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The jams made in Scotland are justly world-famed. They are finer and fuller in flavour than other jams. Baxter's Fine Jams are made in Morayshire—the Garden of Scotland—and are unequalled for richness and purity. Made from whole, ripe fruits, they will be a revelation to those who have never before tasted the finest Scotch preserves.

Strawberry Black Currant
Raspberry Wild Bramble Jelly
in 4, 7, 14 and 28 lb. tins.

Manufactured by W. A. Baxter, The Northern Jam Works, Fochabers, Scotland.

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Agent wanted for Newfoundland.

W. A. BAXTER, Northern Jam Works, FOCHABERS SCOTLAND

LONDON GOSSIP.

PROMOTION OF THE PRINCE.

LONDON, March 21st, 1921.
Some time in the next few months the Prince of Wales is to become a Major-general in the Army and a Rear-admiral in the Navy. These promotions are due before His Royal Highness leaves for India towards the end of the year, and they mean that he will require a larger naval and military staff during his tour. As promotion runs among Royal Princes, the Prince of Wales will not reach these new ranks at an unusually early age, although the Duke of Connaught had passed his thirtieth birthday when he was advanced from lieutenant-colonel to major-general. The Prince may wear his uniform as a General for the first time at the trooping of the Color on the King's birthday in June.

MR. WELLS AND A.D. 4921.

H. G. Wells, the novelist, is becoming so much a national institution that his correspondence must be reaching Gladstonian dimensions. People of all sorts in doubt, on difficult imaginative questions particularly, appeal to him in both senses of the phrase. The manager of the huge Bush Company building that is being erected between Kingsway and the Strand has been considering the idea of a foundation stone casket to be embedded in which the building is to stand. As a reader of Mr. Wells' "History of the World" he had been struck by Mr. Wells' difficulty, through lack of significant material, in dealing with the world's history 2,000 years ago. As he was told that the concrete foundations would last at least that time he thought that it might be of use to the Mr. Wells of A.D. 4921 if he found the information about our time neatly prepared for him. Accordingly Mr. Wells was written to and asked to suggest what would be the most useful things or messages to be placed in the cavity. Here is Mr. Wells' reply: "Difficult to make suggestions. Probably common-place things with their current

prices will be of as much value as anything. Safety razor, cotton reel, bottle of pickles, and that sort of thing. Shoolbred's (a well-known furniture store) catalogue, pre-war and post-war. Samples of patent medicines and what they profess to cure. Dietary of ordinary citizen; typewriter, a sewing-machine, and so forth. Dressing-bag with fittings. Current book on "How to Behave." A cinema reel of current events. "Whitaker's Almanack" and Bradshaw's Continental time-tables (pre-war and post-war). Baeker's, England. Town maps and plans.—H. G. Wells."

FRENCH AVIATION SUBSIDIES.

Details of the French aviation subsidies have now reached me. They are of a most elaborate character, and after considering them it will be seen that there is little chance for British firms to compete with the French in civil aviation. The subsidies are of two kinds. One deals with the purchase of machines, and the other with public transport. The grant towards purchase amounts to half the value of the machines, and there is a series of grants made under the head of transport which are extremely important in character. It is a condition that firms receiving the transport grant shall have a minimum number of machines, and this number may be gathered from the fact that it is necessary to have a minimum of 21 machines in order to provide a daily outward and return service to Paris from London. There is a subsidy given for depreciation, another for the crew carried, a third for the expenses of actual flight and dependent on the load carried, a fourth for the amount of petrol used, and a fifth, on account of turnover. The total amount of the subsidy is very nearly equal to the maximum fare allowed to be charged for the services rendered.

AIR MAP OF LONDON.

One of the minor services of aviation is illustrated by the experiment

now being made of mapping London photographically from the air. The plan is an ambitious one, and several thousands of photographs will have to be taken before work is completed. The pictures will then be pieced together so that the whole will form one comprehensive and very accurate map of the Metropolis. The results so far achieved have given every satisfaction, but the task, the biggest of the kind yet embarked upon, is too far qualified verdict on the coal and under-merits of the work. There is, however, no doubt that a saving in money will be effected. The photographic map of London will cost considerably less than one made by a survey of the ground, and it will be completed in quicker time.

WOMEN DETECTIVES.

Although the big departmental stores have for years employed women detectives to deal with thieves, it is only recently that Scotland Yard (the headquarters of the police) began to employ them officially. In the shops women detectives have proved a marked success, as the employers generally concede. This is the only effective method of bringing purloiners to book. It is believed that women should be equally effective as official detectives in the employment of Scotland Yard. And so their training, hard but interesting and thorough, is now taking place. The recruits are drawn from the ranks of the Metropolitan Policewoman's Patrol, which has done useful work of a preventive nature.

NEW COINAGE SUSPENDED.

I have been informed that the Mint has suspended the coining of the new nickel-silver shillings and other "silver" coins until it can find an alloy which does not tarnish, as readily as the one recently employed. The new coins sometimes show blemishes in the design owing to their metal being too hard for the dies, and, as everyone here knows, they are liable to take an unpleasant brassy appearance. In West Africa, where they have been sent in some quantity, they actually turn black from the heat and moisture of the air.

PREMIER'S BREAKFASTS NOT REVIVED.

Despite the fall in the price of eggs here, Lloyd George is not reviving the Ministerial breakfasts which he used to give once a week during the war, and for some time after, so that he could meet his junior colleagues, hear their views, and prime them with his own optimism. As breakfasts these gatherings were, perhaps, not very attractive, for the Premier's fare is simple, and there was so much talk that the least grew flabby; but they improved the spirit among the Ministry and made junior Statesmen feel more important than usual. Probably the reason for the Premier's decision not to revive them is that he intends to spend more time on the Treasury Bench among his lieutenants.

TESTING DIAMONDS.

A Harley Street (where live all the most famous medical men of London) specialist, who has been experimenting with the violet ray, recently delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution on its properties, and mentioned casually that by its aid it was possible to determine at once whether diamonds were genuine or not, as under it a diamond appears black, whereas a paste, however good, will sparkle. Since that lecture any number of his woman friends have brought their rings to him to be tested, and he has had to come to the conclusion that over 70 per cent. of the big stones which are worn in rings are not diamonds at all. He always now endeavors to avoid applying the test, thinking it a pity to shatter domestic illusions, since most of the rings are gifts from husbands. I fancy that the application of polarised light under a microscope would have the same success in distinguishing between real and imitation diamonds.

GERMAN CLIPPER IN THAMES.

The visit of a big sailing ship to the Thames is a rarity nowadays, but one of the finest afloat is at present in the Surrey Commercial Docks, London. She is the steel four-masted barque Peking, 3,100 tons gross, a great size as sailing ships go. She was built in Germany for the fleet of F. Laeisz, of Hamburg, who included among his vessels The Prussen, the largest full-rigged ship ever built, which was wrecked on the Dover cliffs just before the war. The Peking was in an African port when the war broke out, and was captured as a prize. After the Armistice she sailed to South America, where she loaded nitrate of soda, and she has just finished discharging. The Peking, which is a very beautiful vessel, in spite of the fact that she needs repairing after her long voyage, has now been acquired by an Italian firm. British shipping men do not care for sailing vessels.

Brick's Tasteless is the best preparation known for children who are delicate. Taken in half to one teaspoonful does it work marvelous results. Try a bottle and convince yourself.—Jan 27, 21.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.



IF you would keep well, avoid constipation.
Nujol works on an entirely new principle. Without forcing or irritating, it softens the food waste. This enables the many tiny muscles in the walls of the intestines, contracting and expanding in their normal way, to squeeze the food waste along and out of the system.

It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Try it.

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For Constipation

The Modern Method of Treating an Old Complaint

Nujol Booklet—"Thirty Feet of Danger." (Constipation-anti-intoxication in adults)—will be mailed gratis on application to sole agent for Newfoundland.
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THE DREAMER AND A DOG.

I seem to have a longing for the road that winds away
From the noisy land of work-to-do to the pleasant land-of-play.
I'd like to be a vagabond, a chum of lanes and streams,
And make the world of real things a playground for my dreams.

Oh, I would foot it up and down, nor care about my goal,
I'd make my couch beneath a tree and rest my weary soul;
I'd answer every songbird's call, and should I chance to see
A lonely dog along the way, I'd let him come with me.

I'd toss to him my crusts of bread and take his love for pay,
And he and I would little heed what others had to say;
We'd trudge along or romp along and rest when'er we chose,
And fill the day with happiness from dawdling to the close.

A dreamer and a friendly dog and dusty miles to tramp,
The stars at night to blink at us when we have pitched our camp,
Our faces to the land-of-play, our backs to selfish care,
A little while just dog and man, with time enough to spare.



A Cautious Bridegroom.

Amongst a host of good stories attributed to the Bishop of Birmingham I think the following will take some beating:
A minister on the occasion of a marriage (said His Lordship) was at a loss in trying to discover the bridegroom amongst the company present. Fixing on a young man with the biggest flower in his button-hole he asked him quietly:
"Are you the happy man?"
"That remains to be seen," was the solemn answer.
"But are you the man who is to be married?"
"Oh, ay, but that's another matter."

Partial to Clay Houses.
The people of East Anglia are partial to clay-houses, as walls made of clay lump are cheaper than walls made of brick, but it is not only economy that prompts the use of clay. Comfort enters into the equation. Clay provides a stronger wall, and an absolutely dry and warm house. Clay is a non-conductor of heat, and tends to maintain a uniform temperature, with warmth in winter and coolness in summer. Similarly in Devonshire, cob-houses were popular in the days of Queen Anne. The walls of many of these cottages made of sand, mixed

with shale, clay, straw, and water are still standing. The cob-house at Hays Barton, in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born, is still inhabited.
Whatever the reason for the use of clay in the olden times, the modern reason is economy. Pise de terre, or mud-houses do not need costly materials, nor do they call for the employment of highly skilled labor. Walls are built up by damming dry natural soil between movable shutters, which form a temporary mold. Such walls are durable and strong, and will last quite as long as ordinary brick walls with very little attention and repair.
In Cornwall and Devon houses over a hundred years old, built this way, are quite as serviceable and weather-proof as any tenant could desire, and they are constantly occupied.
In the selection of soil, preliminary tests must be made to determine that the soil possesses such qualities that it will cohere when rammed, and not shrink excessively on drying out. Pure clay coheres, and pure sand or gravel does not shrink in drying, but neither substance is suited for use alone in the making of pise de terre walls.
The shutters which form the mold must be easily portable, yet strong, so as to resist the thrust of the ramming. Pise walls can be made at a cost of slightly less than \$3 a yard super, as against \$5 a yard super for 11-inch hollow brick walls.
It must not be forgotten, however, that the foundation of pise buildings must be made of brick, but the experts of the ministry of agriculture believe that added experience and research will make it possible to build these either of pise or concrete in the near future.

"An Enquiry"
Would the sale have grown to the enormous proportions that it has, but for this one reason "Superior Quality"?

"SALADA"
Black - Green or Mixed - Sealed Packets only
BAIRD & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS ST. JOHN'S

England's Mud Houses.

Owing to the shortage of houses, and the failure of the brickyards to cope with the present requirements, housing authorities in England have turned to ancient history to see if there is any trace of the secrets of the craft of building mud-houses.

According to Capt. B. S. Townroe, editor of Housing, official journal of the ministry of health, when Great Britain undertook the task of constructing half a million houses for the working-class, it was found that the brickyards could not produce sufficient material. It was therefore necessary to seek substitutes.

Substitutes aplenty were discovered. More than seventy new methods of construction were tried, chiefly dependent on concrete. The most interesting experiments, however, were not in a new material, but in an adaptation of a procedure which was known to the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, and was carried to great success in the Middle Ages. To-day many districts have gone back to mud-building, and to methods that were regarded as out of date hundreds of years ago.

While the ministry of health was busy with its research and experiment, another department of official Britain was working away at mud-houses, and achieved considerable success. At the Amesbury settlement farm cottages made of mud have been erected by the department of agriculture and fisheries, and are proving comfortable and cheap.

Some observant officials, travelling between Norwich and London, saw many houses, erected in the seventeenth century, made of unburned clay, or sun-dried bricks. These houses successfully have withstood the wear and tear of centuries, and leave no doubt as to the suitability of clay as a material. Climate seems to be an insignificant matter for they withstand the worst rainstorms, frost does not "kill" them, and excessive heat does not lessen their cohesion.

At East Harling there is an ancient Corn Hall, made of clay lumps, which is still doing fine service as a district council school. The clay lumps are plastered externally and color washed.

Monday for wealth.
Tuesday for health.
Wednesday, the best day of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday for no luck at all.

While, therefore, the first three days of the week have something to recommend them, the second three have nothing, and the bride will do well if she chooses for "wealth" or "health," or "Wednesday, the best day of all."

For some reason or other June 4 is regarded as the day of days for wedding, and if the happy bride is fortunate in getting that day to fall upon a Wednesday, then she should have an extremely successful married life.

Having selected the wedding day, and so far avoided ill luck, the bride must see that she does not court misfortune by an unlucky choice of color for her wedding garment. There is a rhyme which will assist the superstitiously guided one, as to what she should wear. It is as follows:
Married in white, you have chosen all right;
Married in grey, you will go far away;
Married in black, you will wish yourself back;
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead;
Married in green, ashamed to be seen;
Married in blue, he will always be true;
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl;
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow;
Married in brown, you will live out of town;
Married in pink, your spirit will sink.
If, in addition to her choice of color, she would make assurance doubly sure in the matter of good luck the bride should see that she does not go to the altar without wearing something old, and something new, something borrowed, and something blue, and also, that none of the bridal guests appear at the ceremony in a costume entirely black.

One superstition—it was probably originated in order to snub feminine vanity—must be carefully observed. The bride must not look in a mirror after she is completely attired for her wedding. If she does so ill luck is sure to follow. In order to obviate the bride must be careful to leave minor detail of her toilette unfinished—such as a glove to be put on—until she has satisfied herself that she is dressed quite to her taste.

Freeman's Custard Powder.

A Mother who has given her children Freeman's Custard can confidently enjoy the knowledge of having given them the "best possible".
Freeman's Custard is a splendid food for children, and constitutes a delightful dish for Young and Old.

One of

Freeman's English Foods

For Mother's Birthday

Mother's been a good pal
She sat up nights with us
When we were sick.
She kissed our
Bumps and bruises well.



She washed and ironed
And cooked and scrubbed.
She helped us all
With our lessons
And taught us manners
And courage
And honesty
And faith.



Mother likes music
But she has been
So busy taking



So she can have
All the music
Of all the world
By the greatest artists
In the world
For all the rest
Of her life.



U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.,
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A Baby for a Dollar and a Half.

If you want to buy a baby you must go to China. You can purchase one for \$1.50 or maybe two for \$2.50. China is, in fact, the great slave country of the world. Of a population of 400,000,000, there are slaves to the number of 10,000,000.

Every family of means keeps its girl slaves, and a man's position is usually gauged by the number he keeps. At any age from three to fifteen girls are sold, seven or eight being the age at which most change hands. The girls are purchased to do housework, it being cheaper to buy than to hire.

To the credit of the authorities, it may be stated that the regulations governing the sales are pretty stringent, and ensure decent treatment of the girls. Women slaves are frequently given by one man to another as presents, and it is quite a common thing to give slaves as wedding presents.

Occasionally a man will sell a wife; but such treatment stamps him as a vagabond. Practices of this kind are mainly resorted to by opium maniacs, who have been known to sell their wives and children to supply their crazy appetites.

Slaves vary in price; \$10 is about the average; but much depends on the girl's appearance. A good-looking girl will fetch \$25, or even \$50. In buying slaves a man takes them on trial, just as if he were buying horses, in make sure they are sound and healthy.

The Shipping Marquess

Democratic and enterprising to a degree, the Marquess of Carlisle, who has become one of the directors of a famous shipping firm of London and New York, is a practical man of business. He hates to be regarded as a figure-head because he is the son of Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's daughter.

Lord Carlisle, who has served in the Navy, tells the following yarn: An admiral met a more than ordinarily cheery midshipman. "When I was your age I was a sub-lieutenant," remarked the admiral, patronizingly. "Yes, sir," replied the youngster; "but, then, it is not a fact that the Navy was never so efficient as it is today."

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