# RECLAMATION WORK ON THE ZUYDER ZEE

## Isle Where Ex-Crown Prince Dwells Will One Day Join the Mainland.

London, Oct. 18.—The Morning Post's special correspondent writes from Holland:

"Wieringen, where the ex-crown prince of Germany lives, has had some injustice done it by literary snapshooters of that lonely exile. From their descriptions you might suppose that, like notorious Marken, its rather deplorable neighbor in the Zuyder Zee, it is inhabited by fisher folk who live in houses set on poles and extract a livelihood from organized tourists brought to gape at ancient costumes and faked antiques. Nothing of the kind.

"I might have eased the afflictions of the journey to Wieringen by breaking it at Alkmaar. But Alkmaar was in the full blast of its kermiesse, with that of Zaandam contributing raucous echoes; from what one saw, and more particularly heard, of both on the return route, a start from Amsterdam at the comfortless morning hour of 5 o'clock may be judged the less painful adventure. The first train out for Helder brings you to Shagen. Thereafter you sample steam trams, packet boat and postman's gig, and reach the capital village, Hypolitushoef, for breakfast, about an hour short of noon.

**Few Fishermen on Island.**

"Whatever discoveries the island has in store, among them certainly are not any fisher and peasant costumes or dwellings that suggest an existence made precarious by the devouring sea.

"Most of the islanders live by tillage and cattle-raising. A few are fishers. Some cultivate the seaweed, converting it into a filling for mattresses, on which some Englishfolk sleep without dream of the Wieringen deeps. In the island villages live those who have retired comfortably from such occupations, a handful of bureaucrats, and all who are maintained by the several services of church and state and the refreshment of the human body customary in a little Dutch commune.

"About 'one hour's walking' from Hypolitushoef (so the Dutch reckon distance) is the smaller village of Oosterland, in the single street of which, by the bend near the church and the cafe, the ex-crown prince lives. His house is the Pastorie—not a Schloss. His neighbors are such folk as I have described. He has made good friends with them, and will play knuckle-bones with their children, who address him with a familiar contraction of 'high mightiness,' from which the awe of royalty has disappeared.

**Vision From the Dyke.**

"The islanders all assume that the stranger is visiting their shores for this sensation, which for themselves is a sensation no longer. Even the stranger will find that most of what Oosterland can minister to his curiosity has already been supplied him, more highly colored than in life, by every postcarded window on the way thither.

"And now to discover the real romance of Wieringen. Walk back along its western dyke, opposite Evijksluis, on the mainland, where we took the mail boat this morning. Facing us on the right is the Amstel Diep. On the three or four miles of sea between us and Evijksluis a few dredgers are at work.

"Close in by the dyke, where operations of some kind are evident, is a collection of craft of sorts, and some of these and some vessels in Wieringen harbor as well have printed on them in great white letters 'Zuider Zee Werk.' In a word here, in this modest fashion, has actually begun the draining of the Zuyder Zee, in which undertaking Wieringen is to play so great a role.

**Island of Wieringen.**

"Without a map, which alone furnishes the eyes with understanding here, I despair of describing it. Holland, a matter of water rather than of land, can only be navigated by the chart. But perhaps you can visualize its configuration sufficiently to remember how, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the sea took two bites (a hundred years between them) of the mainland of the North Netherlands.

"It ate out the soft fenland, leaving the serrated coastline of the present Zuyder Zee.

"As one of the many consequences, Amsterdam became a port, and her ships sailed thru this Amstel Diep by Tessel. When they became too big for this strait gate, the city constructed a North Holland canal, from which they could issue at Den Helder.

"We followed its course more or less to Schagen. Scarce was this canal finished than a greater was needed, and also we crossed the Y polders formed in the construction of the North Sea canal cut sheer to the North Sea at Ymuiden. And finally (for my present purpose) this little island of Wieringen was left here at the northern entrance to the inland Zee, three or four miles from North Holland at Evijksluis, and some fifteen from its other, Frisian coast.

**Zuyder Zee Reclamation.**

"Imagine a containing seawall built from Wieringen to either shore—this short one, just begun, and the longer to Friesland to follow as best experience may show. Thru a lock, or locks, in one or other, or in both, the fresh waters from the Yssel and other rivers will be given escape to the sea. Only a contracted basin for their collection will remain: its name is to be Yssel Meer.

"The bed of the remainder of the present inland sea—800,000 promisingly rich acres out of its existing million and a quarter—will be laid dry, to be sold at such fabulous prices as in the Y polders are proved realities. That is the great adventure of Zuyder Zee reclamation, of which, by good luck, we here see the very first beginnings.

"The romance of it came home to me, standing on Wieringen, and looking over to the mainland with which—a quarter of a century hence—it will be one. Of a young lad on the dyke beside me, 'How will you like it,' I could not resist asking, 'when there's no sea to cross there?' His eyes brightened. 'Then I can mount my bike and away!' he answered. Already, I believe, at the end of that ride he glimpsed the delirious joys of Alkmaar and Zaandam, from which an hour or two later this present writer as eagerly sought escape."

# BRITAIN FORBIDS SOME REMEDIES

## Proprietary Medicines Bill Is Stringent so Far as Restrictions Go.

London, Oct. 18.—The British proprietary medicines bill, which has just been published, provides for the registration of patent medicines and appliances and of the owners thereof, and places stringent restrictions upon the sale of articles so registered. A patent or proprietary medicine is defined as one "which is held out by advertisement as of use for curative or remedial purposes, and which is either sold under a trade name or manufactured by a secret process."

The manufacture or sale of "remedies" for certain ailments is prohibited altogether. These include cancer, consumption, lupus, deafness, fits, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, Bright's disease, and rupture. The bill prohibits the sale, and advertisement for sale, of "remedies" or appliances purporting to be effective for the prevention, cure or relief of these and certain other complaints. Further provisions of the bill forbid the sending of advertisements of one kind of remedy in packages containing another, and it is also forbidden to the owners, vendors, or agents of registered remedies to invite correspondence regarding ailments, or to treat or offer to treat sufferers, or to publish false testimonials, or to suggest that proprietary medicines or appliances are recommended by duly qualified practitioners without giving their names and qualifications and, if alive, their addresses. The minister of health is given authority to remove from the register any remedies or appliances held to be injurious, but the owner has the right, under the bill, of appealing to the high court. The bill does not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

In this connection it may be noted that the British dangerous drug bill, prepared as an outcome of the international opium convention, passed the committee stage in the house of commons on July 27. This bill places restrictions upon the importation and exportation of opium, cocaine, morphine, and other dangerous drugs.

# WATCHFUL WAITING BY CONSTANTINE

## Is Keeping Close Eye on Alexander's Condition, and May Claim Throne.

Geneva, Oct. 18. — Former King Constantine of Greece, replying from Lucerne to an inquiry regarding his attitude towards the regency for Greece being discussed in connection with the illness of King Alexander, telegraphed as follows:

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I will not think of a regency yet. My plans are those of my people.

(Signed) "Constantine, Rex."

The former king has been kept in close touch with King Alexander's condition.

The latest bulletins received here from Athens this morning said the king's condition was desperate and that he was not expected to recover.

**May Claim the Throne.**

Berne, Oct. 18.—Former King Constantine of Greece is reported here as intending to take advantage of the situation created by the serious illness of King Alexander, his son, by returning to Greece and claiming the throne. The Swiss authorities, it is stated, are taking measures to defeat the alleged plot, formed in Switzerland, against the present Greek government.

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.**

Agricultural education will do more to lift the farmer to a plane of absolute equality with business and the professions than any movement yet started in this country.

# SOCIAL EVENTS

Items Intended for This Column Should Be Addressed to The World City Editor.

Mrs. C. W. Bunting, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Bunting in Port Hope, will be in Toronto on Thursday, and will be the guest of Mrs. J. S. Douglas.

Mrs. H. A. Lambe is giving a tea tomorrow for her sister, Miss Helen Clarkson, whose marriage to Mr. Van Nostrand will take place shortly.

Miss Church, Miss Joan Arnoldi, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. Timothy Eaton and Mrs. G. Thompson, will be the patronesses of the Victory bazaar to be given by the Lady Ross Chapter, I.O.D.E., at the Eaton Clubrooms on Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Mitchell of Homan are the guests for a few days of Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Armstrong, 464 Oriole Parkway, and will sail shortly for China.

Miss Yates of Montreal, who has been the guest of Miss Sinclair for the Sinclair-McCarthy wedding, returned home yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Mallory have returned from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., and are now occupying their new home, 152 Sellers avenue.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham have sent out invitations to meet Miss Lenora Sparkes and the London String Quartet at "Deancroft" after the concert at Massey Hall on Friday next.

Mr. Paul Meredith will be one of the ushers at the Clark-Porter wedding, which will take place in Ottawa tomorrow.

Mrs. Thomas Brown of Dunedin, New Zealand, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Jackson, 89 Macpherson avenue.

Miss Joan Cobbold, who is to be a guest of the governor-general and the Duchess of Devonshire this winter, will sail from England tomorrow.

Miss Beulah Burns has returned to Brockville.

The wedding of Miss Fanny F. Sherlock and Albert Hamilton, both recently arrived in Canada from Ireland, took place at Hope Methodist Church, Danforth avenue, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, pastor, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton will reside on Balfour avenue after the honeymoon trip.

Holy Trinity Parish Club, a newly formed organization for social activities of both young and old parishioners of Holy Trinity Church, held its initial social gathering last night in the parish hall on Trinity Square.

Mr. L. R. Sifton, of Toronto, was in Ottawa for Thanksgiving.

Miss B. Barrand is spending a few weeks with her aunt in Sudbury.

Miss Maybelle Kerr, Sudbury, is spending her holidays with friends in the city.

Mr. Cedric Grosquorth is spending a week in Orangeville.

**Receptions.**

Mrs. R. J. Christie and Mrs. Katharine Christie, 29 Queen's Park, will receive from four to six o'clock on Friday next. Mrs. W. L. Christie will receive with them, this being her first reception since her marriage.

# LACHINE POLICE MAKE BIG HAUL

## Capture Fifty Cases of Whiskey and Three Big Motor Trucks.

Montreal, Oct. 18.—Fifty cases of whiskey and two three-ton motor trucks were seized by the provincial prohibition officers with the help of the Lachine police at 10 o'clock Sunday night about half a mile above the Lachine locks while the spirit was being loaded into a large motor launch. Provincial Prohibition Inspector J. W. Lewis was notified by the Lachine police last night that two trucks were on their way up the canal path towards a landing point, and that another truck had already unloaded and gone away.

Inspector Lewis, with Detective Doutre and Chief Durocher, with Sub-Chief Chenier of Lachine, went to the spot in automobiles. Their arrival was noticed by the men loading the boat and at a signal the launch sailed away. What goods were left in the trucks were quickly dumped into the grass and when the officers arrived they had to hunt to locate the cases. The two trucks with the fifty cases were brought to Montreal and stored until Tuesday, when the shipper of the goods will be summoned. This is the first case of the kind made there by the prohibition officers. It is believed that this means of shipment was taken to avoid the net which is drawn around the Victoria Bridge and the other points leading from the island. The launch, it is believed, was to take the cases across the river, when they would be taken over the border into the United States.

## Founds Research Fellowship In University of Manitoba

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—Announcement is made of the decision of the governor of the Hudson Bay Co., and the Canadiann advisory committee to establish in connection with the University of Manitoba a scientific research fellowship for which the sum of $1,500, beginning this year, will be allocated for ten years.

The foundation is consequent upon representations made to Sir Robert Kindersley, governor of the company, during his visit to Winnipeg in April last, by the Scientific Club of Winnipeg. The chief purpose of the club is the stimulation of research in all branches of science, pure and applied.

**LENGTH OF ALBERTA**

The length of the province of Alberta from north to south—that is, from the sixtieth parallel of latitude to the international boundary—is 850 miles.

# DISEASE IS RIFE IN THE BALKANS

## People Have No Idea of Sanitation and Are Ignorant of Germ-Carriers.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 18.—Disease in the Balkans is looked upon by the people as a result of fate. The peasantry has been educated in superstitions rather than in the laws of sanitation. They are opposed to the killing of mosquitoes, rats, flies and vermin, believing that they are a part of life. They know nothing about the carriers of disease. The importance of protecting their food supplies from winged insects has not been impressed upon them. Little or no attempt is made to drain mosquito pools or marshes, so that the Balkan states claim the distinction of having some of the worst malarial sections on earth.

The peasant has little faith in medical science. "How can a bug give us typhus?" they ask. "Every living thing harbors insects. Why not man? If the good God sends us disease and misfortune, we believe that he knows best."

In most districts in the Balkans, the houses of the rural population are small and poorly constructed. Many of them are built of mud and straw, and have no provision for sanitation or ventilation. The only air admitted to the homes is obtained thru accidental imperfections in construction. A few of the houses have two storeys, the lower floor being occupied by the horses and cattle, the upper by the family. In such houses as these, families live crowded together under the most unhygienic conditions.

Years pass without a doctor entering the huts. Disease goes untreated. In the country districts dentistry is virtually unknown.

Bath tubs are rare in the Balkans, even in the larger cities. The people in that part of Europe rarely wash. "You must be very unclean people in the United States," said a well-to-do storekeeper of Sofia, to an American, "if you find it necessary to bathe every day!"

# RIOT IN WHITEHALL BY WORKLESS MOB

(Continued From Page 1).

ing street also collapsed during the crush.

A number of persons were injured when a crowd, headed by the red flag of the Tottenham district Socialist and Labor party, made a determined rush and tried to break thru the police line. Eventually the red flag was captured.

**Deputation to Premier.**

The deputation to the premier consisted of 15 heads of London bureaus, asking relief for the unemployed. The disorders were still proceeding when the deputation emerged from the premier's official residence, 10 Downing street, and tried to quiet the crowd.

At the same time a small party of demonstrators went to the neighboring Trafalgar Square, set up a red flag and sang the "Internationale" and cheered Lenine and Trotzky. No trouble developed here, however, the police not interfering.

The police finally dispersed the rioters.

In connection with the sending of the deputation to the premier, a parade of 40,000 of the unemployed had been planned to march to Downing street as a demonstration. After the disorders had subsided, the parade of the unemployed reformed and continued towards Trafalgar Square in an orderly manner, escorted by the police.

Fifty injured persons were given treatment when the trouble ended. Twenty of these were sent to hospitals.

In connection with the character of the demonstration, it was pointed out that the appearance of a red flag in a demonstration does not necessarily have particular significance.

The injured treated included two policemen and one woman.

## COAL STRIKE THREATENS IRISH CATTLE TRADE

Belfast, Oct. 18. — The Dundalk & Newry Steamer Co. has received an admiralty notice to the effect that owing to the coal emergency the company's service between Dundalk, Newry and Liverpool must be reduced to one sailing weekly.

The manager of the company says that there is no doubt other Irish companies will be similarly restricted, and that the effect would be disastrous to the Irish cattle trade, coming as it does on top of the fortnight's strike and the closure of the ports.

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# "What's in a Name?"

**Facts about your name; its history; its meaning; whence it was derived; its significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.**

By MILDRED MARSHALL

BETTY.

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Betty, conjuring visions of a saucy, piquant young person, is really a name of sacred import. It has a lengthy Biblical history and bears the significance of "God's oath." According to etymologists, its earliest origin was among the Israelites at the period of the Exodus, when it was their habit to make a name contain a dedication to the Deity by beginning or ending it with a word of Divine significance.

Thus the word El was used to correspond with our term Deity, and Jacob called the spot where he beheld the angels, Beth El (House of God). Elizabeth and Isabel are two other feminine names which had this same origin, and Betty is the outgrowth of Elizabeth by evolution, tho so prevalent is the former that, in many instances, it has lost its original form, and is regarded as a separate and individual name.

Elizabeth Woodville, whose mother was Jacquetta of Luxembourg, was one of the early Bettys of history. Her daughter, Elizabeth of York, also bore the charming diminutive. By that time, Betty had won such popularity in the English court that at least a third of the court beauties were called "Lady Betty," irrespective of their baptismal names. Betty was democratic, however, and it had equal vogue in the villages. To this day, it is the title of many a pretty rustic coquet in England, not to mention its widespread vogue among all classes in this country.

The diamond is Betty's talismanic gem. For her, it is said to be a symbol of true love and will insure her a fortunate marriage. Sunday is her lucky day and 4 her lucky number.

# SPLIT IN RANKS OF GERMAN REDS

## One Party Favors Aims of Moscow, Other Opposes Acts of Soviet.

Halle, Oct. 18. — Two distinct revolutionary parties, one pledged to the dictatorship of the proletariat thru an alliance with the third internationale, the other working toward "proletarian comradeship" in opposition to Moscow, have developed out of the wreck of the Independent Socialists.

The Left majority, under the leadership of Daumig, Hoffman and Otto Bass, the young leader of Rhineland labor, conferred today on the question of executing an agreement with Moscow for a world revolution and directed the district leaders to prepare for a strike. The minority, under the joint presidency of Ledebour and Crispien, in a separate convention, laid plans to communicate with the revolutionary forces in all countries opposed to Moscow and prepare an organized campaign against Bolshevist methods. They adopted Herr Ledebour's resolution of sympathy with Bolshevist aims, but expressing unalterable opposition to the policy of "destruction and terrorism on which sovietism proceeds."

The party split leaves the Moscow adherents in control of 21 of the 81 reichstag deputies.

**THE WORLD'S OPINION.**

It is not only arrogant, but profligate, for a man to disregard the world's opinion of himself.—Cicero.

**BROADENING NARROW MINDS.**

There are few who need complain of the narrowness of their minds if they will only do their best with them.—Hobbs.

# RUSS GOLD CAME ON JAP WARSHIP

## Was Transhipped to Canadian Cruiser Rainbow Out at Sea.

## TAKEN TO VANCOUVER

## Hitherto Secret Romance of the War Is Now Made Public.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 18. — Two seemingly unrelated items appeared recently in news despatches which recalled a hitherto unpublished and romantic story of the war. The scene centered in Vancouver, but under censorship rules the story could not be published at the time.

The two items were a Reuter despatch, in which Mr. Novitsky, former assistant to the minister of finance in the all-Russian government, hinted at the huge amount of gold which was shipped thru Vancouver during the war, including 60,000,000 pounds from Vladivostok, and a statement of the sale of the obsolete government warship Rainbow to a Seattle firm.

Both Mr. Novitsky and the Rainbow were central figures in one of the most interesting incidents of the war, so far as it affected Vancouver. The first shipment of Russian gold, amounting to about $45,000,000, arrived here in February of 1916. It was in the form of bullion encased in boxes about 15 inches long, 6 inches wide and 3 or 4 feet deep. It was loaded at Vladivostok for transfer to the mint at Ottawa, and came across the Pacific in a big Japanese warship, with Novitsky in charge of the treasure.

**Transhipped at Sea.**

The treasure warship never came into harbor. Far out at sea, off Cape Flattary, in a half-gale, the warship was met by the little Rainbow, and the precious freight transferred between the heavds of the rollers. The most elaborate measures of secrecy were observed, and it was three o'clock of a morning, dark and wet, when the Rainbow nosed her way to shed 1 on the C.P.R. docks here.

Awaiting her were Mr. Peters and Mr. Vickers, head of the foreign department of the Dominion Express Company, who came especially from Montreal to superintend the transfer of the bullion across the continent. A specially-selected crew of trusted men had been warned to be on hand for special duty, and marched down to the wharf after midnight under special guards, and without any information of their duty or destination.

Awaiting the Rainbow was a train of coaches disguised as a silk train, with five special express cars. On each of these cars were loaded $9,000,000 worth of gold. Four men, armed heavily with rifles and revolvers, received the cargo from the sailors. Each car was then closed, the doors heavily barred, and guard mounted. The guards stood equal shifts thruout the journey. A telephone system connected with the whole train, and when the sentinels wished to pass to the dinner or to any other car they did so only on release from the official car to the doorkeepers. These doors were never opened when the train was at a standstill. No guard was permitted to show himself at the windows in passing thru towns. The train at night ran in absolute darkness, the men doing their night work by flashlight.

This was the first of four or five such trains which passed thru Vancouver during a period of a year and a half, the details being as follows: February, 1916, $45,000,000; August, 1916, $50,000,000; January, 1917, $117,000,000; August, 1917, $50,000,000.

**RETORT COURTEOUS.**

He—I suppose when all women vote, the party conventions will have to put up handsome men for candidates.

She—What makes you think women will demand handsome men to vote for when you look at the kind the most of them marry?

**MEMORY.**

The memory is a treasurer to whom we must give funds, if we would draw the assistance we need.—Rowe.

# A MEATLESS HOT PIE

**Another Use Discovered For These Oxo Cubes.**

Here is a recipe calling for no meat other than the concentrated beef-goodness to be found in the familiar Oxo cube.

Peel and slice sufficient potatoes to half fill a large pie dish, add few small onions, also sliced. Put into cold water, bring quickly to a boil, boil one minute, then drain.

Put back in pie dish with few slices of tomato, season with pepper and salt and flavour with herbs. Dissolve one Oxo cube in ½ pint of hot milk and pour over mixture. Put few bits of butter on top and bake for two hours in moderate oven. It's delicious.

All dealers sell Oxo in tins of four, ten, and fifty cubes.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Notices of future events, not intended to raise money, 1c per word, minimum 50c; if held to raise money solely for patriotic, church or charitable purposes, 4c per word, minimum $1.00; if held to raise money for any other than these purposes, 6c per word, minimum $2.50.

NEEDLEWORK GUILD—Associates are requested to send in garments to their vice-presidents by Nov. 1st. Last year's total, 3364; objective this year, 5000.

ENGINEERING INSTITUTE of Canada, Toronto Branch, Mining Building, U. of T., College and McCaul streets. Meeting Thursday, Oct. 21, 8.15 p.m. Mr. C. P. Dean. General Oil Refining Practice, Moving Pictures.

# CONVICTS MUTINY AT PENITENTIARY

(Continued From Page 1).

disclosure of last week, and the convicts, seeing their source of tobacco cut off, are up in arms again this denial of their unlawful privilege.

**On Edge of Volcano.**

Following up its sensational story of Thursday that a plot was hatched in the Portsmouth penitentiary, supposedly with the connivance of some of the penitentiary officials, for the escape of some desperate prisoners from that institution, The Kingston Standard today declares that its story was based on facts that are beyond doubt, and that those of the officials of the big prison who were cognizant of the daring and clever scheme realized that for some time time they were sitting on the edge of a volcano, from which an eruption might be expected any moment. The Standard repeats its statement of yesterday that several of the penitentiary officials are likely to be found implicated, and adds that there may be arrests of officials in a short time.

**Startling Disclosures.**

The first intimation that the chief officials of the penitentiary had that something was wrong and that there was evidently an understanding between some of the prison officers and the gang now suspected of the plotting, is said to have followed upon the discovery, some time ago, that Washkallis, the notorious criminal sent here from the penitentiary at Edmonton, Alberta, had sawn the bars of his cell, preliminary to the getaway plan, and the still more startling disclosure that half a dozen or more hack-saws had been smuggled into the institution. It is believed that not only Washkallis, but the other ringleaders in the scheme to break jail, had intended to use these saws, according to the story of The Standard today.

**Saws Smuggled In.**

That these saws were smuggled in from the outside thru the connivance of some of the penitentiary officials is asserted by The Standard, which states that proof of this is in the hands of the Dominion police.

Rinso

Soak the clothes—that's all!

No need to undergo the toil of even one more old-fashioned wash day. Rinso is ready to wash your clothes. This wonderful new soap essence in granules takes away the back-ache, the wet feet, the weariness. Just give Rinso one chance to prove this.

At Night—
Soak the clothes in the rich cleansing Rinso suds.

Morning—
Rinse them out, that's all!

Is this hard to believe? ONE package of Rinso, enough for a week's wash, will prove it.

At your grocer's.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED,
TORONTO

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"When you eat let it be the Best"

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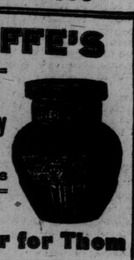
ARE GREAT APPETIZERS



BOILED IN SILVER PANS

Ask Your Grocer for Them

# Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

By Helen Rowland.

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HOLD onto the pennies—and the dollars will buy your widow a lovely mourning outfit, with which to catch a husband who is not so penurious.

Woman is the peg, on which the youth hangs his ideals; the man of thirty his dreams, his excuses, and his cynicism; the man of forty, his jokes; and the man of sixty, his sermons.

A man can judge a girl by the way in which she orders a dinner, at his expense. If she orders lavishly, she is a spendthrift or a "gold-digger;" if she orders cheaply and modestly, she is either very considerate or very wise; if she orders fancy dishes, not in the menu, she is a poseur, a snob, or a fool; and if she says: "Oh, let's go home and broil a chop in my kitchenette!"—she is a wonder!

When a man thinks that a woman over thirty is passe, it is an unmistakable sign of either his extreme youth or his extreme old age.

The greatest mistake of a bride's life is to think that if she dresses and acts like a show-girl, around the house, she is giving her husband a novel sensation. The most thrilling novelty that any girl can offer a man, in these days, is a little reserve!

A woman will lie to anybody else on earth, sooner than to the man she loves; a man will lie to the woman he loves, sooner than to anybody else on earth.

It is almost as withering to speak of a "worthy woman" as it is to speak of a "worthy poem," an "instructive book," an "exemplary young man," or an "estimable song.'

A summer love-affair is always an amusing diversion for one—but it takes quite a while to find out which one.

To a bachelor, marriage is the most interesting thing in the world—to TALK about.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

Gillett's Lye has long been regarded as a household necessity because of the fact that it is useful in so many ways, and so satisfactory in every respect that no woman feels that she can keep house without it. Makes the finest kind of soap for washing and cleansing. One can of Gillett's Lye will make ten pounds of good soap in twenty minutes. Many of its uses are shown in booklet under the label.

"GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT"
Made in Canada.