

Classified

PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. D. MacMILLAN
DENTIST

Over H. S. Miller's Store
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DR. J. E. PARK, MD. CM.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence (formerly the
R. R. Call Property).
Office Phone 188—Newcastle, N. B.

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Trains young men and women for office positions as no other school in the province of New Brunswick can.

Write for full particulars, and arrange to have a place reserved for you when the WINTER TERM opens on January, 2nd.

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Lime, Cement, Fire-Clay, Land Plaster, Hard Wall Plaster, Fertilizer, Slag, Sewer Pipe, Hay, Straw and Coal.

Orders taken at store and promptly delivered.

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I am prepared to do any and all kinds of trucking which you may require. Quick service and moderate charges. Phone 228 or arrange with me personally.

Orders for sawing wood taken and promptly attended to.
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Notice

All persons are warned that trespassing on Beaubear's Island is strictly prohibited and any person who is found on the Island will be prosecuted.

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July 13th, 1922. Nelson, N. B.
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Situated in Derby, six miles from Newcastle, containing thirty acres, eight under cultivation, balance well wooded, twelve room two-story house in good condition, good barn. For terms and particulars, apply to:

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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

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Mr. A. H. LAUREY, Edmonton, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain, it gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment
Co., Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

A Mother's Health Needs Great Care

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the care of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, back aches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. W. T. Riley, R. R. No. 1, Apple Hill, Ont., has proved the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to mothers and tells her story as follows:—"Two years ago, after the birth of my boy, I became very weak and run down. Gradually I lost weight and energy until I was unable to do my housework. I could not sleep, my nerves would twitch and jump so that I arose in the morning with heavy aching limbs and head. Indigestion helped to make the misery worse, and my heart would palpitate terribly. I doctored steadily for a year without getting better, but just dragged along feeling that I would never be well again. But one lucky day, on the advice of a friend, I began treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have taken only six boxes, but I wish you could see the difference. I am now able to do my work, go about and enjoy myself. I feel entirely like a new woman that I advise every weak or ailing woman to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I know they will get beneficial results."

If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Our tests have shown that 1000 steers kept in box stalls average 75 pounds of manure per day, including the bedding used, which was ten pounds per steer per day. That is, the voidings amounted to 68 pounds each per day. One-third of this amount, twenty-three pounds, being liquid, provision was made for its absorption. This ten pounds of straw did satisfactorily. This amount of straw may at first thought seem to be excessive, as ten pounds of straw has a considerable bulk, but it is no more than is necessary to take up all the liquid thoroughly. It is not wise to be stingy with bedding materials and it is doubtful if straw can be used in any other way to as good advantage. If we desire that gains be made, the comfort of the animals should be considered, though, judging by the bedding used in many stables, their feature is not given great consideration.

Everything favors a more generous use of absorbents, and fortunately with a good straw crop this year, this requirement can be much better met than during the past few years. It is also wise to keep in mind that straw has a considerable value above the fertilizing elements contained, in that it eventually furnishes humus

to criticize the newspaper, and we will give them the chance of their lives to find out whether they are really human.

PEOPLE WHO NEVER MAKE ANY MISTAKES

(Truro News)

The editor does not want anyone to send him any more copies of the paper in which they find mistakes. If, however, they find a perfect copy he will pay a big price for it. If the fool critic who hunts for mistakes in the newspapers would find them all, he would be kept busy. We will be pleased to buy copies of any paper which can be proven entirely free from errors, either typographical or in statements of fact. We will be pleased to find a merchant who has never made a mistake in putting up an order; a lawyer who never lost a case through his own errors; a doctor who never wrongly diagnosed a case; a druggist who never made a mistake; a post office official who never put mail in the wrong box; a woman who never forgot to put in the salt while cooking or to put tea in the teapot before putting in the water.

Bring in some of your mistakes, less paragon who find it so easy

Absorbent in The Stable

Approximately one-third of the excrement voided by animals is liquid. The liquid voidings of cows according to analysis contain in one ton 20 pounds of nitrogen and 27 pounds of potash. The solids voided contain in one ton 8 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds potash and 4 pounds of phosphoric acid. Taking the price of commercial fertilizers as a basis for computation, approximately \$66.00 for nitrate of soda (15 per cent), \$24.00 for acid phosphate (16 per cent), and \$50.00 for muriate of potash (50 per cent), per ton; the value of these elements would be 22 cents per pound for nitrogen, 7½ cents for phosphoric acid and 5 cents per pound for potash. From the above calculation it will be seen the liquid manure is worth \$4.40 for the nitrogen it contains and \$1.35 for the potash, a total value of \$5.75 per ton, while the solids are worth \$1.76 for the nitrogen, 10 cents for the potash and 30 cents for the phosphorus, a total value of \$2.16 per ton. It is obvious that it is very important to conserve all liquids voided by animals. This can be done in practice by using absorbents of some kind which permit the return to the land of this valuable fertilizer with as little loss as possible.

One pound each of well dried peat, thoroughly dried sawdust, and dried leaves will absorb, respectively, 5, 4, and 1½ pounds of liquid. It is difficult to dry peat thoroughly under our climatic conditions and to get good dry sawdust is equally difficult. Fortunately good dry straw, the absorbent most generally available is also one of the best absorbents.

Tests show that one pound of straw will absorb in twenty-four hours from 2½ to 3½ pounds of liquid. Oat straw is found to be a slightly better absorbent than wheat straw. Our straw according to analysis, contains 12 pounds of nitrogen, 4 pounds of phosphorus and 24 pounds of potash per ton. If we attribute to the plant food constituents in oat straw the same value as that given to them in commercial fertilizers, we find that a ton of oat straw is worth \$2.46 for the nitrogen it contains, 30 cents for the phosphorus and \$1.20 for the potash, a total of \$4.14. Assuming that two tons of liquid manure (urine) can be conserved by using a ton of straw, the three tons so produced would have a fertilizing value of \$15.64, or \$5.21 per ton.

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to the soil, thus greatly aiding in keeping it in good tilth, making it more resistant to drought, and much more suitable for the development of soil bacteria.

60 BELOW ZERO IN YUKON TERRITORY

Yukon's coldest spell this winter has just broken. Several points report 60 degrees below zero for several days. Between Dawson and White Horse, 50 below zero was the minimum.

The temperature here has ranged about 45 for two days, with an extremely high barometer. A remarkable heavy snowfall preceded the cold snap. The total fall this winter here exceeds 28 inches.

The mail stages between White Horse and Dawson drawn by four horses to the sleigh, had to break trail all the way down last trip. The heavy fall of snow assures the miners and hydraulic operators a plentiful supply of water for next season's operations and the Spring clean-up.



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BEAVER FLOUR

Beaver Flour gives to bread a distinctive, delicious, nutlike flavor; and makes pies, cakes and pastry of light, even texture.

The only reason why every Canadian housewife is not using Beaver Flour is—all have not yet tried it.

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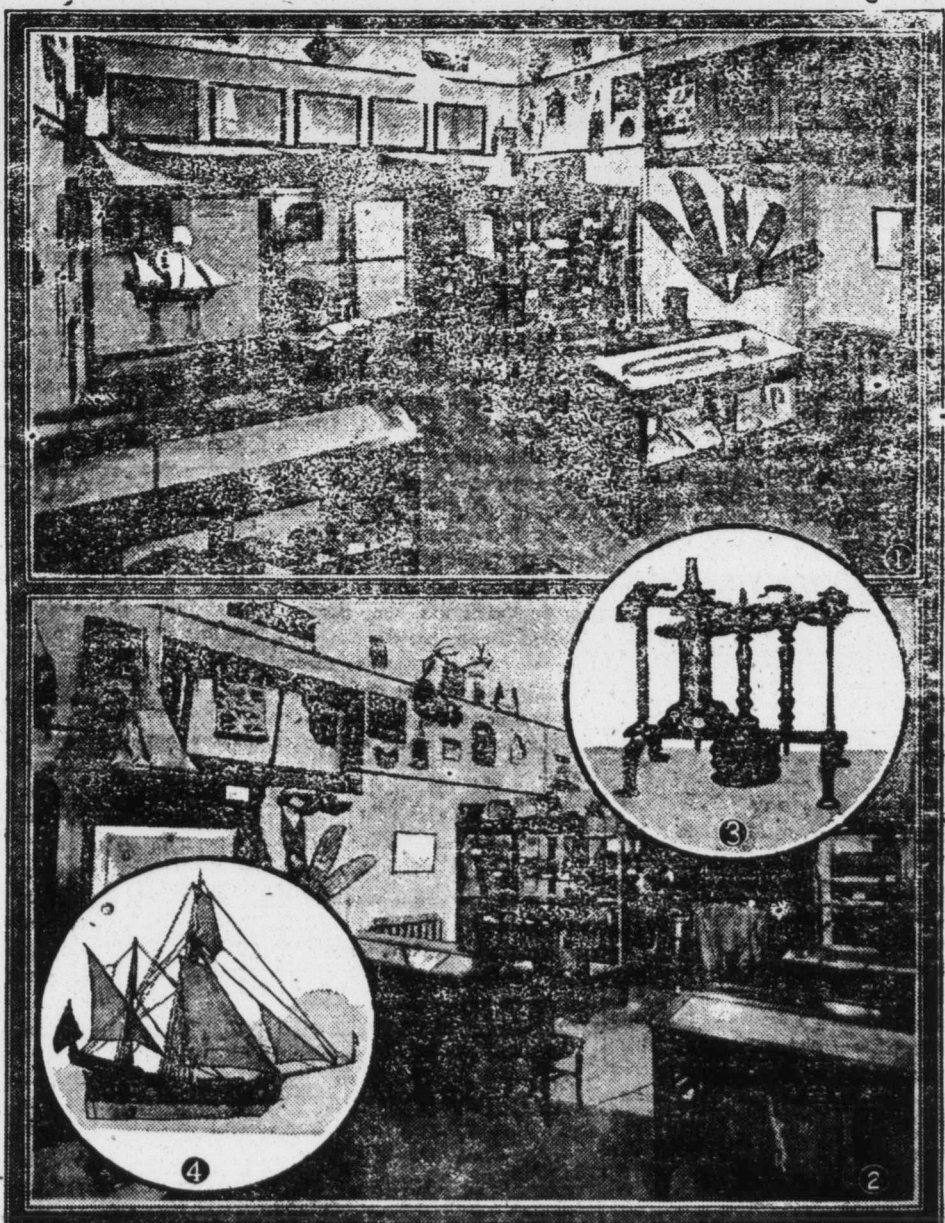
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WINNIPEG'S HISTORICAL MUSEUM



1 and 2—Corners in the Hudson's Bay Company's historical museum at Winnipeg. 3—An old-fashioned turn-spit, on which for many years the roasts were cooked at the H.B.C. port at York Factory. 4—A model of the "Nonsuch," the ship that brought the first H.B.C. adventurers to Canada.

FOR a comparatively young city, Winnipeg has many points of interest. None is more worthy of a visit than the historical museum that has been established by the Hudson's Bay Company. The great company's history is the history of Canada's West, and no institution is better equipped to present the earliest history of that land in the manner that the Hudson's Bay Company has chosen.

The value of museums as an educational agency is now only beginning to be more generally realized. What book or series of books could give so comprehensive a view of the world's past ages as a few days spent among the treasures of the British Museum. The idea grows in Canada as educational facilities grow. McGill University has its fine museum and the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto, it will surprise many to know, is one of the world's finest. Its already splendid buildings, soon to be enlarged, is overcrowded with a wonderful store of historic treasures which visiting scholars from abroad never fail to visit.

The object of the Winnipeg exhibit is to depict by means of relics, pictures, documents, models, etc., the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, the life of the fur trade, the story of the pioneer settlers and the commerce, dress and industries of the aboriginal tribe. The exhibit is at present set up at the company's store at Winnipeg, and while not nearly as large as it may be expected to become, already occupies a series of rooms in that establishment.

The following principal divisions of the exhibit have been made for convenience: Early History, Furs, Indians, Life in the Service, Forts, Posts, and Stores, Fights and Wars, Land and Settlement.

From the time the natives of Hudson Bay welcomed the first H. B. C. ship in 1688 the Company has been on intimate and friendly terms with the Indians, and the exhibit of Indian relics will thus be of unique interest. This will be of all the greater value since Indian skill in handicraft is even now almost only a memory of past days. The other sections of the museum will tell the tale of the entry of the white man into the West, and the up-building of isolated trading posts that have become important and fast growing cities.

The photographs reproduced here give an excellent idea of the splendid beginning this exhibit has made. One item of particular interest is the splendidly built model of the "Nonsuch Ketch," the first Hudson's Bay Company ship to arrive in Canadian waters. Prince Rupert and associated exhibited two ships, the "Eagle" and the "Nonsuch." These ships sailed from Gravesend, on the Thames, near London, in June, 1668. The "Eagle" turned back from a point near Hudson Strait, but the "Nonsuch" proceeded and on September 29th, 1668, anchored in the South of James Bay. Then there a fort was built and named Fort Charles, and the river flowing into the Bay was named Rupert's River. Owing to the cargo of furs brought back by the "Nonsuch" in the summer of 1669, a charter for trading rights was applied for and resulted in the charter granted by King Charles the Second, on May 2nd, 1670, to Prince Rupert and his associates forming the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." And thus began the great Company.

The exhibit includes a large number of important and exceedingly interesting documents and maps, as well as a large collection of tools, household utensils, and weapons of by-gone days.

The later history of Western Canada is the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the building of which resulted in the creation of a nation west of the Great Lakes, and these two great institutions are still at work at their task of nation building, and preserving the history of Canada's past. The Canadian Pacific has also established an historic museum at Lake Windermere, B. C., in memory of David Thompson, an explorer of the Rockies.