



MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, the 23rd January, 1926 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years 3 times per week on the route: Burit's Corner Rural Route No. 1 from the 1st April, 1926.

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 Burit's Corner and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, St. John.

District Superintendent's office, Dec. 21, 1925.

H. W. WOODS,
District Supt. of Postal Service.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the Fredericton Assessment Act of 1907, there will be for the purpose of satisfying the arrears of City taxes for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 inclusive, made and assessed against Arthur Gray (and owned by Henry Montgomery-Campbell and Herbert Montgomery-Campbell) and amounting in all to \$183.45, unless the said sum together with the costs of this notice are sooner paid, be sold at public auction in front of the City Hall, Fredericton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1926, all the right, title and interest of Arthur Gray and of Henry Montgomery-Campbell and Herbert Montgomery-Campbell in and to the lands and premises following:

"All that certain lot of land situate and being in the City of Fredericton, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Northwesterly side of York Street, distant 141 feet measured South-Westerly from the intersection of the South-Westerly side of the reserved street between block "I" and "G" in the plan of Messrs. Campbell's lands made by Baird and Howie, thence North 33 degrees 30 minutes West 141 feet; thence South 51 degrees 30' North 47' thence South 33 degrees 30' East 141' to York Street, aforesaid and thence along York Street 38 degrees 30' East 47' to the place of beginning being known as Lot No. 4 in Block "I" in plan of survey of Campbell lands prepared by Baird & Howie."

Dated at Fredericton this second day of December, A. D. 1925.

(Sgd.) C. FRED CHESTNUT,
City Treasurer.

City Election

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF FREDERICTON

For the ensuing year will be held on

MONDAY

the 11th day of January 1926

at the Polling Places as follows:

DIVISION NO. 1—For all voters residing or owning property above the northwest centre line of Carleton street, prolonged, at or near the City Hall, in the said City.

DIVISION NO. 2—For all voters residing or owning property in the remainder of the said City, at or near the County Court House, in the said City.

NOMINATIONS

Every candidate for the office of Mayor or Alderman shall be qualified to vote at the election for which he is nominated and shall be nominated by at least TWO ratepayers residing in the City of Fredericton, and qualified to vote at the ensuing election for which such candidate is nominated.

Every nomination paper, with the certificate of the City Treasurer, shall be filed with the City Clerk or at his office, and not later than FOUR O'CLOCK on the Afternoon of MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, and the City Clerk, before receiving such nomination paper, shall ascertain from the same that the requirements of the Election Act have been complied with.

No candidate is qualified to be nominated for Alderman unless at the time of nomination he is a resident of the Ward for which he is nominated.

The acceptance of each candidate and the signatures of at least TWO resident qualified voters, who must sign the nomination paper, shall be proved by affidavit attached to the nomination.

In case of a contest, each elector shall be entitled to vote for ONE candidate for Mayor, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Wellington Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for St. Ann's Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Carleton Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Queen's Ward and for ONE candidate for Alderman for Kings Ward.

Dated this 26th day of December, A. D. 1925.

C. FRED CHESTNUT,
City Clerk.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

Water consumers will please take notice that those who have not paid their rates for the current year by the 30th instant, may have their supply turned off without further notice.

C. FRED CHESTNUT,
City Clerk,
City Hall, December 26, 1925.

NEW LAW FOR EQUALITY OF WOMEN WILL BE WELCOMED BY MOTHERS IN OLD COUNTRY

Though little has been heard of the Guardianship of Infants' Act, says Tit-Bits, which has just become law, it contains some important provisions regarding the relationships between parents and children, and gives mothers a new place in the household in Great Britain.

Before the measure was passed the father's word was, at any rate in the last resort, law in the home. To him was given the custody of the children, and he could decide how they should be brought up—where they should live, how they should be educated, what religion they should follow.

If the mother did not see eye to eye with him—well, her position in some particulars was not very different from what it was when Vice-Chancellor Malins laid down the dictum, "By laws of England, by laws of Christianity by constitution of society where by the constitution of society, where there is a difference of opinion between husband and wife, it is the duty of the wife to submit to the husband."

Accordingly, the father could take the children away from the mother. Not long ago, for instance, a woman asked a certain Bench for help in recovering her baby, which had been taken from her by her husband. Though there was nothing against the mother, the magistrates were unable to assist her; she had no rights in the child.

Subsequently another woman applied to the same Bench for protection against the mother. In the interval the father had been sent to prison for a long term, and had handed over the child to this woman. The mother then thought that if she could not regain it, she could at least see whether it was being well cared for, and had tried to gain admittance to the other woman's house. The magistrates could not help the mother.

though they could, and did, order her to keep quiet.

Now the law recognizes that parenthood is a partnership, and gives both parties the same rights and responsibilities. They are also, whether living together or apart, equally liable for the maintenance and education of their children according to their means.

This extension of woman's emancipation affects the marriage of minors. The consent of the mother, as well as of the father, must now be obtained to the marriage of persons under the age of twenty-one. If the parents are divorced or separated, the consent of the one to whom custody has been committed is essential, and if the minor lives with father and mother alternately the consent of both is necessary.

But consent cannot be withheld arbitrarily by lovers who consider themselves aggrieved may take their case to the police court, or county court, and thence to the High Court, where a decision of a magistrate or judge may be overruled. It is provided, also—and this is a concession that is sure to be appreciated—that a case may be heard in private both in one of the lower courts and in the High Court.

A further provision of the Act removes a serious hindrance to the marriage of minors by license. If it can be shown that any person whose consent is required is absent, or inaccessible, or suffering from a disability such as may require the consent of such person may be dispensed with should there be any other person whose consent is wanted. Otherwise permission must be obtained from the courts, or, if the ceremony is to take place in church, from the Master of the faculties.

These are important changes; but the Act is valuable chiefly because it helps to complete the equality of women.

HOW THE FARMERS IN REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA CARRY ON

Prague.—Half the world does not know, it is said, how the other half lives. But very often it would like to know. How many, for example, in America are acquainted with the way in which a farmer and his wife in the Czechoslovak Republic exist? Indeed, there will not be a few who will acknowledge that they have some doubts as to the existence of Czechoslovakia.

The Czechs and the Slovaks, as a result of the great war, liberated themselves from Austria and Hungary, respectively. They were close kinsmen who never until now were able to establish an independent state. It is true that Bohemia was independent in the Middle Ages, but she was swallowed up by the Hapsburgs after the battle of the White Mountain in 121. She is now independent once more, and with her in the new republic, which is by far the most flourishing state of central Europe, are the Slovaks and the Ruthenians.

In order to safeguard the political democracy established by the revolution of 1918 a democratic reform in the conditions of land ownership became necessary. The need for land reform had been waged in vain by Bohemian statesmen under the Austrian regime. After the revolution it became the chief task of the public administration of agriculture.

In comparison with the large estates the small farms employ two or three times as many persons per unit of acre. By increasing the number of farms the land reform increases the number of persons engaged in agriculture, which is equivalent to an increase in the number of consumers of industrial products. The land reform may likewise bring back to the land considerable numbers of the industrial population, and thus contribute to the solution of the weightiest economic problem in Czechoslovakia—partial deindustrialization.

The reform is based on the expropriation law and several supplementary laws. By these the government has been authorized to take over farming land and forests owned by individuals or corporations when the total area within the republic exceeds 370 acres of farming land, or 618 acres of farming and wooded land. The owner of expropriated land receives prevailing in the years 1913-15.

The remaining land, when not retained by the state for purposes of public utility, is to be allotted to a total area of twenty acres to small

farmers, small business men, agricultural or forestry employees, landless persons, co-operative societies of such persons or institutions organized for scientific, charitable or other purposes.

Some spheres of activity in establishments of all sizes have become the permanent domain of women, such as raising poultry, growing vegetables, manufacture of butter and cottage cheese, cultivation and sale of flowers, etc. The financial assistance thus obtained is not negligible.

As a rule the Czechoslovak country woman is mild, industrious, persevering, modest and rich in feeling—though the feeling often finds its only expression in constant work for the family and the household and in worship. In the past, when farming was less intensive, allowing the women more time for household work, the innate sense of the Czechoslovak peasant woman found expression in characteristic products of the so-called home industries. An astonishing wealth of beautiful embroideries was thus created reflecting the popular taste and talent so faithfully that an expert can tell at a glance from which district a given specimen originates.

There have, happily, been established central institutions which keep alive this love of beauty by encouraging the villages to produce their traditional embroideries and so forth. These are collected in the central institution and advantageously sold on behalf of the peasant women.

For the past ten years I have been employed as a dining car steward, and the following story is the best I have heard during my railroad career.

A short while ago, while on my run from Toronto to Windsor, I had the pleasure to have as guests in my dining car Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition, and Mr. A. Ellis, Canada's official hangman.

Mr. Ellis wished to meet the Hon. Arthur, so I introduced them. After they had finished their conversation I asked Mr. Ellis how his health was, and also in a joking manner asked him how business was getting along in his line. His reply was as follows: "Well, business is pretty bad at present, but I think it will pick up should there be a change of government."

F. R. H.

CHRISTMAS WAS COSTLY TO ENGLISHMEN

London, Dec. 29.—The English Christmas this year was still approximately 100 per cent. more costly than it was in pre-war days.

Turkeys—ordinary birds—sold for from 25 to 30 cents a pound and geese 18 to 20 cents.

A plum pudding which used to cost not more than 50 cents to make was a dollar affair.

There had been a sustained campaign here to make Christmas this year an all British affair. But the shops were full of German, Japanese and French toys and baubles, and what's more, these foreign productions had a big sale, particularly German dolls.

From the alcoholic aspect there was not much difference between this and last year's prices. There was a slight decline in the price of port, a beverage which has regained its old popularity. A bottle of good tawny or old ruby could be had for \$1.25. But there were brands which could be purchased for 75 cents. Those who fancy themselves as port connoisseurs or who could afford better brands, looked upon the 75 cent productions as "prune juice."

Whiskey still costs \$3.25 a bottle, with the State taking more than \$2 on each bottle in taxation.

A pretentious evening for a party of four during the Yuletide, including a dinner at a "swagger" restaurant, good seats at a show and a visit to a midnight follies afterward played havoc with \$50.

WAS A NATIVE OF SCOTLAND

New Glasgow, Dec. 26.—Hon. Robert Drummond, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and the oldest member, in age, of that body, died at his home, Stellarton, shortly after noon today. He has not been in good health for some time, but during recent days had considerably improved, and his death was therefore more or less unexpected. Hon. Mr. Drummond was a native of Scotland and was 85 years of age. For many years he was engaged in newspaper work.

James M. Burns is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Burns.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the Fredericton Assessment Act of 1907, there will be for the purpose of satisfying the arrears of City Taxes for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925, inclusive, made and assessed against Henry Simmonds or Simmons and amounting in all to \$281.94 unless the said sum together with the costs of this notice are sooner paid, be sold at public auction in front of the City Hall, Fredericton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1926, all the right, title and interest of the said Henry Simmonds or Simmons in and to the lands and premises following:

"All that certain, lot, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in Fredericton aforesaid, in the County of York aforesaid, abutted and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Westerly side of Brick Kiln Road at a stake placed at the intersection of the Lower or Easterly side line of a tract of land owned by William H. O'Dell, Esquire, thence running North 41 degrees West along said dividing line, seven chains and twenty links, or until it strikes the South East side line of a tract of land owned by the said William H. O'Dell, thence North Easterly along the said last mentioned line until it strikes the South Westerly line of another tract of land fronting on the said Brick Kiln Road owned by the said William H. O'Dell, thence along the said line, South Easterly to the Brick Kiln Road above mentioned, thence along the said Brick Kiln Road, to the place of beginning, containing thirteen acres more or less, being the same lands and premises mentioned and described in the Deed

"Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the rear of the Town Plat of the said City of Fredericton and more particularly known and described as Lot No. 44, surveyed and laid out in the Fifth Range of pasture lots abutted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a marked stake on the South West side of a reserved road, between the Fourth and Fifth Ranges of said pasture lots, thence running by the magnet South 44 degrees West 25 chains of 4 poles each or to a reserved road between the fifth and sixth ranges of said lots, thence North 45 degrees West 7 chains and 57 links to a reserved road, between said pasture lots, thence of Patrick Donnelly and Wife to Thomas Temple, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1865, and duly registered in York County Records in Book 0-2, at pages 744-745 under official number 17000."

"Lots and the Glebe land, thence running along the said last mentioned reserved road North 44 degrees, East until it strikes the South West side of the first mentioned reserved road, lying between the Fourth and Fifth ranges of said pasture lots, thence running along the said South West side of the said last mentioned reserved road South 45 degrees East to the place of beginning, the said lot of land above described and hereby conveyed being a part of the lands heretofore conveyed to one Patrick Donnelly by the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College at Fredericton by Deed dated the Tenth day of October, A. D. 1857 and registered in the Records of the said County of York in Book H-2, pages 567-568."

Dated at Fredericton this second day of December, A. D. 1925.

(Sgd.) C. FRED CHESTNUT,
City Treasurer.

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