SHARP ATTACK REPULSED

Dangerous Condition Relieved Just In Time By "Fruit-a-tives"

MR. F. J. CAVEEN

632 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.,

For two years, I was a victim of *Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach*. It afterwards attacked my Heart, and I had pains all over the body, so I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. At last, acting on the advice of a friend, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Indigestion, no matter how acute". FRED J. CAVEEN.

Simple Indigestion often leads to *Heart Attacks, Catarrh of the Stomach and constant distress of mind and body*. If you are bothered with any Stomach Trouble, and especially if Constipation troubles you, take 'Fruit-a-tives'.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Coal

The kind you are looking for is the kind we sell.

Scranton Coal

is good Coal and we guarantee prompt delivery.

BOOTH & CO.,
Foot of West St.

For Your Aching Head

Take one ZUTOO TABLET and in 20 minutes, the pain is gone and you feel fine.

ZUTOO will stop any Headache, Sick, Nervous, Dyspeptic or Monthly—in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c at dealers.

JOHN M. PATRICK

Sewing Machines, Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Trunks, repaired and re-fitted, Saws filed, Knives and Scissors sharpened, Razors honed. All makes of Fire-arms repaired promptly. Locks repaired; Keys fitted. All makes of Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired.

149 Sydenham St.

They are Using Keating's at the Front

Living in the trenches—sleeping on the ground—Officers and Men on active service use Keating's Powder for their bodily comfort.

Kills bugs and all kinds of objectionable insect life. A universal insecticide.

Sold in Tins only, 10, 25, and 35 cents.

Sole Agents for Canada:
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., LIMITED
10-12-14 McCaul St., Toronto.

PHOTOS!

THE COOKE STUDIO

Has Removed to

159 Wellington Street, One Door South of Brock Street.

Grief and Worry
Childbirth
La Grippe
Excesses and Overstrain
cause
Nervous Exhaustion
Take the new remedy

Asaya-Neurall

(TRADE MARK)

which contains the form of phosphorus required for nerve repair.

Free sample bottle, containing treatment for one week (enough to prove its merit in your case), and booklet explaining formula sent upon request to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

CANADA'S FISH FARMS

A BILLION FRY ARE FOSTERED BY GOVERNMENT EACH YEAR

Eggs Are Collected, Hatched, and Distributed to All Parts of the Dominion—Great Problem is to Protect the Youngsters From the Depredations of the Fish Which Prey Upon Small Fry.

It is not difficult to imagine that Canada's $25,000,000 trade in fish for 1914 should for this year be largely enhanced because of Great Britain's wholesale withdrawal of trawlers for trapping submarines. That our fishermen on the Atlantic coast and its inlets are finding their nets heavier because of the war is not so apparent. Gaspe's wonderful cod banks never yielded anything approaching the huge catch of this year; it is ascribed to the fish in the North Sea being disturbed by underwater craft and mines; if you don't believe it, you can get even by calling it a fish story by Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who says so.

This year the close season for salmon trout and whitefish was abolished on the Great Lakes, which means the present, their spawning season, says The Toronto Star Weekly. It may indicate a war measure, to try and capture some of the 750,000 ton market which British trawlers have largely lost; or the Dominion Government may be sincere in averring it an experiment, and designed to hugely augment the catch of female fish to supply Canada's hatcheries with spawn. The latter result is certainly being achieved, and a prodigious supply of eggs is daily being dispatched to the breeding depots at Collingwood, Belleville, Wiarton, Point Edward, etc. Even Sir Sam's personally conducted department is not busier these weeks than the hustling branch of the Fisheries with their more than fifty hatcheries to populate.

While the Dominion concerns itself about commercial fish — salmon, whitefish, halibut, etc., lobsters, and oysters — Ontario as a Province anxious to cater to tourists, is encouraged to conserve similarly her natural supply of sporting fish—black bass, sturgeon, lunge, pickerel, speckled trout, etc. Maine is a sportsman's State; it is said she earns annually over $30,000,000 in recreation traffic; her motto that Ontario yearns to copy is "Tourists, and more tourists."

The procedure is decidedly interesting. Last week the first shipment of speckled trout eggs, numbering 150,000, arrived from Haliburton at Mt. Pleasant hatchery, near Brantford, which is furnished with extensive brooding ponds. To secure these the fish were netted and the eggs and milk deftly pressed by skilful hands into tubs, where they are stirred together and the eggs fertilized. In the hatchery follow several washings and then they are transfered to glass jars. The quantity of eggs per fish varies according to species; whitefish and pickerel yielding about 35,000. One of the jars will hold 150,000 whitefish or 250,000 pickerel eggs, and in the hatcheries stand close together rows of them, generally in three tiers, so as to be readily in view of the overseer every minute of the day. Through each jar passes constantly a stream of pure water fed at the bottom, the overflow discharging at the mouth of the vessel; this prevents the coagulation of the egg mass and its consequent destruction. The whitefish ova being collected now will hatch in these jars in about five months, being ready for distribution next May. Pickerel break their tender shells in six weeks, but are gathered as a rule in May. Upon hatching, these fry are placed in large vessels to find their "legs," and in a week are ready for shipment in cans to the point where a Government boat is ready to convey and dump them in the best-suited localities.

"Dog eat dog" is a saying which more truly might have been "Fish eat fish," for the latter are cannibalistic to a degree. Experts agree, were it not so, that fish culture would be unnecessary. Extremely few of the eggs naturally deposited by a female fish are ever fertilized. Of these few only a portion of one per cent. ever hatch; they are devoured by living fish, big and little. Fish culture practice first ensures fertilization and then protection from its own species; the hatcheries boast that of the eggs treated they only lose about fifteen per cent. However, Master Fish's troubles are not passed when our parental Government dumps him over the side of the launch into his native element; for big fishes eat small fishes, and the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong unless Master Fish proves a veritable artful dodger. Comparatively few can reach maturity.

It only means "more hatcheries," and even now the hatcheries in Canada are annually yielding well over a billion fish of different kinds.

Black bass, in which Ontario sportsmen so delight, cannot be treated in ordinary mechanical hatcheries, owing to the nature of their ova. They are nesting fish, and have to be retained in brood ponds where they hatch out naturally, but free from the devouring maw of hungry fish enemies that they would face otherwise. From 100 parent bass it is usual to secure 5,000 fry.

It is interesting to note that fish-breeding in this country started from the private fish hatchery established by the late Samuel Wilmot at Newcastle, Ont., and which was taken over by the Dominion Government in Confederation year, he being for many years chief superintendent of the country's fish depots which gradually came into existence.

It's a good plan to verify all "hearsay" evidence.

The road to ruin is always in good traveling shape.

Facts are dangerous as well as stubborn sometimes.

HOCKEY.

Canadian Winter Game Arouses Excitement of Seattle Scribe.

Hockey as played in Canada is still a strange foreign game in the American Pacific States.

Under huge captions, "With Sticks and Razor-bladed Skates as Weapons, Hockey Players Have Bloody Game in Seattle," a Seattle exchange refers to the first hockey match in the Sound City as follows:

"If you have been fostering the impression that American football is a rough sport, see a game of Canadian hockey and cast the idea from you. There is about as much comparison between the two as the gait of a funeral car and a jitney going up Pike street.

"Just up the street from the Arena a few blocks is the Seattle General Hospital. It certainly is going to be handy for the players.

"The game is new to Seattle, and last night's play brought the 2,500 spectators to their feet. The hardest part to understand is how they play it and live.

"Armed with sticks and razor-bladed skates, the players use their weapons in a thrillingly careless manner. Roughing in football is mild compared to roughing in hockey.

"If you accidentally take a swing at the puck and hit a man's head, why it's all right. The man's head didn't have any business there. If, in trying for the puck, a man is sent flying into the side fence, no one worries. The man should have been out of the way.

"Sticks are favorite weapons for close-in work, and short, quick jabs that no one can see. For long-distance attack the puck is provided. The puck, a hard rubber disc, is driven like a bullet across the ice.

"Personally, we would just as soon slap a cannon ball in the face as get in front of that puck when it is driven at the net.

"Two men called goaltenders are offered up in sacrifice to the game. They are stationed at the mouths of the two goal nets, and their principal object in life is to allow the puck to hit them.

"You can get more shivers out of a game of hockey than you can out of a chill.

"The casualties of the evening were: Holmes, cut in lip, two stitches; Walker, bruised instep; Wilson, cut face. One unnamed spectator seated in the seats along the wall, eye cut by puck. The injuries were not serious. Dr. Kelton, the club physician, attended the wounded."

CANADIAN LIBRARIES.

Some Fine Collections of Books Now Exist in the Dominion.

The public libraries of the various provinces of Canada have grown rapidly in importance and activity, assisted by Government and municipal grants. The library laws of the Dominion are embodied in a series of acts dating from 1854, a noticeable feature being the close association between schools and libraries, while there is also an important extension of libraries to the rural districts. Ontario has a very large and widespread library system, the latest statistics available showing 131 free libraries with 775,976 volumes, and 243 not free with 502,879 volumes. The most important other libraries in the province are: Queen's University, Kingston, 40,000 vols.; Library of Parliament, Ottawa, about 250,000 vols.; Legislative Library, Toronto, 100,000 vols; the Public (municipal) Library of Toronto, over 150,000 vols. In the province of Quebec, in addition to the state-aided libraries, there are several large and important libraries, among which may be mentioned the Fraser Institute, Montreal, 40,000 vols.; McGill University, Montreal, 125,000 vols.; Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, about 80,000 vols.; Laval University, Quebec, 125,000 vols., and the library of the Legislature, Quebec, 100,000 vols., besides parochial or local libraries. In Nova Scotia there were several hundred cases of books circulating among the school libraries, containing about 40,000 volumes. The school law of New Brunswick provides for grants being made in aid of school libraries by the Board of Education equal to one half the amount raised by a district. In the western provinces several large public, Government, and college libraries have been formed, but they are not as old and important as those in the eastern provinces.

Norfolk's First Gallows.

Since Norfolk County, Ontario, has had a jurisdiction of her own, capital punishment has never obtained within her borders until a few days ago, when Emerson Shelley was hanged for the murder of Christian Shoup. In September, 1824, a gallows was erected at Vittoria to swing two horse thieves, named Smith and Carr. The hour was 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the gallows was framed like the bent of a barn and raised by the crowd so that the posts dropped into holes in the ground. The prisoners were brought out in an ox cart sitting back to back, the sheriff, walking ahead, and a constable on either side. Two prayers were made and eight minutes remained. This time was allotted to the prisoners. Smith would say nothing, but Carr breathed words of penitence and warning to the young about him. He had not occupied more than half the time when a rider drove into the crowd and handed the sheriff a reprieve. The document was on hand three days previously, but it was considered best to give the men all the scare possible. On release Smith disappeared, and stealing a horse rode to the Niagara frontier. He was two hours ahead of his pursuers. Carr had to be ejected from the jail, protesting that he would never be better prepared for death.

The dude may be shy of brains, but he always has his appetite with him.

Don't forget—the Lord is keeping track of animal abuse.

RECLAIMING DELTA LANDS.

Great Work Has Been a Great Success Along the Fraser River.

The conquest of low-lying alluvial lands along the Fraser River, which commenced years ago with the construction of dykes in Richmond and Delta municipalities, still goes on as more dykes are built and more drainage canals put in. In Langley municipality at present drainage schemes which will make over 3,000 acres ready to produce grand crops are being carried out under the Ditch and Water Courses' Act. The Biggar Prairie scheme takes in 1,500 acres, the Devine scheme at Campbell Creek, 500 acres, the Poppy scheme at Otter 500 acres, and the Norman scheme on Brown road 650 acres. The process of reclamation, governed by the provisions of a provincial act, is largely a co-operative one and the property owners benefiting jointly bear the cost. Under the Act, however, an improvement scheme which has the approval of the engineer of the municipality is carried out, even though the majority of settlers oppose it. To the four projects mentioned above, however, there has been no opposition.

When first brought under cultivation lowlands along the Fraser are generally acid or "sour," but the acidity does not prove the obstacle to successful agriculture that one might think, and constantly decreases as time goes on. Pitt Meadows, the location of a large drainage scheme completed a year or so ago, has for several years now grown constantly more attractive from an agricultural standpoint, and this year the crops were conceded the "best ever" by every old inhabitant. The dry year had something to do with it, but so also had better underdrainage on farms, the dredging of the sloughs, and a fine pumping plant installed by the Government. Pretty nearly the average yield of oats at Pitt Meadows this year was 90 bushels to the acre. Potatoes grown were excellent both as regards size and quality. All root crops, in fact, were good.

Pitt Meadow lands are relatively more sour than other dyked farms nearer the mouth of the Fraser for the reason that the Pitt Meadows' dyking scheme, comprehending some 22,000 acres, was only built a few years ago.

For the dairymen and stock raisers there has always been something of a problem in the production of a suitable grass. The experience with timothy, alsike, clover, and other standard grasses was that after two or three good crops the quality and then the yield would fall off rapidly and at four or five years the land would have to be ploughed up and sown again. To farmers in the Eastern Provinces that may not seem a very unusual experience, but it is in the valley farming districts of British Columbia where virgin fertility is far from exhaustion. Acidity was early recognized as the difficulty at Pitt Meadows. To add to the problem blue point, the best of the wild grasses, rapidly disappeared as the lands were cultivated.

An experiment in this connection which it is thought may turn out to be of great importance has been in progress the past two years on the ranch of William Rannie. A well-to-do resident of Australia who is interested in Pitt Meadows' property—Mr. Frank Coffee—forwarded some seed of Australian Sudan grass. Thus far, in Mr. Rannie's, it has been an unalloyed success, growing to a height of six feet or more and being eaten with eagerness by both horses and cattle. Its stalk is much like that of blue point, and the head blossom is somewhat similar to oats. It yields heavily of seed, and last year seeded back in excellent shape. Mr. Rannie is very enthusiastic about it. He sees a future for it also as ensilage. He is hopeful and confident that the variety will prove the permanent meadow grass so long sought.—J. T. B. in Montreal Family Herald.

Postage Is Reduced.

The Canadian Postoffice Department has foregone its share of the postage on parcels to soldiers in France, thus effecting a material saving in the cost of forwarding such matter to the front.

The following official announcement has been issued:

"The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General of Canada, has been successful, as a result of negotiations entered into with the Imperial postal authorities, in effecting an arrangement with the British Government whereby parcels from Canada for Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders will be carried at the same rate of postage as applies to parcels from the United Kingdom for the expeditionary forces on the continent. That is:

"For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24 cents; for parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32 cents; for parcels weighing over seven pounds and not more than eleven pounds, 38 cents.

"This means a material reduction on the cost of parcels, and it is hoped it will be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian public. This reduction has been brought about by Canada foregoing all postal charges for the conveyance of these parcels in Canada and on the Atlantic."

Nurses and the War.

The supply of nurses from Canada has so far exceeded the demand created by the war. In order to be accepted for service at the front a nurse must be a graduate of a general hospital training school, with three years' training. Application for appointment to a military hospital is made to the divisional Militia Headquarters or to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. The pay is $2 per day. During the later stages of the war the demand may increase and the restrictions may relax. In that case it is considered probable that selections will be made from the lists of those who have already applied and were not accepted.

Give the man of fast time plenty of time and he is sure to slacken his pace.

Do not entertain the false notion that it is cowardly to fear danger.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

New York Hears Of Big Order For Cars.

New York, Jan. 7.—It was reported here that an order for 2,300 freight cars, valued at two million, has been placed with the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., by France.

The order is one of the largest equipment orders yet placed with a Canadian company for export. It follows the contract for 1,200 freight cars, valued at $1,000,000, given to the company last July by the British Government.

Remington Typewriter.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Remington Typewriter Co., has sold to local bankers $5,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10-year bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to redeem $4,300,000 short-term notes due January 15th next, and for other purposes. The bonds are dated Jan. 1st, 1916, and mature $560,000 yearly from 1917 to 1926, inclusive. The bonds are being offered by William A. Read & Co., at various prices, according to maturity, from a 4¼ per cent. basis for the Jan. 1st, 1917, maturity to 6 per cent. for the 1920 to 1924 maturities.

C. P. R. Active In New Year.

New York, Jan. 7.—Attention is called to the fact that the past year's trading in C.P.R., on the New York Stock Exchange involved 4,016,500 shares of a par value of $401,650,000. As the total common stock capitalization outstanding is $260,000,000, the sales were more than 1½ times the issued capital. The authorized capital is $335,000,000.

Canada's Wealth.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—The value of the production in Canada last year from field crops, forests, mines and fisheries is given in the annual number of the Monetary Times at approximately $1,23,169,535 as compared with $975,380,006 in 1914.

Commercial Notes.

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the period ending Dec. 31st were $3,534,000; increase $1,290,000.

The property in England of Dr. Frederick S. Pearson, of New York who lost his life on the steamship Lusitania, has been valued for probate at $1,644,830.

Dickson D. How has this day been elected a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Bradstreet's reports 19,032 failures in 1915, an increase of 13 4-10 per cent. over 1914.

Grand Trunk Railway earnings for the period ending Dec. 31st were $1,743,306, an increase of $231,700 over the corresponding period last year.

THE CALL

(E. S. Fleming in the Edinburgh Scotsman.)

The bugle rang through England's length
As bugle never rang before;
Her fighters, risen in their strength,
Have rallied them to war.
And Nelson's message breathed command;
And Drake's drum beat, and not in vain,
And through the fighters of the land,
The bygone heroes strive once more,
And fight their fights again.

The pipes that never called for truce
Throughout old Scotland's ways have gone.
And sons of Wallace and of Bruce
Have girt their armor on.
The battle cries of clan resound,
The slogan peals, and not in vain,
And chiefs that slept 'neath Scottish mound
Wake in the hearts of Highland men
To fight their fights again.

"The harp that once in Tara's halls,"
In martial ballad oft was heard,
Has spoken, and from ruined walls
The ghosts of men has stirred:
The sleeping warriors have come forth
From haunted, moonlit battle-plain,
And in the sons of Erin's birth
They rise, these heroes of past years
To fight their fights again.

The lyre, that told through Wales of old
The tales that many minstrels sing,
Breaths low, and from the crumbling mould
Their rise her royal kings,
They rise from mossy cairn and grey
To spur the might of British men—
And in their sons they live to-day,
These monarchs of the olden times,
To fight their fights again.

And as their bitter conflicts cast
Of old their shadows on the hill,
So all these fighters of the past
Renew their triumphs still.
And lord and man as equals stand,
Pledged to destroy a tyrant's chain,
And deeds that stirred the ancient land
Shall still keep Britain's might unwrung,
And win her wars again.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

THE **STANDARD BANK** OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Efficient and Prompt Service in every Department

EST'D 1873 SAVINGS BANK at all Branches.

KINGSTON BRANCH,
H. E. Richardson, Manager

NEW METHOD
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing

Feat.' done We make a specialty of Ladies' Work.

M. F. PATTON, Prop.

149 SYDENHAM ST. (Near Princess St.) Phone 214.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Local Branch Time Table.

IN EFFECT MAY 30TH, 1915.

Trains will leave and arrive at City Depot, foot of Johnston street.

Going West.

	Lv. City.	Ar. City.
No. 19—Mail	12.20 a.m.	12.57 a.m.
No. 13—Fast Ex.	2.58 a.m.	3.35 a.m.
No. 27—Lcl. to Tor.	9.20 a.m.	9.54 a.m.
No. 1—Intl. Ltd.	1.41 p.m.	2.12 p.m.
No. 7—Mail	3.04 p.m.	3.40 p.m.
No. 31—Local to Belleville	6.58 p.m.	7.37 p.m.

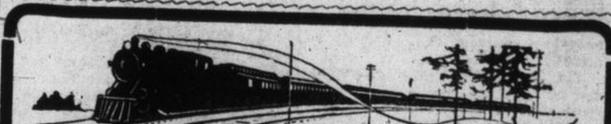
Going East.

	Lv. City.	Ar. City.
No 18—Mail	1.40 a.m.	2.17 a.m.
No. 16—Fast Exp.	2.58 a.m.	3.35 a.m.
No. 32—Local to Brockville	8.15 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
No. 6—Mail	12.20 p.m.	12.52 p.m.
No. 14—Intl. Ltd.	1.08 p.m.	1.38 p.m.
No. 28—Local to Brockville	6.58 p.m.	7.37 p.m.

Nos. 1, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19 run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

Direct route to Toronto, Peterboro, Hamilton, Buffalo, London, Detroit, Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Boston and New York.

For full particulars apply J. P. HANLEY, Railroad and Steamship Agent, cor. Johnson and Ontario streets.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

The "RIDEAU" to Ottawa Popular Afternoon Train via Lake Ontario Shore

Leaves Kingston 5.40 p.m. for Perth, Smith's Falls, Merrickville, Kemptville.

Arrives OTTAWA 10 p.m. CENTRAL STATION

Sparks Street, at Chateau Laurier. "THE WORK" Leaves Ottawa 1.15 p.m. Arrives Kingston 8.45 p.m.

The "TRANSCANADA" From TORONTO Daily 6.40 P.M.

PORT ARTHUR
FORT WILLIAM
WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER
Through Equipment

Electric Lighted Compartment Observation Car, Standard and Tourist Sleepers, Dining Car, First-class Coaches.

"The Frequent C.P.R. Service passing through the Business Centre of each City is an asset to the Traveller."

ATTRACTIVE WINTER TOURS
To CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, ETC.

Limited Trains connect at Detroit with through Sleepers to Florida; also connection via Buffalo, Washington and Cincinnati. Improved service via C.P.R. and M.C.R. to Chicago connects with all through service Chicago to California.

Particulars from F. Conway, C.P.A., City Ticket Office, corner Princess and Wellington streets. Phone 1197.

King George's Navy PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

Is Absolutely Good

It is made from leaf tobacco that has enough elasticity against the teeth to keep it together, instead of granulating in the mouth as most plug tobaccos do.

It has a delicious non-irritating, palate-tickling sweet taste—because medical authorities agree that the ordinary "strong", unsweetened plugs are injurious

It is not affected by artificial heat or old age—does not get hard—because it is protected by a highly glossed tobacco leaf envelope.

"Made in Canada by Expert Canadian Workmen"

10c A Plug Everywhere

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO., LIMITED

New Business Announcement

In the early Spring of 1916, a Granite and Marble Shop will be opened at 397 Princess Street, by George McCallum & Son, Granite and Marble Dealers of Tweed, Ont. A first class shop will be erected on the premises and will be equipped with complete, modern machinery, such as pneumatic tools, air compressor, electric motor, and polisher. In fact everything for the successful production of first class goods.

Those wishing anything in the Monument line are respectfully requested to get our prices before placing their orders elsewhere. A large stock of the best Foreign and Canadian Granite is already on order for this shop. Our aim:

EVERY CUSTOMER A SATISFIED CUSTOMER A FAIR DEAL TO ALL.

Geo. McCallum & Son

PRESENT ADDRESS, TWEED, ONT.