

## Eggs for Hatching

The following members of the Newfoundland Poultry Association have Hatching Eggs for sale at the rate of 20c. each.

G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, City, White Leghorn.  
W. D. McCarter, Merrymeeting Rd., City, White Leghorn.  
S. Embrey, 14 Wood St., City, Rhode Island Red, S.C.  
S. White, Freshwater Rd., City, Rhode Island Red, S.C.  
J. Duff, Freshwater Road, City, White Wyandotte.  
Dr. A. C. Tait, Patrick St., City, Buff Rock, Red Cap.  
C. Bennett, Sulva Street, City, Anconas.  
W. Wilson, 38 Casey Street, City, White Wyandotte.  
E. McNeil, Freshwater Road, City, White Wyandotte.  
E. Munn, Waterford Bridge Rd., City, Rhode Island Red, S.C.

ALL EGGS GUARANTEED 80 p.c. FERTILE.

W. D. McCARTER,  
Hon. Sec'y.

## Ladies' Beautiful STOCKINGS

for Spring Wear

All Made in England

Now shown at

## HENRY BLAIR'S

Ladies' All Wool Black Cashmere Seamless Hose. Spliced toes and heels. The victor over others. Special Price

85c. per pair

Ladies' All Wool Cashmere. Perfect fitting seamless Hose, in Black and all the new colours. Only

90c. per pair

Ladies' All Wool Botany Cashmere Hose. They are correctly full fashioned, fit neatly at the ankles and do not sag, with durable double Garter tops. The heels and toes are spliced for hard wear. In Black and all the new shades. Special Price

\$1.20 per pair

Ladies' Art Silk Hose. A ladder proof Silk Stocking, with special Garter tops and special heels and toes for hard wear. In Black, White and eleven new shades. Our Price Only

\$1.75 per pair

If you want Stockings visit the Home of Good Value, culled from the World's best Makers.

## HENRY BLAIR

Vivid shades, such as scarlet and buttercup yellow, are favored for evening wear. Costs for full show fullness in the back. Novel ruche and blouse back treatments are used.

## Child Welfare in Great Britain.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM DESCRIBED  
BY DR. FLORA SHEPHERD,  
OF LONDON.

Within the past nine years the infant mortality in Great Britain has been reduced from 148 to 49 per 1,000. It is stated by Dr. Flora Shepherd, of London, who is at the Mount Royal Hotel for a few days on her way back to England, after an extended tour, including a visit in Australia and New Zealand. Dr. Shepherd is assistant medical officer of health in charge of maternity and child welfare for the district of Hornsey.

This great reduction in the death rate of children under a year old, Dr. Shepherd told The Star, is to be ascribed to the system of infant welfare work carried out in every municipality under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. Each municipal unit has a statutory committee on maternity and child welfare, composed of two-thirds members of the Municipal Council, and one-third of co-opted members, of whom two must be women. The maternity and child welfare sub-committee prepares the scheme of work for that particular area, and submits it to the Council, after which it is sent to the Ministry of Health.

At the head of the work in each municipality is a medical officer of health, seconded by an assistant medical officer in charge of maternity and child welfare, who draws up her own working scheme, according to the conditions and circumstances of the district. The object in view, Dr. Shepherd explained, is to keep the babies from becoming ill, rather than to cure them after they have developed illness. The war had impressed the public consciousness with the importance of saving child life. From revelations of physical fitness at the time of the South African war, came the medical inspection of schools. Then it was found that it was wiser to prevent the defects found in the school examinations by caring for the babies from birth, and, back of that, giving the mothers ante-natal instruction. The maternity and child welfare work in the municipalities puts expert advice for keeping the babies well, within the reach of the class who could not afford it by themselves.

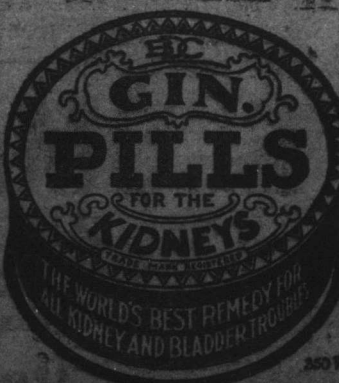
Dr. Shepherd, in her Borough of Hornsey, holds these clinics every week. Another clinic, ante-natal and post-natal, is held by a gynaecological specialist, who has a mid-wife under her direction. Three nurses are employed. Notification of birth, made to the medical officers of health, is compulsory. The list is divided into areas, each taken by a nurse, who visits the home before the fourth day. The nurse, Dr. Shepherd pointed out, does not enter the home, when she calls to inquire after the baby's health, unless she is asked to do so, but as a matter of fact her visits are welcomed. She calls as often as necessary, and the mother is instructed to bring her child once a week to the clinic.

In Hornsey, births total about 2,000 a year. Dr. Shepherd sees about 60 a day in the clinic, and she divides the babies into two classes, those perfectly healthy and normal in one class, and the babies who have fallen in any degree below the normal into another. These are received in a separate clinic, for special attention.

"Each mother must be educated on her own child," said Dr. Shepherd. "Abstract theories, or directions for treating children in general, do not interest the average mother, but if you point the lesson of her own child's need she will take it to heart. We aim at educating the mother with one child so that it will count for all the rest."

Besides the nurses, Dr. Shepherd has some twenty-four volunteer workers, who give half a day a week assisting in making up model-garments for infants and teaching the mothers to make them, looking after the correspondence, registration, etc.

There is nothing of the charitable nature in the work, the only two parts being the services of doctor and nurses who are paid, half by the Ministry of Health. The work began in a voluntary way and was carried on by volunteers for several years, until it was taken over and standardized throughout the country by the Ministry of Health. Its effects are already to be noted, Dr. Shepherd says. In spite of congested areas, poor housing, and other adverse conditions, children even in the slums have a healthy appearance through the intensive education given to the mothers.



## Hints for Your Home.

A cloth wrung out in vinegar and water cleans a carpet and saves time in dusting.

Most ink-stains on linen can be removed by rubbing with a slice of juicy tomato.

Greens are improved if a piece of dripping is added to the water when they are almost boiling.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR FALLING OUT OF HAIR.

There are 4 grades of roofing felt selling in Newfoundland, "BARRETT'S" is guaranteed the highest grade.

"Barrett's" 1, 2 and 3-ply felts have been in use in Newfoundland for more than 50 years.

The best roof known in America is a "Barrett" roof, "Barrett's" felt ONLY is used in putting on a "Barrett" Roof. Ask any Architect.

"Barrett" 1, 2 and 3-ply felts are really made of felt saturated with genuine coal tar--the 2 and 3-ply felts have a layer of coal tar pitch between each ply.

"Barrett's" felts are made to give good wear, therefore they cost more than roofings made of paper saturated with diluted asphalt.

If you use "Barrett's" felt instead of common felt, a new roof covering for your house may cost you \$2.00 more for the whole roof.

Roofs covered with "Barrett's" felt are secure, the extra cost of one or two dollars (for the entire roof) is money well spent.

Which felt do you intend to use?

Architects, Builders and Contractors prefer "Barrett's" Felt.

## Salonika Recovering Former Prosperity.

SALONIKA, Greece.—While other parts of Greece have been suffering from the economic blight and commercial stagnation engendered by the disastrous Asia Minor military campaign, Salonika has been making remarkable strides toward regaining the prosperity and prestige it enjoyed before the war. The city where Paul first preached the gospel to the natives is fast becoming one of the most important ports in the Near East.

Three factors have contributed to this. The destruction by fire of Smyrna has diverted a considerable part of the traffic of that once great port to Salonika, which is only 30 hours distant. Then the recent agreement between Greece and Yugoslavia, by which the latter country is given a free commercial outlet at Salonika, has given a distinct impetus to the import and export business of the city. The third element in Salonika's commercial rehabilitation is the vigorous work of the residents in reconstructing the city, which was laid waste by fire in 1918. Whole blocks of modern business buildings, hotels, warehouses, garages and cinema houses are springing up, seemingly overnight.

Greece and Yugoslavia are now working in the closest economic and political harmony. This is due principally to the policy of the present revolutionary government in Athens in adopting the former Venizelist attitude toward Yugoslavia, which always was based upon the most friendly relations with the Serbs. The commercial convention by which Yugoslavia is given customs and administrative control of Salonika while that city remains under the sovereignty of Greece, will be of vast benefit to both countries. Greece is assured of the fullest military and moral support from Yugoslavia in the event of aggression from Greece's troublesome neighbors, Turkey and Bulgaria. For the first time in centuries Yugoslavia will have free access to the Aegean Sea. This will give her direct trade routes to the markets of Europe and is of vital importance to the Serbs, as their only other ports are small and inaccessible towns on the Dalmatian coast.

## EXCEL RUBBER BOOT!

The Fisherman's Friend



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Every pair guaranteed.  
The thousands of wearers of EXCEL RUBBERS all testify that it is all the name implies—

## "EXCEL"

This Boot is being worn in the Bell Island Mines, also in the Lime Stone Quarries at Port au Port and with these severe tests in competition with other brands easily took first place.

Vacuum Process.

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## PARKER & MONROE, Ltd.,

The Shoe Men.

Sole Agents for Newfoundland.