ubber on a plate. On this
s the name "Gjoa." Inquiry
hat this world-famous steamer
ted past the point where he
, and McMillan got the plate
venir.

HN LOOKS DIRTY MPARED WITH OTTAWA

Collins, While on His
lidays, Attended a
Wedding

Collins, I. C. R. police officer
epot, returned yesterday from
bringing back an opinion of
ties very creditable to the fed-
ital.
reets are so clean that you
down and roll on them and
tice any dust on your clothes,"
Collins, "and they are as level
pages of a book." A force of
its whose white uniforms re-
he gear of a barber, is con-
on the street, and the least
of dirt does not escape their
couldn't help contrasting the
appearance of Ottawa with
presented when I last visited
-eight years ago. Then, under
e of Bytown, it was a dirty,
ling hole, which no person
agine held such possibilities."
llins was in Ottawa to be pres-
he wedding of a niece of his.
nt took place on Tuesday last.
Collins one of the pleasantest
of the affair was his meeting
drew Armstrong, a relative of
h whom he went to school in
Mr. Armstrong has been in
for 35 years, and has become
uccessful business man in Tor-
t he and his old school friend
net until last week.

ERST, N. S., ept. 19.—The farm
known as the Burton Embree
at Amherst Point, occupied by
Sears, was totally destroyed by
t night, together with all the
, including clothing. The fam-
e wakened by the choking of
ngest child and found the house
smoke and barely escaped with
vees. Mr. Sears' loss is a seri-
, as he had no insurance.

RVOUS DISORDERS

ptly Cured by the Use of
Williams' Pink Pills

our hand trembles or is un-
remember that this is a sure
ly sign of your nervous system
t fault. The mischief may de-
o a worse stage. You feel unac-
bly weak and weary after exer-
ou lose flesh; you turn against
d suffer palpitations and indi-
after eating. At times you are
ly irritable, greatly depressed
sily worried. Sometimes sharp
hoot down your spine and legs
obably neuralgia robs you of
eep at night. These are some of
ubles that indicate the presence
ous disorders. If these troubles
glected they result in complete
collapse and possibly paralysis.
illiams' Ping Pills have won a
eputation by curing all forms of
disease. The nervous system
entirely upon the blood supply
urishment; when the blood is
d weak the nerves are affected
rbed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
increase the supply of good red
feed, strengthen and tone the
enable them to perform their
ns and dispel all signs of a
own.
James H. Ward, Lord's Cove, N.
s: "About two years ago I suf-
much from nervous prostration
was a helpless wreck. I suf-
from headaches and a constant
of dizziness. The least unusual
would startle me and set my
alpitating violently. I had little
appetite, and grew so weak that
hardly able to drag myself about.
uld not do my housework. In
way I was in a deplorable condi-
As the medicine I had been tak-
med to do me no good, my hus-
ot a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink
I had only been taking the Pills
ouple of weeks, when I seemed
somewhat better, and this en-
d me to continue the treatment.
that on my strength gradually
ely returned, and in the course
w more weeks I was once more
woman, able to do my own
ork and feeling better than I
he for years. I have since re-
well and feel that I owe my
ealth to the healing powers of
illiams' Pink Pills."
y other weak, sickly, worn out,
s person should follow the ex-
of Mrs. Ward and give Dr. Wil-
Pink Pills a fair trial. These
ill send new blood coursing
the veins and bring brightness
ergy to the weak and despond-
ld by all medicine dealers, or by
50 cents a box from The Dr.
ms' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COOK'S ARCTIC WINTER; FOUR MONTHS NIGHT

Waiting Through Terrible Cold and Darkness for the Polar Dash

Fourth Chapter of Explorer's Thrilling Story of His Adventures Told in New Brunswick for News Readers Alone

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters

In the first instalment of his thrilling story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in the St. John Sun on Wednesday, September 15th, Dr. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the Bradley, of the voyage to the Polar seas and of the overhauling en route of the equipment needed for the dash to the Pole. In a graphic manner the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been excelled for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingled in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic and of the childlike eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and ivories for the simplest things of civilization. The yacht, her owner, Mr. John Bradley, the explorer and his party were pictured in their preliminary work for the final dash. Finally, after describing the various places visited in Greenland in search of guides and information as to conditions further north, Dr. Cooke wrote of the trip across Inglefield Gulf, past Cape Auckland and on towardd Cape Robertson. Here the discoverer closed the first part of his narrative with Etah and Annotook, the last points of call looming in the icy distance. In the second instalment, published in the St. John Sun on Friday, Sept. 17, Dr. Cook described the journey to Etah and then on to Annotook, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the Pole. In the third instalment the explorer describes the work of preparing his winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of a narwhal hunt.

The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook

Fourth Instalment

Storms now came up with such force and frequency that it was not safe to venture out in hayaks. A few walruses were captured from boats, then sea hunting was confined to the quest of seal hunting through the young ice.

A similar quest was being followed at every village from Annotook to Cape York. But all sea activity would now soon be limited to a few open spaces near prominent headlands.

The scent of the real hunt changed from the sea to the land. We had as yet no caribou meat. The little auks gathered in nets during the summer, and eider ducks, bagged later, disappeared fast when used as steady diet. We must procure hare, ptarmigan and reindeer, for we had not yet learned to eat with a relish the fishy liver-like substance which is characteristic of all marine animals.

Guns and ammunition were distributed, and when the winds were easy enough to allow one to venture out every man sought the neighboring hills. Franke also took his exercise with a gun on his shoulder. The combined results gave a long line of ptarmigan, two reindeer and sixteen hares. As snow covered the under slopes the game was forced down near the sea, where we could still hope to hunt in the feeble light of the early part of

NO ANXIETY FOR WINTER.

With a larder fairly stocked, and good prospects for other tasty meat we were spared the usual anxiety of a winter without winter supplies, and Franke was just the man to use this game to good effect, for he had a way of preparing our primitive provisions that made our dinners seem quite equal to a Holland House spread.

In the middle of October fox skins were prime, and then new steel traps were distributed and set near the many caches. By this time the Eskimos had all abandoned their sealskin tents and were snugly settled in their winter igloos. The ground was covered with snow and the sea was nearly frozen over everywhere.

Everybody was busy preparing for the coming cold and night. The temperature was about 20 degrees below zero. Severe storms were becoming less frequent and the air, though colder, was less humid and less disagreeable. An ice fort was formed and the winter sledging was begun by short excursions to bait fox traps and gathering dog harness and shaping new winter foxes.

All these pursuits, with the work of building and repairing sledges, making clothing, kept up a lively interest while the great crust which was to hold down the unruly deep for so many months thickened and closed.

THE LAST LOOK AT THE SUN.

During the last days of brief sunshine the weather cleared, and at noon on October 24th everybody sought the freedom of the open for a last glimpse of the dying day.

There was a charm of color and glitter, but no one seemed quite happy as the sun sank under the southern ice, for it was not to rise again for one hundred and eighteen days.

The Eskimos took this as a signal to enter a trance of sadness, in which the bereavement of each family and the discomfort of the year are enacted in dramatic chants or dances.

But to us the sunset of 1907 was an inspiration for the final work in directing the shaping of the outfit with which to begin the conquest of the pole at the sunrise of 1908. Most expeditions have had the advantage of the liberal hand of a government or of an ample private fund. We were denied both favors.

But we were not encumbered with a cargo of misfits devised by home dreamers, nor was the project handicapped by the usual army of novices, for white men at best must be regarded as amateurs compared with the expert efficiency of the Eskimo in his own environment. Our food supply contained only the prime factors of primitive nourishment. Special foods and laboratory concoctions did not fill an important part in our larder.

Nor had we balloons, auto, motor sleds or other freak devices. We did, however, have an abundance of the best hickory, suitable material, and all the raw material for the sled and its accessories which was henceforth to be linked with our destiny.

The sled was evolved as the result of careful study of local environment and of the anticipated ice surface northward. We did not copy the McClintock sled, with its wide runners, but which has been used by most explorers for fifty years. Nor did we abandon the old fashioned iron shoes for German silver strips.

WHAT A POLAR SLED SHOULD BE.

The conditions which a Polar sled must meet are too complex to outline here. In a broad sense it seemed that the best qualities of the best wood Yukon sled could be combined with the local fitness of the Eskimo craft, with tough hickory fibre and sealskin lashings to make elastic joints. With plenty of native ingenuity to foresee and provide for adaptability and endurance the possibilities of our sled factory were very good.

For dog harness the Eskimos' pattern was adopted, but canine economy is such that when rations are reduced to workable limits the leather traps disappear as food. To overcome this disaster the shoulder straps were made of folds of strong canvas, while the traces were cut from cotton log line.

A boat is an important adjunct to every sled expedition which hopes to venture far from its base of operations. It is a matter of necessity, even when following the new coast line, as is shown by mishap of Mylius Erickssen: for if he had had a boat he would himself have returned to tell the story of the Danish expedition to East Greenland.

Need for a boat comes with the changed conditions of the advancing season. Things must be carried for several months for a chance use in the last stages of the return, but since food supplies are necessarily limited, delay is fatal. Therefore, when open water prevents progress a boat becomes in the nature of a life preserver.

Foolish indeed is the explorer who imagines this detail of the problem. Transport of a boat, however, offers objections. Nansen introduced the Kayak and most explorers since have adopted the same device. The Eskimo canoe serves the purpose very well, but to carry it for three months without hopeless destrucion requires an amount of energy which stamps the polar venture with failure.

SELECTING A BOAT.

Sectional boats, aluminum boats, skin floats and other devices have been tried, but to all there is the same fatal objection of impossible transportation. It seems rather odd that the ordinary folding canvas boat has not been pressed into this service.

We found it to fit the situation exactly, selecting a twelve foot Eureka shaped boat with wooden frame. The slats, spreaders and floor pieces were utilized as parts of sleds. The canvas cover served as a floor cloth for our sleeping bags. Thus the boat did useful service for a hundred days and was never in evidence as a cumbersome device.

When at last the craft was spread and covered, in it we carried the sled, in it we camped, in it we sought game, the meat of which took the place of exhausted supplies. Without it we, too, would not have returned.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Preparation of the staple food supply is of even greater importance than means of locomotion. To the success of a prolonged Arctic enterprise in transit successive experience is bound to dictate a wise choice of equipment, but it does not often educate the stomach.

From the published accounts of Arctic travellers it is impossible to select a satisfactory menu for future explorers and I hasten to add that perhaps our experience will be equally unsatisfactory to subsequent victims. Nor is it safe to listen to scientific advice, for the stomach is the one organ of the body which stands as the autocrat over every other human sense and passion and will not easily yield to foreign dictates. The problem differs with every man, it differs with every expedition, and it is radically different with every nation. Thus when Dr. Gerlache forced Norwegian food into French stomachs he learned that there was a nationality in gastronomy.

DEPENDING ON ESKIMO FOOD.

In this respect as in others, I was helped very much by the people who were to line up my forces.

The Eskima is ever hungry, but his taste is normal. Things of doubtful value in nutrition form no part in his dietry. Meat and fat is entirely in favor as a steady diet without other adjuncts. His food requires neither salt nor sugar, nor is cooking a matter of necessity. Quantity is important, but quality applies only to the relative proportion of fat. With this key to the gastronomies of our lockers, pemican was selected as the staple food, which also served equally well for the dogs. We had an ample supply of pemican made by Armour, of pounded dried beef, sprinkled with a few raisins, some currants and a small quantity of sugar. This mixture was cemented together with heated beef tallow and run into tin cans containing six pounds each. This combination was invented by an American Indian. It has been used before as part of the long list of foodstuffs in Arctic products, but with us it was the whole bill of fare when away from game haunts. Only a few palate surprises were carried and these will be indicated in the narrative of camp life.

The entire winter and night were spent with busy hands under direction of Eskimo and Caucasian ingenuity in working out the clothing and camp comforts without which we could not invade the forbidden mystery of the Polar basin. Although we did not follow closely either the routes or methods of our predecessors. We are nevertheless doubly indebted to them, for their experience, including their failures, were our stepping stones to success.

End of fourth instalment.

(To be continued.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The Minister of Labor has appointed Jas. H. Gilmour of Brockville, and Aaron C. R. Mosher, of Halifax, as members of the board of conciliation and investigation, which has been established to inquire into the points at issue between the Board of Management and the Intercolonial Railway and the round house employees at Halifax. The two commissioners are now in communication for the purpose of selecting a third member of the board to act as chairman.

KNOW NOW

And Will Never Forget the Experidnce

The coffee drinker who has suffered and then been completely relieved by changing from coffee to Postum knows something valuable.

He or she has no doubt about it. A California lady says:

"I learned the truth about coffee in a peculiar way. My husband who has for years been of a very bilious temperament decided to leave off coffee and give Postum a trial and as I did not wan: the trouble of making two beverages for meals I concluded to try Pos um, too, and the results have been that while my husband has been greatly benefited, I have myself received even greater benefit.

"When I began to drink Postum I was thin in flesh and very nervous. Now I actually weigh 16 pounds more than I did at that time and I am stronger physically and in my nerves, while husband is free from all his ails.

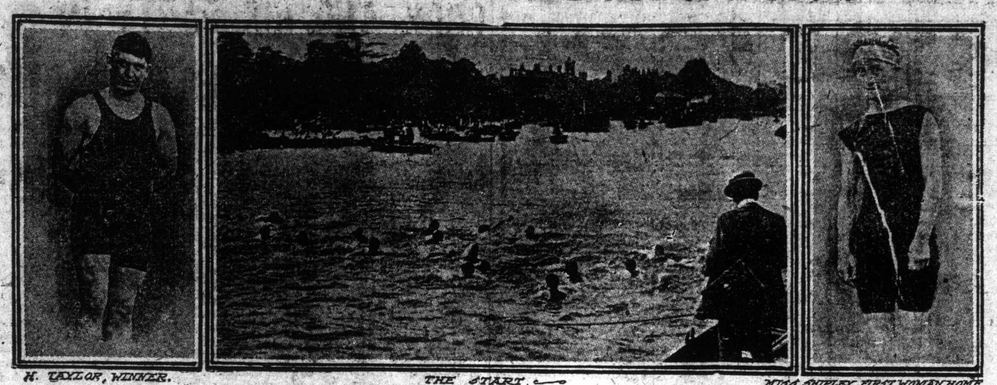
"We have learned our little lesson about coffee and we know something about Postum, too, for we have used Pos um steadily for the last three years and we shall always continue to do so.

"We have no more use for coffee—the drug drink. We prefer Postum and health."

Look in pkgs for the famomus little book, "The Road to Wellville." There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest

ANNUAL SWIM THROUGH THE CITY OF LONDON.



H. TAYLOR, WINNER. — THE START — ANNUAL SWIM THROUGH LONDON. — MISS SUPPLEE, FIRST WOMAN HOME. (FROM THE SKETCHES SPECIAL ARTIST.)

One of the real aquatic events of the year in London is the annual swim through the city in the Thames. It begins at Richmond Lock and ends at the Buzzard Training ship down the channel.

The distance is over fourteen and one-half miles. All of the best swimmers in London at one time and another have taken part in the event. In fact, no swimmer is thought to have qualified as a long distance competitor without having made the "swim through the city."

In the last race there were twenty-four male competitors, and, in addition to them, eight women. There has been remarkable advancement in swimming by women in England within the last five years, and of the eight contestants not one failed to make the distance.

The race was won by Mr. Taylor in about three and one-half hours. Jarvis, a previous winner, was second to Taylor, and T. Reeve, who is well known as a billiardist in London, was ninth in the race. Not one of the contestants was greatly distressed when the task was completed.

STRATHCONA IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Thinks the West is a Magnificent Country

WINNIPEG A WONDER

And Vancouver's Future the Brightest--Good Class of Immigrants Coming

Lord Strathcona's special train reached the city from Halifax last evening at 9.15 o'clock, having beaten out the regular passenger train rate for the distance by over three hours. The special left Halifax at three o'clock yesterday afternoon and left Moncton at 7.19 o'clock last evening.

Accompanging the High Commissioner are his grandchildren, Miss Frances Howard and Donald Howard, and C. C. Chipman, commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company. Miss Howard and Mr. Howard will also be with His Lordship when he sails on duties of his position, which he is again assuming at the request of the Governor General and council.

During the five minutes in which locomotices were being changed here, Lord Strathcona stood upon the rear end of his private car Earnscriffe, and newspaper representatives were able to secure a few words of conversation from him.

His Lordship explained that he was now somewhat deaf as the result of injury received from the concussion of a cannon near which he had been standing at the time of firing. His Lordship also carried his right arm in a sling.

Lord Strathcona stated that his trip had been made purely as a personal visit to the Governor of Nova Scotia, whom he desired to see before leaving for the old country.

During his several weeks' stay in Canada also he had been through the western country and had been unwilling to go away without a glimpse at the eastern provinces. Asked as to his impression of this section of Canada, the High Commissioner replied that "it seemed to be doing nicely."

No Canadian, however, he said, should neglect seeing the Northwest. Winnipeg he regarded as a wonderful city, developed as it had been within his remembrance from a post with one hundred and fifty residents to a magnificent city of fine buildings with a population of 130,000.

Vancouver, too, came in for praise from His Lordship, who remarked upon its growth, in a few years, from nothing to a city of 100,000 souls.

"I would not be surprised to see it become the greatest city in Canada," Lord Strathcona remarked.

When inquiry was made as to his plans in resuming the High Commissionership, he intimated that something new was to be done, but added, "One does not tell those things." Immigration from the Old Country to Canada would, he expected, be large this coming season. The splendid quality of the incomers who were now being secured was more a cause for congratulation than their numbers. The same was true of the thousands of completely outfitted settlers who were crossing the border from the United States.

Lord Strathcona has not been in St. John since 1906, when he landed here from one of the Empress steamers. "I have often been in the provinces," said His Lordship, "and can remember going over the Intercolonial when it was called a one-horse road."

WEALTHY CHINESE ARE HOMEWARD BOUND

Among the passengers by last evening's train over the I. C. R. were two very wealthy Chinese merchants from Demerara, West Indies, who are returning to Hong Kong to spend their western-gathered fortunes in the land where every true Chinaman must be interred. They reached St. John by the steamer Sobo. Each had with him a body-servant, and a varied assortment of luggage. The pair conduct the largest general store in the West Indies. Unlike the Canadian and American Chinamen, they have adhered closely to their Orinetal style of dress.

Their transportation is over the C. P. R., but from St. John to Montreal they must travel over the I. C. R., as their passage through Maine is prohibited by the state and federal laws. The railway is sending a man in charge of the party.

While these were the most distinguished they formed only a portion of the strange Chinamen in the city yesterday. A party of ninety Chinks reached the city by steamer yesterday and are being held here in bond until the sailing of the Sobo. None of them will be permitted to land. The ninety are bound for Mexico, where they are under contract as laborers.

MONTREAL SOLID FOR CIVIC REFORM

Overwhelming Vote Against Present System

COUNCIL CUT IN HALF

Board of Control Endorsed by Sweeping Majority

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.— Montreal made an attempt today to put an end to the bad methods in vogue at the City Hall as brought out by the Royal Commission, by voting in favor of a reduction of aldermen by one-half, from forty-four to twenty-two, and by the creation of a board of control which will perfect the duties formerly in charge of committees of aldermen. That the decision was not a half-hearted one may be seen by the details of the vote:

For reduction of Aldermen, 19,585.
Against, 1,640.
Majority for reduction, 17,945.
For board of control, 18,628.
Against, 2,413.
Majority for, 16,115.
For board of works, 3,050.
Against, 14,499.
Majority against, 11,499.

The board of works was a substitute proposed by the council for the board of control, performing much the same duties and having much the same powers, its members being the heads of the various civic departments. It would be appointed by the council. The board of control is to be elected by the people and each member will be paid a salary of $10,000 per year. There are to be four members.

Every ward in the city voted in favor of the change and there were only two polls in which a negative vote was cast, both in St. Mary's ward, which is represented by Ald. Mederic Martin, whose name was mentioned several times before the Royal Commission. He held his constituents together better than any of the other aldermen opposed to the board of control, and even he was beaten by nearly two to one, the general proposition throughout the city being eighteen to one.

There were fears in some quarters that the French speaking wards would vote wrong, the allegation having been made that the practical working out of the new system would be to place control of the city in the hands of the English speaking aldermen and controllers.

The argument did not have any effect, as the French speaking wards were to all intents and purposes quite as solid as the English.

The trades and labor council also condemned the change, but the returns do not show that its action had any great effect on the result.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OLD-HOME WEEK AT STONY-RIDGE.

Stranger in Their Midst—"This home-coming celebration isn't very much of a success, is it?"

Citizen—"Well, ye see, we got a pretty cold deal—the only feller who come home was old Bill Skinner, an most of us was hopin' he'd gone for good.—Puck.

LABOR CONGRESS OPENS IN QUEBEC

Over a Hundred and Fifty Delegates Attend

ORIENTAL LABOR

MacKenzie King Says Those Who Oppose it Will Have a Hearing--Other Speeches

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—With over 150 delegates from outside points the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress opened this morning in the private bills committee room of the parliament buildings and will continue until Friday evening next, during which time many matters of interest to working men will be discussed. The delegaets to the Congress arrived in large numbers on Saturday evening and yesterday and when the convention was called to order this morning by the president, A. Verville, M. P., it promised to be one of the largest in its history.

Sir Lomer Gouin urged the delegates to study deeply the educational question so as to know what to ask for and not look for the impossible.

Hon. W. MacKenzie King declared that it was his intention to make or the labor department one of the best organized. He urged the delegates to look at the labor question from a national point of view.

He promised that before the Grand Trunk Pacific was give an opportunity to employ Oriental labor on its western section other interests would be given an opportunity of being heard.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO THE PLENARY COUNCIL

Very Successful Function at Quebec--Thousands of Citizens Attend

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—The reception tendered by Sir Geo. Garneau, mayor of this city, and aldermen, to the fathers of the plenary council in the City Hall this evening was a grand success and was attended by thousands of citizens. The reception lasted from eight to eleven p. m. and almost every archbishop and bishop, as well as the delegates to the council, were present. The City Hall had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and the reception was held in the council chamber.

Mgr. Sbarretti, papal ablegate, sir George Garneau, Mgr. Begin, Mgr. Bruchesi, Mgr. Lengevin and Mr. Gauthier remained all evening in the council chamber, receiving the crowds that passed in and as soon as they had shaken hands with the ablegate, the guests passed into the mayor's reception rooms, where they shook hands with all the other fathers of the council. Tomorrow evening a reception will be held at Spencerwood.

MUCH INTEREST IN N. B. MINERALS

Sun's Story of Gas Well Attracts Attention

AT EXHIBITION

Four Thousand Attend F'ton Fair Yesterday--Livestock Judging Nearly Finished

EXHIBITON GROUNDS, Fredericton, Sept. 20.—The exhibition went along with a good swing today, the weather was all that could be desired and the attendance of the best, some four thousand passing through the turnstiles. With the large excursions due here tomorrow the record of Fredericton exhibitions should be easily broken.

The Wild West show gave their first performance this afternon and made a good hit, their specialties consisting of war dances and various tricks. The show consists of twenty-five men, and previous to the performance they gave a street parade. They performed again this evening.

The awarding of prizes was continued all day. W. W. Black of Amherst made a clean sweep on heifers, winning fifteen first and three diplomas. Wm. Pinkney and Chas. Pinkney of Yarmouth won all the prizes in the Devonshire herds. Robert Bros. of Charlottetown carried off first honors for old Guernseys and H. W. Corning of Yarmouth for young Guernseys.

Judging of cattle was finished this afternoon. All the live stock is now completed with the exception of horses.

Sir William VanHorne carried off all the prizes for French-Canadian cattle and his stock was highly commented upon by the judges.

St. Mary's band of St. John supplied the music at the exhibition today, and their playing was much appreciated.

John E. Stocker of Oromocto is giving information in the agricultural hall daily on the successful handling of bees. The management at considerable expense has procured for amusement hall this week the noted Ballios, Europe's great equilibrists, and also Marian and Pyser, world renowned acrobats.

At the solicitation of a great number the Alabama troubadours have been induced to remain until the closing of the exhibition.

Dr. Bailey, who is in charge of the New Brunswick mineral display, and most of which has been collected by himself, has placed in front of his exhibit the first page of today's St. John Sun describing the great natural gas well of Alberta, and alongside specimens of the oil as well as samples of the oil sand. The exhibit attracts much attention.

As the engine of No. 5 fire station was responding to yesterday's alarm it struck the Kentucky thoroughbred horse which Peter Clinch purchased from the provincial government. Martin Chapman was in the saddle. Neither he nor the horse was injured.

Brighten Up for the Winter Months

The next few months will be spent indoors. You should make your house look as attractive as possible inside. Floors should be repainted or revarnished, wainscoting cleaned and painted, stove pipes enameled, cupboards, shelving, furniture, walls, radiators and everything in and about the house "brightened up." Sherwin-Williams Brighten Up Finishes include a paint and varnish and stain and enamel for every purpose. You will find the operation of "brightening up" not laborious, but interesting, and the improved appearance of your house will delight you. Ask your dealer for

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Brighten Up Finishes

Made in Canada. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. Montreal Toronto Winnipeg