

Forcing Bulbs In The House

Bulbs when properly forced make splendid indoor plants and come into bloom during two of the winter months which most need the brightening effects of their rich colours. "Bulbs" is a general term which includes Narcissus, Early Tulips and the more recent Darwin Tulips noted for their elegance of form and range of rich colours.

After bulbs have been potted the next essential is to induce an abundance of root growth as quickly as possible. The proper root development will determine the subsequent size, vigor and lasting qualities of the flowers. Explicit advice in this connection is, first, choose as the storage place for the pots the coolest, darkest and dampest part of the cellar—or the vegetable storage room is very suitable. Second, provide a condition which approximates as nearly as possible the condition they would have if planted in the ground outside. One thorough watering at the time of potting may be sufficient, but in most cases it is not, therefore water regularly as often as the top soil shows signs of dryness. Another method is to plunge the pots into damp sand and keep the sand moist. Provided the place is not too cold, or they are not kept exceptionally wet, rooting will proceed satisfactorily, and towards the end of December the roots should begin to fill the pots. Third, after two months or ten weeks has elapsed bring the pots into a lighter place and water even more regularly and frequently. Allow them to make about three inches of growth and the growth to change to a good green colour then bring some of the pots into the full light and warmth. Very rapid and healthy growth should soon result.

A few words of advice as to what not to do. First, do not on any occasion place the pots too near the furnace or near the hot air outlets; dry, warm air is disastrous to healthy plant growth. It dries out the soil and hardens the roots; it stunts the foliage and shrivels up the blossoms. Second, do not over-water at any period; the soil should be kept always moist but never soggy and cold, and do not allow the pots to stand in pans of water.

Third, do not allow the plants to experience too violent temperature changes. At the time of rooting the temperature may range from 35 to 45 and after the plants are brought into the light it should range from 50 to 70. Higher temperatures during the day, due to combined furnace and sun heat, may not hurt the plants but they are apt to be materially injured if forced to experience several hours to dry, high temperature during the evening when they should enjoy the resting period always provided for them under natural conditions.

Flowers with little or no stem and plants with a stunted growth are due to improper forcing methods. Bulbs appreciate the sunshine and when in the flowering stage also respond to and should have abundance of water.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash. There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

Fainting

Fainting is a sudden weakness or loss of consciousness owing to a transitory fall in the circulation of the blood and the consequent anaemia of the brain. For some unexplained reason, fainting is not so common as it used to be in the early Victorian and mid-Victorian era. It may be because it is the fashion at present to wear corsets that do not greatly constrict the waist, or because young women live much more in the open air than they used to.

In an attack of fainting the person becomes dizzy and sometimes nauseated, his sight fails, his face is pale and often covered with a cold perspiration, his pulse is rapid and very feeble, and finally the sufferer falls and loses consciousness. In a few minutes consciousness gradually returns, and, after a brief moment of confusion, full consciousness and strength return and recovery is complete. Because a young woman does not fall heavily but chooses a "soft spot" and sinks gently into it is no reason for believing that she is shamming, fainting instead of fainting. —for there are always premonitory symptoms that a person who has once fainted recognizes as a warning.

When fainting occurs in young adults it is not necessarily cause for alarm, unless the person is known to have disease of the heart or unless the attacks recur with great frequency. In the latter case there is a possibility or even probability that the person is suffering from the mild form of epilepsy known as petit mal. It occasionally happens that the heart

does not recover its strength; after an attack of fainting its beats grow weaker and weaker until death occurs. That is more likely to happen in the old, however, and is extremely rare in the young or in healthy adults.

Since the faint is owing to lack of blood in the brain, the first thing to do is to place the sufferer at full length with his head lower than his body if possible, and then to loosen the clothing about his waist and neck in order to allow for free circulation. Sprinkling his face with cold water and bathing the temples with eau de Cologne or brandy will often help. If the patient is able to swallow, you may give him half a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a glass of water, or a cupful of hot black coffee. The windows should be opened and air brought to the patient by fanning. Smelling salts should be used very cautiously, as too strong a whiff would be far from beneficial. If those measures do not prevail in a short time, you should summon a physician, for the condition may prove to be something much more serious than a faint

Emergency Seed Supply

The consolidated balance sheet, covering the operations of the Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission for the past three years, has been audited and found correct. The total sums advanced by the Department of Finance for the purchase of seed supplies, on requisition from the Dominion Seed Commissioner, amounted to \$11,896,540.96; and the total of refunds to the Receiver-General from the proceeds of sales was \$11,903,437.76. Net assets including seed grain in storage are valued at \$37,888.85. The salaries and expenses of the experienced seed officers comprising the staff of the Commission were not charged against the cost of the seed. The order-in-council which established the Seed Purchasing Commission directed that the seed supplies should be purchased, stored, cleaned, sacked where necessary, and sold at the net cost as nearly as might be determined.

The business of the Commission covers the period beginning October 1916 and ending September 1919. It includes the purchase and sale of seed wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn peas and beans, subject always to inspection as to the established grades for seed grain which were provided under the Seed Control Act. Inspection was administered by the Seed Inspection Division of the Seed Branch. Every car lot of seed purchased or sold was examined by seed inspectors, and samples were submitted for tests as to purity and germination by the Dominion Seed Laboratories at Ottawa, Winnipeg or Calgary. Delivery consisted of bill of lading, licensed weighman's certificate, seed certificate and sight draft.

This system of meeting emergency seed situations was adopted on the recommendation of the Seed Commissioner. It is based on the establishment of official seed grades for grain, and on the principle that municipal governing bodies supported by their Provincial Government are in the best position to deal with the extension of credits to needy farmers.

SHOCK AT SON'S GOOD FORTUNE CAUSE OF DEATH

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The shock at the honor of the elevation of his son to the post of attorney-general of the province of Ontario is attributed to the death of Hermann Raney, aged eighty-four, father of the Hon. W. E. Raney, who was recently appointed to that important position in the Drury provincial cabinet. The body of Mr. Raney is being interred today in the little village at Autsville, in Dundas county. He died in Rochester last Sunday night at the home of his daughters there.

New Game Officer Appointed

Mr. R. W. Tufts, of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, has recently been appointed by the Civil Service Commission to the position of Game Officer in charge of a administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act in the Maritime Provinces.

Under this Act the open seasons for migratory game birds and limited to a period of three and one-half months, and insectivorous birds and many birds are protected throughout the year. In addition, many of the species of shorebirds and the elder ducks are protected throughout the year.

Any person having these protected birds in their possession is liable to a heavy penalty, and any equipment used in capturing them illegally may be confiscated.

As Mr. Tufts will be supported by an able staff of deputy officers, any person who goes afield with a gun should be sure of the provisions of this federal law.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act is administered for all Canada by the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, and further information may be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of that branch at Ottawa.

A 'mob always thinks with its sympathy, never with its reason.

A soft answer may turn luck your way.

Many a woman smiles inwardly while crying outwardly.

HOW YOU CAN TELL GENUINE ASPIRIN

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There is only one Aspirin, that marked with the "Bayer Cross"—all other tablets are only acid imitations. Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages, can be had at any drug store. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

A physician's famous prescription for internal and external use that has proved a blessing to humanity for over 100 years.



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A wonderfully soothing, healing and penetrating anodyne for Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Sore Throat, Chills, Cramps, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, and many other internal and external ills. There is none "just as good" as this ever reliable old family remedy with over a century of success to its credit.

School Children Of New Brunswick Attention!

The following prizes will be offered for the best essay on "THRIFT"—Its benefits to Canada and its people."

1st Prize	4 War-Saving Stamps \$20
2nd "	3 " " 15
3rd "	2 " " 10
4th "	1 " " 5
5th "	1 " " 5
6th "	1 " " 5
10 prizes of	8 Thrift Stamps each
10 " of	4 " " "
20 " of	2 " " "

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

- Competitor must be a member of a school War-Savings Society and have saved at least four Thrift Stamps by December 1st, 1919.
- Compositions must be sent to the National War-Savings Committee, 147 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B., at the end of the school term, and prizes will be awarded early in January.
- Have your teacher O. K. your compositions to the effect that you have complied with the rules of this contest.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE
New Brunswick Division
147 Prince Wm. St. ST. JOHN, N. B.



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rich in purest medicinal cod-liver oil, feeds the weakened nerves and at the same time enriches the blood. Do not take nerve sedatives or nerve stimulants, take Scott's Emulsion. It is the standard tonic-food that puts strength in place of weakness. Be Sure It's Scott's Emulsion.

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The Prince Visits Agricultural College at Guelph, Photo taken with Mrs. Creelman wife of the President of the College, Surrounded by Girl Students