





# ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

- Colds
- Toothache
- Earache
- Headache
- Neuralgia
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism
- Neuritis
- Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark registered in Canada of Bayer Manufacturing of Monroville, Pa., U.S.A. It is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacturing, to assist the public against imitations, the Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross".

### ODD POETRY

The following marriage notices appeared in the "Recorder" in 1821—one hundred years ago. There were poets in those early days as well as now:—

In Herculanum, Missouri, John W. Honey, Esq., to Miss May S. Adelin. From sweetest flowers, the busy bee Can scarce a drop of honey gather;

But, O! how sweet a flower is she Who turns to Honey altogether.

In Herkimer County, N. Y., James B. Wheat, of Trixton, to Miss Lois Lilley, of Homer.

Hymen, to make his fame complete, The Lilley's name has changed to Wheat; And now, though poverty should haunt, This pair for wheat shall never want.

At Belfast, Me., Alexander Clarke, aged 75, to Miss Anna Cain, aged 15. Happily some envious wag may say, "This is December wedding May!" "But 'tis most natural, we maintain, That age should lean upon a Cane. AN OCCASIONAL.

### TWO MEN KILLED BY TRAIN

Truro, N. S.—Samuel Young, a teamster, and Michael Thom, an aged Indian, were instantly killed at Bogie-man's Crossing, Willow Street, by the incoming accommodation train No. 119, from Halifax, in charge of Conductor A. Phillips.

Young was a teamster in the employ of C. A. Rette, of Truro, who is lumbering at Brookfield. He was returning to the lumber camp and was driving a double horse team towards Brookfield when the accident occurred.

The aged Indian was riding on the sled with him. The two horses got across the track ahead of the train, but the rear end of sled was struck and the lives of the men snuffed out.

**Xmas FLOWERS**

Do you wish to remember someone at the Xmas season, yet do not wish to send a gift?

A box of Flowers would be appreciated. Roses are especially nice, or "Mums", Narcissus, etc.

Send us your card with the order and we will do the rest.

**E. C. SHAND**  
Windsor, N. S.

**FIRE!**

Do not take a chance, insure your Buildings in the "OLD RELIABLE" **NORTHERN INSURANCE CO.** Claims Always Paid PROMPTLY

**F. E. BATH, Local Agent**  
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

### FEED AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY COW

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The grading up test being conducted at the Experimental Farm Nappan, has developed many interesting as well as valuable features. The three most outstanding ones are:— (1) Breeding results; (2) Feeding results; (3) Care and management results. It is generally conceded that the first is the most essential but this test has proved that unless care and thought are practised in the feeding and management of the herd, all that should be realized from good breeding is lost. The writer is inclined to believe that while much emphasis has been placed on breeding, and rightly so, not sufficient stress has been laid on feeding and managing of the dairy herd to assure for the breeder the maximum returns for labor and money invested, which is the most important factor to be considered.

Perhaps there is no class of live stock that will respond more readily or profitably to careful yet liberal feeding of a well balanced ration, comfortable quarters with lots of sunlight, fresh air, clean water, good bedding and kindness than will the dairy cow. Although much has been written of the value of liberal feeding, there are still those who contend that it does not pay. While there are periods, such as the present, when it would appear unprofitable to feed the stock of any kind, yet one cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that a good profitable dairy herd cannot be built up in one or even two years—it requires a number of years. Furthermore, we know that once an animal gets down in flesh, it requires twice the amount of feed to bring it back into good condition again, therefore, liberal feeding should be practised from the time the calf is dropped until it has ceased to be a profitable manufacturing machine.

In the grading up test, grade heifers of the ordinary type one would see on the average farm were purchased.

These were selected from different sections and all under one year of age. They were under-size, showing that they had not been fed sufficient growth and produced bone and muscle. After they were brought in, they were fed well, groomed once daily, given plenty of fresh air and exercise, and their feed was increased gradually according to the capacity of the individual. It might be well to state that no hard and fast rule can be made as to the exact quantity to feed heifers or cows for it will vary with the individual; one cow will consume ten pounds and make good use of it, and another would not, therefore the individual must be studied. The main thing is to have a well-balanced ration and feed according to the economic production of the individual.

The result of our test was that these heifers developed into big, strong, profit-producing cows. With one weeding out the poorer ones, which would be the logical procedure on a commercial plant, their average production as two-year-olds was 4,339 pounds with an average test of 3.9 per cent. and, as three-year-olds 5,328 pounds milk with an average test of 4 per cent. The average production for the Dominion was less than 4000 pounds. The question of liberal feeding and good care should be well answered in results of this average bunch of grade heifers. For experimental purposes, the good and poor heifers were retained in the herd, but had it been conducted on a commercial basis, four out of the ten would have been eliminated after their first lactation period, leaving a herd of cows with an average production as three-year-olds of 6,277 pounds milk, with a test average of 4 per cent. The average returns over cost of feed consumed, labor and calf neglected, were as follows: Two-year-olds \$19.42 and three-year-olds \$36.45. The progeny from these cows under liberal feeding and good care weighed at one year of age an average of 783 pounds.

As dairy cows are sensitive, nervous animals, the dairyman who is out for good returns will feed liberally on a well-balanced ration that is palatable and see that they have the following: Good quarters (well lighted, bedded and ventilated), plenty of good water, salt and kin treatment.

**THE BEST NEWSPAPER**  
On Tuesday as a number of men were in the office, a discussion arose as to which was "the best all round" daily paper in Nova. After the discussion it was found that the preponderance of opinion showed that it was "The Sydney Record."—New Glasgow Enterprise.

The Sydney Record published last week the Quarterly Pass Lists of the Sydney Academy. As we glanced over the list what struck us is that over the list what struck us is that Cape Breton, and particularly Sydney, with all the outside flow of new people is still Highland Scotch to the core, as the first names were all "Mac", viz., MacQuarrie, MacLennan, MacLeod, MacKenzie, MacInnis, MacMillan, MacDonald, MacKenna, MacCurdy, MacNeil, MacKay, MacPhee, MacMaster, MacIntyre, MacKinley, MacCormick, MacVicar, etc. The head and the heart of Cape Breton is still the Highland Scot.

**DIAMONDS FOUND IN DUTCH GUYANA**  
Paramaribo, Dutch Guyana.—Diamonds have been discovered at Brownsburg, about 80 miles from this city, according to the members of a local syndicate whose prospectors have just brought in seven stones after a search of only a few weeks. The district in which the diamonds were uncovered has yielded gold for the last forty-seven years, but no systematic search for precious stones has heretofore been conducted. The place is easily reached by rail from Paramaribo and a rush of diamond seekers is expected.

### CANADA'S APPLE WASTES

(From the New York Herald)

Canada is steadily developing a substantial industry in the utilization of its apple waste and its early and wind-fall apples in the manufacture of by products. To-day practically all these apples and waste are used in some form or other in the manufacture of some marketable product, such as jams, jellies and analogous commodities of which the apple industry supplies the basic material, and further plans are being made to extend this industry.

Apple waste which includes cores, peels, chop and pomace, prior to the great war was shipped from Canada to England, France, Holland and Germany, where it was manufactured into various products, subsequently exported to the world's markets. The war and the adverse rate of exchange, together with the increased cost of transportation, forced the apple growers to seek other markets, which in post-war years have been found in Quebec, Ontario and New York State.

The manufacture of cider and vinegar from Annapolis Valley apples has been done for some years past, on a comparatively large scale, at Bridgetown and Canning, Nova Scotia, and lately a new plant has been erected at Aylesford, in the very heart of the apple district, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The brands of both cider and vinegar from these plants have been long known to the trade, and have enjoyed more than a Dominion-wide reputation.

Concentrated cider is another product of recent origin. It was first manufactured in 1920. In 1921 the quantity was largely increased. Where prohibition has compelled the use of milder brands of liquids, concentrated cider has found a ready market, and several of the Canadian Provinces have given it a sympathetic reception. It is put up in bulk in wood, and also for convenience in tins in cases.

The quantity of canned apples put up in the Annapolis Valley of the 1921 crop totaled, in round figures, over 50,000 cases of gallon apples. Cider and vinegar are figured in the hundreds of thousands of gallons, and evaporated apples run over one million pounds.

In 1921 a new method of extracting the products from waste and otherwise useless apples, including the most intensely acid and worthless apples, which heretofore have been going to waste, was introduced in the Valley," says a bulletin. "From a simple process it was claimed that a syrup, which was pronounced eminently desirable as a basis for other concoctions, was produced. Calcium malate, the same as is derived from maple syrup and known as sugar sand, was produced by the process.

"An excellent line of high-class confectionery has been manufactured and found a wide market in the Western Pacific apple districts of the Upper States, made from apple juice, of which large quantities could be obtained from unmarketable apples in the Annapolis Valley."



**ZAM-BUK**  
How often have you cut or burned yourself, and because of the pain and smarting have been almost unable to continue your household duties? Are you aware that if you would apply Zam-Buk immediately after such an accident it would prevent all that pain and inconvenience? Zam-Buk quickly takes the fiery pain out of a burn or scald, the sting out of a cut or scratch, and the soreness and tenderness out of a bruise. Besides, it is an unfailing healer and prevents festering, blood-poisoning, etc. Try Zam-Buk the next time you meet with an accident and prove its merits for yourself. Get a box to-day and have it ready for the moment you need it. Zam-Buk is equally good for all sores, eczema, ulcers, salt rheum, blood-poisoning, and piles. All dealers 50c. box.

**FREE**—Try Zam-Buk at our expense. Cut out this advertisement and send it with name of paper and 1c. stamp for return postage to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and free trial box will be sent you.

**REGAL FLOUR**

Contented Cooks use Regal Flour because it returns them the greatest degree of satisfaction.

IT'S WONDERFUL FOR BREAD

### Italy's New Riviera



Few regions can boast of so great a variety and so large a number of climatic and health resorts as the bountiful Nature and the activity of man have created in the Venezia Giulia. Before the war some of these resorts were flourishing and popular. There assembled in crowds the flower of the aristocracy of the nations; the rich and elegant, not only of Europe, but from more distant countries beyond the ocean. They went there as to a charming refuge from dreary climates, or as to an oasis where they could rest in physical repose and intellectual enjoyment from the worry and stress of the daily fight for life.

A journey in this beautiful country, now in full process of rebirth and development, offers the greatest artistic attractions and rich and varied material for observation.

Take Abbazia for example. Abbazia, on the eastern coast of Istria, slopes gracefully at the foot of Monte Maggiore (1400 m.), which protects it from cold winds. The vegetation there is superb, almost tropical, deep and vast laurel woods, innumerable gardens, flowers in profusion. The climate is excellent, the sea is delightful, the sea of a fascinating blue; which with its charmingly walks have given world-wide fame to Abbazia.

Before the war every year 50,000 visitors passed through Abbazia during all seasons, since that fortunate district enjoys an eternal spring. Many illnesses are cured there. The best results, however, are obtained as a winter climatic station in the treatment of all diseases of the heart, of the nervous and circulatory systems, the lungs, or of any constitutional weakness. It is highly beneficial to weak or sickly babies.

An entirely different type of bathing and climatic resort is the island of Brioni, near Pola.

Brioni, until a few decades ago was desolate, and now, thanks to Signor Koppewieser, proprietor of the great hotels established there, it is a veritable Paradise.

The aristocracy of Austria, Germany and Hungary used to make Brioni their chosen retreat.

### BIG HYDRO DEVELOPMENT IN QUEBEC

New York.—A big water development, said to be one of the largest ever undertaken on the American continent, has been begun in the Province of Quebec by a company composed of Canadian and U. S. financiers. This development is to include the harnessing of the water power of Lake St. John and Saguenay River, and it is backed by finances controlled by James B. Duke, tobaccoist, and Sir Wm. Price, head of Price Bros., Ltd., pulp paper manufacturing firm. A corporation capitalized at \$25,000,000 has been formed under the laws of Canada, the entire stock having been subscribed by Mr. Duke and his associates in the U. S. and by Sir William and his associates in the Dominion.

Some of the details of the big project were announced by Mr. Duke here. It involved a total power production of more than 1,200,000 h. p., he said, the first portion of which, amounting to 400,000, would be ready early in 1925.

### A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME

Where, where, will be the birds that sing,  
A hundred years to come?  
The flowers that now in beauty spring,  
A hundred years to come?  
The rosy cheek, the lofty brow,  
The heart that beats so gallantly now?  
Where, where will be our hopes and fears,  
Joy's pleasant smiles and Sorrow's tears,  
A hundred years to come?

### BRIDGETOWN VULCANIZING WORKS

**DON'T PATCH THEM.** Get more Mileage by having them VULCANIZED. All Work Guaranteed. Auto Tires and Tubes, and Rubber Boots Repaired and Vulcanized.

**GEO. A. WHEELER, Proprietor, Bridgetown, N. S.**









