.25 to .75 1.00 to .50 |
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