

HAS PLACED CANADA IN VAN

Sir John Eaton's Gift to Museum Benefit to Furniture Industry.

To Sir John Eaton the furniture industry of Canada owes a great debt, says the Toronto Globe. The peculiar conditions which have made antique furniture an almost essential part of its being. It is from the handwork of the masters of the Middle Ages that modern designers work, and for many years had been the fate of Canadian furniture builders to be without means of studying the works wrought in the days of Cromwell and of Queen Anne. Other countries possessed vast collections, gathered at prodigious expenditures of time and money. The manufacturers of England, of the United States and of many European countries had access to collections of this nature. Canada had none. Its manufacturers were forced to make copies of copies, and its designers were faced with a handicap almost too great to be overcome.

Remarkable Collection. Sir John realized this handicap. He saw that Canadian furniture manufacturers must perforce take second place unless something was done, and accordingly, he set to work to accumulate the collection of antique furniture which is now in the Royal Ontario Museum. Three years ago the work of gathering together this valuable collection was begun, under the direction of Mr. Russell, head of the furniture department of the T. Eaton Company, Ltd. Today, while it is not complete, there exists in the Museum buildings a group of furniture representing the progress of the art of furniture-making in Europe from the fifteenth century onward.

The expenditure of both time and money put forth by the company to make the collection as complete as it is possible to make it is not known. Professor C. T. Currelly, who has taken great interest in the collection, and who has been largely instrumental in its success, states that the expense has been vast, but that the benefits which are accruing, and will continue to accrue, from it are even greater.

Boon to Manufacturers.

It has been the object of the collectors to chronicle in one vast display the development of the furniture industry in Europe from its very beginning. Early English furniture of Cromwellian type, the first wooden paneled rooms, Italian furniture of the fifteenth century—all these things and much more of the less ancient types of furniture have been collected, and the work of bringing the gift to completion is still progressing. When it is completed, Ontario will have at the disposal of its furniture manufacturers as comprehensive a display as can be obtained.

The basic reason for the almost fundamental necessity of antique furniture displays is that there is very little that is really new in furniture. There were attempts made in the early days of the Victorian era to create new designs, but the modern trend is moulding itself after the fashions and notions of hundreds of years ago, and is endeavoring to bring up to date in point of dimensions the furniture of those early days.

Race Growing More Rotund.

The phrase "in point of dimensions," it may be remarked in parentheses, is made necessary because modern humans weigh, on an average, forty pounds more than did their ancestors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and they have increased considerably in average height.

Sir John, through the T. Eaton Company, endeavored in this collection to do for Ontario what has been done in European countries, and, lately, in the United States. In the latter country, collections of antique exist at New York and at Grand Rapids, and they are proving of inestimable value to the modern builders. Designers daily visit the displays at the Museum and take away sketches from which are evolved the most handsome pieces of modern furniture.

Gem of the Highway

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PASTEURIZATION OF MILK SUPPLY

(Article No. 1.)

In every community in the civilized world, today, milk is considered the most important for an infant feeding, and in consequence the infant mortality is largely influenced by its purity, which is based upon not only the health of the cow, but very largely upon the care and treatment it receives at the hands of the producer, from the cow to the consumer. In consequence of this it is necessary for us to consider the matter from several angles, and base our conclusions upon results obtained from experiments which have been conducted, not for a day or month, but for years, in order that, when scientists have suggested changes in the various modes of handling, their suggestions would be based upon proven facts. I wish, also, to say that anything which I may write in this series of short articles should not be considered to be written with a view of injuring anyone now engaged in the production of milk, or those engaged in its distribution; for, as the health of the young children is largely in the hands of the producer and distributor, anything which may be said or written having a tendency to improvement should be acted upon, and considered as a safeguard not only to the public health but their own business.

From time to time I shall quote authorities whose scientific deductions made after actual experience cannot be contradicted, which, coupled with my own practical experience and a close study of the scientific problems connected with the industry, I trust will be of some value to all those who may now be debating the question of clarification and pasteurization of the city's milk supply.

The food value of milk must be based not only upon the substances it contains, such as fat, casein, sugar, albumen and salt, but on its digestibility and peculiar usefulness in feeding the young; and it is quite significant to point out the fact that one quart of milk, costing from twelve to fourteen cents, is equal in nourishment to three-quarters of a pound of steak, costing thirty cents; or eight eggs, costing twenty-five cents; or two pounds of chicken, costing one dollar. Consequently its cheapness, in comparison to the other foods mentioned, should stimulate its greater use.

That the milk industry is a most important one must be acknowledged. I tell you that it is only exceeded in value in America as a product of the soil by corn and beef, and lies very close to the health of every consumer.

Clean milk is a necessity in order that

disease may not follow its use, and the infant mortality of a city or community can be measured to a great extent by the decency that has been exercised in its production and handling. It is decency which distinguishes humans from animals, and cleanliness not only contributes most to decency but adds pleasure and appetite to food.

We have seen producers milking their cows without washing the udders, and frequently wetting their hands with milk, the excess moisture, with its attendant filth, dropping into the pail. This practice is quite common, and most unclean and indecent, and does not add any appetizing flavor to the food, but, on the other hand, does add the nucleus for the development of millions of germs. The writer listened to a lecture by Dr. North (one of America's greatest milk experts) some time ago, when, during the course of his remarks on cleanliness, he said: "A little calf can run into any cow stable and take its dinner, and run out again with certified milk in its little stomach." Nature has protected the calf against dirty hands and other sources of contamination by a method of milk delivery that prevents such contamination from occurring. The dairy farmer can imitate the calf by using a milking pail with a small mouth, which prevents dust and dirt in the barn from dropping into it at milking time.

One grain of stable dirt has been known to contain 32,000,000 germs (bac-

teria). A small mouthed pail, plenty of boiling water to keep pails and cans clean and sterile; a tank of ice water to keep milk cool; these three things will aid in producing wonderfully clean milk on any dairy farm.

My next article will deal with the necessity for clarification and will explain the process used.

J. F. TILLEY.

BRITISH INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—May I remind those of your readers who have already made their claims for recovery of British income tax for the year 1920-21 that a further claim may now be preferred for the year 1921-22.

For the benefit of those readers who derive income from the United Kingdom and have not yet claimed, I would point out that all British subjects resident outside this country are now entitled to recover income tax as though they were resident. These claims can be made for the period since April, 1920, irrespective of the amount of total income.

In addition to the above claim, all persons, whether British subjects or otherwise, receiving income from this country in respect of British war loans or foreign and colonial securities can recover the whole of the income tax deducted from the interest for the past three years.

I shall be very pleased to advise, with-

out charge, any of your readers interested how these claims can be presented. Yours faithfully,
WILFRED T. FRY.

London, March 23.

St. Mary's Band gave a greatly enjoyed concert at the Municipal Home last night, following a long observed yearly custom. The inmates of the home were a deeply appreciative audience and also contributed to the programme between the band selections some numbers that were very well received. The children sang two patriotic choruses and Mr. O'Connell was heard in two Irish songs. Refreshments were served by the visitors at the close of the programme.

Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk.

Upbuilds and sustains the body
No Cooking or Milk required
Used for 1/3 of a Century.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.



UNKNOWNLY— You may be ruining your teeth

You cannot afford to risk harming YOUR teeth with gritty, scouring matter. Neither can you afford to use dentifrices that do not destroy the decay germs or remove the coating in which they thrive.

For your teeth's sake use Minty's Tooth Paste. The highest-priced tooth pastes cannot do more towards preserving your teeth.

Minty's contains only ingredients approved by dental authorities.

Minty's cleans your teeth without the aid of coarse grit. Because it is highly mentholated and antiseptic it destroys all the decay germs where your tooth brush cannot reach. It keeps the mouth healthy, the gums firm, the breath sweet and is an acknowledged preventive of pyorrhea.

If you use more than half-an-inch you are wasting it because Minty's is concentrated—more economical. The large 25c. tube represents the greatest tooth paste value obtainable.

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TOOTH PASTE
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PARISIENNES USE MA CHERIE!

Minty's MA CHERIE Face Powder is of the type preferred by the most fashionable of Paris women. Pure, of course! So fine that it cannot be seen on the face, and the odor is the rich, yet delicate, MA CHERIE Perfume. This powder is so adherent that it stays on until you wash it off. Most good toilet goods counters carry the full MA CHERIE series of toilet preparations. If your's doesn't—write us.

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The Happiest Time of Her Life

Admiration, attention—groups of eager young men awaiting her appearance and more partners than she can dance with—this makes girlhood days the happiest time of a woman's life.

To miss this popularity is a tragedy. Yet many girls are socially unsuccessful because of some lack in charm.

What constitutes this charm is hard to define—but one thing is certain. The popular girl, the successful girl, the gay, happy, all-admired

girl, is always distinguished by a fresh, radiant skin.

How to have this perfect complexion is the problem of many girls, but we can solve it for you. It's a simple secret, discovered many thousand years ago.

What spoils complexions

Every day your skin accumulates a coating of dust, dirt and general soil. Every day you apply powder, and every day most women use a little or much cold cream.

This dirt, powder and cold cream penetrates the tiny skin pores and fills them. Perspiration completes the clogging. You can judge for yourself what happens if you fail to wash these accumulations away.

Once a day your skin needs careful, thorough cleansing to remove these clogging deposits. Otherwise you will soon be afflicted with coarseness, blackheads and blotches.

How soap beautifies

Mild, pure, soothing soap, such as Palmolive, is a simple yet certain beautifier. Its profuse, creamy lather penetrates the network of skin pores and dissolves all dangerous deposits. Gentle rinsing carries them away.

When your skin is thus cleansed, it quickly responds with fresh, smooth radiance. The healthful stimulation results in natural becoming color. And the lotion-like qualities of the Palmolive lather keeps your complexion delightfully soft.

Now, when your skin is healthfully clean, is the time to apply cold cream. Now, powder and that touch of rouge are harmless. You can perfect your good complexion and beauty one not so good by the means of this simple cosmetic cleansing.

Cleopatra's way

With all classic peoples, bathing was a daily rite never neglected. The ruins of Cleopatra's sumptuous marble bath are ample proof of her faith in this ancient beauty secret.

Palm and olive oils were the cleansers used—the same bland oriental oils we blend scientifically in Palmolive. The lotion-like qualities which made them the most highly prized of all old world beautifiers are imparted to Palmolive Soap.

A low-cost luxury

The vast volume in which we produce Palmolive to supply the world-wide demand naturally lowers cost. If made in small quantities the price would be at least 25 cents. Manufacturing economy permits us to offer this finest facial soap at a low price.

Thus you can afford to share Cleopatra's favorite luxury. Use Palmolive for bathing and let it do for your body what it does for your face.

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