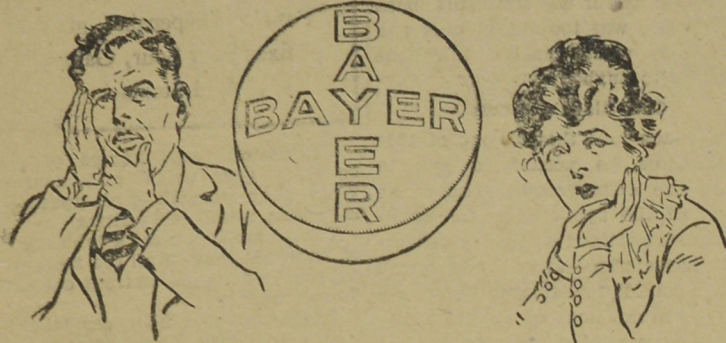


ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over ninety years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell 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 Monocaceticacid of Salicylicacid. 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."

REVIVAL OF SILK HAT NOT POPULAR IN AMERICA

Britishers May Wear Them But Yankees Say They Will Hold Back—Announcement That the Manufacture of Them is to be Revived Causes No Excitement—The Silk Dicer Has Lost Its One-Time Vogue.

(New York Sun)

News from London that British hat manufacturers are preparing on a large scale to renew the manufacture of silk hats for men fails to cause any great excitement among Americans—either manufacturers or wearers. Apparently American men have practically forgotten that there is such an article, at least in this sort of weather. At any rate they seem to feel that there are already enough to go around.

The report from England is important in one way. It is a sure sign that in so far as England is concerned the war is over. For more than four years the silk hat was as rare in London as it is in Wall Street. The British clerks, who would as soon think of going to work without a silk hat as an American would of lunching without a cigarette, were wearing the service cap or trench helmet of the British army and the historic headpiece was confined practically to statesmen upon particularly official occasions. If the British male populace is again donning the monstrosity, it can mean nothing else than peace of a most peaceful variety.

But aside from that there have been

signs for the past ten years in all the capitals of the world that the silk hat was losing the vogue it has had for the past hundred years. Either is it that men have been growing sensible enough to discard the most uncomfortable—and upon the majority the most unsightly headpiece ever invented—or the spreading wave of democracy has been making itself felt subconsciously by attacking the most conspicuous label of the "upper classes" without their knowledge.

In America today the silk hat has practically come to be regarded as an extreme in dress. The comfortable and generally more becoming fedora is worn upon every possible occasion, and the majority wear a derby with a frock coat upon all except the most strictly formal occasions. The silk hat is generally confined to dandies, men who write "Hon." before their names or "Esq." after and Tammany Hall on parade.

Dealers say the sale has fallen off to almost nothing, as though those already in existence were handed down from father to son or loaned and borrowed among friends like a suit case or a mourning veil. Some young men still buy them to get married in and conjurers still use them to pull rabbits out of, but otherwise they are not exactly objects either of art or utility.

They are rather durable articles in spite of the fact that at times they closely resemble a drowned kitten. But any hatter can speedily restore them to their pristine splendor at comparatively small cost. A good hatter can even alter them to correspond with the changing styles in shapes for a few dollars—running them up to a point, mushrooming them into "stove pipe" crown. So there is no real necessity for buying a new one until the article is completely worn out.

In their last stages they seem to be still worn by drivers of old fashioned funeral hacks. Even after that travellers in the Orient say, the faithful old silk hat ends its career upon the heads of minor Chinese and Japanese statesmen.

England may be resuming their manufacture in its conservative fashion, but none of the American hat-makers has advertised for specialists in this particular line.

Many marriages take place during leap year, but it's difficult to learn who did the proposing, the bride or groom. Brides wouldn't tell if they did, and their husbands are not mean enough.

One of the joys of life is planning a model home, but the discovery of the cost of building material and the disposition of the contractor to examine your plans and then follow his own takes some of the joy away.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

GOVERNMENT'S SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME

Canada's efforts at shipbuilding in recent years are scarcely known or realized by the inland residents. The following review of the governments activities in this line was recently made by a prominent financier:

In the effort to conquer the difficulties of transport by sea, and for the further purpose of building up foreign trade with new countries, the Government of Canada has entered upon a relatively large programme of shipbuilding. Contracts have been let for sixty vessels with a dead weight tonnage of about 360,000 tons. Of these forty-five were contracted for before the Armistice at slightly under \$200 per ton, while fifteen contracted for since the Armistice will cost less than \$175 per ton. The total cost of the sixty vessels will be slightly under \$70,000,000. To date twenty-three vessels have been completed and nineteen have been turned over to the Canadian National Railways and are in commission. These ships have been built in fourteen different shipyards in the following thirteen places: Halifax and New Glasgow in Nova Scotia; Lewis, Three Rivers and Montreal in Quebec; Toronto, Welland, Midland, Collingwood and Port Arthur in Ontario; and Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert in British Columbia. There can be no doubt that in opening up new routes between Canada and the West Indies and South America where private enterprise could hardly be expected to bear the initial cost of the enterprise, these Government vessels have done excellent service. From the report on business conditions for Quebec it will be seen that considerable shipbuilding for other governments and individuals is also being done in Canada.

In the number of cargoes handled Montreal has had the largest year in the history of the port. The transatlantic ships arriving in the port this year exceeded 700, against about 400 ten years ago.

FREDERICTON FIRE ALARM

1. Bree Factory
2. Corner Westmorland and Aberdeen Streets.
2. Corner Northumberland and Saulters Streets.
4. Corner Brunswick and Smythe Streets.
6. Corner Charlotte and Smythe Streets.
6. Corner George and Northumberland Streets.
7. Corner King and Northumberland Streets.
1. City Hall
3. Corner York and George Streets.
14. Corner Queen and Westmorland Streets.
16. Corner Brunswick and Westmorland Streets.
16. Corner Charlotte and Westmorland Streets.
27. Corner King and York Streets.
38. Corner Saunders and York Streets.
11. Corner Queen and Regent Streets.
12. Corner Needham and Regent Streets.
14. Corner Queen and Carleton Streets.
36. Corner Brunswick and Carleton Streets.
36. Corner Charlotte and Carleton Streets.
37. Corner George and Regent Streets.
37. Corner King and Regent Streets.
44. Corner Queen and St. John Streets.
45. Corner Brunswick and St. John Streets.
16. Corner Charlotte and St. John Streets.
51. Corner King and Church Streets.
52. Corner George and Church Streets.
53. Corner Union and Church Streets.
64. Gas House.
56. Intercolonial Railway Station.
56. Lansdowne and Waterloo Row

Nance O'Neill would have liked to arrange travel tours.

Robert Edson is a physical culture specialist outside of studio hours.

Alice Joyce thinks she would have made a successful architect.

NEWS AGENTS IN CITY.

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

D. LENIHAN, 522 King St.
D. H. CROWLEY, 612 Queen St.
ALONZO STAPLES, 100 York St.
MISS QUINN, 147 Westmorland St.
E. A. EARDLEY, 704 King St.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



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. V. WOODS,

Post Office Inspector.

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

Wood's Peppermint Cure.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, L. pendency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price 21 per box, six for \$1. Sold by all druggists or mail at plain price on receipt of price. Non-patented mail free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Canada, U.S.A.)

MINARD'S LINIMENT
KING OF PAIN

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

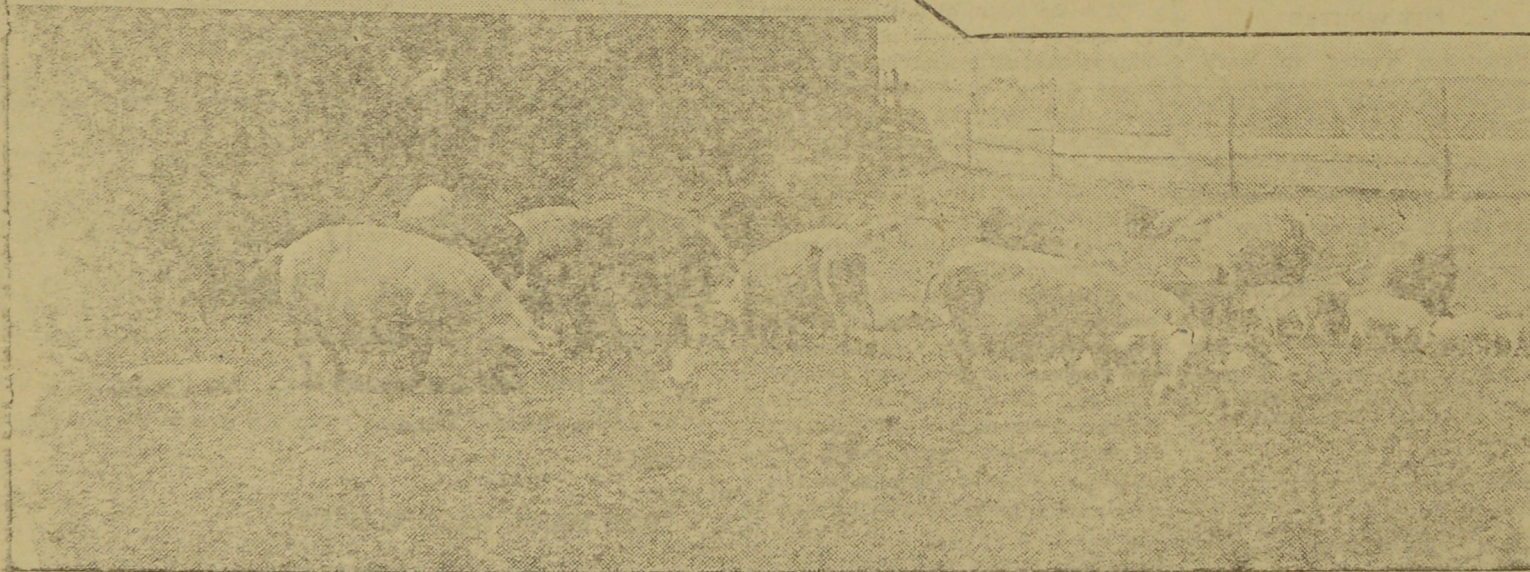
—Mrs. S. Masters

Manufactured by the

Minard's Liniment

Yarmouth, N.S.

PROSPERITY ON 160 ACRE FARM



Raising Hogs on a Western Farm.

Can a man farm and make money on 160 acres of non-irrigated land in Western Canada? D. L. Baldwin, of England, answers "Yes," and he is speaking from experience. Before coming to Saskatchewan in 1906, and taking up his homestead in the Kingsland district tributary to the thriving city of Saskatoon, he had ploughed in four states of the Union, his parents moving from Ohio, where he was born, to Iowa, when he was a small child. Later he homesteaded in Nebraska, near David City, and was a pioneer settler in the State of Kansas, where he lived sixteen years, and Oklahoma, where he homesteaded in 1895. After about ten years in Oklahoma, he came to the Canadian West and began again on a homestead in 1906.

Here he has prospered, though he has never farmed more than 160 acres of land, and he has constantly improved the advice of his neighbors to increase the size of his farm. He believes he can get more real living out of life on a smaller farm. His policy is "always to run his business, and not let it run him." He is finding the operation of what in Western Canada is called a small farm with a pleasure and a profit to him. Probably his previous pioneering experience helped him to form this opinion.

How he farms a quarter section and gets more money out of it than a large farmer with three or four times as large an acreage, he told a representative of the North-West

Farmer, of Winnipeg, recently.

"I never went into grain farming, but made my money out of cattle, hogs, horses and potatoes. I follow the rotation of barley, wheat and oats without any summer fallow whatever. I fall plow for all my grain crops and plow it again in the spring which, in addition to plenty of manure, has made the summer fallow absolutely unnecessary for me to practice. Instead of sowing rye on a separate piece of land, I intend to henceforth sow it with the oat crop when the oats are two inches high. This, I understand, has been tried in Manitoba and has been successful in certain parts. All the grain is used for stock purposes, and it is from that source that my revenue must be made to come."

"The summer feed for my sixteen head of cattle is sixty acres of pasture and in the fall they run on the stubble and winter rye, which is usually sown about the first of August. During the winter they run out in the day time and are stabled at night feeding on straw hay, sheep oats and usually a few turnips. In the spring, winter rye offers early pasture, which they use until May 1st, at which time they are taken off and the rye allowed to ripen to be cut for hay."

"My hog proposition is operated on a ten-acre hog lot, surrounded by a woven wire twenty-six inches high, above which are three barbed wires. I usually plan on raising two litters a

year, one litter coming in April, and one in September, and find that ten acres of pasture for five Duroc sows and their litters is sufficient to make a great reduction in the cost of rearing hogs, in fact, furnishing all the pasture they want to eat. The pasture consists of brome grass, a little alfalfa, oats and what mixed and rape. I have tried barley, but find it kills out much easier than oat and wheat. The brome grass is good in the spring and the early fall. The rape is usually sown in April, and along with the grain pasture furnishes good summer feed. The hog proposition is a simple one. They get oats and barley chop with more barley than oats towards fattening time, and they run in this hog pasture, having access to whichever pasture they prefer, there being no cross fences. The housing is simple and cheap, but has proven better than any elaborate hog house I could put up. It consists of eight pens out in the ground to form a rectangular pen by eight feet with a frame arched over the top and straw pushed over the entire frame work. A pig run three feet wide extends out a considerable distance from the pen over which straw is also placed. This shelter will winter from thirty to sixty hogs. A short distance away have a hog feeding house, twelve feet by twelve feet, in which the hogs are fed in winter."

He has a good income from potatoes. With this crop he has always

been successful in obtaining large yields. He plants six acres to potatoes every season and he has always had a crop of from 300 to 525 bushels to the acre. For all of his surplus he has found a ready market at never less than sixty cents a bushel, while he has received as high as \$2.50 a bushel.

His 160 acres are divided into sixty acres of pasture, ten acres of a pig lot, five acres for house, barn and hedges, and eighty-five acres in crops, consisting of thirty-five acres of oats, twenty-five acres of barley, nine acres of rye, and six of potatoes. Surrounding his buildings is quite an extensive hedge consisting of twenty rows of trees. The varieties are fox elders, ash, cottonwood, willow, caragana and evergreens planted four feet each way. With the exception of the evergreens, they are now from eight to twenty-four feet in height, forming a fine protection which the owner would not part with for a great deal of money.

It is not difficult to figure that Mr. Baldwin is deriving a very satisfactory income from his 160 acre farm. Since the day that he arrived in Saskatchewan, practically penniless, in 1906, he has become the owner of a land, fenced his farm, built a \$1000 house and a substantial barn and has acquired a fine herd of cattle, besides horses, hogs, and poultry, and is considered among his neighbors as a prosperous farmer.

Worth \$25



if he's fine extra large, dark.

"Shubert" Wants New Brunswick Furs
All You Can Ship

And Will Pay These Extremely High Prices
GET A SHIPMENT OFF—TODAY

	Nº EXTRA LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº MEDIUM EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº SMALL EXTRA TO AVERAGE	Nº 2 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY
Fine, Dark Usual Color Pale	25.00 to 20.00 15.00 to 12.00 10.00 to 8.50	18.00 to 14.00 11.00 to 9.00 8.50 to 7.50	12.00 to 10.00 8.50 to 7.50 6.50 to 6.00	9.00 to 7.00 7.00 to 6.00 5.00 to 4.50	9.00 to 5.00 7.00 to 4.00 5.00 to 3.00

WEASEL

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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RED FOX

40.00 to 35.00	30.00 to 25.00	22.50 to 16.00	15.00 to 12.00	15.00 to 8.00
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These extremely high prices are based on the well-known "SHUBERT" liberal grading and are quoted for immediate shipment. No. 3, No. 4, and otherwise inferior skins at highest market value. For quotations on other New Brunswick Furs, write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable and accurate market report and price list of its kind published. It's FREE—Write for it.

A shipment to "SHUBERT" will result in "more money"—"quicker."

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