

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926

# The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star, printed at 25-27 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna, President.  
Telephone—Private branch exchange connecting all departments, Main 5417.  
Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Canada, \$5.00; United States, \$6.00; by carrier, year, \$6.00.  
The Evening Times-Star has the largest circulation of any evening paper in the Maritime Provinces.  
Advertising Representatives—New York, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 25 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 15 South La Salle Street.  
The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 7, 1926.

## BOARDS OF TRADE

During the past two years the people of Saint John, and of the provinces for that matter, have had a clear illustration of the service that may be rendered by Boards of Trade. The Monro, Charlottetown and Winnipeg Conferences, the presentation of the case for these provinces before the Royal Commission, and the action taken in regard to better trade relations with the West Indies, are outstanding evidences of the value of the co-operation of business men in and through Boards of Trade. The services rendered by the Saint John Board along many lines are a matter of record.

Our citizens cannot but be proud of their Board, the influence it might be in civic life and enterprise; nor can they do so until they increase its membership, work on its committees, and give it the financial support it should freely command.

Consider the case of Asheville, North Carolina, a city of about the same population as Saint John. It has a Chamber of Commerce. A delegation of members recently visited Hamilton, Ontario, and the Spectator of that city gives this information:

"Asheville chamber of commerce, in a city with a population of about 32,000, has a membership of 2,200, annual membership receipts of \$25,000, and budget receipts from their membership fees and other sources of \$182,000. In addition to their members, they have five or six assistant secretaries, taking charge of the various branches of the work, public relations, bureau, industrial bureau, retail section and transportation. A budget of \$182,000 enables them to deal with the question of public relations in a comprehensive way, and also makes it possible for them to take an active part financially when questions of a general interest to the community arise. When questioned as to how they obtained such a large membership, a member of the party stated that practically every retail merchant in the city was actively interested in the chamber of commerce."

Would it not be greatly in the public interest if every city and town in the Maritimes had a Board of Trade in which every merchant was actively interested? When the Monro Conference was called many Boards of Trade were not represented. The like was true at the Charlottetown Conference, which was also the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade. The latter organization will soon hold its annual meeting in Saint John.

In view of the impending report of the Royal Commission on the Maritimes, and the improved business conditions which we all hope will result, business men so much needed to be organized for the consideration of matters affecting development of our resources and the extension of our commerce. The Board of Trade offers such a medium. May we not hope that business men in each community will link all political or other prejudices and get together in an organization for the common good?

## HON. ROBERT FORKE'S VIEWS

Since Hon. Robert Forke is Minister of Immigration, his personal views on the subject are of universal interest. In the first place, he prefers colonization, or a policy that would have a place for the newcomer on the land, rather than leaving him to shift for himself under the conditions of life in a new country. Naturally Mr. Forke does not at this early stage commit himself to any line of policy; but, speaking of the subject, he is reported by the Winnipeg Tribune to have said that he did not see the need of granting favors to agriculturists or any particular class. Development of agricultural resources, he said, would necessarily open up fields in other lines of endeavor, and so long as immigrants possessed the essentials of good citizenship and were willing to work, no barriers would be placed in their way.

There is a general desire in the west to make it easier for immigrants to enter the country. This feeling is shared by the transportation interests. In view of recent discussions and expressions of opinion it is probably right to assume that a somewhat less restrictive policy will be adopted by the Government. We in the Maritimes want settlers for the land, who would give promise of making good under the conditions existing here. Hon. Mr. Forke has toured these provinces and their representatives and their problems will do well to keep in close touch with his department, to the end that there may be intelligent and effective co-operation.

Speaking in Brandon on Tuesday, as reported by the Canadian Press yesterday, Hon. Mr. Forke made a special reference to the Maritime Provinces, which he said could absorb many immigrants. He made it clear

that as minister he will not regard the interests of the west alone, but of the whole Dominion. A "pure aggressive immigration policy" is forecast, and one that will include the Maritimes. Co-operation on the part of these provinces should be prompt and effective.

## AN ONTARIO EXAMPLE

The Ontario Government, after the celebration of the Cleveland-Canada Day in the former city on June 11, which was attended by a great many Ontario people, opened an office in the Great Lake city in the interest of tourist traffic. This office was kept open until Aug. 31, and was flooded with enquiries about touring routes in Ontario. The secretary-treasurer of the Tourist Association of Ontario, Leon Frazer, was in charge, and he says that thirty-three per cent. of the inquiries were received from parties who had never previously visited Ontario, and represented an estimated increase in revenue to the province of \$182,000. All the enquiries wanted to arrange for a holiday averaging two and a half weeks. These quarters of them were motorists, and more than half of them wanted to do some fishing. Practically all of them wanted to get away from city life.

The success of the Ontario experiment suggests action along the same line by the governments of these provinces. The expense of a tourist office in Boston or New York for two or three months would not be great, and the benefit would be large. The movement of tourists this way has grown in quite a remarkable way in the last three years, but is capable of unlimited expansion. The advertising done in selected newspapers by the New Brunswick Tourist Association has been a profitable investment, and an office in the very centre of a great holiday seeking population would be even more effective. Why not include it in the programme for next year?

The Saint John Board of School Trustees has once more displayed its business ability in connection with the Vocational School building. Incidentally, since a large proportion of our taxes is handed over by City Hall to the School Board, the Council thereafter having no responsibility for these taxes, one would like to know whether the projected survey to be arranged for by His Worship the Mayor can by order of the Council be made to cover the working of our schools or whether that must be a separate survey.

## Odds and Ends

**Musings on Mankind**  
(Boston Transcript.)

Time spent in self-pity is the worst kind of idleness. Life is short, but many people manage to outlive their usefulness. Humility is one of the ingredients of a life of self-made men. When a man's success makes him unhappy he has failed. It is not to be lived with to live with a person who never did anything foolish. Consistency is a jewel with which beauty is often content to be unadorned. Some people are like shadows; they are with us only when everything is bright.

A common sort of enemy is the friend who does not oppose us when we do wrong. The man who is satisfied with himself is not very well acquainted with himself. When the procrastinator wants the other fellow to do something, he is always in the deuce of a hurry.

**Helping the "Small Man"**  
The year ended March 31, 1926, saw the New Zealand government's largest loan authorization (\$28,800,000) for the assistance of settlers and workers (advances for home building), says "New Zealand News and Views." The amount actually advanced during the year was approximately \$2,970,000, including \$2,500,000 for settlers, \$2,163,000 for workers and \$199,000 for local bodies.

The government's progressive interest in the housing question is shown in its list of loans for the last three years:

	Number of dwellings authorized	Amount
1925-26	2,738	\$2,460,214
1924-25	1,170	\$991,100
1923-24	1,533	1,092,765
Three years' total	5,263	\$4,544,079

**A Few Deep Thoughts**  
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

A capable man is not often a doable man. His knowing power is strong, his driving power is weak. "The good die young," and the bad plunge into crime at that age.

In choosing among men, which would you: The hard-boiled or the half-baked?

Better than the inferiority complex of the superior is the inferiority complex of the inferior.

After years, summer trousers acquire straps for belts when vests are discarded.

Absolutely the best cure for worry is excitement of work or pastime.

It is not half so impressive to claim that it is a "franchise" as to call it a conspiracy or a plot. It cheapens it.

It is the night owl that is the most foolish in the day.

## Just Fun

AND if money talks it is usually loudly and vulgarly.

**HAROLD:** "I heard Gladys turned you down last night."  
**Percy:** "Something like that. I asked if I might see her home and she said she would send me a picture of it."

**A RABBIT** foot may be good, but horse sense is better.

It ain't some money set aside. On impulse once awhile, But steady savin' day by day That builds the steady pile.

**"THEY** tell me your wife has gone into politics."  
"Well, she always was the speaker of the house."

**WE ARE** informed that Mr. Ford is a non-smoker and a teetotaler. This is all very laudable, but we can not forget that he is addicted to making those cars.

**VERY** few women are as old as their enemies say they are.

**ONE** should not expect too much from the seed catalogues alone.

**CONTRIBUTORS'** Columns—their hand-side of income tax blanks.

**PATIENCE:** Do you really believe that love ever flies out of the window?

**PATIENCE:** I know it. Only last night Reginald stayed too late and papa wouldn't take the trouble to open the door.

Under the spreading chestnut tree The village smithy lies. While he was shoeing an army mule He forgot to shoe the flies.

**A DOCTOR** while examining a young lady for life insurance asked her: "Were you ever rejected?" And now he is wondering why she left in a huff.

**ONE** trouble with prohibition is that so many of its advocates preach dryness and practice wetness.

**LADY DIANA MANNERS** has become an actress. We hate to say it, but the stage needs some Man in quite a remarkable way in the last three years, but is capable of unlimited expansion.

**GIRLS** use mirrors to see if their faces are clean, and boys use the towel for the same purpose.

**YOU** must pay for your sins unless you confess them to some Confession magazine and collect good and proper for them.

**IF YOU'RE** getting fat it may be that you are also getting old.

**Timely Views On World Topics**  
INTOLERANCE IS GREATEST PERIL FACED BY NATION  
By CHESTER I. LONG.  
Retiring President of American Bar Association, in Address at Its Recent Denver Meeting.

**AS** lawyers are not interested in the contest between the fundamentalist and the modernist. We are not interested as lawyers, whether big or small, in our schools and colleges of the bible story of creation, taken literally. We are interested as lawyers in determining whether a State can control our opinions by legislation. That is all it does our duty. That is all it does our duty. That is all it does our duty.

**WE** are concerned with the question whether the law interferes with the liberty of the teacher to teach in Tennessee, as the liberty of the teacher to teach modern languages was interfered with in Nebraska, Ohio and Iowa; also whether there is an interference with the liberty of the child to learn. That is the question, and that is what the lawyers and the bar associations of this country have a right to consider. The question is whether the law interferes with the principles on which our Government is founded. Has not the State the right, either by law or through its boards of education, to say what shall be taught in the schools? It has if its restrictions are reasonable. It cannot be arbitrary. The Supreme Court decided that the State had acted in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner, and no State can do that.

**Closely** related to this question of liberty of opinion, or the control of opinions by law, is the other question of the preservation of local self-government. For the first seventy years of our history the States were strong and the National Government was weak, but since the Civil War the National Government has been increasing in power, while that of the States has been decreasing.

**Thus** local self-government has been impaired. We have a dual form of government. It should continue as it was made in the beginning, and as it has been preserved for 157 years. A local self-government is in great danger to day. The disposition is to do everything at Washington and as little as possible in the forty-eight State Capitals. It has been gradual, almost imperceptible at times, but the drift has been all one way, and it has been induced to exercise certain powers reserved to the States.

**Liberty** will abide here if we maintain our dual nation; it will disappear when we destroy the even balance between the National and State Governments. The battle against intolerance is on. The freedom of learning is in peril. The American bar should take part in the contest. The forces are gathering to preserve liberty of opinion, liberty of the teacher to teach, liberty of the child to learn and local self-government.

## The Barcarole of Geneva



The League: "Have no fear, little one, I'll take care of you."  
—Le Petit Provencal, Marseilles.

## Queer Quirks of Nature



**By AUSTIN H. CLARK**  
THE snail-like creature that constructs this shell, as it grows, attaches to the growing edge of the shell stones, dead shells and such other objects as are available. This individual, which was found in Tokyo Bay, Japan, had picked up pieces of punice stone and steamer clinkers, as well as the shell of a smaller gastropod and part of the broken shell of a bivalve.

Upon this animated mass of waste material are growing numerous tubeforming worms called serpulids and two young oysters. Many other shells gathered at the same time were in the house who had hired him for the day. "Why, Caesar," he said, "I thought you had to go to see your sister in the country."

"Yassuh, yassuh," the old negro hurriedly assured him; "Ah done started, suh; yass, suh, Den," he added in a sudden burst of inspiration, "Ah done got another message said she didn't fall so bad."

**Open Saturday Night till 10.**

**Take home an ELECTRIC HEATER and fool the janitor.**

"Electrically at Your Service."  
**The Webb Electric Co.,**  
80-91 GERRAIN STREET,  
Phone M. 2152. Res. Phone M. 4094

**NO SANTA CLAUS**  
NEW YORK—There really appears to be a minimum of cosmic justice after all. The students in acquiring useful knowledge. His desire to learn both sides of any question should not be denied.

**WE** are concerned with the question whether the law interferes with the liberty of the teacher to teach in Tennessee, as the liberty of the teacher to teach modern languages was interfered with in Nebraska, Ohio and Iowa; also whether there is an interference with the liberty of the child to learn. That is the question, and that is what the lawyers and the bar associations of this country have a right to consider. The question is whether the law interferes with the principles on which our Government is founded. Has not the State the right, either by law or through its boards of education, to say what shall be taught in the schools? It has if its restrictions are reasonable. It cannot be arbitrary. The Supreme Court decided that the State had acted in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner, and no State can do that.

**Closely** related to this question of liberty of opinion, or the control of opinions by law, is the other question of the preservation of local self-government. For the first seventy years of our history the States were strong and the National Government was weak, but since the Civil War the National Government has been increasing in power, while that of the States has been decreasing.

**Thus** local self-government has been impaired. We have a dual form of government. It should continue as it was made in the beginning, and as it has been preserved for 157 years. A local self-government is in great danger to day. The disposition is to do everything at Washington and as little as possible in the forty-eight State Capitals. It has been gradual, almost imperceptible at times, but the drift has been all one way, and it has been induced to exercise certain powers reserved to the States.

**Liberty** will abide here if we maintain our dual nation; it will disappear when we destroy the even balance between the National and State Governments. The battle against intolerance is on. The freedom of learning is in peril. The American bar should take part in the contest. The forces are gathering to preserve liberty of opinion, liberty of the teacher to teach, liberty of the child to learn and local self-government.

**WE** are concerned with the question whether the law interferes with the liberty of the teacher to teach in Tennessee, as the liberty of the teacher to teach modern languages was interfered with in Nebraska, Ohio and Iowa; also whether there is an interference with the liberty of the child to learn. That is the question, and that is what the lawyers and the bar associations of this country have a right to consider. The question is whether the law interferes with the principles on which our Government is founded. Has not the State the right, either by law or through its boards of education, to say what shall be taught in the schools? It has if its restrictions are reasonable. It cannot be arbitrary. The Supreme Court decided that the State had acted in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner, and no State can do that.

**Closely** related to this question of liberty of opinion, or the control of opinions by law, is the other question of the preservation of local self-government. For the first seventy years of our history the States were strong and the National Government was weak, but since the Civil War the National Government has been increasing in power, while that of the States has been decreasing.

**Thus** local self-government has been impaired. We have a dual form of government. It should continue as it was made in the beginning, and as it has been preserved for 157 years. A local self-government is in great danger to day. The disposition is to do everything at Washington and as little as possible in the forty-eight State Capitals. It has been gradual, almost imperceptible at times, but the drift has been all one way, and it has been induced to exercise certain powers reserved to the States.

**Liberty** will abide here if we maintain our dual nation; it will disappear when we destroy the even balance between the National and State Governments. The battle against intolerance is on. The freedom of learning is in peril. The American bar should take part in the contest. The forces are gathering to preserve liberty of opinion, liberty of the teacher to teach, liberty of the child to learn and local self-government.

## POEMS I LOVE

"Old Times, Old Friends, Old Loves," by Eugene Field.

**FIELD** is not, to my mind, the poet that James Whitcomb Riley is; and it is rather unfortunate that their names are indubitably linked. One reason is that they made their enormous reputations at about the same time, but their work differs in many essentials, though each was a genuine painter of homely pictures, each was a folk-poet in the truest sense, and each has his definite place in our literary history. I like the simplicity of pieces like this.

There are no girls like the good old days—  
When we were youthful!  
When humankind were pure of mind,  
And speech and deeds were truth—  
Before a love for sordid gold  
Became man's ruling passion,  
And before each dame and maid became  
Slave of the tyrant fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls—  
Against the world I'd stake 'em.  
As buxom and smart and clean of heart  
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!  
They were rich in spirit and common sense,  
And pretty all suppartin';  
They could bake and brew, and had  
Taught school, too,  
And they made such likely courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys—  
When we were boys together!  
When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet  
That dimpled the laughing heather;  
When the wren sang to the summer dawn  
Of the bee in the willow clover,  
Or down by the mill the whippoorwill  
Echoed his night song.

There is no love like the good old love—  
The love that mother gave us!  
We are old men, yet we pine again  
For that precious grace—God save us!  
So we dream and dream of the good old times,  
And our hearts grow tender, fond,  
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams  
Of heaven away off yonder.

de country had a had fall, and dey wants me to come right away."  
That afternoon the woman's husband met old Caesar downtown.

"Why, Caesar," he said, "I thought you had to go to see your sister in the country."

"Yassuh, yassuh," the old negro hurriedly assured him; "Ah done started, suh; yass, suh, Den," he added in a sudden burst of inspiration, "Ah done got another message said she didn't fall so bad."

**Open Saturday Night till 10.**

**Take home an ELECTRIC HEATER and fool the janitor.**

"Electrically at Your Service."  
**The Webb Electric Co.,**  
80-91 GERRAIN STREET,  
Phone M. 2152. Res. Phone M. 4094

**NO SANTA CLAUS**  
NEW YORK—There really appears to be a minimum of cosmic justice after all. The students in acquiring useful knowledge. His desire to learn both sides of any question should not be denied.

**WE** are concerned with the question whether the law interferes with the liberty of the teacher to teach in Tennessee, as the liberty of the teacher to teach modern languages was interfered with in Nebraska, Ohio and Iowa; also whether there is an interference with the liberty of the child to learn. That is the question, and that is what the lawyers and the bar associations of this country have a right to consider. The question is whether the law interferes with the principles on which our Government is founded. Has not the State the right, either by law or through its boards of education, to say what shall be taught in the schools? It has if its restrictions are reasonable. It cannot be arbitrary. The Supreme Court decided that the State had acted in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner, and no State can do that.

**Closely** related to this question of liberty of opinion, or the control of opinions by law, is the other question of the preservation of local self-government. For the first seventy years of our history the States were strong and the National Government was weak, but since the Civil War the National Government has been increasing in power, while that of the States has been decreasing.

**Thus** local self-government has been impaired. We have a dual form of government. It should continue as it was made in the beginning, and as it has been preserved for 157 years. A local self-government is in great danger to day. The disposition is to do everything at Washington and as little as possible in the forty-eight State Capitals. It has been gradual, almost imperceptible at times, but the drift has been all one way, and it has been induced to exercise certain powers reserved to the States.

**Liberty** will abide here if we maintain our dual nation; it will disappear when we destroy the even balance between the National and State Governments. The battle against intolerance is on. The freedom of learning is in peril. The American bar should take part in the contest. The forces are gathering to preserve liberty of opinion, liberty of the teacher to teach, liberty of the child to learn and local self-government.

**WE** are concerned with the question whether the law interferes with the liberty of the teacher to teach in Tennessee, as the liberty of the teacher to teach modern languages was interfered with in Nebraska, Ohio and Iowa; also whether there is an interference with the liberty of the child to learn. That is the question, and that is what the lawyers and the bar associations of this country have a right to consider. The question is whether the law interferes with the principles on which our Government is founded. Has not the State the right, either by law or through its boards of education, to say what shall be taught in the schools? It has if its restrictions are reasonable. It cannot be arbitrary. The Supreme Court decided that the State had acted in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner, and no State can do that.

**Closely** related to this question of liberty of opinion, or the control of opinions by law, is the other question of the preservation of local self-government. For the first seventy years of our history the States were strong and the National Government was weak, but since the Civil War the National Government has been increasing in power, while that of the States has been decreasing.

**Thus** local self-government has been impaired. We have a dual form of government. It should continue as it was made in the beginning, and as it has been preserved for 157 years. A local self-government is in great danger to day. The disposition is to do everything at Washington and as little as possible in the forty-eight State Capitals. It has been gradual, almost imperceptible at times, but the drift has been all one way, and it has been induced to exercise certain powers reserved to the States.

**Liberty** will abide here if we maintain our dual nation; it will disappear when we destroy the even balance between the National and State Governments. The battle against intolerance is on. The freedom of learning is in peril. The American bar should take part in the contest. The forces are gathering to preserve liberty of opinion, liberty of the teacher to teach, liberty of the child to learn and local self-government.

**WE** are concerned with the question whether the law interferes with the liberty of the teacher to teach in Tennessee, as the liberty of the teacher to teach modern languages was interfered with in Nebraska, Ohio and Iowa; also whether there is an interference with the liberty of the child to learn. That is the question, and that is what the lawyers and the bar associations of this country have a right to consider. The question is whether the law interferes with the principles on which our Government is founded. Has not the State the right, either by law or through its boards of education, to say what shall be taught in the schools? It has if its restrictions are reasonable. It cannot be arbitrary. The Supreme Court decided that the State had acted in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner, and no State can do that.

**Closely** related to this question of liberty of opinion, or the control of opinions by law, is the other question of the preservation of local self-government. For the first seventy years of our history the States were strong and the National Government was weak, but since the Civil War the National Government has been increasing in power, while that of the States has been decreasing.

**Thus** local self-government has been impaired. We have a dual form of government. It should continue as it was made in the beginning, and as it has been preserved for 157 years. A local self-government is in great danger to day. The disposition is to do everything at Washington and as little as possible in the forty-eight State Capitals. It has been gradual, almost imperceptible at times, but the drift has been all one way, and it has been induced to exercise certain powers reserved to the States.

**Liberty** will abide here if we maintain our dual nation; it will disappear when we destroy the even balance between the National and State Governments. The battle against intolerance is on. The freedom of learning is in peril. The American bar should take part in the contest. The forces are gathering to preserve liberty of opinion, liberty of the teacher to teach, liberty of the child to learn and local self-government.



## Special Values in FLANNELETTE WEAR FRIDAY

Special purchases have resulted in the attractive and moderately priced assortments that make this selling of very special interest to women choosing their Flannelette Undergarments.

**PIJAMAS**—Warm, cosy and alluringly attractive—two-piece styles, featuring long sleeves, fancy frogs. These come in peach, pink and blue with trimmings in contrasting colors. Sizes small, medium and large. Priced at... \$2.15

**WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS**—Long sleeves, high neck with pink and blue stitching on yoke, all sizes. Special at... \$1.15

**Short sleeve Gowns with V neck, fancy smoking and stitching** All sizes. Special at... 95c. and \$1.19

**Heavy Quality Flannelette Gowns with double yoke, long sleeves, hemstitched trimming and tucks.** Special at \$1.50

**Children's Gowns of good quality White Flannelette.** Sizes 2 to 6 years. Special... 85c.

**Children's White Flannelette Pajamas, sizes 2 to 6 years.** Special at... 75c.

**Children's Colored Stripe Flannelette Pajamas.** Sizes 2 to 14 years. Special... \$1.35

**F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.**  
Where Quality Apparel is Low Priced

**FAMOUS DOCTOR'S HINTS.**  
Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, in New Health.

The state of health should determine the nature of the holiday. It would be unwise for a man with a high blood pressure to go to a hot climate or to attempt to reside in high altitudes or to take excessive exercise. Many people are permanently damaged, while a number are killed, by the sudden change in their habits of life. The man who leads a sedentary occupation during ten or more months of the year is very ill-advised if he takes much strenuous exercise, such as climbing mountains, or even goes for long and arduous walks. A man has no more right to live beyond his income of energy than beyond his financial capacity.

**FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY FOR LINING YOUR OWN STOVE**  
Sold by Hardware Dealers

**JUST A WORD** or two of suggestion as to a very important contributor to cold weather comfort.

**Home Floors for Winter**  
The Right Coverings are So Important!

Soft, pretty Wilton, Brussels or Axminster Squares. Linoleums, Inlaid and Oilcloths—all play their parts. Drop in and see our fall display.

**A. O. SKINNER**  
58 King Street

**Use the Right Size "B" Battery**

The length of time you listen in each day and the size of your "B" batteries in relation to your set determine how long the "B" batteries will last.

Follow these simple rules for "B" battery satisfaction and economy.

Use 1 to 3 tubes—Use Eveready No. 772.  
On 4 or more tubes—Use the Heavy Duty "B" battery No. 770.

On all but single tube sets—Use a "C" battery.

When these rules are followed, the No. 772 will last for almost a year, and the No. 770 for about eight months, when listening at the year round average of two hours a day.

Notes: In addition to the increased life which an Eveready "C" battery gives to your "B" batteries, it will add a quality of reception unobtainable without it.

**EVEREADY Radio Batteries**  
—they last longer

Manufactured and guaranteed by CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., LIMITED  
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

TORONTO MONTREAL ST. BONIFACE, MAN. Owing and operating Radio Station C.N.C., Toronto, (357 metres) on the air Monday and Saturday evenings.