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CHRISTMAS SEALS

While most people in this country think of the annual Christmas seal campaign as a Canadian enterprise, this plan for the raising of funds for work among the tubercular needy was really launched in Denmark by a village postmaster back in 1904. Today, over forty different countries issue these colorful stamps to aid each other in the international battle against tuberculosis.

Canadian theatre-goers from coast to coast are reminded of this fascinating story through the co-operation of theatre managers. A short picture, filmed by Associated Screen Studios in Montreal, is showing simultaneously in hundreds of theatres and will be screened in every theatre in Canada. One of the greatest in scope of any co-operative cinematic effort in this country, 325 prints in English and 50 in French, show how these Christmas seals are sold around the world.

Sorting out the voluminous Christmas mail of 1903, Einar Holboell, a postmaster in a small Danish village, had the idea that letters and packages might carry a message of hope that would also raise funds to combat the dread disease of tuberculosis. The following year, the plan was sponsored by the King and Queen of Denmark, the first Christmas seal carrying the portrait of Queen Louise. Other nations were quick to seize on the idea and, within a generation, Holboell was to see the Christmas seals circumnavigating the globe. His portrait was later used on Denmark's 1927 seal.

The first sale of Christmas seals in Canada was sponsored by the National Association in 1908 and the aggregate raised in this annual campaign is well over a million dollars. This is devoted to the maintenance of hospitals, the establishment of clinics for the earlier diagnosis of the disease, surveys among school children, public health nursing services, and summer camps, the film reveals. Among the more than forty countries issuing the stamp-collectors' treasures every Christmas are Denmark, France, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Japan, Germany, Brazil, Belgium, Australia, the Argentine, and others.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN JAPAN

The Japanese mining industry has been very active during the last few years and has recorded an over-increasing output, writes P. V. McLane, Acting Trade Commissioner in Kobe. In the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. According to the latest figures, as released by the Department of Industry and Commerce, production was valued at 604,419,000 yen in 1935 as compared with 432,308,000 yen for the previous year. (The average rate of the yen in 1934 was 29.575 cents, and in 1935, 29 cents Canadian funds.) Higher prices for many metals were responsible in part for the increase. At the same time, however, quantity increases were evident in the majority of items.

The increased price of gold brought into production lower-grade mines and made profitable the treatment of lower-grade ores. Silver also increased much more in value than in volume. Copper increased only very slightly in volume, but the higher price made the output more valuable. Lead and zinc had much the same results. Tin and iron pyrites, on the other hand, made substantial gains both in volume and output, and sulphur, which had the greatest production increase, did so in spite of a price decline.

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... OF ...

Interest to Women

HOT FOOT BATHS MATERIALLY AID IN CURING COLDS

(By Dr. James Barton)

One of the humorous illustrations of former years was that of an individual, sneezing and blowing his nose, sitting with feet in hot water. Hot water was thought to be helpful in breaking up or warding off a cold. Thus it was not unusual for those who had been out in the cold and dampness to put their feet in hot water at the earliest opportunity.

It would seem that in these days of trying to keep blood and tissues alkaline, the use of drugs to produce heat and perspiration, and the application of adrenalin, epinephrine, and ephedrine, the Chinese drug, to 'dry up' the great amount of water that is formed in the nose in head colds, nasal catarrh and hay fever, that putting the feet in hot water to break up or ward off an attack of the above ailments has gone out of fashion.

It is interesting therefore to read of the experiments of a European research physician who studied the effects of hot foot baths in these attacks of sneezing, congested nose, and nasal catarrh. He was able to show that hot foot baths will reduce or completely counteract attacks of vasomotor rhinitis—inflammation of lining of nose causing catarrh or excess fluid.

Now this knowledge that hot foot baths, by stimulating the circulation

and drawing blood from the head, help to break up or prevent head colds, acute catarrhal attacks and congestion of the nose, should not make us forget that other methods are also of help in correcting or preventing the conditions.

The old family method of giving a dose of salts has much to recommend it. The salts not only cleanse the intestine, help to take accumulated poisons of the blood, stimulate the flow of bile which destroys harmful organisms, but also alkalize the blood.

The use of drugs to create heat is helpful as heat stimulates the body's fighting forces.

And the eating of alkaline foods—fruit and vegetables—instead of the acid foods—meats, eggs, fish and cereals—is also a definite step toward keeping the blood and tissues more alkaline. Because the more nearly acid the blood and tissues become the less able is the body to fight off any ailment.

The thought then is that while our newer methods—cleansing bowel, creating heat, and alkalizing blood and tissues—are all helpful, the old-fashioned method of putting the feet in hot water has been proven by scientific investigation to be most effective in preventing or breaking up attacks of cold, hay fever and asthma.

JEWELS, COMBS, POMPONS GO TO THE HEAD

Whether the gay social season means a single important party or a round of gayeties, you simply must have a special evening coiffure for the special evenings.

Some two years ago when we meekly predicted the return of the pompadour we did so with more than a little fear, mixed with a little 'dare'. Today the pompadour is the reigning mode, versatile enough with its innumerable variations.

Now all those things getting into women's hair—flowers, feathers, mantillas, veils, fur pompoms, combs. We wonder to what heights we are to go. Can it be that we'll borrow from the beauties of another day to the point of wearing foot-high shoes and things in our hair before long? Again with a little fear we say we hope not, because we think we've gone to dizzy heights already.

Leaving our fears and predictions, let's see what we've actually seen. Pompadours—lovely versions. With combs or jewels in them. High tufts of curls above the brow, sides climbing. A steep, sleek, brushed up mountain of curls at the back. Rolls, generous ones, the popular centre part

breaking into two generous horn-of-plenty rolls—Edwardian rolls, angel rolls.

Mantillas. A bonde looking ravishing in one of heavy black starched lace. Did you think that only the dark-eyed dark-haired damsels could wear them? Veils edged with fur. Lacquered fruits, flowers, birds, and wreaths of metal kid.

All these gay, intriguing hairdresses demand two things. The coiffure itself must be glamorous enough, a fitting setting for the ornament. The ornament, like the jewels a woman wears on her hands or around her throat should not outshine what they embellish. That is why the coiffure must be the last word. And the hair itself must be in condition, alive with highlights, lustre, color.

Glamour tricks, gay little artifices, embellishments, they are all to be used to enhance, never to conceal. Just as makeup is used to heighten one's own coloring. It is a mistake to feel that people will notice the hair itself less if it is ornamented. If anything they will notice it more. So make sure that the foundation is perfection itself before you embellish.

BETTER TO SOFT-PEDAL ONE'S SHORTCOMINGS

(By Ruth Cameron)

One of the characters in one of the recent novels has an odd criticism to make of another character.

He objects because he is always boasting about his faults. He says people have no right to boast about their faults.

A ridiculous idea that any one would, you think? People boast about their virtues rather than their faults? Well, yes; but don't they sometimes boast about their faults, too?

Here's the sort of thing I mean? There's the woman who is always saying "I'm a rotten cook." Just like that. No particular shame about it. Doesn't say, "I have a husband and two children. I took that responsibility on with my eyes open. It is my job to keep them properly fed, and I am so ashamed that I have never made a real job of it and taught myself to cook whether I liked it or not." Says instead, "I'm a rotten cook. I knew just about enough to boil water when I was married and I haven't learned a lot since."

And then there's the man who says, so proudly, "I have a terrible temper. Why I just go into rages—don't know what I'm doing. Always have."

Doesn't say, as he probably should: "I have one of those selfish, uncontrolled tempers. I've never really made an effort to control it. My family let me get away with it when I was young and I've never had the guts to try to handle it myself."

And then there's the person who seems to like to say: "I have the worst memory. I'm always forgetting

everything I'm told to do. If I go downtown with three errands, I'm apt to forget two."

Or the woman who says: "I simply can't keep a house tidy. I'm just not a good housekeeper."

Or the man or woman who says: "I'm so stupid at figures. I can't add a column straight."

Or the woman who says: "I never can get along with other women. They bore me."

I think the people who boast this way think they are being very humble. Is it not rather the pride that aches humility?

Isn't the key to it all, "I am this or that; but I am so charming that I can get away with it?" Think it over.

Canadian People

(Continued from Page Two)

"Even in the present case, I am sure there are very few people in the province of Alberta who consciously and deliberately wish to repudiate the obligations. Like a good portion of the rest of the world, the hand of economic hardship has lain heavily upon them in the last few years, as it has on the rest of the Prairie provinces, and some of the actions of the present government, fantastic as they are in some respects, were nevertheless inspired from a feeling of desperation that they were necessary to the solution of their difficulties. In this I am convinced they are wholly wrong, and we shall probably find, with a definite improvement in conditions, that the province of Alberta within a few years will alter its course."

MIDDLE EAST IS MARKET FOR ASBESTOS FIBRE

Imports of asbestos fibre into the whole Middle East territory, which comprises British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, and Siam, total only about 40 tons annually, writes B. C. Butler, Acting Trade Commissioner in Singapore, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. All these countries are essentially agricultural rather than industrial and the applications for asbestos fibre are consequently limited.

The Straits Settlements ports, Singapore and Penang, especially the former, are large shipping centres and there is a certain market for asbestos for refitting ships. However, even this is small in comparison with the number of ships that pass through the ports for the reason that most ships have such major repairs done at their home ports, and the ones that are repaired at Singapore or Penang dockyards are usually small coastal steamers.

Dry docks and ship repairing companies are located at Batavia and Soerabaya, but since most of the Dutch ships operating from Netherlands Indian ports are Diesel-engined the use for asbestos is restricted. Probably the largest outlet in Netherlands India, outside of the usual packing for steam engines, is for the manufacture of asbestos cement sheets.

The market in Siam for asbestos fibres appear to be somewhat larger than in the other two countries. Ship repairs at the port of Bangkok are of a minor nature, but the growing tin industry, in which steam plant is used to some extent, absorbs small quantities. Moreover, a large cement factory in Bangkok has started the manufacture of asbestos cement boards.

MATCH INDUSTRY AND TRADE OF JAPAN

The Japanese match industry was started in a small way many years ago; the technique of the industry was learned in France, writes P. V. McLane, Acting Trade Commissioner in Kobe, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. After a few years Japan was practically self-sufficient and had begun exporting in a small way. No conspicuous success was achieved, however, until the world war. The year 1919 witnessed the peak development with an output totalling some 518,788,000 dozen matched valued at 39,652,000 yen. Competition from the European producers of matches, principally Sweden, in the following year, combined with the establishment of higher duties in some export markets, mainly India, resulted in output falling to 20,711,000 dozen safety matches valued at \$3,063,000 yen in 1923. The industry is based to a great extent on highly efficient handicraft with wages paid largely on a piece-work basis and with a ratio of one male to three female operatives.

SHERIFF SALE

The following property will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, Fredericton, N.B., at twelve o'clock noon of the 12th day of December, 1936.

THE GEORGE ESTEY PROPERTY
Parish of St. Marys, York County, N.B.
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Marys in the County of York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the upper line between the Seward Place so called and the James Woodworth Estate, at a point on the northern side of the said Seward Place where the line fence dividing the wood land from the cleared land meets the said upper line; thence easterly along said upper line between the said Seward Place and the James Woodworth Estate a distance of eighty (80) rods to the rear of the Seward lot; thence at right angles along the rear of the Seward lot ninety-eight rods or to the line dividing the land hereby sold from the land already owned by the said Partlow Woodworth; thence westerly along the said last mentioned line eighty (80) rods or to the fence dividing the wood land from the Seward lot from the cleared land thereof; thence northerly along the said last mentioned fence to the point of beginning, containing forty-nine (49) acres, be it more or less, and being the rear forty-nine (49) acres of the lot of land conveyed by George T. Bradley to the said Partlow Woodworth by deed bearing date the 12th day of June A.D. 1915 and duly recorded in the York County Records in Book D-7, pages 79 and 80, under official number 5259.

Delinquent Parish & County Taxes	Delinquent Road & School Taxes
1929.....\$ 2.00	1929.....\$.40
1930.....2.43	1930......40
1931.....2.38	1931......40
1932.....2.47	1932......40
1933.....2.88	1933......40
1934.....1.20	1934......40
1935.....1.21	1935......40
1936.....1.75	1936......40

Total.....\$16.32
Total Parish & County Taxes.....\$16.32
Total Road Taxes.....\$ 8.20

Grand Total.....\$24.52
C. N. GOODSPEED,
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Fredericton, N. B.,
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