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are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. Today they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

Cure Common Ills

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From the Finest Tea Gardens of Ceylon, uncolored, and of the finest flavor, Green and Black at 39c per pound, at
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Ontario Street.

Electric Restorer for Men
Phosphorus restores every nerve in the body and vitality. Promotes decay and all sexual weakness. Restores vitality. Phosphorus will cure you a new man. Price 1/6 per box, or 1/3 for 3 boxes. Mailed to any address. The Household Drug Co., Coburg, Ont.

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Telephone 987
Drop a card to 19 Pine Street when wanting anything done in the Carpentry line. Estimates given on all kinds of repairs. New work. Also Hardwood Floors of all kinds. All orders will receive prompt attention. Shop, 40 Queen Street.

Forty years in use, 20 years the standard, prescribed and recommended by physicians. For Woman's Ailments, Dr. Martel's Pills, at your druggist.

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CLUB TABLE JELLY
with Club Jelly Sauce. Both come in powder form in one package, and are quickly and easily made up. Sixteen flavors, true as the pure fruit.
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Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets
Quickly Put Disordered Stomachs Right
It's a revelation to the chronic dyspeptic to feel no discomfort after a hearty meal, when that meal is followed by one Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet. He is hardly prepared for the almost magic relief which the tablet gives him from the various discomforts to which he is accustomed after eating. Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets sweeten stomachs that are sour—relieve stomachs that feel as if a stone had been swallowed—stop heartburns—and give the needed assistance to stomachs that are weakened.
Containing in themselves the active principle needed for digesting every kind of food, Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets ease the weakest stomachs to get the good out of what is eaten, preventing the accumulation of undigested food and gas. With a little help for a while, the digestive organs recover their strength, do their work properly, and your troubles are over.
Don't go on suffering! Get a box of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets from your druggist today. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

WILSON'S INVADERS' PORT WINE
Further Medical Testimony
Dr. L. Arthur Deacon, who is enthusiastic over the results obtained with Wilson's Invaders' Port in his practice, expresses himself as follows: "Wilson's Invaders' Port is in reality a fine tonic. It is a generous tonic in its action and general assistance is unsurpassable." 157
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST
Two lives were lost by a fire in a farm house at Charlebourg, about four miles from Quebec.

NEW YEAR'S IN OTHER LANDS

NEW YEAR'S is the most universally celebrated of holidays. Christmas is practically confined to Christian countries and in some of these has only a religious observance. The same is true of Easter. Other holidays are for the most part national in character and are confined to their own countries. But New Year's in some form is celebrated in all lands and in not a few is the chief holiday of the year. It is not observed always on Jan. 1, the Chinese and Jewish New Year's being notable exceptions and the Russian festival being held on what to us is Jan. 12, owing to a difference in the calendar. Especially in the beginning of the year a time of festival in the orient. Nobody knows just how old the custom is, but it probably antedates history. In most Asiatic countries New Year's eve is a time for settling debts, wiping the slate clean for the succeeding twelvemonth. Tea drinking is naturally one of the chief forms of observance.



NEW YEAR'S IN RUSSIA.
ance in China and Japan. There it is an art, and the ceremonial on New Year's is intended to outrank anything else in the pink tea line. The Japanese tea room is hidden away in some secluded part of the garden, and only a few of the elect are admitted. This, of course, refers to the private tea rooms, the public ones being frequented by Mr. Common People and all his wife's relations.
The Japs eat from a large variety of dishes on this day, piously offering samples of the foods to their gods. The day in Nippon is celebrated on Jan. 1, as with us.
New Year's is celebrated for thirteen days in Persia and is the most important festival of the year. It furnishes a precious opportunity for the beggars who camp on a man's doorstep and blow horns until he gives a present. The festival is called "No Roos" and combines our Christmas and Easter. Sweets are prepared long in advance, and eggs are boiled and colored. The observance begins on March 23, and for thirteen days thereafter business is suspended. Presents are given, among them being a coat of honor for important persons, for which a price is often exacted, much in excess of the value of the garment. Another "No Roos" custom is for delegations of Persians to visit the tombs of the departed and send up walls both loud and long.
New Year's is a great day for the children in the country towns of Russia. The boys carry peas and wheat, showering those they like with wheat and those they dislike with peas. Various domestic animals are gayly decorated and led about the streets. There is also a ceremony of changing water into wine, which is harmless enough, since it does not increase the wine supply.
The great feature of the German New Year's is "Sylvester Abend," corresponding in some measure to our watch parties, except that more liquid refreshment is absorbed. The punch bowl is the center of attraction, but the punch is usually made of a mild Rhine wine and does little if any harm. It fares it with the man wearing a high hat on this night, for it is smashed with great enthusiasm. In Frankfurt on the Main a pretty custom is observed. Promptly on the first stroke of 12 every shutter in town flies open and a head appears with the shout, "Prosit Neujahr!" It is as quickly withdrawn, and the shutters are reclosed before the clocks have finished booming the hour.
The French give Christmas a religious observance, so that New Year's is the great popular holiday. Gifts are exchanged and calls are made on Jan. 1 and all through the month.
The English observance of New Year's is not largely different from ours, except that the old year is swept out by men and boys dressed as chimney sweeps and is rung out with muffled bells, which change to a clear and joyous note at the stroke of 12. It is to this custom that Tennyson refers in his "In Memoriam," so often quoted, "Ring out the old, ring in the new."

Rev. John Cain, pastor of the Shedd Baptist church, died at St. Thomas hospital, of peritonitis, aged fifty. Ask for a 1913 almanac if you desire fresh dates.

BRIGHTENS MAN'S HABIT.

Tailor Anticipates Pendulous Swing To Brilliant Hue.
A movement has been initiated which has for its object the brightening of the clothes which men wear. The tailor's point of view this is a dull age. Men wear only sombre colors, a reflection of the gray things of life, with none of its beauties. The women, say the tailors, tread the right path. Their dress to-day is as beautiful as ever it was, and just as expensive. But the men, say the tailors, are depressing, and in no way worthy their title of the "lords of creation." So a revolution is coming. In the van of this movement is Mr. H. Dennis Bradley, of the West-end tailoring house of Pope and Bradley. He has every hope of seeing a Merry England in which men will not be ashamed to wear colors, and when the black or dark coat will be neglected to strictly gloomy functions.
"The only way for us to begin," said Mr. Bradley, "is by encouraging a taste for brighter colors. It is no good talking of changing until brighter ideas are accepted; once men are accustomed to seeing colors in their fellows they will be prepared to see radical changes of form, and such changes would certainly follow in time on the adoption of more cheerful colors. If men once accept pink as a color for instance, they will in time see that trousers are not a suitable garment for the employment of pink, and will therefore adopt some other form of nether covering.
"I think that there is no doubt that within the next few years our dress will undergo considerable changes in style, color, and material. The manufacturers are sympathetic to the idea, and already produce materials in beautiful colors whose only fault is that they are a little in advance of the courage of men. What we want is pioneers, individuals with a little courage who will not shrink at the idea of wearing a green waistcoat simply because it is green. Pioneers are always hard to find, of course, but they are coming. There has been an enormous change towards brightness in the last ten or fifteen years if you only think of it. Take such things as socks and underclothing, the garments that are hidden. Ten years ago they were all of the "all-wool" variety, without color of any kind. Now look at socks and undergarments—they are produced in the most beautiful colors. Go into the chambers of any well-to-do bachelor, and you will find that his bath gowns and dressing gowns are of the most delightful color schemes. Men are fond of color just as much as women, but they do not like to show it to the world.
"And, above all," concluded Mr. Bradley, "let it be understood that this is not a plea for what we used to call the 'masher' and what is now called the 'nut.' We want color and brightness, but we want it all in harmony and taste."
So now for the pioneers of the new movement.

More Schoolboy "Howlers."
Speaking at a meeting recently, Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., told some amusing stories of general sayings attributed to children, which he had collected from school teachers in various parts of the country. Here is a selection:
Teacher: "What is a mediator?"
Pupil: "Please, sir, a mediator is a chap who says, 'Hi! no mistakes!'"
Teacher (to a London class): "What is grass?"
Boy: "Grass is what you have to keep off."
"Why would David rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord?"
"Because he could walk outside while the sermon was being preached."
"How do you know the earth is round?"
"Because it says in the Bible, 'World without end.'"
When he once asked a London class of girls, added Dr. Macnamara, what they would say if he told them he saw the sun rise in the west, he got the reply that it was impossible.
"But," he persevered, "supposing I still declared, I had seen the sun rise in the west?"
"Well," one of the little girls at length replied, "I should think you must have got up rather late."
Stripped at the Law.
Dickens describes in his novel "Bleak House" the woes of those who were involved in suits in the chancery court and the delays to which they were subjected before the English judicial procedure was reformed. Tradition says that an artist once represented the same idea in much less space. Two suitors in chancery, being reconciled to each other after a very tedious and expensive suit, applied to him to paint a device in commemoration of their return to peace and amity. He gave them entire satisfaction by painting them in the act of shaking hands—one clad in his shirt, the other without even that.

"Taylor" Day in the Rifles.
F Company, 1st King's Royal Rifles, became noted in Pietermaritzburg as the "Taylor" Company, having no fewer than seven Taylors in its ranks—probably a record for any company in the Army. On the outbreak of the Boer War they were ordered to Dundee, Natal, and their first conflict with the Dutchmen occurred at Glen-coe. The casualty list that night read as follows:
"Lieutenant Taylor, killed; Colour-Sergeant Taylor, severely wounded; Sergeant Taylor, killed; Bandsman Taylor, severely wounded; Pioneer Taylor, severely wounded; Private Taylor, killed."
Truly a sorry day for the Taylors.

Not of Much Account.
The lord chief justice of England used to sing in a choir of a parish church. A woman once asked the verges to point out Sir Richard Webber as he then sang. The verges replied, "Well, ma'am, that's the vicar, and them's the curates and I'm the verges, but as for the choir, as long as they do their duty we don't inquire into their hallelucenias!"
Don't become so busy giving advice that you have no time to mind your own business.
Even an ear specialist could never make some people hear the voice of conscience.

A NOTABLE COIN.

This Piece of Gold Has An Interesting Record.
Albert Almon, the well-known collector of Louisburg relics and other articles of antiquarian interest, showed The Montreal Gazette a French gold coin of 1730, worth probably between \$10 and \$15 for the gold in it, aside from its historical interest, which forms part of the treasure in a ship which was lost shortly after that date at Point M'icheau, Richmond County. The coin is practically as good as new and on one side bears an effigy of the French King, Louis XV, with a small lion rampant below, in the Point M'icheau inscription. The reverse side of the coin is inscribed, "Lud. XV. D. G. Fr. et Nav. Rex." On the reverse there are the fleur-de-lis and shield, arms of France and Navarre, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by the inscription, "Chrs. Regn. Vmper." with the date 1730. The initials "T" below the heraldic device would indicate that the coin was minted at Toulon.
The history of this coin is an interesting one. About the year of the first siege of Louisburg, a French gun boat left France with \$7,500,000 of gold coins to pay the troops and all other expenses which were standing for some time in Louisburg. On nearing the Cape Breton coast a fierce storm arose and drove the little ship off her course towards Point M'icheau (which name is a corruption of Point Michel, after this ship, which was named "St. Michael.") The ship stranded on a reef at Point M'icheau known as "Gros Boe" (big rock). All the crew were lost. The gold was in oak kegs bound with copper or brass hoops.
That the story of the loss of this treasure ship was true was shown in the year 1900, when a big storm swept over this shore and a piece of oak keel 40 feet long, with copper bolts, came ashore. Further proof was given by the finding of many gold coins on the western beach, one man finding six coins. This created much interest in the Point M'icheau gold, so that hundreds went there. The beach was plowed and dragged, but no more gold was got at the time.
The piece owned by Mr. Almon was found last June and owned by Mr. Taylor. It was obtained through Wm. M. Murphy of Point M'icheau. The coins were all of gold, dated 1730 to 1780. Mr. Almon states that in his French histories mention has been made of ships leaving France with gold for Louisburg, and he thinks that through further study the story of this ship could be secured in full detail in some of the histories or from the French navy records—Glace Bay Gazette.

Postal System Grows.
An excellent barometer of the great strides of progress being made by the Dominion is the report of the Postmaster-General, which was brought down in the Commons recently. It shows almost phenomenal expansion of the postoffice service during the year. No less than 635 new post-offices, 509 postal note offices, 173 money order and 21 saving bank offices were opened during the year. There was an increase of 1,236 miles in the extent of the system over which mails are carried by railway.
During the year there were mailed 566,140,000 letters, and of these 141,291 found their way to the dead letter office. This means that only one letter in every 4,007 posted failed to reach its destination. A somewhat interesting and significant feature of the report is that the Province of Ontario is very far ahead of the other provinces in the matter of postal traffic. In this connection the figures relating to the number of letters are illuminating.
Of the 566,140,000 letters mailed in the Dominion during the year, no less than 246,229 were posted in the Province of Ontario. Quebec is but a poor second, with but 99,630,000. Taken altogether every man, woman and child in the country wrote eleven letters in the year.
The estimated increase in the number of letters and postcards for the year is 17,221,000, which is over 12 per cent. greater than 1911.
"Stick 'Em on the Back."
"Won't you buy some Christmas stamps?"
The speaker was a young lady seated in the rotunda of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, with a table before her covered with the cheery little red wafers which, when affixed to holiday mail, carry their messages of greeting and reminders of the sick and suffering. Incidentally their sale adds to the fund available for combating tuberculosis in Ontario. She addressed a kindly-faced old man who was passing.
"What are they for?" he asked.
"To help in the cure of consumption," the young lady began.
"Well, well," he broke in. "If I had only known about these before my poor cousin died, I might have saved him. How do you use them?"
"You can stick them on the back—"
"Here the old man interrupted again. "On the back? How simple! And he walked off murmuring, "Stick them on the back! Ah, if I had only known!"
Beautifying Fredericton.
Fredericton, N.B., is the possessor of an association formed under a New Brunswick act which provides that ten or more persons of its streets and can make the association a grant that can be levied and collected as part of the regular assessment. A fine up to \$20 is the penalty fixed for anyone injuring or interfering with the work of such an association by driving animals or vehicles across its property, playing ball thereon, and so forth, the fine being payable to the association. The results have already justified the movement.

The mills of the gods are never shut down on account of a strike.
Advice is like a bitter pill—easy to give but uneasy to take.
The surest stepping stone to matrimony is a solitary.

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combines the rich gluten of Manitoba Spring wheat and the lighter, but equally important, properties of Ontario Fall wheat. The two combined form a perfectly blended flour that makes bread light, white, nutritious and extremely palatable, while pastry made with Beaver Flour has a crisp, flaky texture that brings many a compliment to the cook.

You don't need to be an expert in baking to attain the best results with BEAVER FLOUR. But if you are an expert, you will readily recognize its incomparable qualities. Your grocer has BEAVER FLOUR, and will recommend it.

DEALERS—Write for prices on all Feet, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

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Bring your suburbs closer in

THE value of city real estate is directly proportionate to its travel distance from the business centre.

There's a difference between "travel-distance," and the number of miles "as the crow flies." One lot may be only a half-mile from the city hall, on a muddy, unpaved back street, and be worth less than another lot of equal size two miles farther out, but easily accessible by street car or well-paved streets.

Well-paved streets not only increase the value of property immediately adjacent to them—but also that of land in all the territory for which they carry traffic. And since the value of land in the business centre is dependent upon comparison with that farther out, these main streets enhance business-property values quite as much.

You can't actually move a piece of real estate. But you can, for all practical purposes, bring every lot closer in

by paving with Concrete

Realty values are not based upon temporary conditions. Nor can the advantages of good streets be considered in establishing realty values, if the street improvements are temporary. Such temporary improvements are more liabilities than assets, because they are always needing repairs and must ultimately be entirely replaced.

Concrete is the only economical road-material that is also permanent. Its first cost—in many cases little higher than that of good macadam—is its final cost, for the expense of maintenance is practically nothing.

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was one of the first Canadian cities to use Concrete for street paving. Prior to 1908, 29,000 square yards of concrete pavement had been laid. This quantity has been increased every year since then. The cost—for a "two-course" pavement, consisting of Concrete foundation and wearing surface of Cement Mortar—has varied from 99 cents to \$1.15 per square yard. At the present time the cost of macadam was about \$1.10 per square yard.

We have gathered all the facts about Concrete pavements. They will interest every citizen who appreciates the value of good streets and roads enough to use his influence on behalf of them.

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For roads or anything else of Concrete, the best possible results may be assured by using "Canada" Cement. The label on every bag and barrel, is a guarantee of highest possible quality.

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