Hack! Hack! Snee... eeze!
Cough!!! Coug...!

Yes, you feel miserable all right and you're making everyone near you feel miserable too. What you need is a bottle of

NADRUCO
Syrup of Tar
with Cod Liver Oil Compound

Sold by all good Druggists

It will stop the "Hack", prevent the "Cold" from becoming chronic and developing into something more serious, and stop your "Cough', no matter how bad, in short order. It eases the breathing, soothes the pain, and almost instantly stops the annoying tickling that leads to spasms of uncontrollable coughing that are so embarrassing. None genuine except in a Red Package bearing the trademark Na-Dru-Co. 15R

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NUXATED IRON
The Power Behind Strong, Red-blooded, Successful Men and Women of Today.

Sold in this City by Geo. E. Hughes, Apothecaries Hall; E. A. Foster, Central Drug Store, H. J. Mabon, Montague.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED
"BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin,—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Dental Pain, and Pain generally. Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

A permanent roof at a moderate cost

IF you are going to erect a home, store, factory, garage or other building with a slanting roof upon which an attractive permanent covering is desired at a moderate cost you will find that Brantford Crystal Roofing meets your requirements.

This roofing is comprised of felt, asphalt and crushed crystals of quarry slate and weighs 80 to 85 lbs. per square. Its extra weight will give you an idea of its durability and permanency.

Brantford Crystal Roofing is sold in reddish brown and dark green, which are the natural, unfadeable colors of its crushed slate surface. This roofing adds beauty to any roof covered with it. Being in rolls and pliable it is very easily and quickly laid, which is an advantage when the need is urgent, labor so scarce and wages so high.

Brantford Crystal Roofing

is non-absorbent and therefore completely waterproof. It makes a solid, permanent roof which is proof against rain, snow, frost and heat. Flying embers and clouds of sparks may fall on its crushed slate surface but they harmlessly die out without injuring the roofing.

For further information, prices, etc., apply to our local branch.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited
Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax 100

For Sale by
GILL & LANTZ

WOMAN'S WORLD

WOMEN LIKE KITCHEN APRONS

Do you know the housewife welcomes kitchen aprons as gifts? Indeed, she does! Also, remember that the modern housewife is not satisfied with a merely gingham apron—it must have a touch that proves its recent creation and the wearer's youth! Oh, of course, she must have a few serverely plain aprons for work which is not deserving of a pretty apron, but she has those. You can give her the other kind—they are more "gifty" looking and are just as useful.

A blue chambray apron would be most attractive if it were made with a bib which extends round the back and buttons in back with a round collar effect. The belt is very wide—wide enough to give the effect of a bodice. A few running stitches of yellow, beige and purple worsted will finish the seams colorfully and you might add a little design directly upon the front of the bib.

An apron made of pale violet chambray would be most attractive with a piping of purple and white striped percale.

Checked ginghams make up very attractively if you happen to get the kind of check which is large enough to have an air of veritable smartness. A blue-checked apron with bindings of blue, or a red-checked apron with bindings of red would equally delight the housewife.

Try giving this sort of apron in place of the fancy little white ones you used to give and which were hardly ornamented to a frock and certainly not protective.

HOW TO SOFTEN HARD WATER

Ways in Which It May Be Prepared For Laundering.

Many communities are obliged to serve their citizens with hard water, that is water containing lime salts gathered up as the rain water passes through and over rocks and mineral deposits in the earth.

As every woman knows, hard water is a trial for the housewife, hard indeed on the skin and complexion, for toilet purposes, and hard to use in laundry work because of the difficulty of forcing it to dissolve the grease and dirt in soiled clothing.

But there are various ways of softening hard water.

All hard water may be softened by the additions of alkalis. The best and most practical for this purpose are washing soda, lyre, borax or ammonia.

The addition of any one of these substances to the water just before laundry work is begun prevents the action of the lime—upon the soap, spoiling its solvent and cleansing properties.

The various substance for softening water should be used in the following proportions. Of course only one agent is used at a time.

1. Washing Soda—For each gallon of water use two teaspoons of a solution made by dissolving one pound of washing soda in one quart of boiling water. The solution should be bottled and kept on hand, as it is a useful cleansing agent.

2 Lye.—For each gallon of water use one-quarter tablespoon of lyre, dissolved in one cup of water.

3. Borax.—For each gallon of water use one tablespoon of borax dissolved in one cup of water.

Where the water is very hard indeed the portion of alkali used must be increased.

SOLID COLORS IN INTERIOR DECORATING.

To give an impression of restfulness, 50 per cent of the surface of a room should be of solid color, that is to say, unfigured. By the surface of a room is meant the walls, ceiling, floors, draperies, furniture pictures—every surface that meets the eye.

In a perfectly balanced room, either the floor covering, or the wall paper, or the draperies and upholstered furniture will be plain. Uncovered hardwood floor, unless there is a border inlaid in the wood, would come under the head of plain surface.

In a room which has only a few pieces of furniture one might venture safely to increase the amount of figured surface, as a figured wall covering seems to give an air of fullness to a room. Even in such a room, either the rug or the draperies had better be plain.

Picture to yourself the rooms that have pleased you most. Do they not conform to this rule? Every one who is sensitive to color schemes has had his sensibilities shocked when he entered the home of an acquaintance for the first time, and if he judges by appearance, he is pretty well acquainted with the mind of his host, through the evidence of taste displayed.

Let me describe some of the perfectly balanced rooms I have found.

A most charming bedroom is furnished with old Colonial pieces—a bed, dresser, desk, and two chairs. The floor is covered with a plain gray rag rug with a six-inch stripe of velour near each of the two ends. This stripe shows a blurred pattern in lavender and black. The walls are covered with an English paper with a very gray ground and an all over pattern of flowers in soft lavender and gray. The curtains are ruffled dotted Swiss, held back by inch bands of self material finished along the lower edge with one-inch wide ruffles. The woodwork is white enamel. Even the electric fixtures are oxidized, in order that they may fit into the color scheme.

This room is perfectly balanced. The walls form two-thirds of the room, it is true, but one of the patterned surface of the walls we must take the plain mahogany-colored doors and the white woodwork and curtains. The simplicity of the room is accentuated by the contrast of the dark furniture and the soft tones in the paper.

A dining room in one home is very sparsely furnished they have ing decided to have a few good things, rather than a lot of cheap ones. The room contains only a table, four chairs, and a tea wagon; and in order to overcome the look of bareness, rather bizzare paper was used for the walls. A border of plain tan paper 24 inches wide runs completely around each wall, and within this border is a panel of large figured paper with a ground that matches the tan border. The predominating note in the pattern is a soft dark blue, and the rug was selected to match this blue about two shades darker than the center. The windows have blue linen draperies that match the rug, and glass curtains of transparent two-tone tan silk which carries an all-over pattern. The furniture in this room is almost black, and the effect achieved by giving a full-figured light background to this dark furniture is very artistic. The patterns in the paper and the glass-curtains give this room a feeling of completeness, which would have been lacking had a plain paper been used.

The walls in this room are so elaborately decorated that it was impossible to use anything except a mirror on the one unbroken wall, so a wide mirror framed in plain gilt was secured for this place.

Many housewives object to the plain rugs because they show every foot-mark, but the feeling of balance a plain rugs brings to the ordinary room is well worth slight increase in care which they require, should this be true. This, however, is disputed by many. There are plenty of women whose experience it is that a plain rug requires less attention than a patterned one.

As most homes evolve slowly, a room that has been lived in for years has not much conformity of style or color. Just such a room as this takes on added dignity when its walls receive a new coat of plain paper, or its old rug is replaced by a plain one, or possibly its patterned draperies replaced by ones of solid color.

Too much cannot be said in favor of linen draperies. They launder perfectly. Linen is heavy enough to hang in perfect lines, and there is a richness about it that many materials lack. Then, too, it dyes easily, and it wears indefinitely, so that if you have tan draperies in your living room, and the new color scheme calls for dark ones, you can dye them yourself with any one of the new dyes which are so easily used. Unbleached muslin has the same possibilities.

Even a cluttered up room, which has one pattern in its rug, another in its paper, and still others in its upholstered furniture, is calmed down and given a restful note by plain linen curtains, preferably of a dark color. Dark hangings, or a dark rug, seem to monopolize a room so that a small per cent of plain, dark surface seems larger than it really is, and gives a surprising amount of balance.

Another place where plain colors may be used to advantage is in the lamps. A lamp shade that is a hodge-podge of colors can take all the dignity and restfulness out of a room, whereas one of a harmonizing color adds these very qualities. For instance, a room with blue draperies and rug should have a lamp shade covered with blue and lined with pale lavender or yellow, so that in the daytime the lamp would not be a glaring spot of color, while at night the cheerful glow of light coming through the unfigured shade would touch the dark spots in the room with the reflection of their own color. Lavender under blue in a lamp shade shows a warm, faintly rose tinted light. Yellow under blue tends to give a cheerful golden light, while a white lining to a shade has a tendency to make a cold white light.

CHOOSING YOUR HABITS

Here they are, opened out before you—habits! Living examples and illustrations of them are all about you. Open your eyes now. What habits seem desirable to you? Here are good habits, bad habits, foolish habits, wise habits, expensive habits, useful habits—all kinds and conditions of habits—spread out before you. "Here I am, select me!" they seem to say. And you will have to do the choosing, for no man living can make your choices for you.

Be thankful for the privilege of choice. No greater privilege than this could be yours. If you choose the evil, God will not send an angel to say: "Stand and deliver! Give up that evil habit or I will take it from you." There would be no virtue, no goodness, no strong lives, no righteous living, if we had no power to commit sin or to choose good.

To every boy his choice! You must select your thoughts, your words, your deeds, your habits, your vocation. It is up to you to select with care. We may advise but we cannot, choose, for you.

Here is an illustration: My parents were poor. I well remember how I worked and saved that I might purchase a suite of store clothes. "Now," said my father, "this is your money. You earned the money and you are going to wear the clothes; now I will advise you, but I will not choose for you."

So remember that if we offer you advice on habits in future articles, it will be advice only. No man can choose for you, but you have the power to choose the good and the virtuous—the noble habits that will make your life clean and winsome, and useful and happy: Let nothing less than the best satisfy you. —Ex.

"Syrup of Figs" is Laxative For Child

LOOK AT TONGUE! REMOVE POISONS FROM STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California."

JUST LIKE MOTHER'S

He sat at the dinner-table
With a discontented frown;
The potatoes and steak were both undone
And the bread was baked too brown;
The pie was too sour, the pudding too sweet,
And the meat was much too fat;
The soup so greasy, too, and salt,
Twas hardly fit for the cat
I wish I could eat the bread and pie
I've seen my mother make;
They are something like, and 't would do you good
Just to look at a slice of her cake
Said the smiling wife: "I'll improve with age,
Just now I'm but a beginner;
But your mother has come to visit us.
And -to-day she cooked the dinner."

"Get a spoon, Freddie. Mother has something for you."
"A big spoon or a little spoon?"
"What difference does it make?"
"Makes a heap of difference. Is it medicine you got or ice cream?"

A chemist in a small town is bemoaning the loss of a customer. A lady the other day was in the shop, and had a prescription made up.

"How much is it?" she asked.
"Three shilling, madam."
"Dear me, two and ninepence is all I have with me. Cannot you let me have it for that?"
"Really, I could not," said he of the pills, "but you can pay the next time you are in."
"Oh, but suppose I should die?" laughingly inquired the customer.
"Well," replied the chemist, "it would be but a small loss!

FASIONS AND FADS

Skirts of white corduroy are excellent worn with white silk of wool jumpers.

Some of the new short sleeves are edged with little fringes of feathers.

A turban of patent leather is trimmed with goose feather, glycerinized.

A henna-colored duvetyne coat is elaborately embroidered in gray angora wool.

Black velvet roses make the smartest of decorations on all black gowns of tulle.

A novel suit belt is made of a narrow strip of the material strung with steel rings.

Girdles of carved wooden beads are delightful and a pleasant change from the neck chains.

A frock of oak-brown velvet has embroidered bands of dull blue, brown and yellow wool.

A smart hat of Alice blue straw is trimmed with clipped feathers of brick red, tan and dark blue.

A hat of dark green straw is faced with pheasants' feathers.

Lace hats and frocks to match are seen in the Southern resorts.

Ribbon simetimes constitutes the entire lower part of a tunic.

Sleeves are longer, and if they are tight fitting it is even better.

A favorite trimming is white eyelet embroidery applied on taffetas.

Heavy gold tissue lines some of the most charming evening wraps of fur.

Many of the Spring hats are woven of grass cloth in interesting colors.

Trails of bright flowers and fruit make charming hair ornaments for evening.

Yes, it's Fry's

THE battle of business has succeeded the battle of armies. FRY'S COCOA is the greatest of all strength makers for men who must work hard—just as it was for our soldiers and sailors who had to fight hard.

FRY'S exclusive process makes this Cocoa extremely soluble, delicious in flavor and very easy to digest.

"Nothing will do but FRY'S"

108

Seeing Double.

On the counter stood all the usual horrors which an unscrupulous world insists on giving the poor kidies as Christmas "toys." There were animals, birds and insects which resembled nothing save the creatures of a particularly frierce nightmare.

The customer steadied himself by a chair, and, after a careful selection, picked up one specially terrible bettle.

"I'll take that," he said. "How much is it?"

"Thirty cents," replied the girl. Then she went on pleasantly: "Is it for your little boy?"

"No; I want to take it to a Christmas supper party I have to attend."

"Whatever for!" exclaimed the girl, surprised out of her carefully acquired calm.

"Well, I'm going to stand it in front of me on the table when the drinks are going round, and when I see two beetles—well, it's time to go home!"

OUR FRIEND, THE SNAKE.

There seems to be born into the average human being an aversion for the snake. Despite this fact there is a movement on foot, almost world-wide in its scope, to stop the destruction of harmless snakes, because they feed on insects and their larvae, moles, house and field mice, and other plant and vegetable enemies.

In this country, California was the first to start in the movement. On the Pacific Coast the most destructive agent of the crops is the gopher or ground squirrel. As soon as it was learned that the gopher snake lived solely on the gopher, a statewide campaign was started to protect the snake. Then two or three of the eastern states were aroused to the fact that their agricultural interests were aided through the protection of native snakes.

The mole, which is such a menace to the allawn, garden and crops, can only be annihilated by the snake.

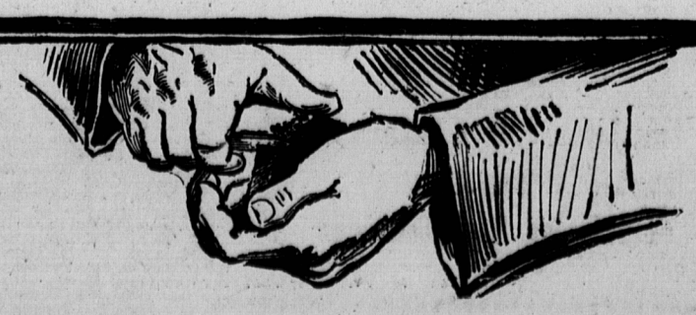
The rats, carriers of contagious diseases, terror of the poultry raiser and wholesale destroyer of all sorts of grain, are a delicacy to the snake.

The poisonous varieties of snakes can be detected often before being seen, by the peculiar, nauseating, cucumber-like odor. As a rule no snakes will bite a human being unless first attacked. Comparatively few varieties of northern snakes are poisonous.—The Thrift Magazine.

WRITING ON BOTTLES

The following is a published formula for making a waterproof ink for writing on bottles. It is practically a solution of shellac with coloring matter added. Take brown shellac, 60 parts; methylated spirit., 150 parts; borax, 35 parts; water, 250 parts; methyl violet, 1 part. The shellac should first be dissolved in the spirit, and the borax shall be dissolved separately in the water. The shellac solution should then be warmed (by placing the bottle in hot water), and added gradually to the borax solution, the mixture being rapidly stirred meanwhile. The dye is added last.

ROSEBUD Smoking Tobacco

TO the man who enjoys a rich, satisfying pipe tobacco, ROSEBUD is as sweet and fragrant as the flower after which it is named.

It is always in condition. You can cut it to suit your own taste. Sold everywhere.