



## COUGHS AND COLDS

demand prompt attention. They pave the way for "The Flu".

### HAWKER'S TOLU AND CHERRY BALSAM

should be taken immediately if the cold or cough makes itself felt. If taken soon enough, it will break it up in 24 hours.

Read the following testimonial. We are receiving letters like this in every mail:

"I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

THOMAS McAVITY,  
St. John, N. B.

Sold by all druggists and general stores. The same price everywhere—25c. & 50c. None genuine without Company's Name.

HAWKER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS  
CURE ALL STOMACH ILLS.

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC  
THE GREAT INVIGORATOR  
BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Limited,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Brooklyn Eagle publishes the following Don'ts for Housekeepers:

Don't leave the house unoccupied.

Beware of bogus "Inspectors" of gas telephone, water, electric lights.

Beware of unauthorized solicitors of charity.

Don't buy goods you haven't ordered.

Keep a chain on your door.

## NEW TRIAL IN FITZ RANDOLPH DIVORCE CASE

Judge Crocket Gave Judgment Yesterday—Points on Which a New Trial is Ordered.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Judge Crocket in the application for a new trial in the Fitz Randolph case.

His Honor held that defendant's counsel should not have referred to the opinion of the court of appeal in this case in the presence of the jury and that his request for a direction that the plaintiff could not succeed if he were guilty of adultery was also improperly made in the presence of the jury; his honor also held that he had heard in directing the jury that it was open to them to find whether or not the defendant had actually received a letter which he had admitted in evidence. On these grounds he ordered a new trial.

M. J. Teed, K. C., for plaintiff; J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., for defendant.

A recently discharged brigadier-general is now a freshman at Cambridge. He is only 24 years old. The undergraduates this term are most motleyed. More than one hundred are naval officers who fought in the Jutland battle, kept watch on the North Sea five years and now are in school again. "There are about fifty colonels also up," and those who were majors and captains abound in countless profusion.

There is plenty of room in Siberia, and evidently the Kolchak party needs all of it.

## WOULD YOU KNOW YOUR OWN CHILD BY INSTINCT

Claim Made by Mrs. Wentz of Seven Months Old Infant as Her Son Raises the Question—Was Certain the Child was Hers Until the Real Mother Came Forward With Proofs of Identity—The Question Often Comes Up.

(New York Sun.)

New York, Jan. 8.—If your 2-months-old boy had been kidnapped five months ago, would you be able to recognize it today?

This question has been raised through the false identification by Mrs. Katherine Wentz of a baby in Bellevue Hospital as her missing son. She was certain of this until the real mother came forward with proofs of identity which she could not refute.

The ordinary man would say at the outset that such a thing is impossible—unless, of course, there were noticeable marks upon the little body. But women, as a whole, are rather hesitant when asked their opinion on this question. "It would depend," they say "some mothers could"; "it would be hard," etc. But they usually end with the declaration, "I'm almost sure I could if it were my baby." And there you are.

Almost any of us with any experience will indignantly deny the assertion generally credited to old bachelors that "all babies look alike." It is a scientific fact that almost all of them at birth have blue eyes, indefinite noses, red faces and the same voice. Even negro babies at birth might be

mistaken for white. But individuality quickly asserts itself and mannerisms become apparent to a highly interested observer—especially to such an observer as a mother—within a very short time.

Depend on Mother's Instinct.

At present about the only recourse we have in such cases is what is called the mother instinct. It is that instinct which enables a mother to recognize her own at almost any distance of sight or hearing among a group of toddlers who, to any one else, look and sound all alike. It is a guide that must be as old as the race, because we see many evidences of it among the animals.

Solomon recognized mother love or instinct in his famous decision with the sword, in which the true mother of the child proved herself when she believed it about to be killed. You will remember she offered to give the child to her rival to allow it to live, while the other woman demanded half its body. It probably exists even in the case of such a busy mother as a guinea pig.

In disputes over the ownership of a dog it is the ordinary practice to turn the dog loose in the court room and allow each claimant to call it by name. The judge keeps score on the number of times the dog barks and wags his tail for each claimant and renders a decision accordingly. But a decision in the case of a baby would naturally be somewhat more dignified and technical.

Aside from whether a mother is able to recognize and identify her offspring, this is by no means the first time since Solomon's day that the question of identity has been raised. It comes up every few months, especially in hospitals and nurseries where young babies are grouped in the care of busy nurses and are said to become mixed in bathing or changing of beds.

To avoid these charges—sometimes purely the result of imagination or hysteria upon the part of worried or invalid mothers—a new system has recently been recommended which has been adopted in some institutions. It is something like the finger print system used by the police, but not quite the same because a small baby hasn't much of a finger print and even the lines of palm are said to be unformed. Recourse is had to the soles of the baby's feet, the imprints of which in ink on a sheet of paper are said to be infallible.

With this graphic record once made, properly tagged and filed, identification is said to be certain at any future time, no matter how much the shape of the baby's nose may have changed or the color of the eyes and hair altered. Of course, in cases where there are blemishes, marks or deformities, the case is so simple as to need no discussion.

## A CHURCH AND ITS FINANCES

Toronto Jan. 8.—Toronto Presbytery yesterday carefully considered the financial situation at Dale Church and outlined a scheme for putting the charge on a working basis. It was decided to ask the Home Mission Board for a contribution of \$1,000 toward the minister's stipend, the Presbytery pledging itself to raise an additional \$1,000 for maintenance; this pledge to hold good for two years. Knox Presbyterian Church will be asked to contribute its contribution of \$1,500 per year to the church. In order to meet the immediate and pressing debt the Church and Manse Board will be asked for a loan of \$5,000 which the Presbytery will pledge itself to pay back in one year.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. F. W. MacDonald of Blissfield is in the city.

Mr. A. S. McAllister of Halifax is a guest at the Barker House.

Mr. P. G. Blair of St. John is in the city.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor returned to St. John last night.

## What are Peps

Peps provide a new treatment for coughs, colds and lung troubles. They are little tablets made up from Pine extracts and medicinal essences. When put into the mouth these medicinal ingredients turn into healing vapors, which are breathed down direct to the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes. The Peps treatment is direct. Swallowing cough mixtures into the stomach, to cure ailments and disorders in throat and lungs, is indirect. Peps are revolutionizing the treatment of colds and their price is within the reach of all. All dealers, 50c. box. Send 1c. stamp for FREE TRIAL PACKAGE.

## SALADA TEA CO. INCORPORATED

The "Salada" Tea Co. of Canada, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of two million dollars, to carry on the tea business hitherto conducted under the style of P. C. Larkin & Co., the object being to insure the continuity of the business, no new capital or interests coming into the concern. Mr. P. C. Larkin will be President, Gerald Ross Larkin vice-president, and Phillip J. Thomas secretary, thus the personnel and management of the company rests in the same hands as for the past thirty years.

## WILL RETURN WOMEN TO DORCHESTER

Kingston, Jan. 8.—It is understood that in the near future 13 female prisoners in Portsmouth Penitentiary will be transferred to the penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B. They will be accompanied by Miss McMahon, one of the matrons, who came here from Dorchester. The women's department in Dorchester Penitentiary was closed up some time ago, and all female prisoners from the Maritime Provinces have been brought here. The women's department in the Dorchester institution is now being reopened, and all the Maritime Provinces women who are given terms will be cared for there. The 13 women who are to be transferred all come from these Provinces. There are now 46 women in the penitentiary here.

Many men are famous only because of the wives they married.

Hitting the Bullseye Since 1864  
**Stevens**  
Shotguns - Rifles - Pistols

**Single or Double Guns**

- Barrels and lugs drop-forged in one piece.
- Bored by a method that insures long range close shooting.
- Fore-ends that will not loosen and will keep the barrel tight.

Ask to see one of the guns that are building reputation for Stevens. Free catalog.

J. STEVENS ARMS COMPANY  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

**MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT**

I was cured of terrible lumbago by  
**Minard's Liniment**  
—Rev. Wm. Brown.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by  
**Minard's Liniment**  
—Mr. S. Kaulbach.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by  
**Minard's Liniment**  
—Mrs. S. Masters

Manufactured by the  
**Minard's Liniment**  
Yarmouth, N.S.

## IF You WANT A GOOD MEAL OR LUNCH GO TO WASHINGTON'S Oysters and Clams served in the latest style

Everything up to date.  
See our Saturday night's display.

## FREDERICTON FIRE ALARM

- 6 Shoe factory
- 12 Corner Westmorland and Aberdeen Streets.
- 12 Corner Northumberland and Saunders 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.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

## 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 seen and blank forms of tender 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.

## MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 9th January, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, 3 times per week on the Prince William Station 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 seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Prince William Station and Magundy, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. H. W. WOODS, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N. B., Nov. 27th, 1919.

## NOTICE TO RETURNED MEN

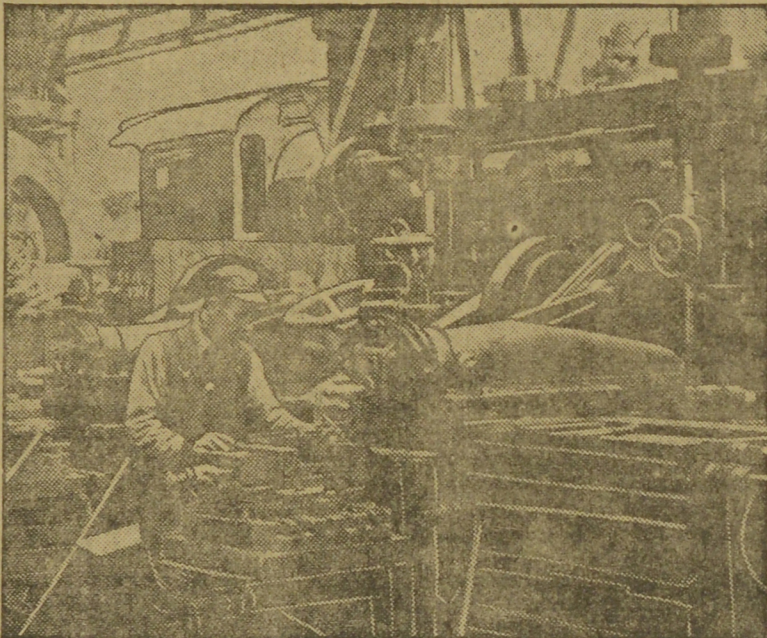
Any returned men wishing to subscribe for the "Veteran" may do so by applying to Secretary E. H. Coy of the local G. W. V. A. at the G. W. V. A. rooms. The subscriptions have been taken out of the hands of the agents and in future will be subscribed to through the G. W. V. A. branches.

## Training Disabled Soldiers

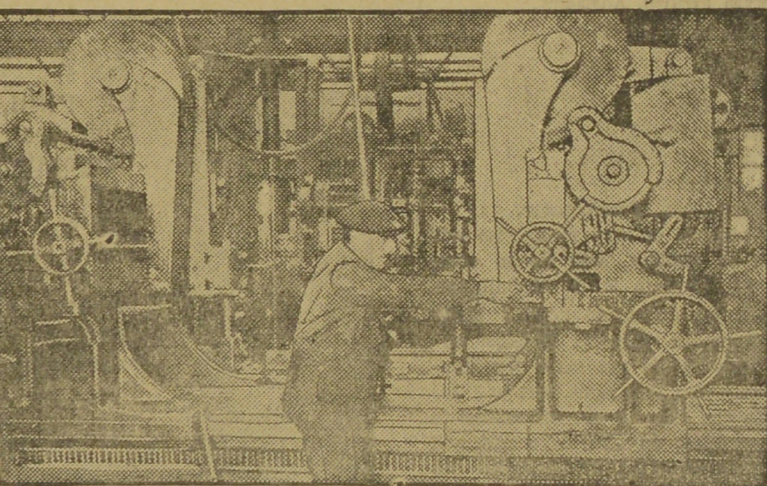
ABOUT 18 months ago it first became possible for a returned soldier, who had been so disabled by service that it was impossible for him to resume his former civil occupation, to take a course of training under government supervision and pay, which fitted him for some new occupation, the pursuit of which would not be prevented by his disability. In other words, his case was carefully considered, his disability taken into account, and his training arranged so that in his new occupation he could develop 100% efficiency. As an example take a machinist who had lost a leg; obviously his disability was such that he could not resume that occupation. He had a knowledge of blue prints and drawing and some latent ability in a drawing line. He was passed for a course as a mechanical draughtsman. At the termination of his course he was employed at a wage nearly equal to his wage as a machinist. The loss of a leg was no handicap as his new occupation did not call for any moving around. Thus this man seriously handicapped as a machinist, was enabled to overcome his handicap and compete successfully with any other draughtsman.

Owing to the increasing number of different trades and occupations in which it was necessary to train such men it became imperative that training places should be found. Obviously if a man was to be trained for a position in a machine shop, the place to train him was right in the particular machine shop in which he would eventually be employed. This resulted in the institution of industrial surveys. One of the first industries in Montreal to be surveyed was the Angus Shops (Canadian Pacific Railway). It can readily be understood that these shops, employing thousands of skilled men, in practically all kinds of mechanical work, offered great opportunities for the training of disabled men. The above mentioned industrial survey consisted of a detailed report on every position in the Angus Shops; it showed among other things the exact nature of the work done and what disabilities would hinder a man from doing the work. This survey was a guide to the District Vocational Officer, as a reference to it showed immediately what mechanical work a disabled man would be physically able to do without being troubled by his disability.

From the outset every official of the C. P. R. who was approached expressed great interest in the work, and by co-operation rendered most material assistance in the re-instating of disabled soldiers in civilian occupations. The general scheme of training adopted by the Invalid Soldiers' Commission is to give any man taking a machine shop training about three-quarters of his course in the machine shop at McGill University, then place him out with an industry such as the Angus Shops to finish that course and gain the necessary practical experience. During the time that the man is taking this training, he is drawing full pay and allowances from the Invalid Soldiers' Commission so the firm with which he is working is not called on to pay him anything. In this way the man becomes accustomed to his work in a place where he will probably be employed at the termination of his course, and the employer, having had the man under him for some time, knows something about his work. This method generally results in disabled men being absorbed into the industries for which they have been trained with no gap between termination of course and employment and is thus satisfactory to all



Finishing a locomotive link and union bearing cap.



Operating a double headed vertical slotting machine.

concerned.

It might appear from the foregoing that the employment offered by the C. P. R. to men being trained by the Invalid Soldiers' Commission is confined to positions in the Angus Shops. Such however is not the case. Every department has taken on men, clerks, draughtsmen, telegraphers.

In some industries there has been a tendency to fight shy of the returned men, the reason stated being his inability and apparent lack of power of concentration on his work. Not so with the C. P. R. Every consideration is shown the returned man and every possible allowance is made which will assist him in re-establishing himself in civil life. The attitude taken by the higher officials of the C. P. R. in regard to disabled soldier students is mirrored in the following letter of instructions issued to foremen:

THE RETURNED SOLDIER AS AN EMPLOYEE.

How do you treat a returned soldier working under you? Do you consider him as an ordinary workman, let him shift for himself and look on his mistakes only as you would an ordinary employee? If so, you are assuming that he is in all respects just a normal man and should be able to do the same work as quickly and as well as the average employee. If you do, you are wrong.

Many returned soldiers' constitutions are broken down. They have

been gassed, shell shocked and tortured by wounds, and consequently are highly strung and nervous and will be for some time to come. What they make of themselves depends on you. If one of these men make a mistake and is roughly reprimanded, he is likely to shake like a leaf, get excited, etc., and be very difficult to make anything of; this is wrong. The greatest tact, care and attention that you can give these men in helping them to become useful employees is what the Company expects, and, moreover, you owe it to them.

There are bound to be some exceptions and some men will fail to make good. The success or failure of the majority, however, depends on you, and it is your privilege to help your country in this national crisis by endeavoring to make useful citizens out of the nerve-shattered men that are commencing to come back to us from the front.

Is further proof of the interest of the C. P. R. necessary? No!

Now for results. Of the first hundred men to complete Industrial Educational Courses in this unit, ten were employed by the C. P. R. on the termination of their courses. Up to date, about two hundred men have completed courses and now many of these men are employed by the C. P. R., i. e. These men have taken courses in no less than 12 different trades so it is obvious that the C. P. R. is assisting splendidly,