



READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIUM ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Tobacco Crops in England Reach Record Mark in 1913

British Manufacturers Expect a Big Boom Which Will Enable Them to Compete With the United States--Remarkable Revival in Crop--History of Tobacco.

The revival of tobacco growing in England and the development of this branch of agriculture beyond any limits formerly reached are presaged by experiments which have been going on quietly in Hampshire for the past few years. It seems probable, therefore, that before long the British manufacturers will be able to compete with the Americans for the production of the so-called Virginia leaf. This undoubtedly will mean the cutting of prices in the United States.

The American visitor finds many strange things in England. One of the strangest is that when he enters an English tobacco shop and asks for a good cigarette or a good brand of pipe tobacco he is always offered "the Virginia." The purchaser's comment of "I never smoke such stuff at home," leaves the shopkeeper amazed. The nearest counterpart of the Virginia tobacco smoked so universally in England is the shag which is produced in America into the cheapest brand of cigarettes and which has little favor among smokers whose tastes are not regulated by their pocketbooks.

Recent reports from America have given this year's crop in the tobacco district as considerably lower than either that of last year or the year before. The predicted yield is 733 pounds per acre, with 1,144,500 acres under cultivation. The average for the years 1908 to 1912 is given as \$22.3 pounds. These figures have greatly encouraged English tobacco manufacturers who are trying to make the southern countries a producing area equal to those of Virginia and Maryland.

Record Crop in Hampshire. Thirty acres of land at Church Crookham, Hampshire, where a few years ago the only things that flourished were thistles and rabbits, produced at the recent harvest the biggest crop of tobacco ever grown in England. The crop is the result of experiments carried on by A. J. Brandon, chairman of the British Tobacco Growers' Society, who declares that tobacco growing in England, now revived after 200 years, has passed its experimental stage. It is evident that the authorities recognize the possibilities of tobacco as an English product, as the Development Commission has just secured a grant of \$72,500 for five years to encourage the industry. Last year from fifteen acres planted 22,000 pounds were reaped and the market for this year's crop is growing.

This year thirty acres were planted in March and the harvest is equally satisfactory. About 250,000 plants were put on the thirty acres and 38,900 plants were sent to other growers. "We expect this year to have a crop of from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of tobacco an acre," said Mr. Brandon in discussing the agricultural experiments. "Although I do not say we can grow tobacco equal to the finest American weed, still we can produce good smoking tobacco. I am in high hopes of growing light tobacco, which can be produced without anything like the labor required for the American product, the most successful kind that we have here is that known as Blue Pryor."

Besides Hampshire there are only three other places in England and Wales where tobacco is grown. Before 1510 the growing of the plant was forbidden by law. The British Tobacco Growers Association was formed only last year. All the English tobacco crop is disposed of by the auctioneers, and any profit made is turned over to the Government. The industry, however, is in its infancy yet and it is expected soon to outgrow Government aid.

Jean Nicot Introduced the Weed. Tobacco, although peculiarly an American product, is a Spanish name and one of its chief properties, nicotine, takes its name from Jean Nicot, the celebrated French diplomat, who introduced the "weed" into France shortly after he had resigned as envoy of France to Portugal.

The Nicot family still exists in southern France and the tobacco plant is to be found on the family arms. This strange "weed," the use of which in the New World was associated with many mysterious ceremonies, was first known in Europe as the "herbe l'ambassadeur" because of Nicot's efforts to introduce it.

Tobacco first came to England through Spain, but it was brought back from Virginia by Ralph Lane, governor of the first American possession of the English crown, and Sir Francis Drake. The tobacco and smoking materials were turned over to Sir Walter Raleigh. He made tobacco popular in England and it is recorded that he "took a pipe of tobacco a little before he went to the scaffold."

In the early days of the seventeenth century a good many English farmers conceived the idea of growing tobacco, which was then rapidly establishing itself in popular favor. There was little difficulty in raising it, and protests against its cultivation in England were soon made by the colonial tobacco growers. The latter were represented chiefly by the Virginia Company, which held a charter from the crown for the development of the colony of Virginia. In 1619 a bargain was made between this company and James I. under which the Virginia Company promised to pay customs duties on its tobacco if the production of tobacco in England were prohibited. James I. was so far as to hang all smokers. But this forbidding did not go so far as to prohibit its importation.

THE FOOTLESS MERMAID DIDN'T KICK HIM OUT.

The mermaid was ill. She sat leaning against a rock, unmindful of the sand that was settling on her beautiful tail. In fact, she was too far gone to care about anything.

Later, when Father Neptune came along to inquire how she felt, she cheered up a little.

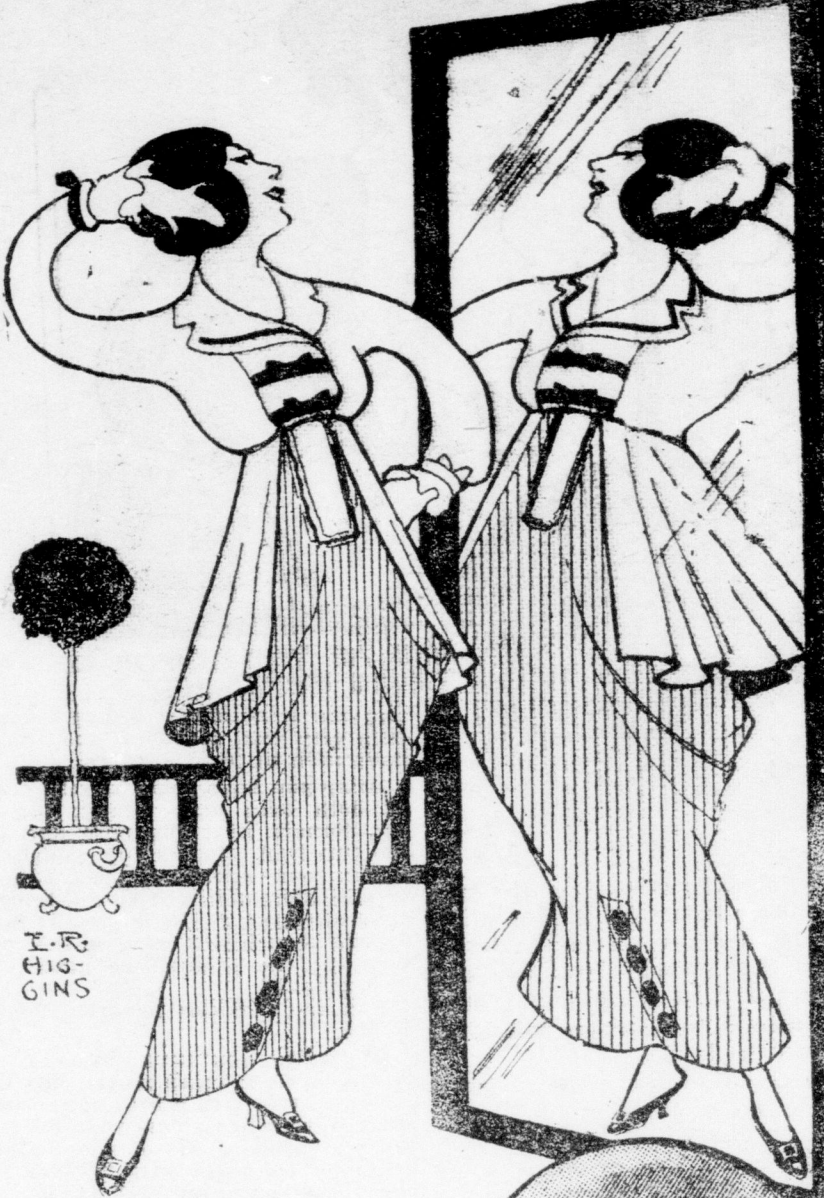
"Oh, Father Neptune," she cried, "could you not slip up and ask the people on the beach if there is a doctor amongst them?"

Neptune only too glad to be of use, departed, and was seen returning with a young man of professional appearance.

The young man presented his card; the mermaid smiled, read it, and—

He was a chiroprapist!

"Your Mirror Is Always Truthful," Says Billie Burke in This Article on Flesh Reducing



[By Billie Burke.]

Comes the time when every woman should take stock before the winter season commences. And in so doing she should only take into confidence her sincerest friend—her mirror.

It is curious how we do not notice the little blemishes that come nor the ugly mannerisms until one day we are brought up short by the sight of ourselves revealed by the mirror which is placed in a strong light.

If you are fond of fresh vegetables, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, beans, peas and other starchy foods it is very probable you have grown stout. You have not thought about it. You told yourself that your wash frocks had probably shrunk in the laundry, and although they SEEMED to shrink, more and more, yet you would not allow yourself to believe the awful truth. YOU WERE TAKING ON FAT.

Without consulting your mirror you purchased one of the new tunics gowns which looked so bewitching on the slender figure of the model who told you shyly that she was just your height—thereby intimating that it would look quite as well on you.

Alas! alas! Your truthful mirror told another story and you probably sat down and cried.

Now I'm going to tell you how you can commence to reduce your flesh—and by the time you eat your Thanksgiving dinner you will be thin enough to wear your new gown comfortably without looking well in it.

The first thing to do is to make up your mind that you are going through with the reducing at any cost.

The next thing is to stick to the resolution.

The regime is very simple. Just drink three quarts of milk a day from which the cream has been skimmed.

Before you start in it is well to take a laxative water for about a week. Then when you arise some morning breakfast on one of your bottles of milk. At noon you may have another, which looked so bewitching on the slender figure of the model who told you shyly that she was just your height—thereby intimating that it would look quite as well on you.

During the day drink one quart bottle of French Vichy. At the end of four weeks, which is the course, your complexion will be like a baby's. You will have lost from 25 to 30 pounds, and you will have added immeasurably to your will power.

I do not think there is anything like giving dinner will be thin enough to wear your new gown comfortably without looking well in it.

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Westminster Dragoons arrived they found themselves checked by this notice posted on the bridge: "This bridge is destroyed." One young dragoon, failing to notice the sign, galloped right across the "demolished" bridge and was captured, but he was freed when he explained that in view of the fact that the bridge was destroyed it was, technically, impossible for him to gallop into his captors' lines. This argument was sustained by the umpire. The cyclists, however, had proved their valva under certain circumstances. Such troops can cover long distances so rapidly and can be so

HELP FOR WORKING GIRLS

Two Girls Tell Story of Their Illness and How They Found Relief.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."

—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 613 Seventh Street, New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa. "My mother was alarmed because my periods were suppressed and I had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."

—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., Saint Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR Prevented by

Treatment with CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. Directions: Make a parting and rub gently with Cuticura Ointment. Continue until whole scalp has been gone over. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the scalp and hair, sent post-free. Address: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 21D, Boston, U. S. A.

Warfare in Air Feature. The most important feature of the manoeuvres was as a matter of fact, the warfare in the air, and on the evening day the spectators at Aylesbury were treated to the interesting sight of an attack upon an airship by three aeroplanes. Although a haze made reconnaissance impossible throughout the morning the White airship Delta was sighted through the mist at about 9:20 o'clock hovering over the Brown army.

A Brown fighter to replace the airship was aloft at the time and the airship immediately drove ahead to the attack on the heavier machine. Two other Brown aeroplanes were at a lower altitude, but were to replace the airship was sighted they rose so rapidly that in less than six minutes one of them was above the Delta, prepared to destroy it with a bomb or with a gun. This established beyond a doubt the fact that had the Brown aeroplane been armed, in actual warfare, the White airship would have been then and there eliminated from the fight.

Shortly before noon, when the fog lifted, four Brownland aeroplanes were dispatched upon a reconnoitring flight, during which they covered an average of 110 miles each. The whole of Whitehead's territory was scoured from above without overlapping, each to observe certain roads and to render their reports at a certain point. Any information that might be of use to the advancing cavalry was dropped in a cloud which the cavalry had established its headquarters. Whitehead's second airship, the Eta, was more successful than her sister ship, for although she was sighted while searching for the Brown territory and nothing over the Brown territory, she sought refuge behind a cloud and managed to get away and to carry the information which her officers had obtained to the Brown headquarters.

Crosses Destroyed Bridge. The real fighting of the day, however, was furnished by the Norfolk Battalion of Territorial Cyclists, who started at 7 o'clock in the morning and within two hours had searched every road for twenty miles south and east of the river Ouse, between Buckingham and Stony Stratford. A company of these cyclists, under Capt. Beavor, secured the bridge over which the Whitehead cavalry expected to cross. The cyclists had with them an expert engineer and by the time the first sections of the

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Shortly before noon, when the fog lifted, four Brownland aeroplanes were dispatched upon a reconnoitring flight, during which they covered an average of 110 miles each. The whole of Whitehead's territory was scoured from above without overlapping, each to observe certain roads and to render their reports at a certain point. Any information that might be of use to the advancing cavalry was dropped in a cloud which the cavalry had established its headquarters. Whitehead's second airship, the Eta, was more successful than her sister ship, for although she was sighted while searching for the Brown territory and nothing over the Brown territory, she sought refuge behind a cloud and managed to get away and to carry the information which her officers had obtained to the Brown headquarters.

Crosses Destroyed Bridge. The real fighting of the day, however, was furnished by the Norfolk Battalion of Territorial Cyclists, who started at 7 o'clock in the morning and within two hours had searched every road for twenty miles south and east of the river Ouse, between Buckingham and Stony Stratford. A company of these cyclists, under Capt. Beavor, secured the bridge over which the Whitehead cavalry expected to cross. The cyclists had with them an expert engineer and by the time the first sections of the

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