

DO ALL MY HOUSE WORK

Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could hardly get about.

Cobourg, Ont.—“For many years I have had trouble with my nerves and have been in a general run down condition for some time. I could not do my work half of the time because of the trouble with my monthly sickness. I was told of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by friends and advised to try it. It has done me good, and I strongly recommend it. Since I have taken it I have been able to do all my own work, and I also know friends who have found it good. You can use these facts as a testimonial.”—Mrs. ELLEN FLATTERS, Box 761, Cobourg, Ont.

Why will women continue to suffer so long if more than we can understand, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For forty years this good old fashioned root and herb remedy, which contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



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Open Savings Accounts for each one of your children. Insist upon regular deposits from pocket money. Thrift will gradually become a strong trait in each child's character.

There is a branch of this Bank near you and a Savings Department at every Branch.

The Royal Bank of Canada

A. G. PUTNAM, Manager, New Brunswick, N. B.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.

To MRS. R. D. BAMBRICK: The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Dear Mother:—

I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son, Rob.

Manufactured by the Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.



PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

“New Party Ideals”

The main respect in which the extreme Farmer movement differs from a similar movement in the United States is that while the Progressives in this country are all for Free Trade the Farmers in the American West are all for protection against the products of their Canadian brethren. In both cases the motive is selfish and dictated by “class” consciousness. If the principle in either case is sound for either country it ought to be for both countries. Yet Mr. Crerar with a voice that could be heard from Vancouver to Halifax declared that “the same selfish game is being played by the same selfish interest which are seeking to preserve Canada for their own exploitation.” The difference between the farmers and those who seek protection for industry is that in one case it is “all for the farmers” and in the other case it is for all classes—the man who invests his money in business, the working man who gets employment, the merchant and other agencies who distribute these goods, and the community as a whole which increases in wealth as the result of industry.

Mr. Crerar while he rails at tariffs in Canada finds no fault apparently with protection on the other side of the line which is of the same kidney in politics as themselves, because he assures us that the tariff against Canadian agricultural products was not dictated in quite the sense of hostility. If not, it was pure selfishness on the part of the Farmers as a class.

Mr. Crerar complains of the burden of high taxation. Whatever they amount to, it is very certain that the burden is falling on the farming community, which constitutes considerably over 50% of the population of Canada. In the year 1920-21, the following, in brief, is a statement just issued by the Department of Finance respecting direct taxes collected and it must be borne in mind that Mr. Crerar favors direct taxation as the only sound way of collecting revenue.

Individual Farmers	16,568	Total of Individuals	190,361
Amount Paid	\$562,507		\$29,491,198
Taxes from Corporation			
No. of Farm Corporation	54		3,096
Amount Paid	460,139		12,795,743
Unclassified In-corporations			4,094,864
Business Profits Tax			40,841,491
Grand Total Farmers	\$611,736	All of Canada	\$87,223,207

Taking off the duty on everything the farmers use means that the farmer who are in a majority in interest and property in Canada would pay the one-thousandth part of the cost of running the country and still he dares to talk of the “selfish interests” which must bear the greater part of the necessary taxation. Mr. Crerar

wants greater and stricter economy. It means, however, that he is going to be economical with other people's money. That is not usually the way things work out. It is not in Ontario at least.

Mr. Crerar speaks of the enormous public debt incurred by the Railways. He was a strong supporter of the Laurier Government which was responsible for that debt. He was for three years a member of the Union Government that was taking over these Railways and he must have known the inevitable result. There can be no other policy of dealing with that than that which has been adopted. That is, by consolidating them and operating them under an independent Board of Management. Sir Joseph Flavelle, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Commission, one of the ablest financiers in Canada who harbors no illusions about wizarding in finance, has made it very clear that when we have sinned as a Nation we must suffer and bear the penalty. There is only one alternative to public ownership of Railways that has been forced on the country, and that is throwing these Railways to the “financial wolves” of the world, while Canada goes on staggering under a huge guarantee and the interest on the huge amount added to public debt on account of the Railways. Sir Henry Drayton has done what Mr. Crerar must advise, the writing off of the huge amount of money from assets declared to be on account of the Railways and added to the debt, which is dealing with finance honestly and above board—Mr. Crerar disclaims no thought of class politics, which he says he abhors and detests. Originally he must, therefore, have disliked himself, as he admits the movements started as a class organization with this attitude, but is absolutely at variance with the brains of his own party—Mr. Wood, of Alberta and Mr. Morrison, of Ontario. The leader of the Progressives has been

compelled to make this disclaimer on account of the impression which the class movement has made on the minds of the rest of Canada. And especially on account of the letters written by his Chief Lieutenant, Dr. Michael Clark, who has repudiated a party whose policy he declared is that of farming for farmers.

L.S. Brown to be Manager of I.C.R. Unit at Moncton

Halifax, Oct. 19—A special despatch from Ottawa to the Evening Mail states that it has been definitely arranged that L. S. Brown, now assistant general manager of the Canadian National Railways, with headquarters at Montreal, will be placed in charge of the intercolonial unit of the Canadian National group, with headquarters at Moncton.

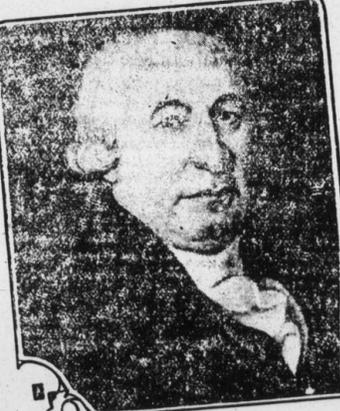
UNITED STATES IS AT PEACE WITH THE GERMANS

Washington, Oct. 18—Formal peace with Germany is at last established. The Senate voted tonight 66 to 20 to ratify the treaty negotiated by the present administration and substitute it for the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty declares peace to exist between the United States and Germany, guaranteeing certain rights granted to the United States under the Treaty of Versailles and attempts to safeguard the claims of American citizens against Germany. The Senate also ratified the Peace treaties with Austria and Hungary which are virtually the same as the German pact.

Clearing Out of Tuberculosis in Cattle

The accredited herd system put in operation two years ago by the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has been well received by the stockmen of the country. It is confined to pure bred cattle and is intended to rid as rapidly as possible the disease of tuberculosis from Canadian herds. Figures given out by the Veterinary

Old and New Mc Gill.



E. W. BEATTY, McGill's New Chancellor
JAMES MCGILL, Founder of McGill University

Although the centenary celebrations at Montreal indicate that McGill University is already a hundred years old, the roots of that great educational institution reach still further into the past. In the fascinating volume “McGill and His Story” just published, Cyrus MacMillan, the author, states that the British settlers in Lower Canada, after the conquest of Quebec were aware that their children should have at least an elementary education. It was felt, too, that in the unrest and the uncertainty of the period immediately following the American Revolution it was not advisable to send students in search of higher professional training to the universities of the United States, which in the days of their British allegiance had attracted Canadian students in large numbers.

Efforts were accordingly made to establish a system of free schools with the hope that later a university might be founded. As a result of the agitation for the providing of educational opportunities in Lower Canada, The Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning was established under this Act. The King gave directions for the establishment of a competent number of Free Schools for the instruction of children in the first rudiments of useful learning; and also as occasion should require for foundations of a more comprehensive nature. Accordingly, elementary free schools were soon erected in different parts of the Province, one-room buildings of cedar logs. Indeed, they were mere log-huts, but they provided the first free English Education in Lower Canada, and laid the foundation for a Canadian nationality. The Secretary's salary was always many months in arrears, and he frequently complained, with unfortunately little satisfaction, that not only had he given his time for some years without remuneration, but that he had expended even his own fuel and candles. It was not unusual for him to be censured “for not keeping school” at all, or for giving too many holidays, or for tardiness in opening school in the morning and eagerness in closing it in the afternoon. At least one teacher was warned that his arrears in salary would not be paid and that he would be instantly dismissed “if he did not treat his wife with greater kindness.”

The Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning sanctioned the establishment of McGill College and directed it in its charter for under the Act of 1801 all property and money given for educational purposes in the Province of Lower Canada was placed under its control. James McGill is described by his contemporaries as of “a frank and

social temperament”; in figure, “tall and commanding, handsome in youth, and becoming somewhat corpulent in his old age,” and in his leisure “much given to reading.” James McGill died in 1813 and in his will bequeathed to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, in trust, the sum of £10,000 and his Burnside Estate of forty-six acres, together with the dwelling house and other buildings for the erection of a University or College.

The first Principal of McGill was the Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, who was appointed Principal in 1824 while the university was only a name. The official opening did not take place till June 24th, 1829, and was attended by what the contemporary press called a gathering of “numerous and respectable individuals.” In the early history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College, in November, 1845, the Governors had only the sum of £54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary received by him during the year; but he still, says the author, had his cow and his garden!

Dr. D. C. Maccaul wrote an account of medical student life about this time. “A large proportion of the students,” he said, “were men verging on, or who had passed, middle age. Indeed, several of them were married men and the heads of families. There was sufficient of the youthful, however, to keep things lively. ‘Footing Suppers,’ practical jokes, and special country excursions to secure material for practical anatomy were of frequent occurrence. The last, involving as it did a certain amount of danger, commended itself particularly to the daring spirits of the class, who were always ready to organize and lead an excursion having that object in view. These excursions were not at all infrequently dangerous, and the participants in them were sometimes thwarted in their attempts and had to beat a precipitate retreat to save themselves from serious threatened injury.

The first real progress was made when the late Sir William Dawson became Principal. “When I accepted the principalship of McGill,” he said in his reminiscences, “I had not seen in Montreal, and knew the college and the men connected with it only by reputation. I first saw it in October, 1855. Materially it was

Director General show that thirty-six herds had up to October 1, been fully accredited. The breeds represented are the Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus, the dairy breeds predominating. The accredited herds are widely distributed. Nova Scotia has 1; Quebec 9; Ontario 10; Manitoba 2; Saskatchewan 4 and British Columbia 10.

Besides the herds which have been fully accredited there are at present 558 herds which have been tested

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