

Of Course, it makes good Pastry



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BEAVER FLOUR

MILLED OF BLENDED WHEAT

makes the lightest, flakiest Pies and Tarts—the most inviting Cakes, Cookies and Doughnuts—and real homemade Bread, with the delicious, nutlike flavor.

There's no comparison between the tough Pastry and tasteless Bread, made with western wheat flour, and the "good things" made with "Beaver" Flour. Order some.

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WRIGLEYS JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOUR LASTS

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"You'll like the Flavor"

KING COLE TEA

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New Brunswick's Resources

New Brunswick has a wealth and a variety of natural resources that the world knows little of. Summarized, these resources are as follows:

Natural Harbors.—The harbors of St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, St. George, L'Etang, Moncton, Sackville, Chatham, Newcastle; Bathurst; Campbellton.

Farm Lands.—Over 10,000,000 acres suitable for mixed farming; 4,500,000 acres now occupied.

Timber Lands.—Approximately 7,500,000 acres of Crown timber lands; 4,500,000 acres private timber areas. Forest woods consists of spruce, fir, pine, cedar, hemlock, maple, birch, beech, poplar.

Fisheries.—Sea fisheries, embracing herring, sardines, cod, haddock, halibut, salmon, mackerel, pollock, gaspereaux, shad, lobster; oysters; clams. Inland, fisheries include trout, bass, land-locked salmon, pickerel.

Water Powers.—At St. John, St. Croix, Masquedavie, Lepreau, Tobique, Pokioke, Eel River, Medecnekeag, Aroostook, Grand Falls, Nepisiquit, S. W. Miramichi; Beaugumic, etc. Horse power developed, 26,113; undeveloped, 131,460 horse power.

Coal.—Estimated contents of Grand Lake coal area, 133,000,000 metric tons; 13,000,000 tons at Nunsinnane and Beersville—total 151,000,000 metric tons.

Gypsum.—Large areas at Hillboro, Plaster Rock and elsewhere in the Province.

Natural Gas.—Large areas in Westmorland and Albert Counties; new areas being prospected.

Tungsten (Wolframite).—Deposit on S. W. Miramichi, about twenty miles above Hopedown; prospected.

Copper.—This mineral found in vicinity of Doxhater, at Ansdal, Kings County, and in some other parts of the Province.

Brick Clay.—At St. John, Little River, Westmorland and Albert Counties.

Iron.—Deposits of high grade ore in the vicinity of Bathurst.

Antimony.—Well defined area at Lake George.

Infusorial Earth.—This mineral exists in considerable quantities at Collet Lake, near Annapance station, in the eastern St. John County, also opposite Westfield between the Kennebecasis and Long Reach.

Manganese.—Found near Adamsville, Kent County; also near Sussex, Kings County.

Bituminous Oil Shales.—Rich deposits in Albert County and eastern St. John County.

Limes and other minerals.—At St. John, Torryburn, and in other parts of the Province. Building Stone, Red and black granites, etc. St. George, Westmorland County; first granite quarries in the land; St. John, Kings County; at Sackville, Kings County; at Grand Falls, Kings County.

Debate in U.S. Senate Over League of Nations

Washington, D. C. Aug 5.—In its hearings on economic questions of the Versailles Treaty, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee got into a sharp argument today over the League of Nations during which Chairman Lodge declared that repeated attempts to secure information on the league from President Wilson had been unavailing.

"The president" said Senator Lodge has never offered to come before the committee. He only sent a telephone message saying he would be glad to have the committee come to the White House. We have called for paper after paper and he has not sent one.

Senator Paul, Republican, New Mexico, remarked that the committee did not see the president at the White House on his first return from France and had failed to secure from him any important information. Democratic members of the committee replied, and the argument became so sharp that the chairman had to rap for order.

The clash interrupted the testimony of Norman Davis, an economic adviser to the Versailles conference, regarding the reparations clauses of the treaty; and was accepted by some senators as a foretaste of what is to be expected when Secretary of State Lansing appears before the committee tomorrow.

Weekly Agricultural Report

Haying has been generally delayed by the wet weather, but at every opportunity farmers are engaged in taking the crop off. With suitable conditions, many sections will practically finish this week. Reports from Eastern Counties state that considerable hay has been damaged by the wet weather.

The Grain Crop is reported as coming along quite satisfactory. A few of the earlier sown fields are showing signs of reopening. The crop is well up to the average and the quality of grain should be good.

The Potato Crop report is still favorable. They are making splendid growth and up to the present, no signs of Late Blight has been reported, although at this time last year it was quite prevalent. The number of farmers spraying with Bordeaux is said to be on the increase.

The cool damp weather is especially favorable to the turnip crop. From all districts the reports state that turnips are making very rapid growth and presents indications point to a very heavy crop.

Pastures are being helped by frequent showers and cows are milking well. The farmers Co-operative Creamery of Moncton, reports very little falling off in the amount of cream delivered, as yet. In an average season the falling off is quite marked during late July and early August, due to pastures becoming dry.

A number of districts in the province are organizing to sell their lambs co-operatively. South Teta-gouche expect to have three car loads, Melrose district two car loads and Chapman one car load. These lambs will be loaded on cars and shipped to Montreal by the farmers, one of their men going with the cars and looking after the sale of the stock. **From Aug 5, 1919**

PILES

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Keeping the Home Fires Burning

THERE ARE MANY MEN YET LIVING who can tell about going to the neighbor's, miles away perhaps, to "Borrow" a chunk of fire. Until it arrived, no warmth, no light could be kindled. Whole families have shivered for hours until the messenger could return with the precious spark from a neighbor's fireplace.

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on the shelf, you need not worry lest the fire die down in the night, and you can leave your house for weeks without making a plan for getting a fire started when you return.

A match is a little thing, perhaps, but it has made a big difference in the world's history. It takes a distance whether you get good matches or not.

The best assurance of satisfaction you can have is to see that *Lady's name is on the box.*

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MONCTON HALIFAX ST. JOHN'S

The Story of Nipigon



Nipigon, Ont., Lies Picturesquely Along Waters Abounding With Fish.

During the warm summer months tourists from all parts of the world make their way to Northern Ontario, here they find the climate most delightful and plenty of fish in the rivers for sport and an abundance of wild animals for hunting. Those especially fond of fishing usually come to the Nipigon river which is known far and wide for its speckled trout.

Tourists desiring to visit this world famous river usually come on the Canadian Pacific Railway to the village of Nipigon, which is situated on the Nipigon River about three miles from Nipigon Bay and sixty-six miles east of Port Arthur. As one steps off the train at Nipigon one sees the homes of all the inhabitants stretched along on either side of the track. Besides the homes of the villagers the tourist would notice other buildings worth mentioning. He would see three churches, a Hudson Bay store, and other general merchandise stores, owned by William Mackay and Sons, two hotels, a restaurant owned by Mr. Goodridge and a school. The stranger in the village would likely follow a side street to the river and here he would find rapids in the river. Because Nipigon is situated near this fast water, it was so named. NIPIGON is derived from an Indian word which means "large quantities of water beyond." Just above the rapids the river widens out into a lake, known as Lake Helen.

As the tourist stands on the river's bank and surveys the surrounding country he is greatly impressed by the size and color of the rocks in the hills around the village. Not only is the place noted for its beauty, but there are many places of historical interest along the river near the village.

About a couple of miles down the river from Nipigon is a place known as Red Rock. It was so named because of the steep, massive red rocks which form the right bank of the

Directly opposite Red Rock on the left bank of the river is a steep cliff. Painted red on the rocks near the water is the figure of the devil and several canoes carrying Indians with their paddles in hand. These pictures were painted here years ago by the Indians. They painted the picture of the devil there because they thought the evil spirit lived near by. The other paintings of the canoes was a sign to other Indians showing what tribes had passed that way.

The Indians living around Nipigon belong to the Ojibway tribe. It was the habit in the western of the river that first drew the Indians to this spot. In early history when the various tribes of the Indians were at war with each other, the Iroquois being the better warriors, pursued the Ojibway up the Nipigon River into Lake Superior. The Ojibway managed to reach the shore in safety. They climbed a steep cliff and bravely kept the enemy on the lower ground. The clever Iroquois landed on an island in the lake and there dug holes in the ground in which they intended to hide and await the return of the Ojibway. However, the Ojibway saw and understood the plans of the cruel Iroquois. By means of their bows they shot arrows into the pitfalls on the island and forced the Iroquois to leave their hiding place.

Nowadays the Indians living in and around Nipigon village live as the white people do. The government has granted certain areas of land to them. These areas are known as reservations. Each year the government grants the sum of four dollars to each Indian. Mr. W. R. Brown, Indian agent of Port Arthur, by assiduous study of Indian affairs, has added much to the comfort of the Red Rock band of Ojibway at Nipigon.

The Hudson Bay post at Nipigon is an old one. The site first chosen for the post at Nipigon was on the bank of the river. Here the com-

pany received the furs from the Indians who came up and down the river in their canoes. Since these days, when the Hudson Bay has developed some fisheries, chiefly Finlanders, have bought up farms in Nipigon township from the government. They promise to clear and settle upon the land to return for the pulp wood on their farms. On account of the increase of population, the Hudson Bay company found it necessary to build a larger store in which they could keep on hand a large supply of groceries and merchandise. Now they have a big store opposite the C. P. R. station on the front street. It is of interest to know that Mr. McDonald, our deputy minister of game and fisheries, spent a part of his early life in the employ of the Hudson Bay company at Nipigon.

The country about Nipigon is one of vast natural resources. There is an immense area of forest from which the people get pulp wood, timber and railroad ties. The wood is hauled in the winter time to the water's edge to be loaded on cars or to the water's edge to be floated in a raft in the spring to the pulp wood boats in Nipigon Bay. Most of these boats belong to corporations in the United States.

There is much beautiful hard rock suitable for buildings in the neighborhood of Nipigon. The rock is drilled out and sent to where it is required. Many homes in the town of Nipigon have been built from rock taken from near Nipigon.

The water in Nipigon township is team with fish. There is a small fishing station called Port McDonald, on the west bay from Nipigon. The Hudson Bay has shipped in vast quantities to all parts of the country.

Recently Dr. Robinson of Nipigon, offered a prize for the best history of that village. The prize was won by a little Finnish girl, Inger Paajula, whose essay is given above.