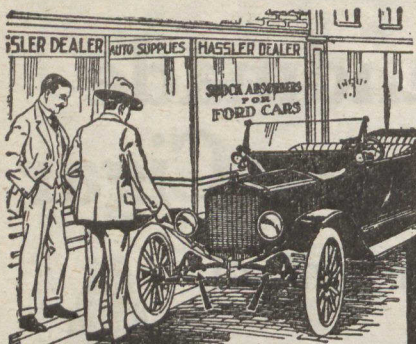




Ride 10 Days at Our Expense

FOR ten days we want to transform your Ford into a \$2,000 car. We will do this by putting on a set of Hassler Shock Absorbers.

If you are willing, we will take them back without question when the ten days have elapsed. But you won't bring them back.



Shock Absorber For Ford Cars

Don't take another fellow's word for it. Feel for yourself the ease and comfort, the smoothness found in a Hasslerized Ford.

Hassler Shock Absorbers pay for themselves over and over again. Reduced tire bills, more miles per gallon of gasoline, one-third up-keep cost saved—all swell the total of Hassler dividends. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity. Write today for Free Trial Blank, illustrated circular and opinions of users.

Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Limited
Lock Drawl H.C.1 HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

Baby's Own Soap



Vegetable fats and natural flower extracts give **BABY'S OWN SOAP** its wonderfully softening and aromatic lather. Sold everywhere.

Albert Soaps Limited, Mfrs., Montreal

GENUINE Cash or Credit DIAMONDS
Terms: \$1-\$2-\$3 weekly
Trust us, any honest person Write for catalogue to-day
JACOBS BROS.
Diamond Importers
Dept. 0, 15 Toronto Arcade, Toronto, Ont.

Correct solution of Problem No. 178 received from John McGregor, Tamworth.

CHESS IN TORONTO.

The following game was played at Board No. 1 in the return Toronto League match between the Central Y.M.C.A. and Parliament Chess Clubs. The winner, Mr. M. Sim, thereby avenged his two previous defeats during the season at the hands of the redoubtable Y.M.C.A. expert. Mr. Hunter was successful in the previous league game and also put his opponent out of the running in the Handicap Tournament of the Toronto Chess Club, which competition he won with a clean score.

Sicilian Defence.

White. Cent. Y.M.C.A. R. G. Hunter.	Black. Parliament. M. Sim.
1. P-K4	1. P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	2. Kt-QB3
3. B-K2 (a)	3. P-Q3
4. Castles.	4. Kt-B3
5. P-Q3 (b)	5. P-KKt3
6. B-K3	6. B-Kt2
7. P-B3	7. Castles
8. P-KR3 (c)	8. B-Q2
9. Kt-R2	9. P-K4 (d)
10. Q-Bsq (e)	10. R-Bsq
11. Kt-Q2 (f)	11. Kt-Q5!
12. BxKt (g)	12. BxP
13. P-QB4	13. B-R3 (h)
14. Q-Qsq	14. B-K3
15. QKt-B3	15. Q-K2
16. Kt-Ksq	16. Kt-Ksq
17. K-Rsq	17. P-B4 (i)
18. PxP	18. BxKBP
19. B-Kt4	19. Kt-B3
20. BxB	20. QxB
21. Q-Kt3?	21. R-QB2
22. Q-Qsq	22. P-Q4
23. I-QKt3	23. PxP
24. KtPxP	24. Kt-Q2
25. Kt-Kt4	25. B-Kt2
26. R-QKtsq	26. Kt-B4
27. P-B3 (j)	27. P-K5!
28. Kt-B2 (k)	28. P-K6
29. Kt-Kt4	29. R-K2
30. R-Ktsq	30. P-KR4
31. Kt-R2	31. B-K4
32. P-Kt4	32. Q-B5
33. Kt-Bsq	33. P-R5
34. Q-K2	34. Kt-K3
35. Kt-Kt2 (m)	35. Q-B3
36. Kt-Ksq (n)	36. Kt-B5
37. Q-QKt2	37. KtxRP
38. R-Kt2	38. Kt-B7ch (o)
39. RxBKt (p)	39. PxR
40. Qx BP	40. B-B5 (q)
41. Kt-Kt2 (r)	41. R (Bsq)-Ksq(s)
42. K-Ktsq (t)	42. R-K7
Resigns (u)	

(a) The usual P-Q4 is to be preferred. Mr. Hunter, however, is very partial to the close game.

(b) If 5. Kt-B3, Black replies 5... Kt-Q5.

(c) To prevent Kt-KKt5 eventually.

(d) The advance of White's King's Bishop Pawn could be adequately met by 9... P-K3; 10. P-KB4, Q-K2. The text-move is contrary to the spirit of the opening and compromises Black's Pawn position.

(e) It is unaccountable that Mr. Hunter did not continue with P-KB4.

(f) 11. B-R6, which appeared the intention, would have prevented Black's next move. The development of the Knight instead, only adds to its effectiveness.

(g) If 12. PxKt, then 12... BPxP; 13. Q-Qsq, PxP; 14. PxP, Q-Kt3; 15. R-B3 (if 15. Kt-B4, then 15... RxBKt; 16. PxR, QxPch, followed by 17... KtxP, and wins). B-K3 (to prevent Kt-B4 or R-QBsq); 16. P-QKt3, P-Q4; 17. PxP, BxP; 18. 16. P-QKt3, P-Q4; 17. PxP, BxP; 18. QR-Kt3 (if 18. Kt-B4, then RxBKt!) Q-B2, with the better game. If, instead, 12. Q-Qsq, then 12... KtxBch; 13. QxKt, P-Q4; 14. B-Kt5, B-B3 is in Black's favor.

(h) Preventing effectively the advance of the Bishop's Pawn.

(i) White's moves here about, denote the embarrassment of a difficult position. Black, on the other hand, gets a powerful attack following this advance.

(j) This is a serious mistake, though a satisfactory continuation to meet the advance of Black's King's Pawn cannot be evolved. If 27. Q-K2, then 27... P-K5; 28. PxP (R-Qsq would also incur the loss of the Queen's Bishop Pawn). KtxP (threatening Kt-Kt6ch and also Kt-B6); 29. R-Kt3, KR-Bsq, and the Bishop's Pawn cannot be saved. An interesting position.

(k) 28. BPxP is obviously out of question, while if 28. QPxP, then 28... KtxP, again threatens to fork on either wing.

(l) The Knight now crosses the board with decisive effect.

(m) If 35. Kt-R2 (to meet eventual Kt-B5 with Q-Bsq), then 35... Kt-Kt4; 36. Q-Kt2, QxKtch; 37. QxQ, BxQ; 38. KxB, KtxBPch, and wins.

(n) The Rook's Pawn cannot be saved.

(o) More forcible was 38... Kt-Kt4. If 39. Kt-R2, then 39... BxKt; 40. KxB, Q-B5ch; 41. K-Ktsq! KtxPch; 42. KtxKt, QxKt, and wins.

(p) K-Ktsq might have enticed the unfavorable P-R6.

(q) Preventing Kt-Q2 and from there to K4.

(r) If 41. Kt-B2, then 41. B-K6 forces matters.

(s) B-K6 was the correct continuation.

(t) An unfortunate miscalculation which loses the Queen. 42. KtxR, QxKt; 43. P-Kt2, would have enabled White to defend himself for some time.

(u) Of course if 43. OxxRP, Black captures the Knight with a check. An interesting game, in spite of, or rather because of the inaccuracies. Mr. Hunter's usual clear-sightedness was missing.

MERELY WORDS

(Concluded from page 7.)

The dialect of the Isle of France had not then succeeded, as it did in later years, in overshadowing all other provincial dialects. The habit of language is strong and for many years after the Parisian dialect had become a national language, our forefathers continued, like Chancer Prioress, to speak a PATOIS.

"And Frensch sche spak ful faire and fetysly,

After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe, For Frensch of Parys was to hire unknowe."

Through the literary achievements of Paris, the Isle of France finally succeeded in imposing upon Britain as well as on the Continent, recognition of the supremacy of its tongue in France. Even then, we continued to borrow. Let us not forget that for years the French of Paris was the language of English legal procedure, of English parliamentary legislation—and of the British court. That we should now look upon the two languages as widely apart, is due not to the meagreness of our word-borrowing, but rather to the failure of Englishmen to take with the French words their French pronunciation. And herein lies a lesson for those who find in lingual unity an object of desire. Let me illustrate. Recently l'abbé Philippe Perrier of Montreal, expressing the idea that Canada is an Anglo-French confederation, constituted principally by the descendants of the two grand races which have labored in old Europe for the diffusion of Christian civilization, and that their descendants form two

groups with each its own language officially recognized by the constitution of the country, wrote in French as follows:

"Le Canada est une confédération anglo-française, constituée principalement par les descendants de deux grandes races qui ont travaillé, dans la vieille Europe, à la diffusion de la civilisation chrétienne. Ces descendants y forment deux groupes qui ont chacun leur langue reconnue officiellement par la Constitution du pays."

Reading these sentences, and they are by no means unusual, the reader is necessarily impressed with the striking similarity of the words which English and French use to express a common idea. Without a knowledge of French, the professor's meaning is plain—when read. But—if the reader had heard Monsieur l'abbé deliver these sentences by word of mouth, then I venture to predict he would not have so readily understood them. More than one half of the difference between French and English, the two great languages of the world, the two official languages of Canada, lies in pronunciation. If we could but persuade the French to adopt our way of speaking syllables, or the French persuade us to adopt theirs, we would be measurably near a mutual understanding of each other's tongues—and this without violation of each other's literature. We ought to make a start upon this common sense reform in these days of lingual pollination, and from no country in the world would the movement come in better grace than from Canada.

WHAT SHALL WE GROW?

(Concluded from page 18.)

do was: 'When the neighbors start.' Other replies which have more merit are: 'When there is no gloss on the sod from the mouldboard.' 'When the horses do not sink on the land.' 'When you see the land steaming.' 'When the fences appear to be dancing.' 'If when you drive your heel into the ground and pull it up, it does not suck.' 'When you lie down on the ground and feel it warm.' 'When you see dry spots on the surface.' 'When the soil will not make clay balls in your hand.' 'When you see the grass getting green.' 'When the harrows do n clog.' Probably the best answer is: 'Take a handful of soil, squeeze it in your hand, and if it still crumbles when the hand is opened, the field is ready.'

Then as to fertilizing for increased production. It is a big mistake to imagine that fertilization will cure all land ailments. Fertilizers help materially. Providing the land has been properly tilled, the fertilizers that return the most nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to the soil do the most good. Of the nitrogenous fertilizers, nitrate of soda is the most popular, but nitrogen is furnished also by sulphate of ammonia cyanamide, dried blood, tankage and fish scraps. It is declared that the most popular source of phosphoric acid is acid phosphate, or superphosphate, while other important phosphatic fertilizers are basic slag, bone meal, etc. Through the loss of German potash, many substitutes have been devised. An Ontario chemist succeeded in extracting potash from feldspar, while cement concerns are collecting it from their kilns. Wood

ashes are also very suitable.

Coming back to the original question, "What Shall We Grow?" sentiment plays a very big part, but lacks the commercial element. The grower is not usually growing for profit; therefore he invariably gives little heed to the future. At this day, and in these times, the grower must eliminate much of his sentiment.

The man who would cultivate a small plot accomplishes practically nothing if he produces only perishable vegetables. These are not what is wanted. Vegetables that keep through the winter months are prime necessities. People have the idea that they must grow for the sake of thrift, to save money, which is not the case. The people are urged to grow, to release larger supplies for our allies overseas. Growing a few lettuce, tomatoes, some mustard and cress, a few cabbages or cauliflower does not turn the trick. Try potatoes, beans, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions and corn. Just to illustrate, a certain citizen with a reputation for much friendliness towards his neighbors took up gardening. He set the pace for intensive and extensive gardening, but they all grew the perishable produce, and he gave them the go-by.

"Why have you cut yourself adrift from your neighbors?" asked a friend one day as he was going home.

"I am afraid to pass the time o'day with them," came the mournful response, "because if I do they will want to present me with a vegetable marrow, a bundle of lettuce, or some tomatoes, and I am already glutted."