

PEELS

Christmas is not far away and you want to get your cooking done.

- Citron 60c lb.
- Lemon 45c lb.
- Orange 45c lb.

RAISINS

- New Seedless in bulk 18c lb., 2 lbs for 35c.
- Fancy Seeded 15 oz. 18c., 2 pkgs. 35c.

SUGAR

- Seems to be on the move up. Better lay in a supply.
- 13 lbs for \$1.00
 - 100 lb. Bag \$7.00

BEANS

- GOOD WHITE BEANS 15c Quart.

RICE

- GOOD QUALITY 9c lb., 3 lbs. 25c.

FIVE CROWN FLOUR

- Make Bread of Superior Texture.
- 98 lb. Jute bag \$4.50
 - 98 lb. Cotton bag .. \$4.60
 - Purity 98 lb. bag .. \$4.70

FEED

- Cracked Corn, bag \$2.20
- Corn Meal, bag ... \$2.20
- Shorts, bag \$1.90
- Bran, bag \$1.80

CANDY

Watch our Assortment. Best quality and LOWEST PRICES.

PEANUTS

- GOOD ROASTED PEANUTS 18c lb.

BARGAINS

- 7 ROLLS TOILET PAPER 25
- 2 LARGE LAMP CHIMNEYS 25
- 3 LBS. GRANULATED SUGAR 25
- 1 PECK COARSE SALT 25
- 3 PACKAGES JELLO 25
- 4 PKGS BEE JELLY 25
- 2 PKGS (ready cut) MACARONI 25
- 1 QT. SEALER MUSTARD 25
- 2 TINS PIE FILLING 25
- 1 LARGE CAN HEINZ BEANS 25
- 3 PKGS SNOWFLAKE AMMONIA 25
- 1/2 LB. SHELLED WALNUTS 25
- 1 LB. SHREDDED COCOANUT 25
- 2 LBS. BULK COCOA 25
- 2 LBS. POP CORN 25
- 5 LBS. BAKING SODA 25
- 5 LBS. NEW BUCKWHEAT 25
- 4 CAKES SURPRISE SOAP 25
- 5 CAKES CHAMPLAIN SOAP 25
- 6 CAKES SERVICE SOAP 25

YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St.

WHY THE STRONG MEN ARE FOND OF CATS; FELINES APPEAL TO SAILORS, POETS AND PICKPOCKETS

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23—A leading scholarly psychoanalyst gets this from his thought foundry:

"The good old game of dividing men into Platonists or Aristotelians was once carried by a learned Oxford scholar as far as the hearth and kennel. 'Platonists,' he said, 'or cat lovers, include sailors, painters, poets and pickpockets. Aristotelians, or dog lovers, include soldiers, football players and burglars.'"

"Undoubtedly, there are persons who love cats and dogs, but no less certainly most men incline to the one preference or to the other. The most thoroughly Platonistic among them look upon the dog lovers with a drooping lidded intellectual contempt. The most thoroughly Aristotelian among them look upon the cat lovers with a contempt which is round-eyed and moral."

"What is a dog?" asks the lover of cats only, 'but a barking slave, a fawning friend, whose best impulses come from a region never higher than his heart?' 'What is a cat?' retorts the lover of dogs only, 'but an insolent companion, an impersonal and ungrateful receiver of gifts, whose impulses, if you can call them impulses at all, come from the calculating region of his head?'"

"The division is of such long standing that it begins to excite the psychologists. There must be something in the constitution of this or that man which determines his inclination to cat or dog. Training will hardly account for it or environment or more of life. In that case the preference would be based more often than it is upon utility or beauty or, at least, some quality upon which the reason could build its choice. As it is, the choice is likely to be instinctive and, consequently, stubborn, illogical, sensitive and, when crossed, angry. Or it may be so deep as to be complacent and final."

A Psychoanalyst's Theory.

"A psychoanalyst in my street, who is willing to be quoted, but not to be named has settled the matter in his own mind. Men love dogs, he asserts, because of a sense of inferiority which the devotion of dogs assuages. A man who guesses that he is unimportant to his fellows and is by no means sure that he is important to himself knows unmistakably that he is important to his dog. In at least one system he is a sun, with a satellite always wheeling around him."

"If his sense of inferiority makes him greedy enough, he forever keeps calling upon the dog's affection. He encourages it to fawn and lick. He cuffs and tangles it with make-believe roughness, to have the satisfaction of

perceiving that in spite of all this the creature worships him. He can swallow the very treacle of adoration without a blush, and then ask for more."

"If his sense of inferiority is less acute, and if he is therefore not so greedy, he may be content with milder demonstrations. He permits the dog to preserve what native dignity he has. The two go about their business in relative silence. This sort of man does not gulp his consolation, but gravely slips a comfort."

"Yet both men, according to their different appetites, get the agreeable food which they require."

"Men love cats, the psychoanalyst in my street continues, out of a sense of superiority. Cats have no heroes and go into opulent enthusiasm over nobody. The cat lover must furnish his own confidence in himself or do without, so far as the cat is concerned. He loves a cat because, being able and disposed to stand upon his two feet, he likes a fellow creature that is able and disposed to stand upon its four. The spectacle does not console, but it stimulates."

Cat is Independent.

"The sense of superiority, which will not let a man hanker to be a satellite, will not let him hanker to have one. He needs no assurance of his value. What he loves in the cat is the fact that the cat must be taken more or less on the cat's terms. The cuffed and touselled cat simply leaves the house where he cannot preserve his self-respect."

"Though he and his ancestors may have been parasites since the days of the Pharaohs, he still is so close to a primitive state that he can adjust himself to the independent existence of the alley or the woods. The cat lover knows this and thinks better of the cat for it."

"Perhaps the psychoanalyst makes the matter out rather too simple. I can think of exceptions which might be taken to his argument, though not many. His classification, however, does suggest to me other classifications which throw light upon the division between cat lovers and dog lovers."

"I can imagine an astronomer saying that the dog lover is Ptolemaic and the cat lover Copernican. That is, the dog lover sees himself the centre of a little solar system, with his dog revolving in an ingenious orbit around him, making their universe tight and neat. The cat lover, on the other hand, sees himself and his cat as moving in separate orbits in a universe larger more imaginative in conception and more scientific than the Ptolemaic dog lover's."

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY OF BROADCASTING TO BECOME ABSOLUTE IN OLD COUNTRY

London, Nov. 24—Freedom of speech in Great Britain, which is still somewhat groggy as a result of its restriction during the war and its later adventures with emergency powers and regulations arising out of industrial troubles, received a body blow this week in the House of Commons. What happened was, that almost without objection, the House of Commons approved the details set forth by Sir William Mitchell Thomson, Postmaster General, concerning the governmental monopoly of broadcasting, which is to become absolute after the end of the year.

The position at present is that broadcasting is operated as a monopoly by a semi-private company the shares of the capital of which are held privately.

On January 1 this company's existence ceases when the government takes over its functions and plant and compensates its shareholders. Thereafter Great Britain's 2,000,000 listeners-in will receive in exchange for their annual license fees of \$2.50 each, a service supervised by a semi-public body of trustees holding office for five years but subject to the authority of the Postmaster General. It is now announced that the government will continue the restrictions on broadcasting of "controversial" matter—a ruling of the present company which was operated, for example, to keep George Bernard Shaw's birthday speech off the radio but which gave it far wider subsequent newspaper publicity than it could have had otherwise.

Secondly, the government apparently proposes to embark on a program of broadcasting news to a much greater degree than at present—a prospect

which some newspapers face with good grace, but over which others are considerably concerned, inasmuch as Sir Mitchell Thomson has declared that the present arrangement is little short of humiliating, and that the government corporation must have an equal opportunity with all the newspapers, although not necessarily powers such as would lead to favoritism.

Finally, advertisements will not be allowed to be broadcast the Postmaster General being supreme arbiter in this as in other matters of policy. All this by the government has evoked only tepid criticism on the floor of the House as on another matter, which on second thought the public is finding more important—the question whether the government will be a monopoly in itself. Naturally enough, perhaps—since they hope one day to constitute the government—the Laborites do not obstruct as strongly as they might otherwise have been expected to, the centralization of broadcasting under official control. To have a manipulation of nation-wide broadcasting would perhaps be more of an asset to Labor than any other form of administration.

It was left for the Conservative "Evening Standard" to point out the danger that "power over so important an agency of publicity is enormous and capable of enormous abuse." The Liberal "Daily Chronicle" voiced its doubt as to whether broadcasting should be a monopoly at all. But the decision has now been made and, whether they like it or not, owners of wireless sets will have to take what the officials prefer them to hear—or else tune in on foreign stations for their bedtime stories.

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BORDEN FACTORY-TROURO, N.S.

ADVANTAGES OF PRODUCING MILK IN WINTER

(Experimental Farms Note.) There are many advantages that may be obtained from producing milk during the fall and winter months. Among these the following may be mentioned:

The average farmer has more time during this period to look after his cows and calves than he has during the busy spring and summer months. It is easier to secure help in the winter months, and wages are not so high as during the busy season in summer.

The price of milk is generally higher during the winter, when the dairyman does not have to compete with low-priced milk produced cheaply on June grass.

When cows freshen in the autumn they are not annoyed by flies during the height of their milk flow. Cows that freshen between September 15 to December 1, and that are housed in a comfortable stable with a fair amount of feed, have a very good chance of keeping up a regular flow of milk all winter. They may fall off a little during May, but will again come back to their full flow on the June grass, and should milk well until the pasture begins to get dry, about the time they should be dried off in readiness for freshening again the following autumn.

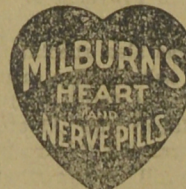
Extra feeding during the winter will not only increase the quantity of milk for sale at a good price, but will also increase the amount of manure produced for the maintenance of soil fertility. In this way the dairyman receives a larger return from his milk and cream, and is able to increase the yield of crops on his land and make greater profits.

Calves raised during the winter season have a better chance of making rapid gains, as they are not annoyed by flies, nor sunburned by summer heat. They are likely to be fed at more regular hours under conditions that for growth and development generally are superior to those of summer, and should be ready to go on June pasture in the spring, when it will give them greatest growth.

Could Not Sleep Heart and Nerves Were So Bad

Mr. Geo. Meek, Windsor, Ont., writes:—"I suffered with my heart and nerves and could not sleep at night for noises in my head. I managed to keep at my work somehow, until I began to have dizzy spells which got so bad I could not go to my work. I was afraid to go out any place, for very often I would stagger on my feet, and everything in front of me would turn black and fade away. While I was home sick a friend told me to take I got four boxes and by the time I had used them the pains and noises in my head ceased and I was able to get a good night's rest. Although that was six years ago I have never been troubled with that complaint again."

"Price 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."



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FEEDS

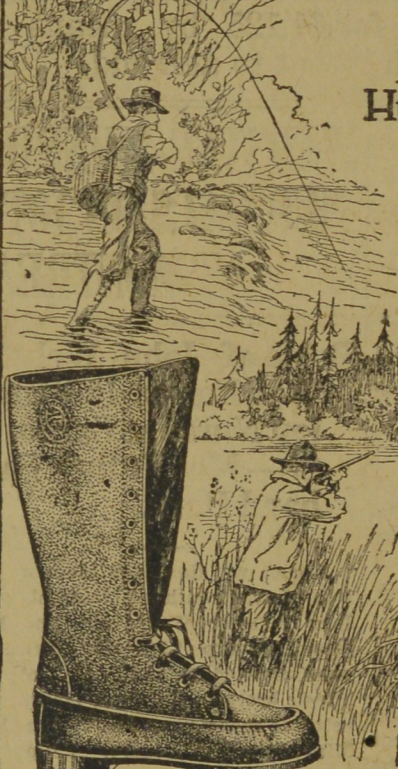
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