

LIFE IN HALIFAX  
A CENTURY AGO

The Description of It Makes  
Very Interesting Reading  
Today.

(Occasional in Halifax Recorder.)  
In this year of grace, 1922, John Smith, a young man of Halifax, sauntering along one of our leading streets, would be a sight to see. He would be a sight to see in a fashionable function, were to imagine himself as walking on the same street a century ago, would have to contemplate a complete transformation in order to "fit in" with the conditions prevailing one hundred years ago. In the first place his costume would have to undergo a radical change. The fashion at that time was to wear a frock coat, powdered, with a queue or state wig, and if John Smith, a century ago, wanted to be in the fashion at such a function, he would have to wear a hair-dresser's at a very early hour in order to conform with social requirements. The hair-dresser, Dr. George W. Hill, in a description of the costume worn at such a function, tells us that the hair-dresser would have to be compelled in order to get through their task previous to the hour appointed for a festive, to begin it early in the morning. John Smith would be an unfortunate man if his turn came first, for he would be obliged to sit the whole day in illness, or more with slow and measured step, lest he should disturb the handiwork.

On such occasions the full dress consisted of knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes and silver buckles, white necktie, chief of amazing thickness, straight-collared coat ornamented with large buttons, a corset waistcoat, and hanging at the side a sword or rapier. In those days if John Smith went on Sunday church (and he didn't he was liable to be fined) he wore good black broadcloth, both for trousers and coat, which was a long frock coat. In order to stimulate the spiritual activity of our friend John Smith, and to awaken in him a proper devotional mood, a statute provided that "a person absenting himself from public worship for the space of three months, without proper cause, if the head of a family, shall pay a fine of five shillings," and every child over twelve years of age, and every servant was also liable to a fine if similarly offending.

At the present day when our city fathers are so deeply concerned at the alarming increase in the tax rate, they might consider the propriety of securing the re-enactment of such a statute, all fines to go into the city treasury! If such a statute could be vigorously enforced today the city revenue would be unduly swollen, particularly in the summer months.

In 1822 our friend, John Smith, could

not loiter about the streets during Divine service without running the risk of meeting a silk-stockinged church warden with a pair of skates on his hands. It was "once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon in the time of Divine service to walk through the streets with constables, so that all offenders might be apprehended.

As for religious toleration, while all dissenters from the church "Save Roman Catholics" were given liberty of conscience, yet if John were "dissenter" in 1823 and wanted to get married he could not be married by a clergyman of the Church of England. When the power was first in 1832 to dissenters of other denominations to perform a marriage ceremony, the statute required that the parties desiring a license should belong to the same denomination as the minister by whom the ceremony was to be performed.

How did John eat in those days? Dr. Hill tells us Halifax table d'hôte at that time supplied as follows: "Corned beef, pork and salted codfish, far more frequently formed the dishes of all classes than fresh meat. Poultry early came in fashion, and for game a porcupine was considered the right thing. Fine vegetables, each man was dependent either on the produce of his own garden, or if he lived in the middle of the town, where garden could not be, he might purchase from the public gardens. When after a few years those public gardens were very seriously felt, and it was then viewed not only as an enterprise on the part of the proprietor, but a highly conducive to the public welfare, when on Saturdays he sent one wheelbarrow filled with greens and vegetables from his well-kept garden near Freshwater Bridge. All the unguarded gentlemen kept watch for the passage of this valuable laden train, and followed it down to the market that they might get their share. The butcher's meat was carried round to the customer in the ordinary tray by boys or small carts drawn by dogs, just as the bread baked at the two chief bakeries.

And what did John drink in 1822? As to drink, "wine and brandy were not always plentiful and a craving for stimulants early became the crying evil of the town." Rum was served on all occasions. There was plenty of it available whenever any business transaction was closed at the merchants' place of business, as the merchants usually kept a liberal supply; there was plenty of it at weddings, at parties, and on any other occasion when people gathered together. Needless to say, there was considerable intemperance in the town.

How were houses furnished in those days? The furniture in the dwellings of those who possessed more than a few dollars had a more substantial character than that used by persons of the same class today.

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Corns?

—just say  
**Blue-jay**  
Stops Pain Instantly

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in two forms—a colorless, clear liquid (one drop does it) and in extra thin plasters. Use whichever form you prefer, plasters or the liquid—the action is the same. Safe, gentle. Made in a world-famous laboratory. Sold by all druggists.

Write: **Blue-jay, Toronto, for valuable book, "Correct Care of the Feet."**

**DANDERINE**  
Stops Hair Coming Out:  
Thickens, Beautifies

35-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application of this delightful tonic you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, your hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Chicago Professor Has Adopted  
Carbonated Process for  
Dairy Products.

(Montreal Gazette)  
To supply the public with pure butter and ice cream is the aim of Professor W. Paul Heath, of Chicago, who has entered on a campaign to purify the butter and ice cream trade.

Professor Heath pointed out that air is introduced into butter and ice cream in the ordinary process of manufacture. He proposed to use a carbonated process, which would produce a carbonated butter and ice cream, which would be free from air.

Professor Heath said that his method of manufacturing ice cream has been adopted by the operators in conducting these operations, insofar as fats are concerned, in a sterilized, pure state. He said that his method would produce a carbonated butter and ice cream, which would be free from air.

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UNDERWEAR STYLES  
TURN TO NOVELTIES

Trade Stimulated by Variety  
of Materials, Trimmings  
and Color Combinations.

(New York Times)  
In response to the demand for novelties to stimulate business, the women's underwear trade has seen much more emphasis placed on the style factor. The vogue for increased style effects was well under way before business grew dull, and it became necessary to offer goods which would induce women to buy even though their purse strings had been tightened. The trade believes, however, that great impetus has been given to style goods by the desire of manufacturers to stimulate the retail demand by offering something different.

The entire appearance of underwear designs has been changed through the force of the circumstances mentioned. More widely different materials are being used now than formerly, and there are vivid color combinations in the new lines. Herbert S. Martin, president of the M. Martin & Co., one of the oldest houses in the business and yet one of the first to introduce the new designs, believes that the influence of style will have the effect of stimulating the demand and increasing activity in the business.

"As long as women are satisfied that the clothes they wear are fashionable, they should not be apt to make purchases. But when it comes to underwear, she is more particular, and if it strikes the woman as pretty and desirable, she is going into the store and buying it."

The reasoning behind the change in the underwear and lingerie styles, and it is interesting to note that the merchant considers quite logical, judging from his response. Practically the same selling argument is made by the merchant, though they consider themselves above the dictates of fashion. If the man sees a new necktie or display and he will buy it, even though he has a whole drawerful at home.

The style element in underwear is actually a recent development. Some years ago we introduced flesh-colored underwear, which was regarded as a revolutionary step—so much so, in fact, that the first season we were not successful in getting the idea across. The next season, however, there was an avalanche of orders on the new shades. "The difference between the two seasons was that my father took this business, forty years ago, is best illustrated by the decision he made when he was a young man. He was a merchant, and he was in the business of selling underwear. He was a merchant, and he was in the business of selling underwear. He was a merchant, and he was in the business of selling underwear.

Another line with this business and the other was a silk hose. In taking this line, it will save the merchant a great deal of concern he was making his judgment. The merchant in the trade and the fact that it was a necessary. He turned down the silk firm, he saw something better in the line of supplying a luxury.

The tables now seem somewhat turned, since many people at present are buying underwear. The merchant in the trade and the fact that it was a necessary. He turned down the silk firm, he saw something better in the line of supplying a luxury.

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UNITED STATES  
OIL RESOURCES

Supply Being Reduced Very  
Rapidly, but Oil Shales Remain—Rest of the World Better Off.

Although it is estimated that at the present rate of production the oil fields of the United States would be exhausted in about twenty years, these figures do not indicate that the country's petroleum resources will come to an end within that period, according to the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The country's wells are likely to show long periods of declining productivity before their final depletion, and the nation's huge deposits of oil shale offer enormous supplies as soon as it becomes economical to use them, the bank points out in its magazine, Commerce Monthly, for February.

"If an annual rate of production of 400,000,000 barrels, a figure nearly reached in 1920 and probably exceeded in 1921, were to be maintained in the United States until the wells were exhausted, the known supply of oil shale would be sufficient to meet the demand for about twenty years," Commerce Monthly says. "These oil fields, however, are likely to show long periods of declining productivity before they are completely exhausted. It is impossible to estimate when the United States will run out of its petroleum resources, but a period of constantly decreasing production with occasional increases as new wells are opened up and new methods of recovery are instituted may be expected to begin within the next few years."

"To meet the emergency of a declining output of petroleum the United States has in reserve huge deposits of oil shale from which great quantities of petroleum products may be obtained economically to produce them. Enormous amounts of oil shale rich in oil are found in northwestern Colorado, northeastern Utah, southwestern Wyoming and in northern Nevada. Deposits of more limited extent and generally less rich are located in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, West Virginia and elsewhere. Though the oil shale industry is of some standing in other parts of the world, notably Scotland, France and Australia, it has not yet passed the experimental stage in the United States."

"The United States has long been prominent in the petroleum industry, but it occupies an unfavorable position in exhausting its resources much more rapidly than the rest of the world. Starting with a supply estimated at 1,000,000,000 barrels, it has used up some 5,000,000,000 barrels, leaving only about 9,000,000,000 barrels, or sixty-four per cent of its original resources, still available. On the other hand, the world outside the United States is thought to have 56,000,000,000 barrels, or over ninety per cent of its original supply of approximately 60,000,000,000 barrels. As the United States regularly produces three-fifths or more of the world's annual output, each year this country in a natural way loses position."

"While the using up of natural resources is deplorable, still the material gains resulting from their exploitation should not be overlooked, for in a large measure the gradual exhaustion of American petroleum has been offset by the advances of American industries thus made possible."

"It is significant of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the production of petroleum that despite prevailing business depression accompanied by a fall in petroleum prices the output in the first eleven months of 1921 showed an increase of six per cent over the same period in 1920. The gain was shared by all the Illinois fields, whose production has regularly been falling off in recent years. "Depression in the petroleum industry does, however, limit to some extent the drilling of wells in known fields, and to an even greater degree the exploration of new territory. Since production is maintained only by drilling an increasing number of wells in any given field, and since new territory must be opened up to compensate for exhaustion of old fields, a decline in drilling is after a time followed by a falling off in production. Conversely a period of prosperity brings increased production after a delay."

"Thus, while the increasing production in the first part of 1921 was probably a result of the prosperity in 1919 and the first part of 1920, there is likely to be a period of declining output ahead which will reflect the depression of the first part of 1921. The number of new oil wells completed fell off from about 1,800 in January, 1921, to about 723 in October, the latter figure being the smallest in the last five years. November returns, however, show an increase to 903 wells."

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BEFORE BABY  
COMES

Watchful Care Necessary

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine and should be taken by the expectant mother. It will ease her in keeping well and strong. This is very necessary, not only for her own comfort, but for the health of the baby.

Read the experience of Mrs. Barton of New Brunswick, and published recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as the best medicine for women who have been helped.

"I was troubled with weak feelings, headache, and nervousness, and I was unable to do a single bit of work and had to be helped out to the hammock where I lay in the fresh air from morning until night and I had to be carried up and down stairs. After other medicines had failed a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she said it was excellent for anyone in the family way. Before the first bottle was taken I could walk alone and as I kept on with it I got stronger, until I was able to do all my work. My baby is now six weeks old and is a big fat healthy baby. I am sure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done wonders for me and I recommend it to all women."—Mrs. Murray J. Barry, R. R. No. 1, Cumberland Bay, N. B.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

**Sloans' Liniment** (Pain Expeller)

ACHES AND PAINS—SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!  
A VOID the misery of racking pain. Have a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and apply when you first feel the ache or pain. It quickly eases the pain and sends a feeling of warmth through the aching part. Sloan's Liniment penetrates to the seat of the trouble.

Fine, too, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and strains, stiff joints, lame back and sore muscles.

For forty years' pain, \$1.40. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

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BEAUTY OF THE SKIN

is the natural desire of every woman. Dr. Chase's Ointment, Primples, blackheads, freckles, and all skin troubles. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample Free if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's  
Ointment



Portrait of Mrs. GOFF, of Beeches Hill, Halifax, N.S., who writes: "For five years I suffered greatly from an ulcerated leg, which at one time was covered with open wounds from knee to foot, there being as many as 21 wounds in it at once. I tried all sorts of preparations, and attended the infirmary, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and I was sent away from the infirmary as incurable. One day my daughter saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised in a newspaper and read it to me, and I decided to give it a trial. Finding the first lot was doing me good I persevered with it, and after having four bottles my leg was completely healed. All that happened some eight years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble ever since."

From Dr. Leg, Abscess, Ulcers, Sufferers, Swellings, Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads, Primples, Blemishes, Best should realize that before and ointments are not give temporary relief, but a complete and lasting benefit the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of impurities, and the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture, quickly attacks, overcomes, and cures the impurities, that is why so many remarkable cures have been effected. It is sold in all drug stores and is a safe and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—see that you get  
**Clarke's Blood Mixture**  
"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

**Cuticura Soap**  
Will Help You  
Clear Your Skin

Wasson's, Ross's and Mahoney's Drug Stores. Perth by Regal Pharmacy.

ASTHMA USE  
RAZ-MAH  
NO Smoking—No Spraying—No Suffering  
Just Swallow a Capsule  
RAZ-MAH is Guaranteed  
to restore normal breathing, stop mucus  
gathering in the bronchial tubes, give  
long nights of quiet sleep, contain no  
habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your drug-  
store. Trial free at our agencies or write  
Templeton, 142 King St., Toronto.

Wasson's, Ross's and Mahoney's Drug Stores. Perth by Regal Pharmacy.

WHERE SPONGES ARE FOUND.

Grown From Seed Off Florida—Ten  
Times to Grow Big Ones.

Few people who use sponges ever give a thought as to how they are obtained. A correspondent in the London Daily Mail. Before 1914 the finest sponges, and largest quantities, were obtained from the Mediterranean—the chief grounds being off the Greek and Turkish islands—thence through the Dardanelles to the Sea of Marmora, and so along the coast of Asiae Turkey and Syria to Smyrna.

Here the sponges are brought up by divers, either stripped or attired in full diving costume. When sponges first reach the surface they present a fleshy



SEIGEL'S  
SYRUP

is excellent for indigestion, stomach and liver troubles, and helps to do their work naturally and efficiently. With the organs in perfect working order, indigestion is impossible. Try it today.

JO-BEL  
THE WONDER SALVE  
ANOTHER MAN SAVED FROM  
THE KNIFE

We do not claim that JO-BEL will cure everything, but we do claim that it has positively cured cases of piles that other remedies only temporarily relieved. To the testimony of our friend Saint John people we are privileged to add that of the well known Provincial Constable, Mr. Robert Crawford, 6 Canon street, who had been advised only an operation would cure him.

Sale all druggists, price 50c. and \$1.00. See testimonial disp. H. A. Cameron, Charlotte street.

JOS. A. MURDOCH,  
137 Orange Street.

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