

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 3.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924

NO. 49

You Will Be Needing

New Overalls for spring work. We have them in black, blue stripe and khaki, with or without bibb.

We also have khaki Pants, Combinations and khaki Overalls for the working man. Better get yours at once and be ready for the spring rush.

A new lot of black and tan Oxfords and Sandals for the ladies has just arrived.

Better get yours now and be ready for Easter.

The Peoples's Store

A. R. SHARP, Prop.

Men's Furnishings For Easter

Just received a shipment of men's Neckwear. The new styles, colors and qualities. See them.

35c to \$1

The new Fitwell Hats in the new shades and shapes. The quality of Fitwell hats is well known as all high grade, and the price is reasonable.

\$3.50

New Eastern Caps. The latest colors and shapes to choose from

\$1.50 to \$3

Dress Shirts, in a big range of patterns and goods

\$1.75 to \$4.50

Don't forget to see our line of Lisle and Wool Hose at 50c a pair.

Dry Goods

New Hosiery in fibre silk, all silk, and cotton, for women. 50c to \$2 a pair.

Silk Gloves in different shades \$1.50 to \$2

Curtain Materials in a good assortment of materials and patterns. See our display.

EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

"The New Minister"

This popular play will be given by the Methodist Choir of Carlisle, Monday evening, April 14th, in the Memorial Hall, Waterdown, under the auspices of the Girls' Mission Circle of the Methodist Church.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Rev. Homer Alexander Brown, the new minister..... Mr. Elmer Adamson
Professor Topnote, leader of the choir..... Mr. Ed. Gastle
Members of the Music Committee
Crescendo B. Platt..... Mr. Roy Bottenham
Hezekiah F. Sharp..... Mr. Spence Bennett
Doctor Hoosick..... Mr. Stan. Gregson
Hy. Stepper..... Mr. Roy Robinson
Ralphy Bunter, of the baseball nine..... Mr. G. McCutcheon
Seth Perkins, a joke..... Mr. Roy McCartney
Daisy Lovejoy, the new school teacher..... Miss Stella Cairns
Odeia Hasbin, President Old Maids' Club..... Miss Bertha Alger
Petunia Pimples, the milliner..... Miss Lena Tansley
Uncle Alec, the old sexton..... Mr. Herbert Bennett
Mrs. Augusta Wind, everybody's friend..... Miss Hazel Blagden
Mrs. De Lacey, President of the Ladies' Aid..... Mrs. Alice Hendershot
Jasper Jones..... Mr. Silas Gaddy
Henrietta Sharp, daughter of Hezekiah..... Miss Evelyn Hopkinson
Members of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Old Maids' Club

SYNOPSIS OF PLAY

The pulpit of the Brick Church has been vacant for six months, and the Committee are at last forced to decide who shall be the new minister. There are many applicants with varying qualities, making the task a difficult one. However, the Choir, the Ladies' Aid and the old Maids all offer valuable advice in a characteristic and comical manner. Even Uncle Alec, the Sexton, claims that his suggestions should not be discounted. Rev. H. A. Brown is finally chosen to fill the vacancy and he is received with suitable choruses. Besides receiving valuable advice as to how to conduct himself in his new charge, he is accosted by many girls and their parents, who are anxious to provide him with a life partner. He makes a splendid choice, and you will be agreeably surprised.

Choral Club Contata

On Good Friday evening, April 18th, a sacred contata "Penitence, Pardon, Peace" by J. H. Maunder, will be given by the Waterdown Choral Club in the Memorial Hall. The Rev. Dr. Whiting, of Centenary Methodist Church, Hamilton, will give a short address, assisted by the local clergyman. Dr. Whiting is one of the out standing speakers of the Methodist church today, and the Choral Club is extremely fortunate in securing him for Good Friday evening. The members of the Choral Club have been preparing this beautiful contata, which consists of choruses, duets and solos, for some time, and an enjoyable rendering may be expected. Service will commence sharp at 8 p. m. and a silver collection will be taken to defray expenses.

Home and School Club

The Home and School Club will hold a meeting in the school on Wednesday afternoon, April 16th at 4 o'clock. Arrangements are being made for a splendid musical programme. All interested in school work are cordially invited to be present.

Locals

Mrs. Park spent the week end with her son, H. W. Park.

Mrs. Joseph Tuck spent last week in Toronto with her daughter.

Mr. Chas. Sparks of Buffalo visited with his mother on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter attended the funeral of her father at Blythe this week.

Miss McKay of Hamilton was the guest of Miss Vera Nicholson over the week end.

The High School entertainment was a grand success and the Hall not large enough.

Mrs. Thos. Wood of Kilbride spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Erwin.

Mrs. Louns of Toronto spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sawell, this week.

Messrs. Frank Slater and C. G. Erwin have returned from Texas where they built a house.

Mrs. Gould of Uxbridge, spent a few days with her son, Mr. Gould, principal of the High school.

Mr. A. E. Thompson has treated himself to a fine new bus, and will share a seat with his many patrons.

Next Sunday morning will be the W. M. S. Easter services in the Methodist church. There will be a men's choir, and in the evening a song service by the same choir.

Millgrove

Mr. Levi Shelton has moved from the city back to his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Pelling of Toronto visited at the home of Robert Platt on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cummins visited friends in Delhi a few days ago.

Calvary Church League of Hamilton, visited Millgrove League last Monday night.

The Ladies' Aid organized with Mrs. Oscar Lester, President; Mrs. Edward Cummins, Secretary; Mrs. Roland Cummins, Treasurer, and Mrs. Shipman Cummins, Cor.-Sec.

Real Estate is booming in the village at the present time.

Howard Cummins is in the hospital having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

"I hope dear reader you wont think I'm only joking. But close beside the Parsonage the frogs will soon be croaking."

Carlisle

The Easter meeting of the W. M. S. was held on Tuesday. Mrs. Van Norman of Hamilton gave a very enjoyable address. After the meeting luncheon was served by the ladies.

We are sorry to report that Mr. Chas. Rolfe was the victim of an accident in which he cracked his hip bone and will be laid up for some time.

The play "The New Minister" which was recently given by Carlisle Choir will be given by them Monday evening in Waterdown.

The League contest will open on Tuesday evening, April. 15th, Mrs. Bennett's class having charge.

The annual meeting of the Gleaners' Circle will be held at the home of Miss Hazel Blagden, April 16th.



Do you need more business?

The average value of Ontario and Quebec farms is \$10,000. Their average income is over \$2,000.

There are 334,000. Department stores and wide-awake small-town merchants are getting the surprise of their lives to find how easy it is to sell these farming families by Long Distance. Every day brings us more proof.

Try it consistently. Pick out some attractive staple bargains. Offer them by Long Distance to six prosperous farming families a day, for a week. Judge the results by the percentage of sales.



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

Special Importations

Of English Made Gabardine Coats and French Velour Spring Coatings

Prices from \$21 to \$30

GORDON & SON

Tailors

Waterdown

To Obtain the Finest
uncolored green tea procurable
buy

"SALADA"
GREEN TEA

Superior to the best Japanese. Try it today.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)
"Now we will eat," said Gaunt.
"No—sit still. I'll pull you up to the table."

He dragged her, chair and all, across the roughly paved floor, and Maria, being assured that nothing more was required, went back to her work on the terraces.

Then Jean unburdened her unhappy soul. It was mainly on the subject of yesterday's most unexpected meeting with Carrie Egan, the widow of the man that Hugo—
"Well, you know who I mean. She's staying in Bordighera, Hector—at the Mimosa Palace. And what am I to do? She's a friend of Dr. Ardeyne's. Oh, Hector, I'm almost out of my mind."

"Did she recognize you?" Gaunt asked.
"I don't know. I can't be sure. Yet it seems as though she must have."

"What are you afraid of?"
Jean crimsoned, and her eyes overflowed again, the lids all inflamed by this time, as well as the tip of her nose. She was thoroughly miserable, and had completely forgotten her looks. Gaunt handed her a clean handkerchief, and she mopped at her eyes in a futile, helpless fashion.

"I'm—I'm afraid that Egan woman will tell Dr. Ardeyne," she whimpered.
"You mean tell him that Hugo is Alice's father?"
"Yes."

"But you're not sure that she recognized you. How well did you know her—in the past?"

"I didn't know her at all, although she and poor Tony Egan had been married about a year when—when 'it' happened. But we saw each other at Hugo's trial, of course."

"Perhaps she doesn't remember you. What about Hugo? I met Ardeyne yesterday—did he tell you? He said Hugo had been ill."

"Only a bad cold—a touch of 'flu,' perhaps, but I've made it an excuse to keep him in his own room. Even Alice has scarcely seen him. Hector, tell me what to do. I'd like to leave Bordighera at once, but wherever we go Dr. Ardeyne must be considered. I won't have Alice's heart broken—I won't. Hector, there's quite a small place to let just at the bottom of the Old Town. You know, where the road dips down so sharply. It's called the Villa Charmil—"

"Oh, yes, I know."

"I was wondering—we have so little money left—if it would cost too much to take it for a month or two. We could manage with one servant. Could you find me a servant, Hector? There's no doubt about it, Hugo is still a little queer, and it's awfully difficult keeping him tied up in an hotel bedroom. And it's going to be more and more difficult with Dr. Ardeyne constantly around. Still, at a place like that little villa—there's a strip of garden and what look to be a sun-porch on the roof—I think I could manage. Don't imagine that

poor Hugo himself is troublesome. He's perfectly willing to do anything I ask—and he's used to being kept in bondage—"

"Would you like to bring him up here?" Gaunt suggested dubiously.
"No, I shouldn't care to do that, although it's awfully kind of you to offer. It's too far for Alice and Philip to see each other. It would only be for another month or so. But Mrs. Egan's being here has frightened me stiff. Suppose she does tell Dr. Ardeyne?"

"You could deny it," Gaunt said, but without any deep sense of conviction.

"If it weren't for Hugo, I might," returned Jean. "What am I to do with him? I don't mean only now, but afterwards. He's got such a big appetite, you'd scarcely believe. They must feed them very well at Broadmoor. Of course, after Alice is married there'll be a little more money to spare, but you've no idea how little we've lived on. Christopher promised an extra hundred and fifty, but I've heard nothing more of it—"

"You must let me help you," Gaunt said.
"Oh, no—that's impossible! I couldn't do that, Hector."

"Well, if you take the Villa Charmil, at least you can let me send you butter and eggs and vegetables."

"Well—I don't know that I should mind that," she said in her hesitating, nervous way. "Hugo wouldn't mind, I know. He's just like a child, but—well, there's one thing that worries me—or, rather one more thing. He remembers you, Hector, and between us—between Hugo and me—there was never any pretence about his being Alice's father. But now—well, you'd scarcely believe it, and I don't know what to do, but he seems to think that she is his daughter—his real daughter."

"H'm," Gaunt observed with a perplexed frown. "Have you—tried to—that is, said anything?"
"No, I was afraid to. He's just a little queer, you know. It might upset him."

"Just a little queer!" Gaunt exclaimed bitterly. "They ought never to have let him out. The Smarles are all mad—even Christopher. I could have told you that if you had troubled to ask me—"

"Oh, don't reproach me, Hector!"
"I reproach myself."

"Hector—is your wife dead?"
"Who do you mean? Oh! Yes, she's dead. Years ago."

"Then we could have been—been properly married, if I hadn't been so frightened, if only I had waited."

"Yes, my poor little dear. But I don't blame you, and I'm only too thankful that you don't blame me. I loved you so dearly, Jean. It seemed to me that it was all right our being married that way—"

She began to cry again, overcome by her forlorn and forsaken position. "I'm thinking of Alice," she whimpered. "If she ever finds out what Hugo has done, and that he's her—her father—"

"But he isn't her father," Gaunt interrupted jealously.

"That as far as she knows he is—it would simply kill her."

"She mustn't know," Gaunt said. "But if you're driven into a corner you can tell her the truth."

CHAPTER XV.

Jean's note was brought in to Hugo with his coffee and rolls, and as he read it a pleasant, excited feeling fluttered in his breast—like the emotion a little bird must experience when some kind hand opens the door of its cage. Jean had gone for an early morning walk; she might not be back until nearly lunch time; she hoped Hugo would amuse himself prettily with his books and papers until her return, and if he wanted anything ring for the floor waiter.

He rang for him now almost as soon as the man's back was turned, and inquired as to the best means of getting shaved should one happen to possess not so much as a safety razor of one's own. The waiter informed him that a local hair-dresser could be summoned. In fact, he would be calling at the hotel this morning to attend several regular customers among the invalids.

Hugo nodded and smiled in a surreptitious fashion and presented the waiter with a ten-line note. The hair-dresser was to come to him as soon as possible. He made the bargain as though it were a great secret; something perhaps, which he had no business to do.

His knees were weak from his recent bout with the "flu," but he resolutely ignored their trembling, and hurried about, taking his bath and searching out clean linen in which to make himself presentable for his first public appearance.

There came a tap on the door and he started guiltily, throwing an instinctive glance around to see what 'here might be to conceal. But there was nothing, of course. In That Place nobody knocked at doors; they simply walked in on you. One of these days he would write a letter to the Home Secretary about the lack of privacy at Broadmoor.

"Come in!"
It was the hairdresser, a dapper little Italian, with oiled and perfumed locks. Hugo liked him immensely and suffered himself to be shorn as well as shaved according to the foreign close-cut fashion, which left him with about as much hair as a coconut.

After awhile there came another tap at the door, but by this time Hugo had grown more confident. He scarcely troubled to turn his head—being busy with the adjustment of a necktie—as he gave permission for whoever it was to enter.

"Oh, Uncle John—are you up?"
It was Alice, peering anxiously from the crack of the door.

"Up and soon going out, my dear," Hugo replied. "Is the room too untidy for me to invite you in? Just let me throw back the bed-clothes. I'm getting slack lately. In That Place—where I've been in hospital—they were most particular about airing the beds. No chambermaids, you understand. Ha, ha! Each man for himself. . . . Well, do come in, my dear, and let your old fa—your old Uncle John have a good look at you. What a pretty girl you are, Alice! Well, well, to be sure! Going to be married, I hear. Will you take me for a little walk this morning? Or would it be inconvenient? I'm nearly ready."

"I'd love to—but do you think it's wise? Are you well enough?"
"Now, then—don't you join the gossamers! I've had enough of them in my time. When do you really expect your mother back? Did she send a note in with your coffee, too?"
"Yes, I—I'm a little worried. Mumsey didn't mention where she was going. It's not like her to go off by herself, and she absolutely hates walking."

Hugo laid a finger to the side of his nose and looked very knowing.

"Ah, ah! Now you're saying something," he observed darkly. "We'll look for her, you and I. No doubt we shall catch her out in some mischief."

It was all playfulness on the part of poor Hugo, but Alice's distaste for her "Uncle John" was increased by this jocularity; and besides, his appearance was against him. The close hair-cut gave a prominence to his ears and a sharpness to his nose; his fussy little gesture with the eye-glasses was irritating—why couldn't he leave them alone?—and the Foxey Grandpa expression in his eyes seemed to convey a sly, double meaning to every word he uttered. If all the relations whom her mother had so carefully left alone were like Uncle John, Alice saw the common sense of avoiding them.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

The man who is in the swim is the man who does not get out of his depth.

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CANADA'S BEST!
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Smart's Mowers have proved their superiority wherever grass is grown.
Easy running, heavy cutting and absolutely guaranteed.
ASK YOUR HARDWARE MAN
JAMES SMART PLANT
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ISSUE No. 15—24

Tells Time by Cat's Eyes.

The natives of Turkey have some ingenious methods of telling the time. One is by observing the eyes of a cat. Early in the morning and evening the pupils are round. At certain hours they are oval. At noon they are but a narrow slit.

WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shabby Garment or Drapery.



Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store.

The flyers will establish a station on the Aleutian Islands from which they will hop off to another point in Alaska. From the point in Alaska, probably near Skagway, they will continue to Prince Rupert, and from there fly the 500 miles to Vancouver in a single flight.

CREAM

We want YOUR Cream. We pay highest price. We supply cans. Make daily returns. To obtain best results write now for cans to BOWES CO., LTD. TORONTO

WOMEN

with hair on the face can have that hair permanently removed by electrolysis, which is performed by the electrolysis apparatus.

Trapped by Oil.
Many wild ducks so heavily coated with oil, which they apparently encountered while swimming in the Channel, that they have been unable to fly, have been caught on the shore at Deal in the last few days, says an English paper.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

A Change of Address.
Johnnie was begging his father to let him have a second piece of cake.
"When I was a boy," said Father, "I was allowed to have only one helping."
Johnnie thought this over for a minute, and then said:
"Daddy, aren't you glad you live with us now?"

Shorthand

High-Speed Shorthand can be learned in less time, at less cost, and with less worry, in your own home, through our Correspondence Course, than in a school. Positions await all our Graduates by "speed and accuracy." Write for FREE particulars.
SAWYER SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
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Bees on Farm

Nothing pays better when properly managed. Send for our catalogue of beekeepers' supplies. Expert advice freely given.
Ruddy Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Brantford Ont.

Mustard is valuable
in the diet

Did you know that mustard not only gives more zest and flavor to meats, but also stimulates your digestion? Because it aids assimilation it adds nourishment to foods.

but it must be Keen's

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

is one of those pure food products that is so good and popular that it is known and used from one end of Canada to the other.

"Crown Brand," the original Corn Syrup, is the favorite because of its flavour and unquestioned quality.

Accept no substitutes.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

Why Busy Women Want
SMP Enameled WARE

Busy women want SMP Enameled Ware because it will bring food to the boil almost twice as fast as all-metal utensils, and completes the cooking sooner. A woman can wash SMP Enameled Ware utensils faster than utensils that have to be scrubbed and scoured.

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY



WRIGLEYS
after every meal
Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion. Relieves that over-erect feeling and acid mouth.
Its l-a-s-t-l-a-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.
Wrigley's is double value in the benefit and pleasure it provides.
Sealed in its Parity Package.



R23
The flavor lasts

EFFICIENT FARMING

RINGWORM.

The results of ringworm invasion are to be noted in many farmyards during the late winter and early spring. Grey colored incrustations about the eyes, lips, ears, or any part of the body where the parasite can obtain lodgment, are noticed. The parasites have great vitality and will live for a long time after removal from the animals. Enough survive the summer periods to carry increased infection to a serious extent during the period when cattle are being fed in stables or small lots in autumn and winter. Cattle and horses running out on pasture during the summer and exposed to sun and rain are generally pretty free of the parasite. The winter is the ringworm's season of thrifty development due largely to lack of attention or faulty management of the herd.

Treatment.—Affected animals should be separated and isolated from the non-affected. It takes a close examination to determine which animals are affected, since the ringworm colonies start from very small centres and may be overlooked. Where the infestation is small the affected animals can be freed of the disease by thoroughly washing the ringworm areas with warm water and soap to remove all crusts. An application of a fifty per cent. solution of tincture of iodine applied once a day over the area will destroy the parasite and permit nature to complete the repair. Where the infestation is widespread in the herd a general clean up of the stable or yard is advised, with liberal use of strong germicidal solutions and whitewash. The disease appears year after year in the same stables, due to the fact that this parasite is a hardy one and can live over the summer season on the walls, posts or mangers of the stable. If there is ringworm in your herd now, get it off your cattle and see that the germ of the parasite is moved out of the stable at the time of spring cleaning. Dollars are lost every spring at public sales simply because animals have ringworm or evidence of recent infection.

—L. Stevenson.

POTATO SEED—LARGE, SMALL, OR MEDIUM?

Do you fancy your roast-beef rare, medium or well done? And how about your potato seed—or is it safe to indulge one's fancies in potato seed? Among potato growers there are some who prefer small seed, some who prefer it medium, a few whose choice is large seed, and too many who plant just potatoes. What to select—potato seed large, small or medium?

There are two arguments which are commonly advanced in favor of small seed. It goes farther or can be cut to better advantage than large seed, and if small enough to be planted whole there is less danger of its rotting in the ground. But if one expects maximum yields of potatoes it is poor policy to economize on seed. The quantity of seed planted, other things being equal, determines the stand.

You may secure a maximum stand in one of two ways. Plant small seed pieces close together, the small pieces tending to produce hills with few stems or plants; or large seed pieces farther apart, these seed pieces throwing more stems to the hill. In other words one-ounce seed pieces planted eight inches apart will give very few more plants to the acre than six-ounce seed pieces planted sixteen inches apart. So one really cannot economize in seed and get a perfect stand. Small seed for extremely early planting is a good point if the seed is planted whole.

If small seed comes from good vigorous plants, the yield will equal that of large or medium-sized potatoes. But the majority of small potatoes do not come from the vigorous high-yielding plants, and here lies the danger in planting small seed. As an example, suppose we select our small seed—and by small seed I mean tubers weighing three ounces or less—from a field in which there is, we will say, 15 per cent. of weak or curly-dwarf plants. This 15 per cent. of the stand in an ordinary field may produce 50 per cent. of those potatoes in the crop which fall below commercial size. One can readily see how the planting of small seed from such a field will tend to increase very rapidly the proportion of weak plants.

Those who favor medium-sized potatoes for seed usually advance the argument that the market prefers potatoes of this size and as "like begets like" we must plant seed of medium size if we are to harvest a crop that meets this market ideal. But does "like beget like" when we are dealing with size in potatoes? To a very

great extent at least size is a characteristic determined by such factors as richness of soil, moisture supply, number of stems in the hill, the set of tubers in the hill and the distance between hills.

If a potato of medium size from a normal vigorous plant is planted and grown under environmental conditions conducive to good growth, the resulting crop will be large; and if the stand is thick, the soil poor or the moisture supply scant the crop may even run small from the same seed. So growing a crop of potatoes of medium size is largely a matter of getting just the right stand and the right set for the richness of the soil and the moisture supply.

The selection of large potatoes for seed is both safe and sane. Weak and degenerate plants seldom produce what I would term large potatoes and diseased plants seldom develop large tubers.

The large tubers from any potato crop are the progeny of the most vigorous and likewise the most prolific vines in the field, and their heritage is passed on to the next generation. Potato seed large—but how large? In selecting seed choose the largest specimens in the stock if you like, so long as these large tubers conform to the type of the variety. According to the way the crop is grown it may average large, medium or small, but the larger tubers always represent the most vigorous types. From the average commercial field, potatoes weighing from one pound to one and one-half pounds are a safe-and-sane size.

Do not be afraid of getting seed potatoes too large. If the resulting crop is too large it is not the fault of the seed. You are not planting it thick enough. Large yields come from large seed pieces cut from large seed tubers and planted as close together as the fertility of the soil and the moisture supply will permit.

Varieties of Barley.

Variety is not everything in the growing of grain, but where conditions of soil and climate are the same there is a wide difference in the yield between some of the better varieties and the commoner sorts grown as "just barley" in some parts of the country. Manchurian, known as Ottawa No. 50, says the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, is one of the most desirable varieties of barley to grow. Tested side by side with other good sorts it has year by year yielded higher crops. This is a selection from a kind of six-rowed barley supposed to be of Asiatic origin. It ripens early and stands well on the straw of fair length. It possesses one weakness in that in windy climates the heads have a tendency to break off and the kernels to shell out. Another sort that has stood the test well at Ottawa and the other experimental farms and stations is known as Ontario Agricultural College No. 21. This also is a selection from an Asiatic sort. This variety resists wind better than Manchurian and it drops its awns more readily in the threshing. It is blamed for being more liable to smut than some of the other kinds, but this is readily overcome by treating the seed with bluestone solution made by dissolving five pounds of bluestone in fifty gallons of water, or formalin may be used in the proportion of one pound to forty gallons of water. Whichever solution is used should be sprinkled over the pile while it is being turned back and forth on a floor until all the grain is moistened. It should be dried by turning from time to time before sowing.

To get rid of rates, use equal parts of cornmeal and plaster of Paris, applied in spoonful amounts in the fields and ditches, about buildings, and in and around the burrows.

One-half olive oil and one-half kerosene will cure warts on humans or beasts. Have tried it, and it always cures.

When lacing a new belt which is to go over fixed pulleys or fixed shafts, the following rule may be followed: Cut the belt short so that it will be tight. To do this, stretch a light wire over the pulleys and get the exact length the belt is to be when stretched. For each foot of wire make the belt from one-sixteenth to three-sixteenths of an inch short, depending on how likely the belt is to stretch. If the wire is twenty-four feet long, for an average belt one should allow one-eighth inch per foot and so cut three inches shorter than the wire.

ROSE GROWING

A garden without roses lacks something that everyone enjoys. No plant has dethroned the rose as the Queen of Flowers, and yet many of our productive gardens yield never a rose bloom. We can, however, grow roses and good ones, almost anywhere in Ontario, but to do so certain fundamental requirements have to be observed.

Much depends on a favorable location. It is advisable to keep it away from the walls of the house. The soil next to the building is usually too dry for roses. The radiation from the building itself is sometimes very trying. This action, together with the confinement and lack of free circulation of air, are favorable to mildew and red spider.

The aspect of the rose garden should be such as to provide abundance of light and free circulation of air, and at the same time sheltered from exposure to cutting northwest winds. A southwest or southeast exposure is usually good.

It is a mistake to mix up roses with other plants for the reason that roses need all the plant food usually available and the soil needs frequent cultivation. Beds should not be wider than will accommodate two rows of plants so laid out as to be easily reached from either side. Indeed a single row might be preferable because the gardener should be able to prune the plants and cut the blooms without the discomfort of crowding between the more lusty members of his thorny family. Better air circulation is also thus provided.

Roses need good soil. Ground that will produce fine crops of tomatoes, corn or even potatoes, with a little special preparation can be depended upon to yield fine roses. The best soil is a heavy loam. Roses require intensive fertilization. Rotted stable manure and bonemeal are probably the best fertilizers.

To make a rose bed excavate to a depth of two and one-half feet, then fill with alternate layers of soil and manure, each about four inches thick, mixed and drained as the filling proceeds, until the bed is four inches higher than it was before the digging began. Bonemeal can be thrown on the pile of excavated earth. A safe rule for using bonemeal is one pound for each two square feet of bed surface, but mixed well through.

Moist soils are more or less acid and a few pounds of hydrated lime scattered on the top of the finished bed will help to modify such a condition. The bed in ten days will be ready for planting.

Roses for outdoor planting are found in the hybrid-perpetual and hybrid-tea classes. The former bloom profusely in June and July and some varieties bloom also in September. The hybrid-tea varieties bloom continuously through the summer and fall months, and the variety of colors and shadings is greater. The hybrid-teas are more tender, requiring better winter protection.

Dormant stock is best for outdoor planting because it has been field grown and has already survived at least one winter.

With most plants it is the custom to set them one or two inches deeper than they were previously, but in planting roses the bud or joint near the root is to be set two to three inches below the surface of the bed.

When planting, prune the tops to two or three buds. By low pruning new growth will start low down, producing more long-stemmed flowers and the appearance of the bed is improved by keeping the growth low.

For freedom of bloom, roses require considerable moisture and during a period of dry weather water them as the rain does, by wetting the earth to a depth of four or five inches and letting this answer for a few days. If the beds are raked frequently a dust mulch is created that helps retain the moisture. Light soil requires more water but a well prepared bed obviates the necessity of constant sprinkling.

New Weights for Bacon Hogs.

A change has been made recently in the weights of hogs grading as select. According to the new standard, hogs to come within this class will weigh 170 to 220 pounds, off cars at stockyards, or 180 to 230 pounds, fed and watered, at stockyards or local shipping points. To come within this select bacon class, the hog must have length of side. The standard length of the ideal "Wiltshire" is 36 inches from neck to knuckle bone. The hog should be of uniform depth with trim, straight underline; the head should be of medium length with a slightly dished face, broad forehead, and rather small firmly attached erect ears fringed with fine hair; the neck should be well muscled with no tendency to arch on top and below, in the vicinity of the jaw, should be trim and not heavy or flabby or

For Home and Country

A Variety of Good Deeds to Their Credit.

One of the best records of all the nineteen branches of the Women's Institutes of Egin, as shown by the recent historical survey made by the members in that county, is that of the third oldest, Rodney, which has a variety of good deeds to its credit. Organized in the spring of 1906, it began with a membership of 38.

During the Great War it devoted itself almost entirely to Red Cross and war work, and every appeal for supplies or money met with a ready response.

In 1912 the W. I. built a grandstand in the agricultural grounds.

On two occasions they put on a sale of articles made in the Institute for the Blind, selling about \$400.00 worth of their baskets, aprons, brooms and other things.

For a number of years they have assumed the management of the Public Library and have also employed a man to keep the cemetery lawn in order. The members of the Institute were instrumental in securing medical inspection for the schools of the town and surrounding country.

One little girl in the town, the child of poor parents, was so very cross-eyed that she had to place a hand over one eye before she could see an

object properly. The W. I. sent the child to the Victoria Hospital, London, where an operation was successfully performed and the eye straightened. They have also sent several donations to the local Children's Shelter.

It was the W. I. which organized the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, and the Horticultural Society of the town and placed electric lights in the park. They have also managed the Old Boys' Reunion for several years.

Mr. McGugan of Toronto has offered prizes amounting to \$50 a year for five years for an oratorical contest open to the school children of the Township of Aldborough, and has asked the W. I. to undertake the management of the contest. This they did very successfully last year and are planning to hold the second contest in May of this year.

They have brought Government demonstration-lecture courses on Home Nursing, Dressmaking, and Domestic Science to the community, and themselves study at their regular monthly meetings whatever subjects they consider will be for the good of home and country, following the principle of co-operation by all, and "If you know a good thing, pass it on."

course; the shoulders should be smooth and compact; the back should be slightly arched from neck to tail with a well sprung rib dropping straight; the ham should be smooth and tapering, having no excess bulges of fat. Well finished hogs are of medium width throughout, indicating a full deep loin and a long well-developed rump; finish is of the utmost importance.

BUYING TOWN PROPERTY

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

Every spring quite a few farmers who have endured a hard winter with little help, or who have had illness in the family, or who want to leave the homestead to younger hands and move to town, seriously consider buying a home in the nearest town and taking life easy.

Some farmers start in an over-cautious way, and are the bane of every real estate agent. They set a price, usually an extremely low price, and refuse to consider anything above that figure. Knowing the value of land well they refuse to believe that town property has advanced, and argue that it is highway robbery to ask such prices as town residents expect.

Real estate in town has kept pace rising in value with country places, and the farmer who wants to buy a modern house in a good location must pay for it. It is far better to buy a place in good repair at a fair figure than to trust the glib-tongued agent that "a couple hundred dollars will fix up this place all right," when the paint, the plumbing, the foundation, the furnace and the plastering are defective. Materials and men are hard to get, and the man who expects to repair an old or run-down house must multiply the agent's statement by about ten and then not be surprised if it runs beyond that figure.

HOW FAR TO SCHOOL? The distance to the stores, to church, to school, to places of business and to work, if the farmer expects to work or any members of his family expect to work, should be taken into consideration. The number of mail deliveries, the drainage, the fire protection, the possibility of renting a vacant lot near by to have a garden, the neighborhood, and a dozen and one other factors enter into the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the family.

The majority of farmers think the edge of town where they can enjoy all the advantages of town and country combined is the ideal location, but usually such a selection results in dissatisfaction. The keeping of a cow that seems to promise so much fails, because there is no cow pasture within a mile or so; keeping a pig gets the owner into trouble with the town laws; the mail comes later than it did on the farm; the dust is unbearable on account of the great amount of traffic where all roads lead to town; deliveries from the grocery store are few and very uncertain; water, gas and sewage problems loom large in the housekeeping problems, etc., etc.

The wise plan is to select a convenient house as good as you can afford, in a good location, for such a house is always saleable, and if the farmer decides to go back to the farm it is easily sold.

Promises make debts and debts promises.



Billy Pig Learns Cider.

BY ENOS B. COMSTOCK.

This is the story of little Billy Pig and a very funny mistake he made, not such a stupid mistake either, when one stops to think of it.

Billy was very fond of apples. He would go a long way to get to an orchard if he thought he was to be rewarded by finding a few nice red apples on the ground or somewhere within reach. Billy had a most delightful recollection of having once found a pair of nice sweet cider on a doorstep and he had gotten a delicious taste of it before being driven away.

Now Billy had no idea how cider was made but he was a bright little pig and always on the alert to learn something. One day in the early spring, he and his mother were walking through a grove when Billy discovered that a number of the trees had queer little tin things driven into them, about a foot from the ground. "Troughs," he heard the farmer call them. Queer name. Just above the trough small holes had been bored in the trees and from these holes something that looked like water trickled down into the troughs and dropped into the pails placed on the ground under them.

"That," said Mother Sow, "is maple sap. In the spring it flows up through the trunks of the trees and, in order to get it, men tap the trees as you see them. You may taste it if you like." Of course Billy "liked," so he took a drink of sap from one of the pails. He was somewhat disappointed. He liked the flavor of apple cider much better.

The next day, as Mrs. Sow was strolling about the field, near the orchard, she saw Billy standing by one of the apple trees looking anxiously down into a pail placed at its base. A tiny trough led from the tree down into the pail. "Why, Billy," said his gentle mother, "that is an apple tree! If you want to get sap, you must tap a maple tree."

"But, dear mother," replied Billy, very seriously, "I do not care to get sap. I want to get some nice apple cider. If maple sap comes from a maple tree, why doesn't apple cider come from an apple tree. Isn't it apple sap?"

"No, apple cider comes from apples. Mother Nature sent the sap up the tree trunk and along the branches to the blossoms and finally into the apples themselves."

Billy Pig gave a very discouraged grunt. "If apple-tree juice is apple cider," he complained, "why isn't maple-tree juice called maple cider?"

But Mother Sow heard the farmer's wife rattle a pail down in the pig yard and toddled off to see if there was something to eat. So Billy Pig's lesson came to an end.

A library is often a room in which there are too many volumes and not enough books.

Broken phonograph records may be softened by placing in hot water, then while warm they can be cut in pieces of any desired shape. You can use the pieces for such purposes as making scoops for the feed bins, and funnels. In making a funnel, I cut the desired size, bend into shape, lap the edges, then draw a hot iron down the seam, thereby welding it. Many useful toys can be made for the children.—E. A. S.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



A GOOD MEDICINE FOR SPRINGTIME

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic is All You Need.

Not sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you that this is true. What you need in the spring is a tonic that will enrich the blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine helps to enrich the blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mr. Henry R. Robinson, Cruickshank Sask., says:—"My blood was out of order and I was nervous and run down. I got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for a while they fully restored my health. I am now feeling fine and have no hesitation in recommending these pills to all who are feeling unwell."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Conservation of Health.

Conservation of health, Kelley says, depends upon the conscious desire and conscious voluntary response to that desire by free human agents collectively or individually. Modern public health achievements would have been utterly impossible save by imparting a rudimentary understanding of modern sanitary science to the masses in schools and by books, papers and magazines.

A knowledge of the ravages of malaria and yellow fever by mosquitoes, of bubonic plague by fleas; a knowledge of the value of good and sufficient food for proper nutrition; of better housing, sanitation and other standards of living—all have tended to lessen the incidence of sickness and premature deaths.

Increased compensation to the worker, shorter hours, protection against heat, cold, dust, fumes and other occupational dangers have all added their quota to the lengthening of life and increase of high health and consequent happiness.

Much credit is due to organized health departments in states, cities and smaller municipalities and much to voluntary organizations in the fight against tuberculosis, venereal diseases and the like.—Canada Lancet.

A Partnership With God.

A partnership with God is teaching. What strength, what purity, what self-control, what love, what wisdom, should belong to him who helps God fashion an immortal soul.

Broom Factories for Blind Men.

Not long ago a visitor interested in work for the blind called at the broom factory for blind men established by the Institute in Toronto. As he entered the factory on a bright March morning, the whole place was pervaded with an air of cheery bustle. The sun, streaming through the south windows of the big, open factory space lighted the faces of the sightless workmen whistling cheerily or humming snatches of song as they plied their trade with deft hands. Here a winder, or tier, as they are known in the trade, standing at his winding machine and with piles of sorted corn ready to hand, deftly attached the end of a wire to a broom handle held firmly in the machine chuck and then, seizing handful after handful of corn spread it out in place as the handle was revolved, responsive to the touch of his foot on the clutch. As the corn was spread evenly and bound tightly by the wire winding, the embryo broom looked little like the finished article known to us. However, as portion after portion of corn was added, shoulders built up and the winding operation finally completed, behold a broom! This was all done in about the same time as it takes to describe the operation. The broom so far completed was passed on to the next sightless man, who, placing it in the vice of his sewing machine, threaded his needle, pressed the release, and bang! click!—a line of stitching was completed and the broom shifted for the next line.

Our visitor was then shown all the processes which are required in the manufacture of high grade brooms. First he examined the big three hundred pound bales of corn, next he was shown the sorting operations where the bales are broken up, husks removed, corn sorted into various grades according to variety, length, etc.; the seeding or scraping machines where all the seeds are combed from the stems by a high speed, spiked, power drum, to the ingenious machine which sorts and sizes the various grades of husk; the power saw for squaring all bundles of corn to even length; the winding of the brooms; the stitching; the topping or squaring of ends; the labelling, bunching and finally, shipping.

Blind men only are employed on winding and sewing and do a large portion of the corn sorting. Sighted employees assist in the color sorting of the corn and in checking the various other operations and giving a hand wherever necessary.

The Institute in its efforts to provide self supporting employment for blind men, organized broom factories at Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver and took over the broom shop for the blind which had been formerly operated in Ottawa. These five broom shops now employ nearly ninety blind men. The lowest wage, \$9.00 per week, is paid to an apprentice while learning. Afterward his wages bear direct relation to his earning capacity, being, in all cases, subsidized to relieve handicap due to blindness. Guides are provided for men going to and from work wherever necessary and in short, every assistance is given to relieve the men of worry and inconvenience.

Hope Brand broom, as made by these men, are now to be seen in many a household throughout the country. In order to insure permanent work for these blind men, the Institute guarantees every broom and will replace without expense to the purchaser, if any defect appears within a reason-

able length of time. This work blind men can do exceptionally well. The excellence of the brooms is sufficient proof. Our two guarantees should be of interest to you. We guarantee every article made, while you guarantee employment for the blind.

Is your chair vacant at our customers' table? If so, ask your dealer immediately for HOPE Brand Brooms and you will not only help us to furnish employment to a blind citizen, but you will "help him to help himself."—The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto, Ont.

Pictures of Silver.

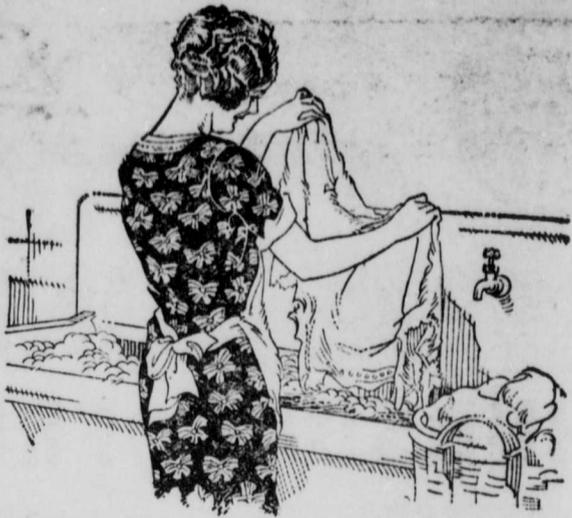
I have loved Joys, and all the Little Laughters, Hiding in fire-lit corners of the room; And quiet looks of friends, and breath of violets, And golden lights that star the mist-blue gloom.

I have loved song, and sound of plaintive music; And books that tell of dim enchanted lands; The starling's call; bare trees against the sunset; Old kindly eyes, and gentle toil-worn hands.

Lonely the stars, and vast the silent spaces; Into the dark—O Christ, be Thou our Light! God gave in mercy, fires and little candles, And, for a promise, holly, scarlet bright.

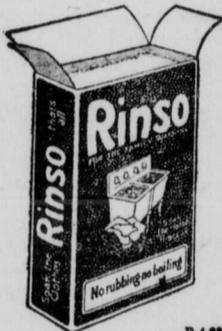
The Tragedy of a Wasted Life.

There is no tragedy like a wasted life. I pity the man with all my soul who, when ready to step into his grave is forced to look back upon a wasted life, forced to look back upon a black, forbidding career, a selfish, grasping, greedy life, a life which has always been devoted to his own interests, which has not taken others into consideration. Such a man has never known the joys of real living, the satisfaction that comes from unselfish service and consideration of others. Happiness must be shared.—O. S. Marden.



Making wash day pleasant—

Just use Rinso where you used to use bar soap—for soaking, boiling, or in your washing machine.



THE hardest part of wash-day, rubbing, rubbing, rubbing, has given way to the new method of soaking the clothes clean with Rinso. This wonderful new soap gently loosens the dirt and a thorough rinsing leaves things white and glistening as you never could get them before.

Only spots where the dirt is ground-in, such as neck bands, cuff edges, and the like need a light rubbing, and a little dry Rinso rubbed on these spots quickly makes the dirt disappear.

Rinso is sold by all grocers and department stores

Rinso
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF LUX

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Canada's lowest priced quality closed car. On the farm, in town, everywhere the most useful motor car on wheels. A general all-around utility and family car in one.

Both seats remove. Taking out the back seat the whole rear compartment provides ample space for groceries, milk cans, produce, grain—anything. Seats adjustable for tall and short people. Commodious trunk at rear.

Doors front and rear—eliminate seat climbing. Upholstery washable—long wearing. The usual Overland economy and dependability is built into the new high powered Overland motor. See the Champion!

\$945

f.a.b. factory Toronto. Taxes extra



Plenty of room for everybody—the ideal farm-family car.



Farm-truck supplier, etc., loaded easily through rear door.



Big doors front and rear eliminate seat climbing.

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Nyal
Drug Store

TWO FOR ONE SALE

2 FOR ONE SALE

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APRIL 10th, 11th and 12th

AN EXCEPTIONAL THREE-DAY OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE DRUG STORE MERCHANDISE AT BARGAIN PRICES

This special Two-for-One Sale is possible only because we have been able to make special arrangements with the Nyal Company, Limited, manufacturers of the famous Nyal Medicinal and Toilet Products. Realizing that a wider acquaintance with Nyal Quality Products means a bigger future demand for Nyal goods, they are co-operating with us in this special Two-for-One Sale. They and we are doing this as an advertising plan knowing that when you start using the Nyal Products you will continue to use them.

Buy one and you get one Free

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Nyal Pumo-Dent
The Modern Tooth Treatment
Clean, Polishes, Whitens
Reg. 50c.

2 for .50

50c. Nyal Dentacolor Tooth Paste 2 for .50

50c. Nyal Dentacolor Liquid 2 for .50

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FACE CREAMS

Nyal Face Cream
Soothing and Healing
Reg. 50c.



2 for .50

35c. Nyal Massage Cream 2 for .35

35c. Nylotis Cold Cream 2 for .35

60c. Nylotis Disappearing Cream 2 for .60

HAND LOTIONS

35c. Nyal Red Rose Cream 2 for .35

35c. Nyal Witch Hazel Cream 2 for .35

50c. Nylotis Almond Cream 2 for .50

35c. Nylotis Hand Lotion 2 for .35

LAXATIVES

35c. Nyal Aromatic Cascara 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Cascara Laxatives 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Fig Sen 2 for .25

50c. Nyal Fig Sen 2 for .50

60c. Nyal Fig Syrup 2 for .60

For the Hair

\$1.00 Nyal Hirustone 2 for 1.00

\$1.00 Nylotis Quin. & Sage 2 for 1.00

35c. Nyal Emulsified Coconut Oil Shampoo ... 2 for .35

NYAL PERFUMES

\$1.50 oz. Nyal Bulk Perfume 2 for 1.50

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Talcums

25c. Nyal Baby Talcum 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Lilac Talcum 2 for .25

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25c. Nylotis Rose Talcum 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Violet Talcum ... 2 for .25

25c. Nylotis Talcum 2 for .25

35c. Nylotis Talcum 2 for .35

35c. Nylotis Talcum 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Bath Powder ... 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Camphor Ice 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Eye Water 2 for .25

35c. Nyal Furniture Polish.. 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Headache Wafers 2 for .25

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15c. My Pet Nipple 2 for .15

15c. My Pet Soother.... 2 for .15

STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY REMEDIES

25c. Nyal Charcoal Lozenges 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Digestive Tablets 2 for .25

50c. Nyal Kidney Pills .. 2 for .50

25c. Nyal Little Liver Pills 2 for .25

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For Children

35c. Nyal Baby Cough Syrup 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Baby Tablets 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Baby Talcum 2 for .25

35c. Nyal Croup Syrup 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Fig Sen 2 for .25

35c. Nyal Fig Syrup 2 for .35

FACE POWDERS

50c. Nylotis Face Powder 2 for .50

75c. Nylotis Face Powder 2 for .75

\$1.00 Nylotis Face Powder 2 for 1.00

50c. Nylotis Beauty Balm 2 for .50

GENERAL ITEMS

25c. Nyal Asthma Remedy 2 for .25

50c. Nyal Asthma Remedy 2 for .50

35c. Nyal Bath Powder ... 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Camphor Ice 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Eye Water 2 for .25

35c. Nyal Furniture Polish.. 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Headache Wafers 2 for .25

DRUGS

25c. Aspirin Tablets 2 dozen in box 2 for .25

40c. Aspirin Tablets 50 in bottle 2 for .40

75c. Aspirin Tablets 100 in bottle 2 for .75

25c. A. B. S. & C. Tablets 100 in box.. 2 for .25

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50c. Blaud's and Manganese Comp. Tablets 100 in box.. 2 for .50

25c. Blaud's Improved Iron Pills, 100 in box 2 for .25

50c. Cascara Sagrada Tablets, 3 grain 100 in box .. 2 for .50

25c. Soda Mint and Pepsin Tablets, 35 in box 2 for .25

Tonics

50c. Nyal Blaud's Lax. Iron Tab. 2 for .50

\$1.00 Nyal Compound Syrup Hypophosphites 2 for 1.00

\$1.00 Nyal Creophos .. 2 for 1.00

2 for \$1

For Coughs and Colds

Nyal Creophos
Tonic and Builder

Relieves Bronchitis and Persistent Coughs
Reg. \$1.00

2 for \$1



35c. Nyal Baby Cough Syrup 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Cherry Cough Syrup 2 for .25

50c. Nyal Cod Liver Comp. 2 for .50

50c. Nyal Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 2 for .50

35c. Nyal Croup Syrup 2 for .35

25c. Nyal Huskeys ... 2 for .25

25c. Nyal Laxacold ... 2 for .25

50c. Nyal Pinol 2 for .50

25c. Nyal Sore Throat Rem. 2 for .25

BUY ONE OF ANY OF THESE ITEMS, AND YOU GET ONE OF THE SAME ITEM FREE

TEA AND COFFEE

70c. Celona Tea, a high grade Ceylon Tea, Half Pound Packages .. 2 for .70

75c. Celona Coffee, a Richly Flavored Blend, One Pound Packages .. 2 for .75

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Chemist and Druggist

Waterdown - Ont.

None Better "SALADA" GREEN TEA

is the finest uncolored green tea procurable in the world. Superior to the best Japans. - Try it.

Warmed by a Star.

It is a little known fact that the earth receives heat from the stars. So small, however, is the amount of warmth imparted to our world from the nearest star that it would take 1,000,000,000 years for it to boil a pint of water.

The heat felt is about equal to that of a candle burning fifty-three miles away. The heat of the stars is measured with an instrument called a thermocouple, which consists of two pieces of wire soldered together to make a circle. These pieces of wire are of different metals, one piece being of bismuth and the other a mixture of bismuth and another metal.

The light coming from the star is allowed to fall, through the lens of a large telescope, on to one of the joints of the thermocouple, and the heat is just sufficient to set up a current which can be detected by a very delicate galvanometer.

There Was Once a Road Through the Woods.

They shut the road through the woods Seventy years ago.

Weather and rain have undone it again And now you would never know. There was once a road through the woods

Before they planted the trees, It is underneath the coppice and heath, And the thin anemones, Only the keeper sees

That, where the ring-dove broods, And the badgers roll at ease, There was once a road through the woods.

Yet, if you enter the woods Of a summer evening late, When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools Where the otter whistles his mate.

You will hear the beat of a horse's feet And the swish of a skirt in the dew. Steadily centering through The misty solitudes, As though they perfectly knew The old lost road through the woods— But there is no road through the woods. —Rudyard Kipling.



Absolutely Untrue.

Acquaintance—"The paper charges that you college boys put in almost all your time at gambling." Student—"That's absolutely untrue! I don't know a boy that doesn't spend a great part of his time at the shows."

Triangular Wheels.

The carts that travel the "rocky road to Dublin" would have a much rougher time of it if their wheels were like those that the Mongolian peasant uses on his ox cart. The two wheels, says Mr. A. S. Kent in *Old Tartar Trails*, are unprotected by iron tires, and therefore with constant use over stony roads they soon lose their roundness and become first octagonal, then hexagonal and then pentagonal. At that point the Mongol begins to think that he ought to have new wheels; but before his caravan has reached a place where he can find a Chinese to do the work the wheels have passed the rectangular stage and have become triangular, and the vehicle will go no farther.

Making Use of Monkeys.

The Malays for centuries have domesticated monkeys and have trained them to climb coconut trees and pick the nuts.

Slaughter by U.S. Railways.

In the last fifteen years there have been 26,297 railway collisions in the United States. Deaths, 4,326; injured, 60,652.

There is but one tragedy! It is to be petty, to give up and to be afraid.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

"The Street O' Dreams."

I know a little Cornish street That winds down to the sea; A street of crazy cobbles, neat As cobble-stones can be. It simply teems with life by day And yet, at night, it seems Throughout its narrow, moonlit way, A fairyland of dreams.

The little houses seem, in pairs, To lean across the stones Discussing all the day's affairs In whispered undertones. Quaint shadows in the moonlight dance To music of the breeze, (And if to see them you should chance, Do not disturb them, please).

I call my street the Street o' Dreams— The name appeals to me, Because its every cobble seems To breathe of phantasy; The Cornish air, the Cornish skies, Explain in part—and then My street is like the dream-blue eyes Of Cornish fishermen.

I love my little Cornish street That winds down to the sea; I love its roughness 'gainst my feet— Its quaint antiquity. The timbered cottages, rose-clad, The crystal road-side streams; All those dear memories make me glad Of you—dear Street o' Dreams. —Leslie M. Hurd.

The Things I Miss.

An easy thing, O Power Divine, To thank Thee for these gifts of thine! For summer's sunshine, winter's snow, For hearts that kindle, thoughts that glow, But when shall I attain to this— To thank Thee for the things I miss.

For all young Fancy's early gleams The dreamed-of joys that still are dreams, Hopes unfulfilled, and pleasures known Through others' fortunes, not my own, And blessings seen that are not given, And ne'er will be, this side of heaven.

Had I too, shared the joys I see, Would there have been a heaven for me? Could I have felt thy presence near, Had I possessed what I held dear? My deepest fortune, highest bliss, Have grown perchance from things I miss.

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm; Grief turns to blessing, pain to balm; A power that works above my will Still leads me onward, upward still; And then my heart attains to this— To thank Thee for the things I miss. —Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shabby Garment or Drapery.



Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store.

Consolation.

We are consoled for the loss of those confiding persons who doffed the heavy undies two weeks too soon, by the comfortable reflection that they'd have only lived to rock the boat—or, still later in the season, carry the old fowling piece at full cock.

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The shoulder blade of a mammoth was recently dredged from the sea by a trawler and landed at Douglas in the Isle of Man.

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"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command, From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)

Ardeyne felt as though somebody had clubbed him half insensible. He stood there dazed, yet thoroughly comprehending. This man was Alice's father, this "Uncle John" whom Mrs. Carnay had kept so carefully from his sight. Less than a month ago John Ballis was Hugo Smarle, the criminal lunatic being adjudged a sane and therefore soon-to-be-free man. The medical board had "sat upon" his case for the fourth and last time, and against his better judgment Philip Ardeyne had been forced to yield to the consensus of opinion. Alice's father!

And then—as poor Jean had anticipated might happen—Philip Ardeyne's anger rose hot against Alice's mother. It was she, poor, pitiful, silly woman, who had tried to engineer this clumsy deception. She had brought Smarle here, or he had been forced upon her, and she thought to pass him off as another man altogether. Alice must have been in the plot. Ardeyne shuddered. Then he thought of Carrie Egan, the widow of the man Hugo Smarle had slain. She was here, too—under the same roof. No wonder Mrs. Carnay had kept Smarle a prisoner.

During the strained silence Hugo's uncanny brain leapt to a conclusion. "Ardeyne, are you the doctor Alice is engaged to?" he asked. Ardeyne nodded without speaking. Hugo groaned and slapped his knee. "That's done it!" he exclaimed, ruefully. "My wife—my sister, I mean—didn't want you to know. Well, as a matter of fact, she didn't want anybody to know. Doubtless you're prejudiced. You think because I was in That Place I must have been like all the rest of 'em. Jean is going to be dreadfully cross with me. What shall I do?"

"Nothing," Ardeyne said, finding his voice at last. "You needn't tell Mrs. Carnay that—that that we've ever met before. Do you think you can keep it to yourself?" Hugo looked crafty. "Trust me. It was only that you took me by surprise. I'm not likely to fall into that pit again."

CHAPTER XIII.

Philip Ardeyne went downstairs and out into the air. For the moment he was utterly confused. As he crossed the terrace one of the lift boys ran after him and gave him a note from Alice which should have been delivered before. Had he received it half an hour earlier he wouldn't have gone up to the Carnay's sitting-room in the hope of finding her; he wouldn't have made that unpleasant discovery. For a whole week Hugo Smarle had been in the hotel, and so had Carrie Egan. And the woman who called herself Jean Carnay? Hadn't she known Mrs. Egan was here? It was possible that she hadn't.

The doctor tore open Alice's note. Dearest, I've coaxed poor Mumsey out for a breath of air. She's nearly made herself ill looking after Uncle John, as you know. We have a little shopping to do and will be at the English tea-gardens about four o'clock. Please forgive me for not showing up for tennis. Your own, Alice.

Ardeyne realized that he had his tennis racket under his arm and had expected to spend a pleasant afternoon on the courts. He had gone to the club and, when he did not find Alice there, had resigned their place to another couple. Then he had gone back to the hotel and discovered Uncle John. He handed the racket to the lift boy and walked straight down through the terraced gardens to the Strada Romana. His feet were taking him in the direction of the English tea-gardens. He walked along slowly and presently there he was, taking coming towards him, a curious little procession. At its head walked—or strode magnificently—the farmer, Hector Augustus Gaunt, in tweed knickerbockers with a grey flannel shirt open at the neck, and an old, discolored Panama on his head. Then came two mules heavily laden with sacks of provisions, and last plodded the old, old woman of the farm, barefooted, carrying her shoes, and with an immense burden of empty flower baskets on her head. Undoubtedly they had been to Ventimiglia for the market and were returning with the week's supplies.

With a wave of his hand Gaunt halted the procession and spoke to Philip Ardeyne. "Did Mrs. Carnay's brother arrive safely?" he asked, without the formality of a greeting. "Yes," he replied, a little abruptly. "The doctor nodded. "Give Mrs. Carnay my kindest regards," said Gaunt. "Tell her . . . he hesitated for a second. "Tell her to bring her brother up to the farm when she feels like it."

"The little cavalcade made a forward movement as though to go on, but Ardeyne checked it. "You know Mr. Ballis?" the doctor asked. "I haven't seen him for a good many years," Gaunt replied. "I hope he's well." Ardeyne spoke of the "flu" and Hugo's mild attack of it. "Oh—then as soon as he's better, tell Mrs. Carnay to bring him up to the farm. Good-day to you, sir." Off they went, the tall, lonely looking man striding ahead, the barefooted old woman bringing up the rear. It had all been most casual—too casual. Hector Gaunt knew—must have been a party to the attempted deception; and for some reason unknown to himself the doctor was allowing Gaunt to think it was successful.

He walked on, his feet continuing to take him in the direction of the tea-gardens. Alice was waiting for him there—waiting with that crafty, scheming little mother of her. But at the thought of Alice Ardeyne's heart softened and trembled. He was up against the terrible fact that he loved Alice.

This, if you like, was a form of insanity. To love a girl with the blood of a Hugo Smarle in her veins was bad enough, but to argue in a sneaking way to oneself that one could risk it and marry her was downright madness.

Ardeyne halted for a moment at the head of the narrow muddy lane which led down from the Strada Romana to the tennis club and the tea-gardens. Should he go on? Should he, too, be a party to this thing and pretend that he was fooled? It seemed necessary just for the time being. He continued down the lane. The magic call of tea was clearing the courts, and the white-clad players were streaming across to the little wistaria-embowered chalet where two enterprising English girls had established their tea house.

Alice and her mother sat apart at the back of the garden under a lemon tree. An extra chair tipped against the table awaited Philip Ardeyne. Mrs. Carnay's hands moved feverishly over a jumper she was knitting. There were scarlet spots on her cheeks. She looked breathless, and Alice looked vaguely unhappy.

Ardeyne had no more than seen them, no more than nodded, when Mrs. Egan rose up and confronted him, a startling and beautiful apparition in her short and sleeveless tennis frock, her fluffy hair repressed in a net of scarlet ribbon. "Oh, Phil—what a miracle to catch you alone!" she cried, her voice in no wise modified. "Sit down with me. I'm alone, too."

Then she turned her head and followed his glance, shrugging her shoulders and making a little mouth. "Sorry! That's your girl over there—isn't it? And the woman? Is that her mother?"

Ardeyne held his breath as Mrs. Egan scrutinized Jean Carnay, whom apparently she had only just this moment noticed. Jean's cheeks were hectic now, and her hands flew rapidly but in a futile fashion. She was not counting the stitches. Hemmed in, she could not make an excuse to Alice and walk out of the place without passing close to Ardeyne and Mrs. Egan. No one but herself knew actually what she suffered, but the doctor guessed.

Mrs. Egan was staring at her in a quiet, puzzled fashion, but most intent. The shapely brown arms hung inert; the woman's head was reared a little, her nostrils slightly distended. Her attitude was that of some magnificent jungle animal surprised, scenting possible danger.

"Phil, I should like to meet Miss Carnay's mother," she said, after this momentary pause. "Shall we all have tea to-day?"

What could he do or say? There seemed no way of evading it. But the mischief—if any—was already done, and one could only go on with the elaborate pretence which Mrs. Carnay had set up.

Ardeyne heard himself assuring Carrie Egan that, for his part, he would be delighted. He lingered to get the attention of one of the fluttering young waitresses and Mrs. Egan went on ahead of him. After he had settled the matter of cakes and scones, he joined them.

Everything seemed all right. Ardeyne felt that his delay might be called cowardly, but for the life of him he had been unable to force himself to be present at the meeting between those two women. He wondered if they had known each other well, or perhaps not at all in the long ago. He, himself, was abroad at the time of Hugo Smarle's trial, a student at Bonn, scarcely more than a boy. His friend, Tony Egan, was considerably older; Smarle, he had not known, except by hearsay. But those two women, Jean Carnay—as she called herself now—and Carrie Egan, would both have attend the trial. The terrible circumstances were such that they could not help remembering each other.

" . . . Oh, yes, we like it here very much indeed, but shortly we must be

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moving on. I don't know that the climate absolutely agrees with me. It isn't everybody's climate, I find." Mrs. Carnay was speaking. Her nervous smile included Ardeyne. She looked as though in a high fever, with her flushed face and brilliant, terrified eyes.

Their tea arrived and was disposed of very hurriedly.

Mrs. Egan, too, fell upon the climate of the Italian Riviera. Never had it received such a blasting. Treacherous, fit only for old women of both sexes who knew enough to creep indoors before sunset and always kept a bottle of quinine tablets in their pockets, said Mrs. Egan.

Then she got up with an ungainly movement which endangered the equilibrium of the tea-table, and hurried off with an informal leave-taking.

"Perhaps I'll see you all later. We have a set to finish, and it's getting late."

(To be continued.)

The Spider Monkey.
The spider monkey is so called on account of its extremely long slender limbs and long tail.

Clock as Savings Bank.
To save money, an inventor has made a clock that has to have small change dropped in it before winding.

A Epidemic.
The teacher explained to the class that an epidemic was "something that spreads."
Teacher—"Now, Tommy, give me an example of an epidemic."
Tommy—"Jam, miss."

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

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EXPERTS FIX AMOUNT TO BE PAID ANNUALLY BY GERMANY

Dawes Report Calls for Continued Payment in Kind—Subject to Increases in Accord With Prosperity — Berlin to Examine Report Without Bias.

Paris, April 6.—Sunday was just another "working day" for the members of the Committee of Experts headed by Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, he report of which on Germany's economic and financial situation is on the eve of being made public.

The postponement in the delivery of the report to the Reparation Commission during the past week proved a source of much speculation. It was openly stated that insurmountable differences had arisen between the British and United States experts. The Associated Press, however, was authorized to-night to say:

"The Dawes committee report is complete and has been agreed upon in principle between all the experts."

From what has become known of the experts' conclusions it appears that Germany is expected to pay, the first year the plan is in operation, 1,000,000,000 gold marks in kind and cash; the second year, 1,200,000,000; the third year, 1,500,000,000; the fourth year, 2,000,000,000, and the fifth year 2,500,000,000 gold marks. This latter figure is regarded as the minimum which should be maintained, subject to increases to be fixed by the Reparation Commission according to the index figures of German prosperity.

In other words, the experts lay down conditions which would justify demanding more of Germany. The British doubt if Germany can pay

much more, while the French and Belgian experts believe Germany can be made to pay as high as 4,500,000,000 marks yearly. The Americans seem inclined to believe that the French estimate is too optimistic, perhaps, while they think Germany under normal conditions could probably pay more than 2,500,000,000 marks yearly.

Berlin, April 6.—The German Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, in an address at Earmen to-day, declared that the German Government would conscientiously examine the report of the experts' committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether the obligations devolving upon the German people, embodied in the findings of the committee, were within Germany's capacity.

The Government, he added, would assent to undertaking only such obligations as were within the capacity of the German people, though requiring all their economic strength.

Chancellor Marx warned his auditors against what he termed the ambitious plan of the Nationalists should they carry the country at the forthcoming elections.

Dr. Marx declared that the Government's policy always had been to bear the burdens imposed by the Treaty of Versailles up to the limits of possibility. It would be impossible to do M. Poincare, the French Premier, a greater service than to adopt the Nationalist policy of tearing up the treaty.



GEN. CHARLES DAWES

head of the experts' committee which has submitted its report to the reparations commission.

TO BROADCAST HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH

King George's Voice Will be Heard Around World When He Opens Exhibition.

A despatch from London says:—King George will "speak a piece" that is expected to be heard around the world at 11.30 a.m., Greenwich time, April 23, when he will formally open the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. For the first time in English history the actual voice of a monarch will be broadcast and heard simultaneously in the homes of hundreds of thousands of his subjects.

If Canadian listeners-in are lucky during the early morning hours of that day they may possibly hear the first English King's voice to cross the Atlantic Ocean. His actual speech may not carry to the ends of the empire by wireless, but undersea cables will take his message where the air waves fail. As soon as the words leave the monarch's mouth they will be flashed from a special station in the exposition grounds along the All-British Cable route across Canada to New Zealand and Australia, thence to India and South Africa and back to Wembley, the imperial cable stations completing the circuit within five minutes.

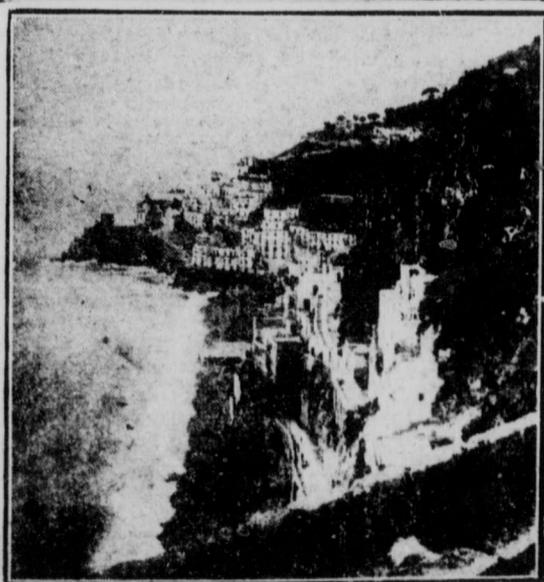
However, the speed with which the cable message will circle the globe will be nothing compared to the swiftness with which the actual royal voice will travel to the furthestmost radio set within tuning distance. The King's tones are deep and rich and each word is clear cut and perfectly enunciated.

Good Canadian Wheat Grown Near Arctic Circle

A despatch from Dawson, Y.T., says:—Bread made from wheat grown within seven miles of Dawson is on sale at all restaurants here.

Dawson, at 65 degrees of latitude, is thus the most northerly wheat-producing point in the Empire. The quality, according to an expert from Manitoba who was here last summer, is equal to No. 1 Northern.

Last season's yield at the Government experiment station at Swede Creek was 30 bushels to the acre, and the wheat commands a ready sale at \$10 per hundred pounds. Samples have been sent to Ottawa for exhibition.



The famous seaport of Analfi, Italy, twenty miles from Naples, was swept by a landslide which affected seven nearby villages. More than a hundred persons are known to have perished and thousands rendered homeless.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.08 1/2.
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 42c; No. 1, 41c.
Man. barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Ontario barley—65 to 70c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow 93 1/2c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 80c.
Ontario rye—74 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; middlings, \$35; good feed flour, \$2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 98 to \$1.02, outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60; bulk, seaboard, \$4.25.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$6.20 per lb.; 2nd pat., \$5.70.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50 to \$13; mixed, \$12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.
Standard re-cleaned screenings, f.o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.50.
Cheese—New, large, 18 to 19c; twins, 19 to 20c; triplets, 20 to 20 1/2c; Stiltons, 21 to 22c. Old, large, 25 to 27c; twins, 26 to 28c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 41c; No. 1 creamery, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 36 to 38c; dairy, 34c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 33 to 34c; extra, loose, 31c; firsts, 29 to 29c; seconds, 24 to 25c.
Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 16c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 32c; roosters, over 5 lbs., 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 19 to 21c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25c; special breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 28 to 33c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$27; heavyweight rolls, \$32.
Lard—Pure tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/4c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2c; shortening tierces, 13 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 14c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$4.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$4.75; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, choice \$7 to \$10; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; lambs, choice ewes, \$14 to \$15.50; do, bucks, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; sheep, light ewes, \$8 to \$9; do, culls, \$5 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.75 to \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, country points, \$7 to \$7.25; do, off car (long haul), \$8.15 to \$8.40; do, select, \$8.50 to \$8.80.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW., No. 2, 51c; do, No. 3, 48 1/2 to 49c; extra No. 1, 46c, 47 to 47 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 44c.
Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.20; 2nds, \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.40; winter pats., choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.90. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$29.25. Middlings, \$35.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.
Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 34 1/2c; No. 1 creamery, 33 1/2 to 34c; 2nds, 32 1/2 to 33c.
Eggs—Fresh extras, 31 to 32c; fresh firsts, 28 to 29c.
Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.25. Com. dairy type cows, \$3 to \$3.25; good quality calves, \$7; do, fairly good, \$6.50; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6; do, com. light, \$5 and up; hot-house lambs weighing close to 40 pounds, \$12 each; hogs, thick, smooths, and shops, \$8.25 to \$8.50.

U.S. MAY GIVE LONG TERM LOAN TO BELGIUM

Proposed Credit of \$50,000,000 by Manufacturers Supported by Government.

A despatch from New York says:—American financial assistance to Belgium, it was reported in the financial district on Thursday, might take the form of a long term loan, instead of the temporary credit recently suggested when the Belgian franc scored its sensational advance. A group of manufacturers acting with the support of the Government, was said to be negotiating for a \$50,000,000 loan, the proceeds of which would be used for industrial development. Bonds to be issued would have the security of a Government guaranty.

Active competition for the business is expected to develop among local banking groups if the results of the preliminary negotiations, now in progress, pave the way for a loan. While J. P. Morgan and Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company, acting as agents for the Government, previously have handled the Government's financing, other bankers are preparing to submit bids on the ground that the proposed loan is not a strictly Governmental operation.

FREE STATE MUTINY TO BE INVESTIGATED

President Cosgrave Announces Inquiry Into Irish Army Mutiny.

A despatch from Dublin says:—President Cosgrave announced on Thursday that Judge Richard E. Meredith, Gerald Fitzgibbon, formerly member of the Dail for Trinity College, and Patrick MacGilligan, new Minister of Commerce, had been appointed a committee of inquiry into the recent army mutiny and would be assisted by Daniel Gorey, nominated by the Farmers' party, and Major Bryan Cooper, selected by the Independent party.

The Labor party refused to nominate a representative on the ground that the committee ought to be limited to members of the Dail who, through the executive, were ultimately responsible for the Army Department, against which charges of muddling and incompetence have been made.

Minister of Defence Richard Mulcahy asked that the committee take evidence under oath, but President Cosgrave said that no legal power existed for the committee to take sworn evidence or compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. Mulcahy and several other members complained of the "scandalous treatment" of officers who had served the Free State against the irregulars and declared that the officers would refuse to attend the inquiry and would leave the Government to extricate itself from the situation as best it could.

House Adopts Seven Railway Branch Lines

A despatch from Ottawa says:—When the House of Commons adjourned on Thursday night, it had adopted resolutions covering construction of seven of the twenty-six branch lines which the Government proposes to build on the Canadian National Railways. The seven bills have been given first reading, involving expenditure of \$6,422,390 out of the twenty-eight millions involved.

Canada's 91-Year-Old Newsie Was India Veteran

A despatch from Fort William says:—Thomas Flaherty, Canada's oldest newsie, is dead, after a week's illness from pneumonia. He was 91 years of age, and had served in the British Army in India for 21 years. In the early days in Fort William the familiar figure could be seen around the hotels, acting as porter, but of late he had taken to selling newspapers. He had left a sum of \$200 with a friend to pay for his funeral.

JEWS SLAUGHTERED IN STREETS OF BUCHAREST

University Students Start Program by Attempting Banker's Murder.

A despatch from Budapest, Hungary, says:—The streets of Bucharest were drenched with innocent Jewish blood all night long last Saturday.

And the anti-Semitic reign of terror gripped the Rumanian capital from early in the afternoon until several regiments of troops got in control of the situation, at daylight on Sunday, when the rioters became fatigued.

Aristide Blank, the most prominent banker of Rumania, was discussing the monetary policy of Rumania at the King Carol Economic Institute, opposite the Royal Palace, before several hundred leading economists and politicians on Saturday afternoon, when a band of 50 student terrorists with huge clubs rushed into the institute and beat M. Blank terribly before M. Titulesco, the Rumanian Minister to London, could rescue him and hurry him to his home in a motor car.

"Kill the Jews!" shouted the students as they belabored Blank and terrorized the spectators.

The occasion for the outbreak, which the Bratianu Cabinet openly encouraged, was the beginning of the trial of John Motza and five other students of Bucharest University for attempting to kill M. Rosenthal, a prominent Jewish newspaper editor, who has since fled to France for safety, and plotting to kill Aristide Blank and his father, the editors of all the Jewish newspapers and several Cabinet Ministers, accused of selling themselves to the Jews.

Aristide Blank, who is the President of the Marmorosch Blank Bank and of the Compagnie Franco-Rumaine Navigation and Aeriennne, is actually supporting 50 Christian Rumanian students at Paris.

"It is quite true that we intended to kill those people," calmly testified Motza, who two days previously had invited to his prison cell the student who had betrayed him to the police, seriously shooting the informer with a revolver smuggled into prison by friends.

"The Jews of Rumania became rich by helping the German invaders during the war," Motza said. "The result is that 75 per cent. of the students of the Rumanian universities to-day are Jews, although they comprise only one-tenth of the population. They oppose our Nationalist movement, and they threaten to dominate the country in a few years. We will never permit this."

70,000 Seals Secured by Newfoundland Fleet

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—The sealing fleet now has close on to 70,000 seals either killed on the ice or stowed on board their craft, according to latest reports received here. It is expected the next advices from the boats will report all the ships (amongst the seals and with sufficient secured to pay a good dividend on the voyage.



Donald B. MacMillan
Arctic explorer, at present ice-bound in the Bowdoin.

U.S. AVIATORS REACH PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

Next Stop in Around the World Flight is Sitka—Four Planes Attempt Trip.

Prince Rupert, B.C., April 6.—Three United States army planes on a flight around the world arrived here this afternoon.

The three planes which left Seattle at 9 a.m., reached here at 4.55 p.m., and the fourth, which was commanded by Lieut. Wade, and which left Seattle an hour later, arrived at 5.26 p.m.

The four planes left Santa Monica, Cal., March 17, on a flight around the world, and arrived at Seattle March 20th.

Three departed from the Washington city about 9 a.m., and the other an hour later. At 1.20 p.m., the first three were reported passing over Egg Island, about half way here, where the squadron will rest before the next stage, to Sitka, Alaska.

Along the north coast of Vancouver Island, the planes reports forwarded by the Canadian Press showed, encountered thick mist and rain, with a southeast breeze at their backs.

The start was a triumph over meteorology and mechanics. The seventeen days' stay at Seattle was for installation of pontoons with which the fliers, led by Major Frederick L. Martin, hoped to conquer the Pacific Ocean over a land and water course of 4,168 miles.

To Urge Completion Of Hudson Bay Railway

Winnipeg, April 6.—Bearing a resolution urging the Dominion Government "to complete the Hudson Bay Railway without delay," a delegation of the "On-To-The-Bay Association of Canada" left for Ottawa Sunday morning. The delegation will visit Eastern Canadian cities, including Toronto and Montreal, where they will address Canadian Clubs on the object of their mission.

For the Boys and Girls

MESSAGE FROM A GREAT WRITER.

You have heard quotations from the lives and books of other great writers like Charles Dickens and Sir Walter Scott, who were gentle as well as great, and this is about "Ouida," which was not her real name, but one she was always known by. In nearly all her stories there are nice things about animals, and we know of a letter she once wrote to a little boy—who by this time must be a big man—and the letter said:

"My Dear Bertie,—
"Don't think I do not like you because I want to see you gentler to animals."

"You are a bright and clever boy, and ought to understand that animals being so entirely in our power, all unkind use of our strength over them is both mean and unwholly. Try and remember that real manliness is always indulgent and never tyrannical. Perhaps long after I am dead, you will show this to your children, and say: This is what I was told by

"Ouida."

TOMMY, THE SCHOOL CAT.

Tommy had every right to be called "The School Cat," for no one took a greater interest than he in everything belonging to the school where he made his home.

He knew just the right time to be at the gate every morning to meet his particular friends; he knew what the play bell meant, and was always ready, when school was dismissed, to coax somebody to stay and play a little while.

The chief things that seemed to puzzle Tommy were: Why the pencils were moved about up on the desks where he could not reach; why the children sat so still while the teacher was talking; and why, when at last

someone would notice him, he was requested to wait outside till school was over.

The favorite lesson of all came at the end of Friday morning, for then, if all the week's work had been done, the children might choose a subject. Sometimes it was astronomy, or aeroplanes, or the life of a hero, but nearly always it was natural history, for everyone loved animals.

One day the chosen subject was "The Cat Tribe," and what could be nicer than to invite Tommy to show off the special characteristics of his family?

To his great joy, Tommy seemed to be the most important person in the room, for even the teacher was talking about him. He willingly showed how the cat family could drink milk, making a ladle with the tongue, so that none was spilled, unsheathed the sharp claws, and held a soft ball so firmly that no one could take it away, jump and land with every joint relaxed, run without making the slightest noise, and then lie so still that no one could tell there was anything there without seeing.

This was the kind of lesson that pleased Tommy, and everyone else, too, so at the same hour the next week, and for several weeks, Tommy was eager to help. He looked inside the fender, but there was no milk this time; he was ready to catch anything, if someone would throw it, but they were talking about kangaroos. At last he heard a familiar word, it was "jump." Up in the air went Tommy, to the delight of all the class!

Every day at play-time, someone would make a fence with clasped hands, saying "Jump, Tommy," and he knew what that meant. For a few moments, Tommy was the centre of interest, and ever afterward Class IV. was known as "Tommy's Class."

SHALL I LEAVE THE FARM?

Let's First Match the City's Lure Against the Things the Land Offers.

BY E. DAVENPORT

Shall I stay with the land or shall I cast my lot with the great centres of population where things are doing, where all the activities known to man rub elbows every day; where every kind of talent may express itself; where the great awards are to be had and where fame and fortune centre?

We are not much concerned about what may be called the normal drift from the country to the town in satisfaction of natural proclivities or even in replacement, recognizing the fact that in general men, like horses, are produced on the land and worn out in the city. But we are deeply concerned if anybody goes to town impulsively or under misconception, just as we are concerned about the character of the draft and whether only the dregs are left behind. Obviously people not a few, and especially the young who by the way have never seen a normal world, need some help to think these problems through to the end, not only in their own interest but also from consideration of public welfare.

Four Classes Hear the Call.

This question of leaving the farm seems to press with peculiar emphasis upon at least four distinct classes of country people:

The man of fifty or thereabouts whose boys have left him and who cannot hire help to operate the farm.

The middle-aged man in debt or conscious of his marked inferiority in earning power as compared with that of city friends or relatives.

The young married man without land or with prospects for inheritance so distant as to be negligible.

The boy not yet established for himself but beginning to think about his personal prospects.

To every man in each of these numerous classes there comes with varying degrees of emphasis that age-old question: "What shall I do with my life?" and each must seek his own answer.

There is no more pathetic figure in all Canadian country life than the gray-haired father, bent with the labor of a generation in developing a home and a business upon which his boys have turned their backs as fast as they have grown in to earning power, and for which it is impossible to hire sufficient labor to plant and harvest, to say nothing of keeping the betterments in full repair.

This is no modern edition of the stereotype and much-maligned retired farmer who went to town to educate his children, or to give the wife a rest, or to give the boy a chance. It is a new product born of conditions that make a day's work in the city, even at

with the school plans, working like heaven to meet interest—rent—and to get ready for real living by and by.

If the young married man wants the employment, the living conditions, the risks as well as the rewards that go with city life, then by all means let him pack up and go. But he will do well to remember that in going he will make a new acquaintance with bills; that rent will be due in advance for every month and that thirty days never rolled around so rapidly on the farm. If he wants so much as a cabbage, he will have to pay good money for it.

By all means this young man and his wife should go to the town if they have good reasons of a positive character, but let them not be frightened off the land under the impression that agriculture has gone hopelessly and permanently to the devil. The farm home is still the most economical place in which to live. The farm is still and always will be a good place for raising boys and girls.

An Anchor to Windward.

The country is full of wise young people thinking hard and deep on all these things. Some will go who ought to stay, and some will stay who ought to go, but whether they go or whether they stay, let them do it intelligently. It takes a steady more even to scrape along in town than to live comfortably on the farm.

All the farm boy's information of the city is on the favorable side, its big business, its wealthy men, its successful lives.

A few men in the city are highly paid, but their competition is keen and for the same reason most men work cheap in the city, for that is where men herd, in any case living expenses are high enough to raise the hair of the head of a country boy. And so it is that even what seem high wages melt away marvelously.

Men succeed and men fail in both city and country. Even so most men succeed fairly well in the country, and most men fail in the city to gain either the independence of the farmer or the competence that spells comfort.

Let the boy choose, but let him not be frightened away from the land by present prices, nor enticed into the city by temporary high wages.

Faith in the Future.

In spite of the disadvantages under which the farmer at present labors—I had almost said often by virtue of them—there is a vast mass of men and women on the land, ranging from the very old to the very young, who are plowing ahead with confidence.

Most such men, both old and young, are philosophers enough to realize that agriculture, like banking, is a safe business, but as such will never pay the high current profits of more speculative enterprises. They know that the farmer will always have a job and that his business is not subject to strikes and lockouts.

Accordingly, these people are not much disturbed. They are sending the young people to school and college as before, even under considerable financial difficulty, and they are more or less consciously getting ready to buy the lands and reconstruct the homes which a more shifty type of opportunists are letting slip from their fingers for a little temporary gain. A patriotic citizen may well take off his hat to these typical Canadian farmers, of whom there are more than we suppose.

One-Roomed House.

The old jest about the Irishman who, if he wanted to go from the kitchen into the parlor of his humble home, "just stayed where he was," is being translated into reality.

A Berlin architect has erected in the suburbs four novel houses, the object being to economize space.

In reality each house merely consists of one large room, at the end of which is an arrangement similar to a circular moving stage.

This is divided into three sections, one containing the essentials of a kitchen, another the essentials of a bedroom, and the third those of a reception-room. Thus, for example, in a moment the kitchen can be transformed into a reception room or the latter into a bedroom.

The public appears to view the idea with some doubt; for despite the shortage of houses only one of these new buildings has obtained a tenant.



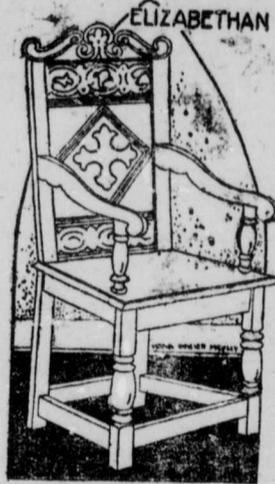
Already Fired.

Boss—"I saw that fool Brown smoking 'mong them powder kegs just now. I'll fire him! Send him in here!"
Workman—"Just a minute, Boss, as I will. They got an arm as a leg to find yet."

Things You Want to Know About Home Decoration

By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH.
National Authority on Home Furnishings.

Elizabethan Furniture.



In making a study of period furnishings one is impressed by the influence the life and customs of an era had upon the designs executed at the time.
Necessity was ever a guiding hand.

and comfort the aim. Therefore, when necessity demanded sturdy, massive articles and heavy tapestries to keep warm the cold interiors they were produced. Chair backs were made high to keep the drafts from their occupants. The wing chair had its origin in such a service.

As we view early English articles we realize that the comfort of the large halls used then was not of the kind we would enjoy to-day. And we also are made cognizant of the fact these very sturdiness and massiveness; but reflect the demands of their era.

You are shown an Elizabethan chair in to-day's illustration. Closely allied with the Jacobean period which followed and was really a development of the Elizabethan we find many similar points in the two. The wooden seat of the chair pictured is characteristic of the type. Strap work was liberally applied. Of Flemish origin diamond shapes in moldings are often found. Straight lined and dignified the chair pictured does not interpret the modern idea. Contrasted with the lounging chairs we are wont to use in our homes it is ungainly and austere. Given careful consideration, however, it will be found to have much of beauty in its simple design, and as an answer to the demand of its time it combined utility with its beauty.



With The BOY SCOUTS

Field Secretary Edgar T. Jones has just returned from a visit to some of our far north Troops and it is thought our brother Scouts, leaders and friends will be interested in learning how Scouting is shaping in these comparatively isolated places.

He first wishes to remove the usually accepted idea that up there it is the "Frozen North." It is a wonderful country of splendid farms, forests of the finest timber, mines of gold, silver, copper, etc., a veritable "flowing with milk and honey" land, ready to receive a large influx of people, and undoubtedly possessing a great future.

Scouting has gotten a firm grip there and is ready for all future extension and demand.

In Haliburton the ravages of the fire are still seen and felt. Scouts have labored under great difficulties since, having lost uniform, records, their meeting place, in fact everything but their "will to conquer." They are out for real Scouting along the well-known lines of woodcraft, camping, etc., and much more will be heard of them.

Among the Gold.

It is a long run thence to Timmins, of gold fame, for here we have the largest gold mine in the world. Our representative arrived two hours late on account of engine breakdown, but was not in the town three minutes before he was made to feel perfectly "at home" by receiving the familiar Scouts salute, a reminder always of our threefold promise. After meeting the Troop it was felt Timmins has every reason to be proud of this group of future citizens possessing hearts of gold. Plans were laid for further extension of Scouting here.

The Pulp Town.

Found our Scoutmaster at Iroquois Falls unfortunately ill, but splendid meeting arranged with about fifty boys by Frank Biles, A.S.M., and late of Ottawa.

One week previously the troop had the privilege of seeing the whole process of paper making from the logs being felled, transported, cut up, crushed, and manufactured into newspaper.

Monteith, Matheson, and Elk Lake were each visited and public meetings conducted. One little fellow at the latter place was caught talking in his sleep at night, saying, "Grandpa, I know what the Cub's salute is, it's with the two fingers, like this." Evidently the Sunday afternoon meeting with Scouts and Cubs made an impression on him. There is the promise of good Cubbing all round.

Mention should also be made of the excellent progress being made in Scouting in Thorne, Charlton, Cobalt, Giroux Lake, as well as the prospects at New Lakehead, Englehart, and North Cobalt.

A real climax to this northern tour was reached at North Bay, when some fifty Scouts warmed their toes at the Council fire for an hour with Mr. Jones supervising the stoking. This was followed by Father and Son ban-

quet with the Mayor and elite of the town present. Interesting speeches were given, new Committee elected, the annual report presented, during which period the guest of the evening had to perform "Scouts Pace" to the railway station, preceded by Scouts transporting his grips, which "good turn" enabled him to just breathlessly scramble on the train not one minute too soon.

The trip covered over one thousand miles, and sixteen Troops and Packs were looked up and encouraged. The aftermath of thought is that the North is a great country for Scouting activities, particularly along lines of Woodcraft, and readers will rejoice to know the boys with their leaders are as keen as our southern brothers, and determined to make the best of what opportunities are theirs. Wouldn't it be fine for Scouting if some of our southern Troops linked on with one up North and exchanged ideas, letters, and confidences. Headquarters would be glad to facilitate such a plan.

The Story of Spices.

In olden times spices were valued almost their weight in gold to Europeans owing to the immense difficulty in obtaining them.

In the fifth century A.D., when Rome was conquered by Alaric the Goth, he asked as a ransom 3,000 pounds of pepper, then worth a fabulous price. The "fraternity of peppers" was said to be the first organization of dealers, and in the fourteenth century this became the "guild of grocers."

Venice traded in spices to the extent of many thousands of pounds annually, and there was considerable rivalry with Portugal as to who should secure the best cargoes from the Far-Eastern ports.

It is said that Christopher Columbus was searching for the profitable spice when he reached America; and Vasco de Gama, the famous explorer, made one of his most important voyages to get a cargo of pepper, cinnamon, and ginger from India.

The Portuguese were ousted by the Dutch in the supremacy of trade in spices, until it was in turn snatched from them in the sixteenth century by the British and the Germans.

Wisdom.

Say to your girl the sands are running. Tell her this of old wisdom and cunning

(I am remembering my own days).
That not one hour of her bliss he wasted.

No kiss ungiven, no joy untaasted.
(I am remembering my own days).

Tell your boy 't is his hour of plenty. Only once is he golden and twenty
(I am remembering my own days).
Bid him build, since beyond recover
Fleet the days of the loved and lover
(I am remembering my own days).
—Katharine Tynan.

Even the smallest spark shines brightly in darkness.

He hath no need of property who knows not how to spend it.

The hypocrite has the look of an archbishop and the heart of a miller.

The king who fights his people fights himself.

RED ROSE TEA 'is good tea'

Next time try the finest grade—
RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

The Health Almanac for 1924 is now ready and a copy or number of copies can be had for the asking. This publication serves a useful purpose. It contains information on a variety of subjects and tries ever to keep in the foreground the idea of good health and the prevention of disease. It touches all phases of public health work and therefore proves all the more interesting and instructive to a large number of people in various walks of life. The calendar itself is an odd but attractive arrangement of historical and important events interspersed with health mottoes and notes on disease prevention. There are talks on goitre, periodic health examinations, the Schick Test for Diphtheria, ventilation, longevity, the value of cooking, cancer, the production of clean milk, insulin, the need for health education, and a host of other topics, all of which are instructive and interesting from the good health point of view. It gives information about war taxes, rates of postage, eclipses of the sun and moon, festivals, anniversaries, etc., during 1924, and the value of foreign coins in Canadian currency for customs purposes. There is also a table of weights and measures, and at the back of the book is a series of health pictures for children which are so arranged that they can be cut out for the scrap-book.

A heavy demand is being made throughout the country for these almanacs, which are being sent out at

the rate of 500 to 600 per day. Women's Institutes, Mothers' Clubs, societies of various kinds have all expressed their approval of this publication and are asking for additional copies for distribution to their friends and acquaintances.

The purpose of the Almanac is explained in the foreword, as follows: "What is the world to a man when his wife is a widow? This is an old inquiry, but like many an adage, it has a perpetual ring of truth and thoughtfulness connected with it. We all want to be alive and well."

Health is a question that interests all of us. Without health, life means little. Wealth, influence, worldly possessions rightly used for the benefit of mankind are powerful adjuncts to happiness if the possessor also has good health. Without the latter, wealth and power are meaningless terms, mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

This little Almanac is prepared for one purpose, and one purpose only—to afford advice, which if wisely used, will aid in keeping you well. It contains health hints on many subjects. Something you read herein may be of use to you, may help you to maintain and promote your health and happiness. That is the reason for this Almanac being printed.

Copies can be obtained free of charge by applying to the Provincial Board of Health, Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

SCIENCE DEMANDS UNIFORMITY.

Careful research made in recent years in the study of dietetics has shown the great importance to the human system of purity and uniform quality in foods. It is a great blessing that today so many delicious foods as well as tea and coffee can be procured in this and sealed metal packages. "SALADA" Tea was one of the first pure food products to become widely popular in Canada. The flavour-preserving aluminum package keeps the tea fresh and delicious. Skillful blending maintains the quality absolutely uniform.

Service.

All the wealth of the world cannot be told
In land or houses one may hold,
Nor in the money the nations print;
Within the heart there is a mint
Coins into happiness for you
The acts of service that you do.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Motion Pictures in Saskatchewan.

Agriculture being the basic industry of the province of Saskatchewan, it is only natural that the Department of Agriculture should make wide use of moving pictures in instruction work. They are used in all short course work carried on by agricultural representatives in the province and also by the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan in connection with the agricultural courses conducted during the winter at various points in the province. The films exhibited deal with practically all phases of agriculture. Among them are pictures illustrating the co-operative marketing of live stock, showing the progress of the good points of horses, bulls, milch cows, give the observant an education in what to look for when selecting these animals. Farm boys get a lot of useful information from films of this character, and put it to good use at the farm boys' camps when the live the animals from the farm to the stockyards, the care of poultry and the candling of eggs, the construction of trench silos, cream grading, the embryology of an egg. Films showing stock judging competitions are in progress. A combination of the practical and aesthetic is found in the film showing the proper method of tree planting, with the object of demonstrating how farm surroundings can be made more attractive.

A Garden.

"A garden is earth's hymn of praise to heaven
Sung every season in some changing tune
Where chords are colors and where odors sweet
Are tender symphonies."

A New Boiler.

A revolution in the construction of power plants has taken place within the past few years. The reciprocating engine of 10,000 horse-power has given way to the steam turbine of 87,000 horse-power. The public service steam boiler of 350 pounds pressure, of which a few were built in 1922, is succeeded in 1923 by the boiler of 1,200 pounds pressure. The 1,500-pound boiler is under consideration here, and an experimental boiler for 3,200 pounds pressure is building in England.—Iron Age.

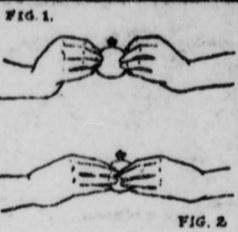
Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Some times remedies exceed the disease.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

EASY TRICKS

No. 834
Bend a Watch



This is not an infallible trick. To some folks it is extremely puzzling but to others it presents no illusion at all. However, in every party there are two or three persons who find it perplexing, so it is worth knowing.

A watch is held as in Figure 1. The finger tips are brought close together (Fig. 2), and then returned to the position of Figure 1. This is repeated, the hands acting just as if the watch was being bent.

To many people, the optical illusion is perfect, the watch appearing just as if it were bent and straightened. As has been said, other folks are unable to see anything of an illusive nature in it. (Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

An Easement.

I am rich, for I own a river,
A beautiful, shimmering thing—
Brown waters, agleam in the sunlight,
Released from a deep hidden spring!

"Tis mine, though my claim's but an easement—
The right of the eye and the heart,
For in lands that the proud river borders
I have neither portion nor part.

I care not a whit that another
Holds deeds and the title in fee—
The beauty and joy of the river
Are vested forever in me!
—Blanche A. Sawyer.

BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SPRING

The Spring is a time of anxiety to mothers who have little ones in the home. Conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will prevent colds, constipation or colic and keep baby well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Home of History.

No. 10 Downing Street has been the official residence of British Prime Ministers for nearly two hundred years. It is well called "the centre of the British Empire," for many fateful decisions have been made within its walls.

Few people are aware that Downing Street is called after a man named George Downing, who went to America at the age of fifteen, afterwards returning and entering Parliament.

He became a baronet, and was a great favorite of Charles II., who gave him the land in Whitehall upon which he built the famous street.

Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister to occupy No. 10. This was in 1731, and since that time most of his successors have lived there.

Here is a simple method of cleaning a saucepan in which milk has been boiled. After pouring out the boiling milk, replace the lid before the steam has time to escape, and allow the saucepan to cool. Then put the pan in cold water to soak. It can be cleaned quickly and easily.

Easy Now to Lose a Pound a Day

—In this delightful, simple way. No drugs, no dangerous thyrroids, no back-breaking exercises, no massaging. Write for free sample of Alexander's Reducing Vitamins. ALEXANDER LABORATORIES, 118, 434 Bohen Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Bad Breath Overcome

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowels." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

Ogden's CUT PLUG

Now in
Vacuumized Tins

80¢
the ½ lb

always fresh



Ogden's Liverpool.

Who Invented the Motor-Car?

The history of the motor-car begins exactly 220 years ago, when Street, an English inventor, made the first use of oil as a motive power. But it was not until 1870 that a really practical petrol engine appeared. This was the work of Julius Hock, of Vienna.

The next name connected with the progress of the motor-car is the most important of all—that of Gottlieb Daimler. In 1883 Daimler made the first small, high-speed petrol engine, for all those which had gone before had been huge, clumsy, and slow-moving machines. Two years later he installed his engine in a motor-bicycle and at the same time fitted boats with motors and ran them at Paris during an exhibition there.

The boats attracted the attention of Levasor, another famous pioneer, who at once saw the immense possibilities in Daimler's invention. He bought the French patents from the inventor. Levasor invented a system of transmission—that is, a method of bringing the power from the engine to the wheels—and with a few small improvements this system is in use to-day.

"We all tumble over opportunities for being brave and doing good at every step we take. Life is just made of such opportunities. Not nearly all the sick and crippled are on the battlefield, nor is all the danger there either. For the brave spirit, work, and interesting work, is never absent."—P. H. Epler.

MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES
Refreshes Tired Eyes
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

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IF DEAF USE
LEONARD EAR OIL

A Soothing, Effective, Penetrating Oil that has brought prompt relief to hundreds suffering from catarrhal deafness, head noise, discharging or itching ears. Just rub it back of the ears and insert in nostrils. For Sale Everywhere. 51.25.

Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request
A. O. Leonard, Inc., 70 5th Ave., New York

SPRAINS.

Minard's soothes and heals strained ligaments and sore muscles.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Dog Unlucky for Brides.

In Scotland it is considered unlucky for a dog to pass between the bridal couple on their way to the church.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Adversity is the only scale that gives the correct weight of our friends.

Classified Advertisements

PURE, BEAUTIFULLY FLUFFY, carded wool; sample, enough light comforter; one dollar. Woollen Mills, Georgetown, Ont.



Keep Your Hands Soft and White With Cuticura

The daily use of the Soap, with occasional touches of the Ointment, is very effective for keeping the hands soft and smooth. For red, rough or sore hands: On retiring bathe in hot water and Cuticura Soap, dry, and rub in Cuticura Ointment.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

MRS. BUDGE SO WEAK COULD HARDLY STAND

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health

River Desert, Que.—"I used to have a severe pain in my side. I would be unable to walk fast and could not stand for any length of time to do my ironing or washing, but I would have to lie down to get relief from the pain. I had this for about two years, then a friend told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had had good results. I certainly got good results from it, too, as the last time I had a sore side was last May and I have not had it since. I am also glad of having good nursing for my baby, and I think it is your medicine that helped me in this way."—Mrs. L. V. BUDGE, River Desert, Quebec.

If you are suffering from the tortures of a displacement, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness, or a pain in the side, you should lose no time in trying Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Allments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write for it to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario. This book contains valuable information that every woman should know.

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There's a Reason**

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**Central Bakery
WATERDOWN**

Try our Home-made Bread, Pies and Buns

Wedding Cakes a Speciality

Our Aim is to Please the Public

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PROPRIETOR

Phone 162

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You Will Find It Here

LOST—Ladies' Gold Watch on Sunday evening between Methodist church and Postoffice. Reward by returning to Vera Willis.

FREE—Shavings suitable for bedding. D. Davies.

FOR SALE—Fresh Holstein Cow 4 years old. Apply to A. P. Gibbon Dundas street, Nelson. Phone Burlington 73 r 13.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White Wyandotte Rooster, Martin strain. Also Eggs for setting. Apply to Albert G. Lord.

FOR SALE—Mauchurian Barley and White Siberian Oats for seed. Apply to W. A. Beeforth, R. R. No. 1, Waterdown, Phone 35 r 12.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock Cockerels. J. Connon, Phone 149.

FOR SALE—15 Barred Rock Pullets. Chas Platt, Millgrove.

FOR SALE—Good Jersey Cow due first of April. Apply to James Tuck, Main street, Waterdown.

FOR SALE—5000 Two year old Washington Asparagus Roots, \$20 per 1000. H. Newell, Millgrove.

FOR SALE—Fresh Holstein Cow 5 year old. Apply to J. Bradt, Phone 14 r 5.

FOR SALE—Irish Cobbler Potatoes for seed, \$2.25 per bag, northern grown. Also Green Mountain Potatoes. All grown from certified seed. Ed. Downey, Millgrove.

FOR SALE—18 Pure-bred Toulouse Geese. Apply to A. C. Mullock, Waterdown.

NOTICE

Buy your Barred Rock hatching eggs from a trap-nested flock that have laid my matings for this year.

Pen No. 1—A number of yearling hens that have laid from 175 to 233 eggs in 365 consecutive days. These are mated with a cockerel whose dam laid 209 eggs under R. O. P. at Ottawa, 1021-22.

Pen No. 2—Consists of a number of pullets hatched from pen No. 1 in 1923. A number of these have laid over 60 eggs up to date, March 3rd. These are mated to a good vigorous cockerel showing good Hogan test.

Eggs from Pen 1—\$1.50 per 15
Eggs from Pen 2—\$1.00 per 15
All orders must be in advance.

ROY BUTTENHAM

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the Ford front axle is made to withstand shocks and strains ten times greater than are ever met in ordinary usage—

the Ford car is composed of four complete units: Power Plant—Front Running Gear—Rear Running Gear—Frame—

only five movements of hand and feet are required to accomplish the shift from neutral to high on a Ford car as against 15

on a selective gear shift car—

there is no possibility of failure to accomplish gear shift in the Ford car. There is no chance of clashing gears in the Ford transmission—

15,000 operations are performed in the building of each Ford chassis—

the entire building of a Ford closed body requires 38 hours and 15 minutes during which time the body passes through the hands of 249 skilled body-builders, trimmers and finishers.

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April 17

Vol 6 - No. 50

not issued

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So it would seem as far as our present knowledge goes that serum inoculation is not associated in any way with the cause of cancer.

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Wm. Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

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"Well, here it is!"
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Colds
Toothache
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Now in
Vacuumized Tins



80¢
the 1/2 lb

always fresh

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Ten-Point Success Creed.

1. Work and Earn.
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Slander expires at a good woman's door.

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I Was Greatly Benefited by Taking Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sydenham, Ont.—"I took your medicine before my baby was born, and it was a great help to me as I was very poorly until I had started to take it. I just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would have weak, faint spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, night or day. I was told by a friend to take Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing what I can to recommend this good medicine. I will lend that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the greatest of pleasure use my name in regard to the Vegetable Compound if it will help others take it."—Mrs. HARVEY MILLIGAN, Sydenham, Ont.

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