

on Friendly Terms

The figure 8 flows on old-fashioned washday methods. For it is the magic figure in the 1900 Cataract Electric Washer which forces the water back and forth through the clothes, in a perfect figure 8 motion four times faster than in the ordinary washer.

The swinging wringer is reversible, and also works electrically. The copper tub has't one single part in it—nothing to lift out and clean after the wash is finished!

We'd be glad to deliver a 1900 Washer right to your home, and let you try it out. When you have seen what it can do, you may start paying for it on terms to suit your convenience.

Call, phone or write

1900 CATARACT WASHER



Washes Finest Curtains Without Injury

The Time Saver Electric Washer will wash the finest scrim curtains without injury. It will wash the most delicate garments just as carefully as you would wash them by hand. Get a Time Saver and avoid the wear and tear to which the clothes are subject when sent out to be washed or washed by washer-woman on rubbing board.

On display at our store, come in and see it.

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED,
423 rue Selby, Westmount

Electric Washing Machine

The city is 220 miles southwest of Constantinople. It has a population of about 30,000, approximately a third of them Armenians who speak Turkish. It is perched on a rocky plateau to the north of which are fertile valleys and to the south of which stretch plains merging finally into a great desert. On these southern plains are pastured large herds of sheep, and goats with long silky hair, which have made the name Angora familiar to western ears. Large quantities of wool and mohair are exported.



Edison Spent Three Million Dollars to Give You Music

Thomas A. Edison invented the phonograph in 1877. Later he improved his original phonograph to a point where his business advisers said to him: "You have now the best phonograph in existence. Let us go ahead and market it."

Mr. Edison shook his head and replied: "I am not going to put out a new phonograph until it is so perfect that its reproduction of music cannot be detected from the original."

Mr. Edison spent three million dollars in real money to perfect the phonograph. He finally succeeded, and you can have Edison's three million dollar phonograph in your home at an exceedingly moderate cost.

All Cabinets which encase

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

enclosed cabinets—with the exception of two models, these instruments beyond reach of your pocketbook. And see how moderately priced they are.

Land of Goats Traces Ancestry to European Celts.

A city founded by Midas of the touch of gold; over-run two centuries before Christ by far-wandering cousins of the Irishman of to-day; a great and wealthy community under Rome and Byzantium—and in spite of its checkered history and its past glory, known to recent generations in the West only because of a long-haired goat!

Such is Angora in Central Asia Minor, where Mustafa Kemal Pasha has set up "the Angora Government" which he claims to be the real Government of Turkey, and from where, supposedly surrounded by Bolshevik agents, he is issuing defiant messages to the Allies.

The remote kinsmen of the Irish who figure in the history of Angora were 20,000 Celts from central Europe, who, unable to push into Greece, decided to try their luck across the Hellespont. After harrying the country for half a century they were forced to settle around Angora, then known as Ancyra. Their country became known as Galatia. There St. Paul is supposed to have found a Christian church to the congregation of which he addressed his "Epistle to the Galatians." In the fourth century, the Celtic language was still to be heard in Galatia, according to St. Jerome.

The Celtic invaders were always in the minority and were finally absorbed, as the Norman conquerors of England were absorbed by the Saxons. Many observers profess to see the effects of Celtic blood in the people of Angora to-day, and describe them as lighter in complexion than the people of other parts of the near East, and "the most genial of the Mohammedans of Asia Minor."

Ancyra dwindled to a village under Celtic rule, but following the annexation of Galatia to the Roman Empire in 25 B.C. and during the hundred years in which it was maintained as the Roman frontier province, the city took on great importance. One of its most famous ruins of Asia Minor is that of a beautiful marble temple in Angora dedicated "to Rome and Augustus."

During the Byzantine period Ancyra became even more important, its position between Constantinople and Mesopotamia and Persia making it the metropolis of interior Asia Minor. The rising power of the Turks was indicated by the fall of Ancyra into their hands more than a hundred years before the fall of Constantinople. But Ancyra was captured shortly afterward by the Christian crusaders during one of their farthest sorties inland and was held by them for eighteen years until 1360 when it again fell into Turkish hands.

Though marble reminders of its ancient glory are scattered about in the Angora of to-day, it is predominantly a dingy city of mud brick houses and narrow streets. A mosque is built against one of the marble walls of the noble old Augustan temple. The walls and gates of the city are constructed of fragments of demolished Greek and Roman buildings, colonnades and other structures.

The city is 220 miles southwest of Constantinople. It has a population of about 30,000, approximately a third of them Armenians who speak Turkish. It is perched on a rocky plateau to the north of which are fertile valleys and to the south of which stretch plains merging finally into a great desert. On these southern plains are pastured large herds of sheep, and goats with long silky hair, which have made the name Angora familiar to western ears. Large quantities of wool and mohair are exported.

Cats, and to a less extent dogs and other animals in the neighborhood of Angora have unusually long silky hair. It is believed that the climate and perhaps the soil of the region are responsible for this peculiar development.

Let those who will growl when icicles hang on the wall. To millions Jack Frost comes as a friend, and not always in disguise, either.

His influence on soil is wonderful. Besides reducing it to a much finer state of tillage than can be produced by any implements known to man, he improves its fertility and adds to its quantity.

The highest counts of bacteria in soil—and there may be 100,000,000 in a grain—have been obtained in hard winters, and it is during such seasons that the disintegration of rock which produces fresh particles of soil goes on most rapidly.

As water passes from the liquid to the solid state its expansive power is about 150 tons to a square foot, which is equal to the weight of a column of rock about one-third of a mile in height. Then comes the thaw, and as the water contracts away crumbles the surface of the rock, to go to make the soil from which we draw our sustenance.

The swallow is a strong flyer and is estimated to fly at at least 60 miles an hour. Relative to its size, the tiny humming bird has also great powers of flight, and is thought to go from 30 to 50 miles per hour. Of course absolute proof of the average rate of speed of any species is impossible to establish. Birds make long sustained flights in migrating, but it is reasonable to suppose that steady, rather than rapid passage is then desired; while bursts of speed would be characteristic of sudden flight in pursuing prey, or escaping an enemy.

In spite of the advanced prices the barber was dull, and the razor he was wielding seemed to share his discouragement.

"I've just about decided to open a butcher's shop," he said.

"And will you close this one?" his victim gasped, feebly.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ARE EASY IN RUSSIA.

People Have Only to Appear Before a Clerk and Express a Desire to Be Regarded as Married and No Further Ceremony is Necessary, and They Can Get Untied Again With Equal Ease—Every Child Is Regarded as Legitimate.

THERE appears to be only one thing as easy as getting married in Russia, and that is getting a divorce. In fact after looking over some sections of the Soviet code dealing with these matters, one wonders why there are such institutions as marriage and divorce under Lenin. Certainly they mean very little when a couple can be married by merely informing a clerk of their desire to do so, and can be divorced on the request of either. They can be married again in three days. There is no marriage ration. One can be married as frequently as he desired, and unmarried just as frequently. If there is any particular difference between this system and what is called the "nationalization of women" it is not at once apparent. Yet commenting upon the Soviet code, the Russian Soviet Bureau in New York City says: "The code is a superb rebuke to those psychopathically afflicted persons who spread the sickly tattle about nationalization of women." If that is true, it also rebukes persons of ordinary common sense.

The first thing the Soviet Government did when it began to reform the existing marriage laws was to declare that all ecclesiastical and religious marriages contracted prior to December 20, 1917, should be deemed void. Millions of Russian marriages, we presume, belong to this class. But those married were permitted to appear before a registrar of marriages and regularize their position. All they suffered, therefore, was a cruel insult. Henceforth, there are to be no religious or ecclesiastical marriages. They are to be exclusively in the hands of the Soviets. The conditions necessary to a marriage among Russians is that the female shall be sixteen years old and the male eighteen. Both must be of what passes for a sound mind in Russia, and at the time of the marriage neither must be living in a state of registered or unregistered marriage with anyone else. The couple notify the registrar that they desire to be married. He enters their names in a book and they are married.

The provision that neither applicant shall be living in a state of unregistered marriage with another person at the time of the marriage calls attention to another phase of family relationship under the Soviet. Unregistered marriage and registered marriage appear to be the same thing. Thus we read that "Actual descent shall be the basis of the family. No distinction shall be made between the relationship established through marriage and that established by union outside of marriage. Children descending from parents who are not married have equal rights with those descending from parents living in registered marriage." If a woman is cohabiting with a man to whom she is not married and is in expectation of a child she is obliged to notify a Soviet official three months before the expected birth, and the Government will see to it that she is cared for until she has passed through the ordeal. Afterward the father of the illegitimate child will have to perform the same duties for it as though it had been born in wedlock. If the woman has been cohabiting with more than one man, each of them will be required to contribute to the maintenance of the child and its mother.

Another paragraph sets forth negatively the impediments to marriage. They appear to be few. Vows of celibacy are not recognized. The monastic priests are relieved of these vows. Religious differences do not constitute a bar. Once married the couple shall decide whether they shall use the name of the husband, or that of the wife, or joint names. If they become divorced they can take new names. Once married, the husband and wife become jointly responsible for their support. If the husband falls ill it will be the duty of the wife to support him until he returns to an earning basis. Nor can a married person shirk this duty by playing for a divorce while one of the partners is ill, unless the sick person is willing. In that case when the divorce is granted the Soviet court will decide what the hale partner is to pay to the other while the illness lasts. Since illegitimacy is to be considered no disgrace, and since marriage can be ended by a mere application, it would seem that the Russians would see no particular benefits accruing to those who get married and would tend to enter what is called unregistered marriage.

One of the paragraphs concerning divorce is as follows: "The mutual consent of the husband and wife or the desire of either of them to obtain a divorce shall be considered a ground for divorce. A petition for the dissolution of marriage may be presented orally or in writing, and an official report shall be drawn thereon. Upon receiving a decision for the dissolution of marriage the judge shall issue to the parties upon their application a certificate of divorce, and shall transmit not later than three days thereafter a copy of his decision to the local Bureau of Vital Statistics or any other institution where the marriage so dissolved was registered." The code also provides that an application to dissolve a marriage may be made by any persons whose interests were affected by the marriage or even by the Soviet Government.

When Mr. Labouchere was an attaché at Washington he went down with his chief to a small inn in Virginia to meet Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of discussing a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Mr. Marcy, usually the most genial of men, was as cross as a bear and would agree to nothing. Mr. Labouchere thereupon asked that Minister's private secretary to tell him, in confidence, what was the matter. "He is not getting his rubber of whist," was the answer. After that the British representative proposed every night a rubber of whist, which he invariably lost. Mr. Marcy was immensely pleased at beating the Britisher at what he called "their own game," and his good humor immediately returned. "Every morning," said Mr. Labouchere, in relating the incident, "when the details of the treaty were being discussed we had our revenge and scored a few points for Canada."

A Confederation Poem. Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet, wrote "An Ode for the Canadian Confederacy," the first line being: "Awake, my country, the hour is great with change."

The Eskimo Dog. With the going good, an Eskimo dog will draw an average of 300 pounds weight thirty-five miles in one day.

How May He Be Dammed in Order to Make More Power?

Two years hence Niagara Falls may have disappeared. Mayhap the visitor will see but bare rock where to-day the waters take their awful leap into the chasm. Perhaps the authorities will turn on the Falls on special occasions and holidays when the power demand slackens. Van-dalistic as it sounds, Niagara seems doomed, if not in ten, then in twenty years' time. That is unless science meantime discovers other and more economic ways of manufacturing light, heat and power. To-day Ontario, thanks to Adam Beck, gets the lion's share of Niagara power, but the Yanks have designs on the Niagara river, and if the International Commission agrees to the scheme proposed the mighty waterway will yield nearly six times its present production of power—and the whole face of nature along the Niagara river will undergo a change.

It is not proposed to take the Niagara river bodily and force it through a pipe, but the scheme is almost as bold. To-day the river is generating a total of 650,000 horsepower, of which Canada's share by authorization of the International Commission which regulates the use of power is some 425,000 horsepower. At present water can only be taken from above the Falls, the commission permitting the diversion of 56,000 cubic feet per second, of which the American share is 20,000 and Canada's 36,000. Ontario, however, supplies the American side with a certain amount of current. The new Chippawa Canal will increase Canada's power under international arrangement by some 210,000 horsepower, which it is hoped to eventually increase to 472,000.

Meantime the Yanks propose that the 56,000 cubic feet diversion be increased to 80,000, and, instead of getting the smaller portion as to-day, that both Canada and the United States go fifty-fifty, taking 40,000 each. But that is not all the Yanks propose. They hope eventually to get 1,500,000 horsepower from above the Falls. And this they would manufacture by tunnelling Goat Island. By extending Goat Island out into the rapids they could cut rock tunnels which, from the upper end to their base at the foot of the falls, would give a drop of 200 feet on to the turbine wheels. Of course, this and an equal diversion on our Ontario side would greatly reduce the size of the falls.

But this is only part of the scheme. The sequel means good-bye to the Whirlpool and the magnificent rapids in the gorge below the falls. The American engineers actually propose to dam the Niagara river at Foster's Flats below the Whirlpool and about five miles below the falls. To anyone who has seen the mighty river sweeping down towards Lake Ontario the very idea of controlling it seems preposterous. The Niagara has a minimum flow of 220,000 cubic feet per second. From the falls to Foster's Flats the river descends 102 feet, and for the first four and one-half miles the current is terrific, and the shores sheer cliffs, hundreds of feet high. But Foster's Flats give the necessary shore base on which to start the dam which, 650 feet wide, would be 140 high from its base to the crest of the spillway on top. The daring engineers propose to build one-half the dam from Foster's Flats, to pierce it with temporary sluiceways and then to divert the whole Niagara river, and send it through these sluices, while they construct the balance of the dam in the dry bed of the diverted Niagara. Once the dam was built the river would obviously back up and rise in its confines until about 80 feet of the present bank at the Whirlpool was submerged, and the now madly rushing stretch of waters became nothing but one of the biggest mill ponds in the world.

The scheme would of course ruin Niagara scenically, and if it could be accomplished at all would cost an estimated \$100,000,000 and take three years. But the dam alone would supply two million horsepower, of which Canada would get one-half. As steam-generated power even around Buffalo, where coal is cheaper than in Toronto, costs an average of \$80 per horsepower per annum, the two million horsepower generated at the dam alone would mean an annual economy of at least \$160,000,000 in coal—150 per cent. of the dam's cost.

Playing Whist for Canada. When Mr. Labouchere was an attaché at Washington he went down with his chief to a small inn in Virginia to meet Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of discussing a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Mr. Marcy, usually the most genial of men, was as cross as a bear and would agree to nothing. Mr. Labouchere thereupon asked that Minister's private secretary to tell him, in confidence, what was the matter. "He is not getting his rubber of whist," was the answer. After that the British representative proposed every night a rubber of whist, which he invariably lost. Mr. Marcy was immensely pleased at beating the Britisher at what he called "their own game," and his good humor immediately returned. "Every morning," said Mr. Labouchere, in relating the incident, "when the details of the treaty were being discussed we had our revenge and scored a few points for Canada."

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It is a tradition among Cana-

handed down from an earlier generation, but still yirile, the one must register horror—as the movie people have it—when speaking of crossing the ocean in the steerage. As a matter of fact, the tradition is out of date. Indeed, coming over in the steerage on a modern liner is more comfortable than coming over first-class used to be on some of the earlier steamships which plied on the ocean ferry.

Nor need the term "they came over in the steerage" longer have the force it once had as one of social opprobrium, strong, clean-living men came over in the steerage—future Canadian farmers and business men and perhaps statesmen among them—and earnest, clean-living women, the potential mothers of future Premiers.

To many of them, intimidated with the old tales of the discomforts of steerage travel, their experience on the voyage across comes as a pleasant surprise. Indeed, steerage de luxe would be a fitting term for third-class quarters on the biggest liners. Particularly is this true if they are so fortunate as to book their passage on any of the larger ships of an old-established line. Such vessels as the Olympic and Adriatic of the White Star Line and the Lapland of the Red Star Line, and others of similar type, for example, have done a great deal toward raising the standard of steerage travel to what it is to-day.

For the information of folks ashore, who have never been in the steerage of a ship, it may be well to describe the quarters of the third-class passengers.

First in importance are the bedrooms, or staterooms as they are termed aboard ship. These as a rule contain four beds, or bunks, there being two on a side. The beds are framed in iron pipe, fitted with an elastic bottom of metal strips. The bedding consists of mattress, sheets, pillow with slip, blankets and coverlet, or bed spread. Each room has electric light, linoleum floor covering, white enameled walls, mechanically controlled ventilation, and heat when needed.

Next in importance is the steerage dining room. Some ships have two. A third-class dining-room is always large—more than 300 persons can sit down at the tables at once—and it is well lighted and well ventilated. The long tables are covered with neat cloths. Individual swivel chairs permit the passengers to sit at table in comfort, and the food is served on good crockery.

As to the food itself, it is wholesome and abundant. Here are some sample bills of fare on a recent voyage of the Adriatic, when she brought 1,250 passengers in third class.

BREAKFAST.
Rolled Oats and Milk.
Grilled Bacon. Fried Eggs.
Tea or Coffee. Marmalade.
Bread and Butter.
11 a.m.—Beef tea and broth as required for women and children.

DINNER.
Barley Broth.
Roast Ribs of Beef. Brown Gravy.
Dressed Cabbage. Boiled Potatoes.
Pum Pudding. Sweet Sauce.
Cheese. Biscuits.
TEA.
Vegetable Stew.
Cold Meats. Pickles.
Beetroot and Ring Onions.
Bread and Butter. Jam.
Tea or Coffee.
Apples and Oranges.

SUPPER.
Gruel. Biscuits. Cheese. Cocoa.
The third-class passengers have their own kitchen, which is as clean as the proverbial pin. Every pot and pan is bright and every dresser well scrubbed.

On most large ships the third cabin also has its lounge, or public room, which cuts quite as great a figure in the daily lives of the people who use it as that of first or second class.

It is a large room, with neatly paneled walls, well made benches or settees with curved backs of polished wood, and many small tables at which games may be played or drinks served—for prohibition does not place its restraining hand on the immigrant until he reaches this side of the ocean and he may have his beer or wine at sea when he wants it.

The entertainment of the public room of the steerage usually is informal, and also usually is spontaneous and interesting. On most voyages the conversation is in many tongues, and seldom lags.

The steerage has a piano of its own, and players are never wanting. There is also much volunteer music on the harmonica, mouth organ, accordion and other favorite instruments of the passengers. For music it is easy to improvise a reel, or dance a quadrille; and a vigorous measure is beat out on the linoleum floor, or in fine weather on the deck, by stamping young of the ship drives steadily through the pathless deep.

On the Lapland a popular feature in the musical programs of the age in times past has been the singing of a band composed of members of the ship's crew. A concert on deck for the benefit of the third-class passengers usually accompanied by dancing. On such occasions the saloon passengers gather to see the sport, and a vocal spirit prevails. It would be uphill task at such a time to convince anyone on board the ship a steerage passage is a voyage of gloom.