PACE FOUR

THE UNION ADVOCATE LIVED YEARS ON A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER Established 1867

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ADVERTISING RATES The Rates for Transient Advertising in The Union Advocate, Effective January 1st 1921 are as follows the facts of her remarkable experience

Per inch, second insertion400

.10c. strength, but until I got hold of Tanlac nothing helped me. For the past four years I have lived almost entirely Poetry, per line .100 on milk and bread, and finally even per line10c. ad Black Face Readers 15c per that went against me. 60c.

line minimum charge All prices above are for Cash. Persons having no account with this paper will oblige by a remittan-ce with the copy of advertisements. Contract Display Rates on applica.

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NEWCASTLE. N. B.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1921

MARY'S ACADEMY

HIGH SCHOOL DEPT.

Gertrude Kilfoil, Florence Kilfoil;

Regina Brennan, Elizabeth Munroe,

McEvoy, Margaret Hartery, Bella

Black, Helen Dunn, Florence Murphy

HONOR ROLL ST.

THE UNION ADVOCATE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1921

And a start of the start of the

MAKING DIAMONDS. It Can Be Done But It Is Too Costly. Diamond fakers are many, and they ply a good trade among the guilible, palming off white sapphires as Brazilian diamonds of the first water, and obtaining high prices for

For More Than Decade Malady of Alabama Woman was flashing stones which are known as diamond "doublets." Continually Sapping Her

"Double's" are no more genuine diamonds than are bits of glass. They are nothing but faked stones, with a thin slice of real diamond cemented Mrs. H. P. Barrett. of Republic. by invisible cement to the front of a bit of crystal or one of the lesser aburb of Birmingham, Ala., gives

With diamonds fetching such high prices, it seems, on the face of it, an absolute certainty that a fortune awaits the man who can find out the way to make genuine diamonds. Dozens of men have spent half their lives and all they possessed in try-ing to make real diamonds, but their efforts have only led them to penury. There is no doubt that people would be very surprised if they saw

one day in a shop the legend: "Real diamonds made here. Orders taken for any size and quantity." Jewelers all over the world would show great concern, and diamond dealers generally would exhibit signs of panic. If, however, the notice in the window were restricted to the first sentence would leave the jewelers cold. It the last sentence that would cause

dismay. The fact is, that genuine diamonds, diamonds exactly similar to those that are mined in the blue earth of life. The people in my neighborhood Kimberley, or found in the river beds of Brazil, can be made by man. Dia-monds, and carbon, 'and the black-lead which is brushed on firegrates. and with which we write in the form of a pencil, are all the same stuff. They are all carbon; the only differ-ence is that diamonds are crystallized carbon. How nature makes diamonds we do not know with any certainty. It

do not know with any certainty. It is certain, however, that there mus have been great heat and enormou pressures involved in the making of these gleaming precious stones. Men of science have at various times car-ried out many experiments to obtain these great heats and pressures, but

all their money and time was wasted Then Moisson, the French chemist set up an electric furnace which pro-duced heats more intense than scien-tists had thought possible. The or-dinary fire we burn to heat our rooms in winter is icy cold compared

with the temperatures that Moisson attained with his electric arcs. He found he could obtain the tem-perature he needed. The problem remained whether he could obtain the pressure. It is a well-known fact that pressure. It is a went-known later that molten iron expands as it cools: Mois-son wondered how to make use of this property in iron so that it would help him to make diamonds. Eventu-ally he took a crucible and melted iron within it. Then he mixed some corben it to the molton iron and disc carbon into the molten iron, and disolved it.

Taking the crucible, he inserted it in his electric furnace and subjected it to a heat of 4,000 degrees. Centigrade. Whipping the crucible out of

the furnace, he plunged it straight into a crucible full of molten lead. The queer thing is that the tem-perature of molten lead is so much lower than that of molten iron that it was like plunging the iron into cold water. The iron immediately on making contact with the crucible be-came solid at once, and as it solidi-fied it exerted enormous pressure on the median match in the creater the molten metal in the centre.

Moisson, waiting until the iron was solid throughout, gradually dis-solved away all the iron by using acids, and in the centre he found several minute diamonds, all black and discolored, and one or two dia-monds that were quite white. Thus monds that were quite white. Thus he showed men how to make dia-

But it doesn't pay to make them. They cannot be made big enough to be of commercial value. 'You can buy a bigger diamond for \$50 than buy a Digger diamond for \$50 than you can make by spending \$50,000. Experiments in making real dia-monds have not been quite fruitless. After one experiment that was car-ried on in the United States at enorexpense, the experimenters lous nonds they rather expected. Instead they found a quantity of fine black dust that was practically as hard as a diamond. That dust is now known as carborundum, and it is more use-ful than diamonds in the realms of commerce. It is used both in the commerce. It is used both in the form of powder and made up into wheels and blocks by being mixed with wet fine clay and felspar, moulded and pressed.



George can make a visit to the Con-pledged to important work in England the strength of England's voice.

Kazubazual What is it? Where is it? Does it exist outside the comic papers? Thus the ignorant and untravelled. How many Canadians know that Kazubazua is situated in one of the most beautiful sections of the Gati-neau district, that the word, far from being one with humourous in-tent, is of Indian origin, meaning "nidden river," which is descriptive-by accurate of the Gatineau at this point? Very few, it is to be feared. It takes the sportsman to prick up his ears at the mention of the mame. For he will probably know that near Kazubazua lies one of the finest trout streams in the province,

that near Kazubazua lies one of the finest trout streams in the province, and that it forms the base of many tamous hunting expeditions. Notable among these were the two trips which have given the Gati-neau a staunch friend in Rex Beack, who claims to have hunted over thousands of miles of country with-out finding anything that could touch the Kazubazua region. To Conn Teeple, a resident of Kazubazua and the most renowned of Gatineau guides, a measure of Mr. Beach's enjoyment and success is certainly due. Teeple, a spare, wiry man who



Gertrude Kilfoil 91.9; Florence Kilfoil 86.9; Helen Black 86 4; Patricia Harquail 82.5; Regina Brennan 77.9.

Elizabeth Munroe 96..2; Margaret Connors 90.4; Anne Marie Landry Gertrude Kilfoil, Florence Kilfoil, 89.6; Alice Esson 88.5; Rosarine Lan Elizabeth Munroe, Patricia Harquail, dry 88.1; Nellie McKay 78.5 Florence Dora Salterio, Ella Nowlan, Stella McEvoy 78. Melanson, Gladys Donovan, Margaret

Margaret Hartery 93.6; Bella Dunn Davidson, Margaret Connors, Marie 91.9; Georgina Dolan 90.9; Lauretta Salterio, Kathleen Morrissy, Helen A'Hern 84.8; Florence Gallian 80.1; Kingston, Fay Kingston, Anna O'Brien Laura Black 79.3. Mary Alyward, Anna Alyward, Edith

SUB-SENIOR DEPT.

McWilliam, Teresa Ronan, Catherine Bessie Thibodeau, Corinne Harquail Alyward, Mona Landry, Helen Mc-Hilary McConnell, Helen Donovan, William, Genevieve Fitzgerald, Marie Frances Burns, Aline LeBlanc, Alma Doran, Delephine Murphy, Eileen Paulin, Gladys Donovan, Mary Flet- Morrissy Dorothy Dalton, Mary Mccher, Eileen Dutcher, Dorothy Ryan, Mahon, Frances Howard, Mary Matatall, Lillian Fallen, Josephine Paulin, Susie Kingston.

Olive Robichaud, Frances Ryan, Betty Wedden, Mary Ronan, Eunice Marga et Davidson, Kathleen Richard Mann, Patricia Whelan, Isabelle Con-Stella Melanson, Agatha Thibodeau, nolly Edna Ryan, Grace Esson, Mary Aly-

ing 75% per cent in eraminations dur Evelyn Faudel, Edith Black, Bertha ing month are: Craig.

Aline LeBlanc, Mary Fletcher, Anne Marie Landry, Rosarine Landry, Cor inne Harquail, Kathleen Richard,

MUSIC DEPT. Olive Robichaud, Alma Paulin

Dunn, Georgina Dolan, Lauretta Anna Babineau, Mary Coakly Agnes A'Hern, Florence Gallien, Laura Coakly, Nellie Babineau, Stella Witzell, Rose Roy, Helen McCullum, Pupils of High School Dept. mak- Gertrude Comfort, Annie Manderson,

BREAD AND MILK

Strength.

with Tanlac as follows:

"During the past fourteen years

have spent more than one thousand dollars trying to get rid of a com

plaint that was gradually sapping my

"Before I had finished the first bot-

day I first got this medicine for

I believe it has added years to my

were so surprised at the change in me

that fourteen of them by actual count

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists

Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Gladys O'Neil,

Mona Dalton, Maira Desmend, Kath-

leen Hall, Eunice Mann, Kathleen

Nan Carter, Ida Collette, Helen Fau-

Catherine Harriman, Agnes Harriman,

are now taking Tanlac."

Muise, Elizabeth Murphy

PRIMARY DEPT.

everywhere.

Helen Black, Patricia Harquail, O'Brien, Barbara Curry, Alma Wood,

Margaret Connors, Rosarine Landry, del, Josie Murphy, Eva Dunn, Victoria

Anne Marie Landry, Alice Esson, Salome, Elizabeth Dunn, Sadic Gohan,

Dora Saterio, Nellie McKay, Florence Patricia Whelan, Kathleen Mann,

ward. Marie Salterio

Pupils of Sub-Senior Dept. making 75% in examinations during month are Corrinne Harquail 94; Alma Paulin 88.8; Aline Le Blanc 84.2; Gladys Donovan 80.4: Frances Burns 78.7: Helen Donovan 79: Bessie Thibideau 76.

Frances Ryan 81.5; Agatha Thibideau 79.3; Olive Robichaud 78.6; Stella Melanson 76.1

INTERMEDIATE DEPT..

Edith McWilliam, Eileen Dalton, Anna Thibodeau, Martina Witzell, Kathleen Morrissy, Martha Black, Eleanora Dunn, Helen Kingston, Delp hine Murphy, Genevieve Fitzgerald, Helen McWilliam, Marie Dolan, Virginia Hayes, Stella Stewart, Anna O'Brien, Josephine Salome.

JUNIOR DEPT.

Eileen Morrissy, Dorothy Dalton, Elizabeth Witzell, Fay Kingston Mary McMahon, Margaret McCafferty, Bernetta Hachey, Veronica Hachey, Veronica Daly, Mary Stewart, Mary Muise, Wilhelminia Hogan, Frances Howard, Margaret Black, Yvonne Brown, Rose Black, Mary Matatall Elizabeth Brooks, Mary Robins, Mar ion Daly, Lauretta Hogan, Mary Murphy. Banche Murphy. nche Murphy. Coeille Rich-Doris Morrison, Mary Ronan, Laura

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Now is in the Best of Health because she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Kessock, Sask.—"My mother has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and upon learning of my troubles ad-vised me to try it, as I seemed all run down after the flu and had a very bad weakness. I have taken Lydia E. Pin kham 's Vegetable Com-pound and Lydia E. Pin kham 's Blood Medicine Brown's Capsules and Prescription and

Brown's Capsules and Prescription and am much better in every way. I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial as I recommend your les and Prescription and

- Mrs. IRENE NELSON, Medicines. Kessock, Sask. It is not always in business that a woman is forced to give up her work on account of ill health. It is quite as often the woman who does her own work at home. When backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, when that bearing-down sensation attacks you, when you are nervous and blue, the one great help for such aligents is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound. Kessock, Sask. 1.1.2

A BERELINS

Oxide of Iron.

Oxide of Iron. It is oxide of iron that gives to your blood its brilliant red color. If blood contained no iron all men and women would look like walking corpses. Nowhere in nature is iron found in a "native" or pure state. It occurs only in the form of oxides— that is to say, as iron rust. Man's greatest triumph was achieved when he discovered how to "undo" iron rust and get the iron out of it. But for that our civilization to-day would for that our civilization to-day would be no further advanced than that of be no further advanced than that of ancient Egypt or Assyria. Edwin E. Slosson, in his remarkable new book, "Creative Chemistry," says that every year the blast furnaces of the world release 72,000,000 tons of iron world release 72,000,000 tons of iron from its oxides, and every year one-fourth of that quantity reverts to rust. Should man cease his efforts in this direction for a generation there would be little left to show that he had ever learned to extract iron from is ores.

Scottish Cities' Populations.

Of the Scottish cities, Glasgow's population is now 1,034,069, an in-crease of 25,552 on 1911, while Edin-burgh's stands at 420,267, a decrease of 8.779.

HOMET HOMET

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I Yads ad

Teeple, a spare, wiry man who does not look his age-whatever it isl-has "called" moose for many a hunter, but save for bears, whose skins adorn his home, he does not care "fer killin." "He's an awful dear man," said a neighbour of his one 4, v. and when pressed to give a re."...in for Mr. Teeple's expressiveness, he ex-plained:

plained: "Ile can spot a deer miles away. Neems almost as if he could feel 'em in the air. Where nobody else ern bring in game. Conn Teeple can. He knows by lookin' at a hill whether there's deer on it. Yep, he's an awful deer man. he is!" Mr. Teeple's tastes are frankly rural. He looks with keen disfavour upon metropolitan inventions. es-

rural. He looks with keen disfavour upon metropolitan inventions, es-pecially the motor car. Walking to him is the natural method of loco-motion, though the advantages of a "team" are at times apparent. He walks 25 miles a day with true en-joyment, but one evening after motoring sixteen miles, he returned to his home exhausted. "Tuckered right out," he complained. "It's a crool strain on a fella', you know, jus' settin!"

jus' settin." The station at Kazubazua holds it-self haughtily aloof from the town. Conveyances of every description meet the trains and transport travel-lers over a sort of sandy table-land, profusely covered with blueberries in summer, to the cluster of cottages that form the village. This blueberry patch is about 9 miles in area and its output would practically feed Montreal. Kazubazua presents a vary dif-

Montreal. Kazubazua presents a very dif-ferent appearance to Low for ex-ample. The hills seem farther away, the country is wilder, in spite of a s velatively larger settlement. Deer are seen close by, bears are not on-known, moote drink at the "crick" and yet telephone bells weier in almost every home and three hours travel will take one to the Canital of the Dominiad. I YET WE TO 55 2 50



(1) A typical view of the Gatineau River and Hills. (2) Kazubazua has a main street.

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