

We Invite You
 To make careful comparisons with any other Teas on sale, as this will only strengthen your conversion to the use of

"SALADA"

And then—It's Always Good Alike.

Get the Habit of Eating



More Wholesome Appetizing Bread Baked From **PURITY FLOUR** USE IT FOR ALL YOUR BAKING

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited

TORONTO—Head Office
 Branches at Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Goderich

The Duty Of The Educated Man

We do not believe that there can be any doubt that in the long run and in the great majority of cases the knowledge of the educated man has been of distinct service to his brother of little or no education. To know that the educated man serves the public continuously we have only to think of the advances that have been made in medical and surgical science and of the faithful service to the community of thousands of educated physicians; of the vast debt we owe to the educated common sense of the founders of our government; of the comforts and conveniences that the intelligence of educated men has brought into our daily life through the countless inventions of modern times; of the help—spiritual, mental, and moral—that unselfish and conscientious ministers, teachers, lawyers and business men of our acquaintance are daily giving to persons less learned than themselves.

Unfortunately, not all educated men comprehend the obligation that is laid upon them. Many of them are selfish thinking only of their own advantage, scornful of their neighbor, among such men are the quack, the shyster, the demagogue, the swindler and many, too, who cannot be written down so contemptuously, but who regard their abilities not as reasons for helping to bear the burdens of others but as means of winning prizes.

In the end it comes to this: that no education is true and admirable unless it trains the character as well as the mind. The reader who asked us the question must have seen instances of men who took frequent advantage of their cleverness and superior knowledge to defraud or deceive some one else. We have all seen such men. The truth is not that they have too much education, but that they have not enough. Their moral natures have been neglected while their brains have been sharpened; and that always makes dangerous men. We need more education of character; more moral discipline both at home and in the school. When we pay as much attention to moral training as we pay to training our boys and girls in languages and mathematics and science, no one will ask of asking our friend's question—Exchange.

sequently, the poultrymen found their returns were not sufficient to meet their expenses, and the increase in poultry raising has been very slow to what it might have been, had there been sufficient profits realized out of the poultry industry.

While it is not intended to mislead you into the fact that big money can be made out of poultry and their products with the prevailing high price of feeds, yet this can be said, that your returns may be increased very materially by producing winter layers. The following results, which were obtained on the Experimental Farm, Nappan, from five of the best winter layers, also five of the lowest, from October 1st, 1919 to March 31st, 1920, will bear this out.

The five best birds laid 413 eggs at a total cost of \$8.21. The total value of eggs laid and sold for eating was \$23.78, leaving a profit of \$15.57. The five poorest laid a total of 24 eggs at a cost of \$8.10 with a total value of \$1.99, making a loss of \$6.11 for the six months. Figuring on a basis of 100 hens like the first five you have a profit of \$312.00 against a loss of \$122.00 from the latter. In computing the above, only the actual food consumed is taken into consideration, labour and interest on investment neglected. Now it can readily be seen that the winter layer is by far the more profitable hen to have. More especially when the high cost of feed is taken into consideration.

In order to produce profitable winter layers, we must select eggs for hatching from not only our most healthy and vigorous birds, but from our best laying strain. Hatch these along about the first of April and not later than the last of April. When the chicks are hatched, great care must be taken that the baby chicks do not get stunted, otherwise, they will not be as good as later hatched birds at maturity. Keep brooders and brooder house clean, light and free from dampness and draught. Give them plenty of whole some chick foods, such as baby chick scratch grain, baby chick grit, oyster shell, charcoal and sprouted grains. Keep an even temperature at all times during the early stages, for that is the most critical time in the development of the winter layer. Keep them growing well throughout the summer. Do not over crowd your house. Feed plenty of good growing feeds, such as grain mixture of 200 lbs. cracked corn, 200 wheat, 100 of oats, together with a dry-mash mixture of 100 lbs. bran, 100 corn meal, 100 crushed oats, 100 shorts and 20 lbs of beef scraps. Keeping at the same time plenty of grit, oyster shell and charcoal where they can have access to it.

Producing Winter Layers

Why should we produce winter layers? Because there is an increasing demand, not only at home but abroad, for poultry and poultry products. What has caused this great demand? There are several reasons which, when taken collectively, are very convincing why such a shortage should exist in poultry and, of necessity, poultry products. Firstly, because Canadians are eating more eggs every year. Secondly, because there is a greater export demand for Canadian eggs and poultry to meet the demands in foreign countries, the latter having been depleted of their laying stock during the war. Thirdly, because of the high prices of feed and the comparatively low price of market poultry during the third and fourth years of the war, meant that a great many laying hens were killed off. Fourthly, because not sufficient attention had been given to the hatching of early chicks for winter layers. Con-

tinued from page 7. We all know the "typical boy." Well there are thousands on thousands that are not like him.

"BUY AT HOME"

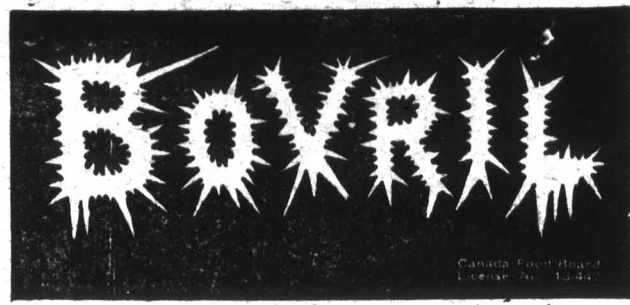
ON THE DEFENSIVE!

During the aftermath of influenza or its debilitating complications, there is more than ordinary need that you nourish and protect every avenue of your strength.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

because of its efficient tonic-nutrient properties, daily helps tens of thousands to renewed strength. Those who are fearful or rundown in vitality should use the means that help build up a healthy resistance. What SCOTT'S does for others it will do for you.—Try it!

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.



REGAL
 The Big Value in FLOUR
 for Bread, Cakes & Pastry
 The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.
 Montreal, P.Q. L'Angeles, Halifax, N.S.

NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT

The first discovery of natural gas in the Province of Alberta of which we have record, took place in May, 1884, at Alderson, a station on the main line of the C.P.R., 30 miles west of Medicine Hat. The railway construction gang, boring for water, struck a heavy pocket of gas at a depth of 1,300 feet. A little later in the same year, gas was also discovered at Cassis, 6 miles further west, but while this well soon choked, that at Alderson continued to flow for many years.

In 1890, Medicine Hat, then but a small town, sank a well and found a small supply at 700 feet; four years later another attempt was made, and history tells how at the eleventh hour, with money all spent—facing bankruptcy—and despair and gloom on the hearts of the mayor and city council, a sensational flow was uncovered at a depth of twelve to thirteen hundred feet. The cheap, apparently unlimited fuel supply, both for commercial and domestic purposes, is largely accountable for that city's growth and present prosperous condition.

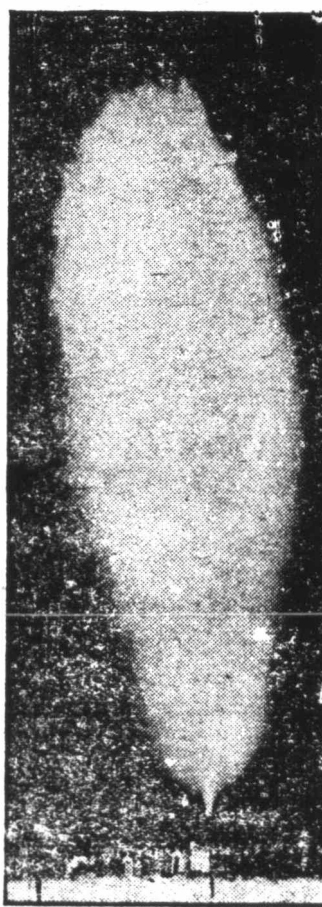
There are several known gas fields in the Province of Alberta, but as yet only two have been utilized for commercial purposes to any considerable extent, namely, the Medicine Hat and Bow Island fields. Bow Island lies on the railway line about half way between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, 180 miles south-east of Calgary.

In 1912 the supply was piped into the city of Calgary, as well as distributed en route to the city of Lethbridge, Macleod, and other towns, where it is used for both domestic and commercial purposes.

In the neighborhood of Pelican Rapids, Athabasca River, gas springs were known at least a century ago, and travellers going up and down the river, into the Peace River Country have cooked their meals there. Further well-known gas reserves are the Foremost Field, south of Bow Island, the Barnwell Field, midway between Bow Island and Lethbridge and the Viking Field, 83 miles east of Edmonton and were it not for the difficulty of obtaining adequate piping, it is probable that this supply would have been utilized two or three years ago to furnish light, heat and power to Alberta's capital.

Prospecting is now going on in the Monarch Field, 40 miles southwest of Calgary, and at the Okotoks Field 27 miles south. Along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of the apex of a well definite anticline similar to that one in the Okotoks Field, there are many pronounced gas seepages and it seems probable that as in the former field, which had also a gas seepage, it will be a commercial producer.

The Imperial Oil Co. has commenced prospecting for petroleum along the last mentioned anticline, and it is stated, it intends to carry vigorous prospecting from the International Boundary northwards to Hudson Hope on the Peace River. The production of both petroleum and natural gas seems favorable. This company also proposes further prospecting at other points away from the mountains, where it has selected grounds for operation. In many parts of the province in drilling for petroleum, gas has been found; and



Gas Well at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

indications are that there is an immense gas field remaining yet to be tapped, the exact location, size and probable capacity of which can only be proven by testing.

According to the report of the Canadian Bureau of Mines, in 1915, there was produced 4,378,947,000 cubic feet valued at \$1,037,919, which is equivalent to 23.7c per thousand cubic feet—the heat that could be obtained from upwards of two hundred thousand tons of coal.

The Natural Gases of Alberta are known as "wet" and "dry." The former is a profitable source of gas line, and already a considerable amount of that fluid has been produced, with a probable greatly increased production in the near future. The Medicine Hat and Bow Island fields are "dry," but there is no reason to conclude that much of the gas yet to be found will be "dry"—rather the reverse.

Helium, a non-combustible gas, very nearly as light as hydrogen and invaluable for balloons, has been extracted in considerable quantity from the Bow Island gas at Calgary, and shipped to Great Britain for war purposes. The termination of the war, has stopped the manufacture, probably, however, only temporarily.

Whatever vice you haven't is much more reprehensible in your opinion than the vice you have.

EDISON'S VOICE IN RECORDS

Inventor of Phonograph, for the First Time, Makes Short Speech Which Will Be Preserved.



Our Corner of the Earth

is charming in a thousand ways, but it has the dampest winters of all Canada and the winds are cold and "raw". Coughs and colds are prevalent.

WILD CHERRY TOLU AND CHERRY BALSAM

will protect you and your family from coughs and colds. Keep a bottle always in the house. Colds demand prompt treatment.

Read what Thos. McAvty, of St. John, N. B., has to say about Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam:

"I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

Sold by all druggists and general stores. The same price everywhere—25c. 67 per. None genuine without Company's name.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph 42 years ago, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. The reproduction, which is on the back of a record containing the national anthems of our allies, was heard recently for the first time in the Edison laboratory at Orange, N. J.

Mr. Edison celebrated his 72nd birthday on February 11. The talk, which is Mr. Edison's first comment about the war since America entered the fight, follows:

"Our boys made good in France. The word 'American' has a new meaning in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage, generosity, self-reliance and modesty. We are proud of the North Americans who risked their lives for the liberty of the world, but we must not forget, and we must not permit demagogues to belittle the part played by our gallant allies. Their casualty lists tell the story.

"However proud we may be of our own achievements, let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgians, British, French and Italians had not fought like bulldogs in the face of overwhelming odds. The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next 100 years. I hope that when we do reverence to the memory of our brave boys who fell in France we shall not forget their brothers in arms who wore the uniforms of our allies.

"I believe that the national airs of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium should for all time to come be as familiar to us as our own 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

Save the Leather THE BIG VALUE BOX

For black, white, tan, ox-blood and dark brown Shoes.



The F.F. DALLEY CORPORATION LTD, HAMILTON, CAN.

ESKIMO CANDY

If you were a little Eskimo, you would have a very queer kind of candy. It is nothing but tallow, but the Eskimo boys and girls like it very much. Their mothers and sisters put it up in bright red packages made out of the feet of water fowl. The men kill the birds, which are called doves, and then the women cut off the bright, red feet and draw out the bones, so as to make little bags or pockets of skin which they fill with tallow for the children. They like it as well as you do your chocolate drops or striped red and white peppermint sticks.—Ex.

Mrs. Smith: Does the baby take after your husband, Mrs. Jones?
 Mrs. Jones: Yes, indeed. We have taken his bottle away from him, and the other day the little darling tried to creep down the cellar steps.