



The Genial Drink

Around four o'clock in the afternoon, when the body is tired and the mind is weary, and you don't quite know what to do next, there is nothing that will stimulate you so quickly and give you renewed ambition, and make the world take on a new aspect, so much as a cup of Lipton's Tea.

But be sure the Tea is Lipton's, because the quality is guaranteed. We grow it, blend it, pack it, and sell it ourselves. No other firm selling Tea in Canada may give you this guarantee.

LIPTON'S
TEA PLANTER, CEYLON
Sold Everywhere
THE UNIVERSAL TEA
300 Cups to the Pound



"ME NOT MUCH GOOD ON DE SING, BUT..."

In the stories about work among the foreigners within our gates depicting the methods of assimilating these peoples nationally there are no more interesting chapters than those what tell of the peculiar power of music. The average emigrant has musical desires that leave us native-born Canadians no room for boasting. He responds to music readily. His children get our national view point from singing the patriotic and national songs in the schools. To reach the parents, some communities are using the school and the love of music as the keys to the situation.

For example in one city the welfare workers have invited the pupils of a down-town school to come once a week and bring their fathers and mothers for a sing. The undertaking was approved and directly aided by the Board of Trade, the Rotary Club and other similar organizations which entirely warded off any criticism that the backers of the scheme were mere fadists. Soon the sing in one school was attended by representatives of 272 families. The further enlarge the attendance a prize was offered to the room whose pupils would bring the most parents. One middle-aged Bohemian father came the next week bringing his violin. He said to the teacher "me not much good on de sing, but may be my fiddle help" and this parent who came to help his boy's room win the prize was the starting of a parents' orchestra. In utilizing music to Canadianize our foreign population we have hardly yet begun to scratch the surface.

EDUCATIONAL SIDE OF MUSIC MUST BE RECOGNIZED
Once the educational side of music

is impressed thoroughly on the public mind of this country there will be no question of difficulty in securing public funds to maintain it.

Look at the elaborate expenditures for public parks for schools, for a dozen other civic and public enterprises. There will be quite as lavish provision made for music once the fact has taken root in the minds of public men that music is an important factor from an educational and commercial as well as an artistic viewpoint.

PUPILS SHOULD HEAR EACH OTHER'S LESSONS OCCASIONALLY

It should be a privilege to attend a lesson which is being given to another pupil and the earnest pupil will always welcome such an opportunity. First, if he is in the same grade as you his difficulties will be, to a considerable extent, similar to yours, and you will have the opportunity to see your own faults and better understand why they must be corrected and how they are to be corrected.

If the pupil is in a higher grade than you the opportunity is yours to prepare in advance for your future lessons. But more important is the fact that the work of the teacher will impress upon you the necessity of the utmost attention to detail in performance and the value of "routine" so that the player will do subconsciously the correct thing. Then exactness in rhythm precision in attack, good scales, correct intonation, breadth and beauty of tone and other requisites of good violin playing will be touched upon by the teacher, and the principles explained to the pupil. The pupil who is listening will be benefitted at the same time. Therefore we suggest that teachers make a point of having pupils come a little earlier than



"It's dood for me"

FELDMAN'S



VICTORY SALES!

LAST Monday FEBRUARY
DAY Monday 3rd.

Many stupendous bargains here awaiting you these final sales days.

The Ladies of Kitchener, Waterloo, Preston, Elmira--all within shopping distance--have shown once more that they sense the importance of such a sale as this. During the past week they have been here in hundreds and have taken away many thousands of dollars of the most supreme bargains in Coats, Suits, Skirts, Blouses and Furs that were thrown on the mercy of the public.

As the days lengthen and the temperature rises so do our profits shorten and our prices lower. The instructions to our price-cutter were imperative; to cut so deep that no winter garments would be left in the store at the close of the "VICTORY SALE" next Monday night. The following sale prices are merely suggestive of the result. Any and every woman and miss who needs clothes, either for immediate or future wear, must heed this clarion call to economy.

Fur Prices Will be Higher Next Year

DRESSES.
Dresses in silk, crepe de chine and serge, must be sold in the next three days, regular \$25.00 to \$18.00, at **\$18.98 to \$12.98**
This is very extraordinary--18 dresses in serge and poplin, regular \$18.00 to \$15.00, to go, at **\$6.75**

SKIRTS.
Skirts of silk poplin, in black, navy, taupe, grey and sand, regular \$8.00, \$7.50 and \$6.50, for **\$4.49**
Stripes and plain silk skirts, **\$4.98** for only.
12 only union serges and poplin skirts, for **\$1.98**

BLOUSES.
A rack of crepe de chine and georgette blouses, regular \$9.00 to \$7.75, to be sacrificed at **\$3.75**
Blouses in black silk and crepe de chine, regular \$4.05, at **\$1.98** for

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS.
Collar and cuff sets in pique and Swiss regular \$1.75, at **79c** for

COATS.
Coats in heavy oxfords, chinchilla and velours, regular \$45.00 to \$20.00, going from \$27.00 to **\$9.98**

SWEATER COATS.
Only a few sweater coats left, regular \$12.00, at **\$6.98** for
Sweater Coats of all wool, knitted and brushed wool, in grey, brown, mauve, green, canary and blue, at **\$3.95** for

FURS WILL NEVER AGAIN BE SO CHEAP AS NOW.

There seems to be an impression that next season furs will be lower in price. That is a big mistake. The fur markets of the world indicate that prices are upward. Prosperous times that will everywhere prevail will stimulate the buying of furs and that means higher and higher prices.

We are sacrificing our present stock at **ONE THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICES**

Siberian and natural wolf muffs **\$7.50**
regular \$12.00, for
Jap Fox sets, large muff and animal shaped neckpiece, **\$19.00**
going for

Badger sets, regular \$35.00, at **\$22.00** for
Natural wolf stoles, regular \$45.00, for **\$37.50**

Mink, Seal Fitch, black, red and Isabella fox sets, in fact, everything in stock at wonderful reductions.

Sale positively ends next Monday at 6 p. m.

The finest and cheapest
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
in Western Ontario.

W. Feldman

All Furs sacrificed
at much less than
cost at Victory Sale

the hour fixed for the lesson and listen to the lesson given to the pupil before him.

WOMEN'S CLUBS URGE MUSIC IN EDUCATION

In Schools, it serves all other subjects

In later life, it has a more practical application than almost any other study

The women's organizations of the country have dealt with many reforms and in such a way as to give public opinion quite a lift along the line of improvement at a recent Federal

Education came up for attention. One of the speakers Frances Elliot Clark, dealt with the matter very clearly and sounded the note that needs sounding to-day. This speaker's remarks showed that she knew the angle from which to strike and strike she did in no lukewarm terms at the very root of the question of music on the school curriculum.

"Thousands of people who do not like classic music only because they have never learned to listen intelligently" said the speaker with emphasis. "Hundreds of people go to orchestral concerts and hear only a tintinnabulation of sound. Good music is popular music when it becomes familiar. The lover of music is innate but the taste for good music must be acquired like olives and persimmons. It comes from multiplied hearings of the best; and judging contrasting discriminating between this and that, mastering the language of tone. Comparatively few may ever hope to be great performers, but every soul may and should become appreciative listeners.

"Why not then teach the children to listen to music in a definite way, listen purposefully and reverently, and so train the ear to acute sensitive ness? The habit of listening as other good habits should be formed in youth."

And then in a pithy summing up of the whole problem the speaker proceeded. "If then, it is shown that music has great power as education in and of itself—that it has more practical application in later life as well as in school life than almost any other branch of study that it serves all other branches in the curriculum—that it is the friend and helper of all that is uplifting and ennobling and the foe

of laziness, of idleness, and trickery, then why, in the name of reason, is it not taught systematically and thoroughly in every school in the land?

"Why should there be one child in all the country deprived of the joys and benefits that come with the study and use of music? Why is there a single city or town without a supervisor of music, trained for the wide field of teaching music itself in all its beauty, rather than the merest alphabet of the language? Why, indeed, save that most of the school officials and many of the teachers are suffering from our

modern evaluation of music when rightly used, of music should be taught in every high school on exactly the same basis as is language or science, and the same credits given for equal work. Orchestras and bands should be organized in every school, and the instruments furnished, just exactly as are the tools for normal training, or the food and clothes in domestic science. If especially talented boys or girls wish to pursue their music and also the high school course let the proper credits be given for supervised study of the piano, voice or violin under competent outside teachers until such time as this special teaching shall be offered within the school.

"It will come—indeed it is already heard—this splendid new note of nationalism; and when it comes it must receive its baptism in the hearts of the common people."

THE USE OF THE "LOUD PEDAL"

Anyone describing their piano to a friend would probably mention its beautiful case, the finish and design the action, hammers, springs, keys and nearly every part of its equipment excepting the insignificant little pedals which usually go unnoticed. Yet these same little pedals are carefully fitted in the piano, nicely polished and made strong enough to endure years of use, the purpose of which is to produce a definite purpose. The purpose is often misunderstood in that of the "loud pedal" is many wrongly call it.

A little girl, who was using this pedal continuously, as asked why and she said "I'm trying to play loud." Like many other pupils this girl had a mistaken conception of the pedal. She had not been thoroughly impressed with the idea that what she thought was a loud pedal is in reality a damper pedal and may be used in the very softest passages and playing should not be done on the pedal—the hands and arms are for that purpose. If the pedal is used promiscuously and incessantly for loud playing the ear becomes accustomed to a conglomeration of noises which in time would become necessary to satisfy the ear.

This pedal is used primarily to connect tones when the fingers are unable to do so; also to continue a chord until the following one is sounded. Each new chord requires a change of pedal. Somebody once termed the pedal "the third hand" because it can keep a group of tones sounding while both the player's hands are finding other keys to produce other tones. But this so-called pedal does cause the chords to sound louder. It removes all the dampers from the strings and each chord is re-inforced by other tones according to the law of sympathetic vibrations, causing the piano to sound at its best. The proper use of the pedal is a great improvement. The wrong use of the pedal is an abomination.

DRINK A GLASS OF REAL HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Says we will both look and feel clean, sweet and fresh and avoid illness.

Sanitary science has of late made rapid strides with results that are of untold blessing to humanity. The latest application of its untiring research is the recommendation that it is necessary to attend to internal sanitation of the drainage system of the human body as it is to the drains of the house.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sleek or well, should, each morning before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the phosphated hot water is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatic stiffness, others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

SAFE HOME TREATMENT FOR OBJECTIBLE HAIRS

(Boudoir Secrets)
The electric needle is not required for the removal of hair or fuzz, for with the use of plain delatone the most stubborn growth can be quickly banished. A paste is made with water and a little of the powder, then spread over the hairy surface. In about 2 minutes it is rubbed off and the skin washed. This simple treatment not only removes the hair, but leaves the skin free from blemish. Be sure you get genuine delatone.

All the Canadian divisions are based from Germany and are in Belgium, laws is informed.

List Your Properties For Sale with Bechtel, 255 W. King Str.