

# The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1923

NO. 30.

**Acts like a FLASH!**

The One Sure Remedy

## BUCKLEY'S

BRONCHITIS MIXTURE for COUGHS-COLDS BRONCHITIS

40 DOSES 75¢

Results Guaranteed At All Druggists

Sold in Waterdown by  
**W. C. LANGFORD**

## Men's Furnishings

Men's Wool Scarfs, and Silk and Wool Scarfs. New up-to-date goods

**\$1.25 to \$2.25**

Men's All Wool English Sox in plain colors or heather mixtures.

**50c to \$1.25**

Men's Dress Shirts, W. G. & R., Arrow and Laing makes, all made of best quality cambria, in good patterns, plain or stripes

**\$1.75 to \$3**

Men's Suspenders 50c, 75c and \$1

Men's Scotch Knit Wool Gloves 50c to \$1

A new shipment of Arrow Collars in the new shapes in soft, semi-soft and laundried

## Dry Goods

Infants White Wool Mitts 25c and 50c

Infants Booties, different styles 25c to 50c

Infants Wool Bonnetts

## EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

### Millgrove

Quite a number of our progressive farmers attended the Royal Fair in Toronto last week.

Miss Eileen Pepper visited in Hamilton over the week end.

Miss Crooker of Parry Sound is visiting some of her old friends here this week.

A number of delegates have been sent to represent Millgrove Sunday School at the annual convention to be held at Carlisle on Friday of this week.

The fence in front of the Public school is undergoing repairs.

Rev. F. J. Fydell is holding special services at Glenwood appointment.

Mr. Morley Carey of Burlington Beach visited at his old home on the 5th concession a few days ago.

Mr. Fred Cuttriss of Toronto was visiting in the neighborhood last week.

### Notice

Taken from home of owner, a pair of blue bordeaux slippers, valued as gift of brother who is now dead. Recipient will receive more than cash value by returning to owner, Della G. Carson.

### Hydro Notice

Commencing with the November billing all Hydro bills for lighting and power for Waterdown and East Flamboro must be paid at the Royal Bank, either at Waterdown, Aldershot, Burlington or Market Street Branch, Hamilton.

FOR SALE—Good team of work horses, 9 years old, 3000 lbs. Also full teaming equipment. Apply at 614 King St. East, Hamilton, or to Fred Poole, Phone 38r13 Waterdown.



### Save her many fatiguing miles

What more welcome Xmas Gift for your wife or mother than an extension telephone?

The time and strength used in running up and down stairs to answer or make telephone calls can be better employed.

Extension telephones cost only \$1.24 a month! The charge for installing is only \$1.00! They are a wonderful convenience.

If you order now, we can install an Extension telephone for Christmas.



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

### Locals

Mr. Geo. Horning expects to leave soon for Pasadena, California, to visit his sisters.

W. R. Sockman, who has been in Alberta the past three months, returned to the village last Saturday.

Mr. Bert Brown and Mr. Hysie of Buffalo were visiting Mr. Brown's sister, Mrs. Art Featherston, this week.

Miss Mary Pearson was operated on in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Tuesday of this week for appendicitis.

Mr. Hollyman of Blythe has taken over the old Buchan property on Dundas street for a bakery and intends commencing business at once.

Mr. Harry Nicol is moving his shoe repairing business to the room in Alton's garage recently occupied by Mr. A. Henderson as a real estate office.

Miss Jean Millar, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last week in the Hamilton General Hospital for appendicitis, is recovering nicely.

The little Misses Nina and Wilma McKee of Christie have returned home after spending a couple of weeks here with their grandmother, Mrs. D. Ribson.

Keep December 18th open for the Public School's big concert in the Memorial Hall. The program will be entirely different from any presented here before, with many new and pleasing novelties.

Miss Flora Slater, Mr. Lloyd Slater and Mr. A. C. Mullock will be among the out of town guests at Miss Norma Whelan's coming out dance at the Arcade Rose Room on Friday evening of this week.

The Christmas Entertainment of St. Thomas R. C. Church will be held in the Assembly hall of the church on Friday evening, December 21st. Arrangements are now under way for a splendid program and an evening's real entertainment for both young and old.

The Ladies' Adult Bible Class of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of home-made baking in Mr. A. Dale's store on Saturday afternoon, December 8th. A fine display of cakes, pies and other baking will be offered, and an invitation to the buying public to come early and often.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church intend to pack a bale Monday afternoon, December 3rd. Children's clothing and articles suitable for Christmas gifts will be much appreciated by the society. Kindly bring articles to the Sunday School room as early Monday afternoon as convenient.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Ladies' Room of the Community Hall on Wednesday, December 5th at 2.30 p. m. sharp. An Xmas story will be read by Mrs. Bennetts. Mrs. A. Robson will be in charge of an exhibit of Xmas gifts which can be made for 25 cents. Please put the cost of materials on articles exhibited. Competition open to members. A small prize will be given. Musical committee Mrs. B. Binkley and Mrs. W. G. Spence.

### Carlisle

Miss Bertha Carter entertained a few of her friends on her birthday, Monday, Nov. 26th. The young folks had a very pleasant time and wish her many more happy birthdays.

Mr. Albert Eaton had the misfortune to fall a few days ago and has not been well since.

The U. F. W. O. are holding a bazaar and concert in the Community Hall on Friday, December 14th. All contributions will be gratefully received.

Mr. Joseph Tansley shot a large red fox last Friday.

A very enjoyable time was had by all who attended the Gleaners Circle concert and social held last Friday evening. Master Jack Bennett gave several violin solos and Mr. Joseph Bogle gave an interesting recitation. Mr. Hendershot, Mr. Albert Gingrich and Mr. Spencer Bennett gave short addresses. The girls also gave a missionary playlet, "Entertaining Strangers" which was enjoyed by all. After the playlet light refreshments were served and the meeting was closed by singing "God Save The King."

On Sunday afternoon and evening December 2nd, the Kilbride Presbyterian Church are holding their Anniversary. Mr. Hendershot will preach and the Carlisle choir will be present at both services. Monday evening a concert and bazaar will be held in the Kilbride Community Hall, and a good time is expected.

Miss Grace Eaton paid a short visit to her home here a few days ago.

The pupils of Victoria school are making preparations for a Christmas entertainment. A Mother Goose pageant is being prepared.

Everyone is requested to keep in mind the Sunday School Convention here on Friday of this week.

The Young Peoples' League program last Tuesday evening was exceptionally good. The main feature of the evening was the debate between Lowville and Carlisle. The Lowville debaters, Miss Attridge and Mr. Charles Bryant, won the debate by three points. The debate was exceptionally interesting and greatly enjoyed by all.

Rev. Henry Caldwell of Georgetown supplied the pulpit here last Sunday evening.

We regret to have to announce the illness of Mrs. Henry McCartney.

### Greenville

Miss Edna Slater, of Toronto, spent the week end with her parents here.

Mrs. I. N. Binkley has returned from a visit with her daughter in Carlisle.

Misses Ruth and Helen Plank of Dundas were visiting friends here last Sunday.

Mr. Percy Stutt of Ancaster visited relatives here over the week end.

Mrs. W. B. Hyslop entertained a few ladies at dinner on Wednesday.

A number from here attended the barn dance at the House of Refuge last Monday night.

## For One Cent

you may obtain 3 cups of

# "SALADA"

TEA 2408

Ask for a trial package today.

Delicious!

Economical!

### GUILDHALL LIBRARY IS 500 YEARS OLD

The present year marks the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Guildhall Library, the home of the most complete collection of London books, prints, maps, and plans in existence. The first mention of the library occurs in the corporation records of 1425, probably about two years after "the new house" for books had been built next to the Guildhall Chapel.

The foundation was due to the generosity of Richard Whittington, the Lord Mayor of the famous cat story, and to one William Bury. The library was erected by the executors of these two men and given into the custody of the "Mayor, Aldermen and Community." The benefactions of other citizens quickly followed, among them being some "good or rare books" bequeathed by John Carpenter, the common clerk and founder of the City of London School, who died about 1442.

For a century and a quarter the Guildhall Library served its useful purpose. No catalogue remains of the contents in those early days, but probably most of the volumes were theological and were read by the clergy and students preparing for hold orders. Men like Sir Thomas More, Colet, Erasmus, and other scholars of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries may well have delved freely into this medieval storehouse of learning.

Stolen by Lord Protector.

In the reign of Edward VI, probably in 1549, came a catastrophe. All the books were stolen by the Lord Protector, the Duke of Somerset. Stow furnishes the record of this cool ducal confiscation—"these books (as it is said) were in the reign of Edward the 6 sent for by Edward, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, with promise to be returned shortly; men laded from thence three carriers with them, but never returned. This librarie . . . is now lofted through and made a storehouse for clothes."

The library, surely enough, was handed over in 1550 to Sir John Ayliff, Knight, for the term of his natural life, to be used as a "market howse for the sale of clothes, and none other wise."

The Corporation made no attempt to reinstate the library until nearly three hundred years later. Then in 1824 some obscure apartments in the Guildhall were set aside for the purpose of the new library, and four years later—the interval being wisely spent in the acquisition of rare and interesting London books—a collection of 1380 works was made available. From that time the growth of the library has been steady, and in 1869, the number of volumes having far outgrown the accommodation, the present building was constructed at a cost of \$300,000.

Among its 200,000 books the Guildhall Library possesses some treasures, the chief being a first folio Shakespeare and a Shakespeare deed bearing one of the three known signatures of the poet.

### 10 Marvellous Book Bargains

Tracy's History of Canada, Champlain to Laurier, full of plates, 3 volumes (\$5.00), the set \$12.25. Who's Who and Why in Canada, record of 3,500 Canadian Men and Women, hundreds of portraits, 1568 pages (\$10), \$2.25. History of Canadian Rebellion, 1837-39 and Life of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, by Lindsey, 550 pages (\$5.00), \$2.25. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by Peter McArthur, life, anecdotes and complete political career (\$1.00), 35c. Life of the Immortal Napoleon, by his Secretary, Baron de Meneval, illustrated, 3 vols. (\$4.50), \$2.25. Morgan's Freemasonry Exposed, origin, history, key, etc., paper cover, 50c. Scottish Kirk and its Worthies, complete history by Dickson, colored plates (\$3.00), \$1.50. Shakespeare, as Poet, Dramatist and Man, by Mabie, 400 pages, 100 pictures (\$3.00), \$1.25. Complete Family Doctor and Book of Health, by the famous Dr. McCormick, colored and other plates (including herbs) 500 big pages (\$6.50), \$2.50. Bible Stories for 52 Sundays, symbols, pictures and stories, 370 pages (\$3.00) \$1.25.

Above are all popular books and well bound. We give regular prices in brackets, and our Bargain Prices; and remember, we pay delivery charges.

ALBERT BRITNELL  
815 YONGE ST. - TORONTO, ONT.

ISSUE No. 48-23.

### London's Ancient Stalls Vanishing.

The ancient stall-holders of London are fast disappearing. One by one flower girls (a woman of any age up to four score who sells flowers is a girl) and various street vendors who have held advantageous places for a longer time than any one remembers die and no successors are named. There is not room for them in the bustle and hurry of present-day London life.

But London is the loser by the passing of these picturesque characters. Mother Kitchen and Mother Bury, the old Milkmaids of the Mall, have vanished, and "Fanny," a flower girl who sold fragrant blooms for more than a generation under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral, was borne to her long rest not long since, after services in Dr. Samuel Johnson's old parish church in the Strand.

A tiny apple stall beside the turreted gateway of Lincoln's Inn, the haunt of barristers in Chancery Lane, is the latest to disappear. The Inn has just celebrated the 500th anniversary of its foundation and the apple stall may well have been as venerable an institution in point of time. Old Mrs. Wise, who kept it, as her mother and grandmother before her did, has died and she left no descendant to come forward and claim a privilege granted by the benchers of the Inn for some reason long ago forgotten. Her mother was there in Dickens' time assisting her mother.

Dickens was a frequenter of this quarter of London and gave the narrow, dingy alley of Chichester Rents as well as other streets and alleys leading out of Fleet Street and the Strand, close by, such interesting associations that every week scores of pilgrims pass in and out searching for the originals of places made immortal by the novelist in his works.

### New Safety Device for Miners.

A "singing" lamp is the latest invention to aid miners to detect fire-damp, which they fear more than any other hazard of their calling.

Canaries and animals sensitive to slight atmospheric changes have been long used for this purpose, but now a safety lamp has been invented that combines the necessary light for the underground workers and the giving of ample warning of the approach of the dreaded fire-damp.

Fire-damp leads to explosions; breathing it is dangerous, and its approach is so insidious that the damage may be done before it is discovered by the men if they are not warned.

A British engineer has improved the Davy safety lamp by adding a peculiar frame like a bunch of tuning forks, so sensitive that even two per cent. of fire-damp in the air will cause them to vibrate and sing.

As the percentage of fire-damp increases the lamp sings more loudly, affording ample warning.

The device has been tried in some of the deepest anthracite mines, and practical mining engineers of long experience say that it is the best warning ever devised.

### The Talking Ray.

At the annual assembly of the British Association, a demonstration was given in connection with the talking ray of the wonderful photophone.

The greatest advantage of this apparatus is its secrecy: only persons to whom the ray is directed can receive the message.

A ray of light is reflected from an electric lamp, and the vibrations of the human voice cause the light ray to tremble and oscillate slightly. These tremblings are picked up at the receiving end of the photophone by selenium cells, and translated back again, through a telephone receiver, into intelligible sounds.

Unfortunately, the range of the light-phone is limited by the curvature of the earth, as the source of light must be in a direct line with the person receiving.

Color, like teeth, develops during infancy. That is why a baby's eyes change from blue to some other color, remaining blue only if no pigment develops.

### What Your Eyes Tell.

If your eyes are grey you should have talent and shrewdness, for great thinkers usually have grey eyes. In a woman they indicate a better head than a heart.

Real grey eyes are uncommon, and show a level-headed, strong nature, capable of self-control, but roused to passion by any injustice; affectionate, but not unduly sentimental. Grey-eyed folk are, as a rule, intellectual and good workers.

If your eyes are dark blue you will prove a devoted friend and be honest, brave, and cheerful. Often the gift of humor goes with dark blue eyes; in fact, a downright pessimist is seldom seen with them.

Light blue eyes, on the contrary, show fickleness in love affairs and a jealous nature. Men have light eyes oftener than women, and the blue eye has the sight that lasts the longest and sees the farthest. The old Norsemen had light blue eyes.

A hazel-eyed woman can generally be depended upon. She is easy-going and fond of pleasure, but looks after her husband's comfort rather than her own, and is an agreeable, lovable creature.

Brown eyes are the most beautiful of all, but often their sight is imperfect. Notice the people you meet in the street wearing eyeglasses; in very many cases you will see they hide beautiful dark brown eyes.

Their owners are full of passion and heroism, and are capable of making great sacrifices. Sometimes they have a trace of diabolism in their glances, and this has a potent attraction over men's hearts; brown eyes are always mysterious, elusive, and secretive.

Round-eyed persons see much but think little. Narrow-eyed persons see less, but think and feel more intensely. People with large eyes are clever and amorous, and generally highly strung.

### Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

### Fishery Experiment in Prairie Provinces.

Of late years the suckers and other coarse fish in Lake Winnipegosis have increased out of all proportion to the whitefish and other commercial species.

This year the Department of Marine and Fisheries undertook the netting of these fish and disposed of them so far as facilities available would permit, by placing them in other lakes, the character of whose waters precluded stocking with the finer species. In all 281 adult fish and 5,530,000 eggs were planted in the lakes, the species being pike, suckers, and pickerel. The following lakes were stocked: Lenore, Burton, Stony, Crystal, Boys, Grays, Pelican, and two lakes unnamed, one near Robin and the other near Bins-earth, Manitoba.

More than 550 young catfish have been transferred from Selkirk, Manitoba, to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, for the Saskatchewan river and 400 to Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.

There are seventy-seven muscles in the human head.

Patronize the merchants who see to it that their horses are well treated, not overworked, overdriven, or otherwise misused.

Milk, eggs, green vegetables, herings, and oatmeal together form a diet which should produce perfect teeth.

### "Help the Veterans"

To help solve the problems of the Veterans' Associations, a Dominion-wide campaign for funds is now being conducted in the form of a Poster Judging Competition.

### Send Donation of \$1.20

Every donor of \$1.20 will be presented with one ticket-folier on which sixteen of the most celebrated BOVRIL posters are reproduced in full colors.

Which are the 12 best, in order of merit, is what you must decide. The folder show: just what you must do. It is a fascinating trial of taste and judgment to class these posters in the order which popular fancy will endorse. It is a real game which can be played over and over again, and in which all the family can join.

To add interest, 2003 prizes have been arranged for, amounting in all to £30,000 (about \$138,888.00), these having been donated by BOVRIL LIMITED.

The first three are approximately as follows:  
1st Prize, \$55,555.00  
2nd Prize, 13,888.00  
3rd Prize, 4,555.00

Only the vast scale on which this Poster Judging Competition has been organized has made it possible to offer these wonderful prizes.

Join in the game which is a most entertaining one, and which calls for intelligence and skill.

So send your donation now and let every one try the game.

Address donations to any of the following organizations or their branches which are actively interested and ask your help:  
Veterans' Association of Great Britain, 2725 Park Ave., Montreal.  
Great War Veterans' Association, Citizen Building, Ottawa.  
Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, 121 Bishop Street, Montreal.  
Imperial Veterans in Canada, 700 Main Street, Winnipeg.

### Music Belongs to Everybody.

When you speak of music or of taking music lessons, what generally comes to your mind? Of course the forms and kinds of music and musical instruments that you are accustomed to hear and use. We think of pieces, songs, pianos, organs, violins and the other instruments of our orchestras and bands, and we also think of the music that we often hear that is made by machines and records.

But just think of all the many parts of the world where people love music on their own instruments, which are not all like our own. Think of countries where they have never seen pianos, for instance, and yet the people in those countries have had music for hundreds and hundreds of years. Everywhere people have tried to invent instruments that would make music and rhythm from the earliest antiquity to the present time. The American Indian had a great deal to do with music, and he made flutes of bone and wood, and many varieties of queer drums and rattles from plants, somethink like pumpkins, and they sang a great deal.

The Chinese make lots of instruments of metal and wood and strings. The Turks and Persians and all the Eastern countries have their own musical instruments. Even the South Sea Islanders have instruments and sing. But of course we would probably dislike the sound that they call music, because we are accustomed to more perfect instruments and our music is more highly developed. Some music that we call beautiful they could not understand at all, and they would call our music weird, which is just exactly what we call theirs.

### Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

### Sprint for Help.

Algernon (to his best girl)—"You need not fear tramps or hooligans when you are with me, darling. I'm a champion runner. If any of them attacked us, I'd run off and bring help in no time."

Hawaii has the largest extinct and largest continuously active volcanoes in the world.

## SALESMEN

We pay weekly and offer steady employment selling our complete and exclusive lines of whole-root, fresh-cut-to-order trees and plants. Best stock and service. We teach and equip you free. A money-making opportunity.

LUKE BROTHERS, MONTREAL

EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

silent-but eloquent

## EDDY'S MATCHES

render the maximum of helpful service.

ALWAYS ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

## MAKE MONEY! GRADE EGGS

New Dominion Law says all eggs must be sold by grade only. That means openings for Government Egg Inspectors—more graders, candlers and men trained in the egg business. Truck farmers are now making extra money buying eggs and grading them. Country merchants are paying 25c to 50c a case for grading. Learn egg grading and egg business in spare time by mail through Shaw's Egg Grading Course. Approved by authorities. Prepare now for the many openings the April rush will create. Get full information. Write Prof. C. K. Graham, Dept. 58, Shaw Schools, Limited, 46 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

JIG-SAW PUZZLE FOR THE CHILDREN.

Just—Send four wrappers from

OXO CUBES

To Oxo Limited, 232 Lemoine St., Montreal.

## WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

## Diamond Dyes

## Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 cents.

Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.

After Every Meal

A universal custom that benefits everybody. Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

## WRIGLEYS

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purify Package



THE FLAVORS LASTS

### Such a Disappointment.

Little Irene marched into the room breathless. "O mother," she said, "don't scold me for being late to supper, because I've had a disappointment. A horse fell down and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so I waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor after all. It was only a man."

Oil cans are less expensive to use than are monkey wrenches.

## HOMECOMING

We require parties to knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp and addressed envelope for information. The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont.



TRADE-MARK

## RADIO PHONES

Direct from the Manufacturers

RADIO BLUE, 2200 Chms \$5.00 Postpaid.

Price will advance in December. Pronounced the best Canadian Telephone by leading University Professors. Selected by the Government for surveys in the far North because it has proved unbreakable.

10 DAYS' TRIAL. 12 MONTHS' GUARANTEE. MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFIED. WRITE FOR OUR MAIL ORDER LIST.

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A Wonderful Book—Health and Life Tells how to get well with Food. Tells how Food gives Health or Disease. Tells about Fasting and Partial Fasting.

Raw Food—Grains—Tells of a remarkable Vegetable that invigorates and restores if eaten raw. Banishes Rheumatism and builds up the weak. A common vegetable but little used—its virtues almost unknown. Sold in every vegetable store.

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GEO. J. CALLAHAN & F. O.  
218 FRONT ST. - NEW YORK

# EFFICIENT FARMING

## CORN VS. BARLEY FOR BACON HOGS.

In order to determine the respective values of barley and corn meal for the feeding of bacon hogs a test was conducted at the Central Experimental Farm during last winter, in which two lots of Yorkshires and two lots of Berkshires were fed rations similar in character except that the ration of one lot of the former and one of the latter was corn, while the other two lots were fed barley.

The hogs were about three months of age when placed on the test and averaged about 60 pounds in weight. This feeding test covered a period of ninety days. For the first thirty days the meal ration included one-third barley or corn; for the second thirty days, one-half barley or corn, and for the remaining thirty days, two-thirds barley or corn meal. The other feeds included oats, bran, shorts, 3 per cent. oil meal, 2 per cent. tankage and skim-milk.

During the first 30 days the Yorkshire and Berkshire lots on barley meal failed to make as great gains as the corn-fed lots, this being, in part at least, due to the fact that both lots on barley went off their feed for a few days, it being more noticeable with the Yorkshire lot. No adequate explanation could be given beyond that the quality of the barley meal might have been at fault—and this was not noticeable from an examination of the feed.

The results from the test were as follows:

Period 1— 30 days:	Average daily gain per hog.	Barley meal eaten per lb. gain.	Corn meal eaten per lb. gain.	Skim-milk eaten per lb. gain.
Yorks, corn...	1.97 lb.	2.21 lb.	5.56 lb.	
Yorks, barley...	.62 lb.	3.09 lb.	8.58 lb.	
Berks, corn...	.93 lb.	2.00 lb.	6.42 lb.	
Berks, barley...	.68 lb.	2.33 lb.	4.85 lb.	

During this period the hogs on corn made greater gains, and also more economical gains, than the barley-fed hogs.

Period 2— 30 days:	Average daily gain per hog.	Barley meal eaten per lb. gain.	Corn meal eaten per lb. gain.	Skim-milk eaten per lb. gain.
Yorks, corn...	1.14 lb.	2.55 lb.	5.31 lb.	
Yorks, barley...	1.27 lb.	2.46 lb.	4.36 lb.	
Berks, corn...	1.07 lb.	2.62 lb.	5.60 lb.	
Berks, barley...	.97 lb.	2.47 lb.	4.12 lb.	

The results for the second period showed barley in a much more favorable light, the Yorkshire lot on this feed making greater as well as more economical gains. While the Berkshires on barley made the lowest gains, they, however, made the most economical gains. At the end of this period it was decided to discontinue the test with the two Berkshire lots as these were rapidly developing into the type of hog commonly known as shop hogs, which were unsuitable for the production of bacon carcasses.

Period 3— 30 days:	Average daily gain per hog.	Barley meal eaten per lb. gain.	Corn meal eaten per lb. gain.	Skim-milk eaten per lb. gain.
Yorks, corn...	1.56 lb.	2.54 lb.	3.83 lb.	
Yorks, barley...	1.50 lb.	2.63 lb.	3.98 lb.	

A comparison of the Yorkshire lots for the total period of ninety days shows the corn-fed Yorkshires to have made an average daily gain of .12 of a pound greater than the barley-fed Yorkshires, but if the first period of 30 days is eliminated as abnormal, the latter lot shows a slightly greater daily gain—.03 of a pound per hog daily—and this lot made the gain with the same meal consumption per pound of gain and .8 of a pound less skim-milk than the corn-fed lot.

The meal ration did not seem to be suitable for the proper requirements of the Berkshires, as previously stated, but apparently was quite suitable for the Yorkshires. The corn-fed Yorkshires possessed more bloom and were in slightly better flesh than the barley-fed lot at the end of the test. Both these lots produced hogs suitable for the production of bacon carcasses.

In concluding it might be well to add that barley is slightly less palatable to pigs than corn, but when fed in mixtures with other ground feeds this is to a great extent overcome. It has the great advantage of being home-grown, while the greater part of the corn which is fed must be imported and the economy of feeding this latter cereal will depend on the market price.

## HOW CAN THE FARMER DETERMINE THE BEST VARIETY TO GROW?

The Experimental Farms throughout Canada may be relied upon to give valuable advice with regard to the most promising variety of grain

to grow in the district or province in which a given farm is located.

The districts in Canada, however, are so immense that only general information regarding the suitability of a variety for a given district can be given by an experimental farm. This is especially true when a farmer has peculiar conditions on his farm. It then becomes imperative that he make a further test under his own conditions in order to determine the sort which suits those conditions most satisfactorily.

It often happens that some physical peculiarity of the district presents a problem that does not arise in a place 4 or 5 miles away. Rust may be had in a small area; new land may be coming under cultivation; it may be hard to get varieties with sufficient strength of straw on heavy, wet, peaty soil. All these are local problems that the individual can solve for himself in the following way: Write the nearest experimental farm and obtain information as to what varieties are likely to be most suitable; then purchase at least five pounds of each of these. A greater quantity, however, would be better. Five pounds is sufficient to sow one run of seeder about 18 to 25 rods long. If it is intended to seed down grass and clover with the grain, it is best to block the outside spout on each end of the grain drill and drive so that the wheel follows the second drill mark instead of the first as is normally the case. In this way the seeder will cover all the ground with grass seed and leave a 14-inch path between the varieties which are seeded.

During the growing period, observations should be made as to the behaviour of the varieties under test, so that by harvest time a fair idea may be gained as to which variety appears to suit local conditions best. If considered necessary, in order to be sure of the yield, a few strips—from 5 to 10 are recommended—each one rod long, may be cut out of chosen rows in each plot. The heads obtained from these strips may then be threshed by hand and the grain weighed. The weight of grain so obtained from one plot may be compared with that from another as further evidence of the relative standing of the sorts tested. It does not take long to cut the heads from a strip one rod long, nor does it take long to thresh, and for the little trouble involved, one is able to determine what variety is most likely to give greatest returns under the conditions considered.

The experimental farms are always willing to give advice and whenever possible to co-operate in solving local variety problems. Do not hesitate to write to the nearest Dominion Experimental Farm when you need advice on a variety for your district.

## Marketing the Potato Crop.

The potato grower should cater to the wishes of the most particular and exacting customers. He should furnish a choice product in a most attractive form and should carefully study the demands of the market he wishes to serve. For the best prices the potatoes should be uniform, sound, smooth and of good table quality, whether selected by the pound, the basket, the bushel, the bag, the barrel or the car load. The commercial potato grower should not be confined to the local market, but should be in a position to put his potatoes on the best market available either through his own efforts or through the medium of a co-operative association. It sometimes occurs that of the price paid by the consumer for a bushel of potatoes about two-thirds are required to defray the cost of transportation and of distribution, and one-third is left for the grower. This is not as it should be. Undoubtedly one of the best remedies for such a condition of affairs is co-operation on the part of the growers themselves.

To treat dried beef that has become dry, wrap the dried beef up in a big cloth that has been wrung out of fresh water. Dampen the cloth every day or so and the dried beef will become moist again.—Mrs. I. R. L.

Pork sausage should be about three-fourths lean and one-fourth fat. Grind thoroughly and with every fifty pounds of meat mix one pound of salt and two ounces of pepper. If sage is desired use about three ounces of sage. Any other seasoning, such as garlic or ginger, may be added to suit the taste after grinding. Mix the seasoning into the meat thoroughly and either stuff into casings, or pack in jars, cook through and cover with hot lard. The loin may be sliced and fried down the same as the sausage, or canned.

## The Profitable Capon.

There is one part of the poultry industry that helps to boost the yearly income. I refer to castrating all surplus cockerels, after selecting those wanted for breeders.

The flesh of a capon remains as tender and sweet as that of the spring chicken. As an experiment I have raised capons from most of the breeds in this country with excellent results from all; even the small Leghorns make nice plump capons, weighing five or six pounds.

I have found just one exception to this statement, namely, the Black Minorca. Like all capons, they grew larger than a cockerel of the same age, but it seems impossible to fatten them—and a capon must be fat to bring top prices. Capons from this same breed were simultaneously tried out on a nearby farm with no better results. Also, I have found by exact comparison, that capons raised on farms, where the birds have free range, develop much faster than those grown in small enclosures. They will roam around very much like turkeys, and like turkeys, pick most of their feed. It is easier to raise capons than it is to raise turkeys.

For best success in the work of castrating, care must be given the cockerels beforehand by shutting them in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without food and water; then with good light and the best instruments obtainable, the operation is a simple one.

When well-fattened and dressed (dry picked) capons will bring very close to turkey prices. Around Easter they are often quoted a few cents above turkey prices. A capon, like a cockerel, is not full-grown until a year old, but at the age of ten months if well-fattened, capons will bring from \$2 to \$4 apiece, according to their size and where they are marketed. I would like to know, what other chicken of that age will equal that, with exception of the breeders and fancy stock.

A friend of mine on a farm near here, who raises Barred Plymouth Rocks, tells me that last season there was an increase of \$60 in her poultry profits, because she sold capons instead of roosters. Any woman can do likewise.

I must also mention the usefulness of capons as foster-mothers; they will take care of little chicks as well as any hen and do not leave the chicks as the hens sometimes do. If the chicks, when two or three weeks old, are given to the capon, the hen will begin to lay in a few days, which also adds to the yearly profits.—T. K.



## Morning Callers.

First Fido came and sat upon  
The end of Eric's bed,  
Without his usual bark of joy,  
But with a growl instead;  
"I never had that meaty bone  
You promised me," he said.

Next Spot, the rabbit, scrambled up  
And sat by Fido's side;  
He rubbed his whiskers, shook his  
head,  
And sorrowfully sighed:  
"I haven't had that cabbage leaf  
You spoke about," he cried.

Then Fluff, the kitten, jumped up, too,  
And it was sad to see  
The looks of sympathy that passed  
Between the doleful three:  
"I haven't had a drop of milk  
For two whole days," said she.

The parrot flew across the bed  
And sat upon the rail;  
He was the sort with feathers gray  
And with a scarlet tail,  
And to describe what Polly said—  
Well, words completely fail!

But anyhow, when he had done,  
Poor Eric gave a scream,  
And started up, with staring eyes,  
In agony supreme.  
And then he gazed about, and gasped,  
"It must have been a dream!"

Altho' 'twas very early still,  
He sprang out of his bed,  
And dressed himself at presto speed,  
Then down the stairs he sped;  
And ere the breakfast bell had rung  
His pets had all been fed!  
—Our Four-Footed Friends.

Nitrogenous foods are the frame builders. Carbonaceous foods do not build up the frame.

A small chopping block with a bail-like a bucket is my idea of a handy device. It can be carried about and placed where it is most needed when gathering kindling around a new building, or when trimming brush that has been pruned from the fruit trees. It is about as easy to make as anything you can imagine. Only things needed are the block, a piece of heavy wire for the bail, and two large staples.—R. S.

## HERNIA OR RUPTURE IN YOUNG ANIMALS

BY C. D. MCGILVRAY, M.D.V., ONTARIO DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

The term Hernia, or Rupture, is applied to designate a condition consisting of the protrusion of a portion of the intestine or bowel from the abdominal cavity through a normal, or wall, which protrusion shows its presence by a lump or tumor-like mass with the skin remaining intact as an enclosing sac or pouch-like covering. Two forms of rupture are commonly met with affecting young animals, and are designated by name according to their location. One, being situated at the navel, is termed Umbilical Hernia, or rupture of the navel (popularly known as breach at the navel) while the other is termed Scrotal Hernia, or rupture at the scrotum or bag containing the testicles.

### UMBILICAL HERNIA IN YOUNG ANIMALS.

In the case of Umbilical Hernia, or rupture at the navel, the condition generally appears a few weeks after birth. It consists of the protrusion of a portion of the bowel through the navel opening in the floor of the belly, the skin remaining intact, forming a covering sack or pouch. Its presence becomes noticeable by the appearance of a soft, round lump, or tumor-like mass at the navel. Should doubt exist as to whether the condition is actually one of rupture its true nature can be readily determined by placing the animal on its back and pressing and manipulating the lump with the hand. It will be found that the bowel can be returned to the abdomen, leaving a somewhat loose pouch of skin, and the aperture by which the bowel protruded can be felt as an oblong, or ring-like opening, thus distinguishing it from any other swelling. As soon, however, as the animal is allowed to regain its feet, the bowel once more protrudes into the sac of skin and the lump or tumor-like mass again appears at the navel. The size of the rupture varies from that of an egg to as large as a good-sized ball.

There appears to be a predisposition to the condition in some, the navel ring or opening being abnormally large and the tissues weak. This predisposition is present at the time of birth and subsequently the bowels become distended, or straining takes place as in constipation, a loop of the bowel is liable to be forced by the internal pressure out of the abdominal cavity through the dilated ring or navel opening.

Treatment—As a rule, rupture at the navel in foals and calves is not a serious condition, except when of large size. Those of small size tend to disappear in a large number of cases with growth and development of the animal. The young animal should first be placed on its back and the lump or tumor manipulated with the hand to return the protruding bowel into the abdomen. To prevent the bowel from again escaping, a pad or small cushion is placed over the navel opening and retained in position by a truss, or supporting bandage, such as a leather band or canvas girth encircling the body, fastened up over

the back, and prevented from slipping forward or backward by means of a breast band and breech band. The only objection to the use of a truss or bandage is that it may chafe the skin if not properly applied. In the case of small ruptures, a good blister applied to the skin around the navel has a good effect, as the swelling which it causes helps to close the opening and prevents the bowel from again escaping.

If the foal reaches the age of four or five months without showing any improvement, and the rupture tends to enlarge instead of decrease, it may require an operation to overcome it. The most common methods of operation are by means of wooden clamps, skewers, and ligatures. In applying these the foal must be placed on its back and care taken to have the bowel contents of the rupture sac returned to the abdomen. The skin forming the pouch or sack should then be grasped by the hand and drawn out as far as possible from the body, and the clamps, or ligature, fixed tightly and securely over the skin, close up against the navel ring or opening. The clamps or ligatures are then allowed to remain in position until they slough and fall off, together with the imprisoned skin and tissues.

This method of operation is also applicable in the case of calves and pigs and should be done early in life.

### SCROTAL HERNIA IN COLTS.

Scrotal Hernia, or rupture of the scrotum, affects male animals only, and may be present at time of birth, or appear within a few weeks thereafter. This form of rupture consists of the protrusion of a portion of the bowel into the scrotum or bag, together with the testicles. Its presence is noticeable by the increased size of the scrotum.

Treatment—While this form of Hernia often disappears with growth and development, and may in many cases not interfere with the health, nevertheless it is a source of danger in sometimes causing fatal colics, owing to the imprisoned bowel becoming strangulated.

The treatment of Scrotal Hernia in ordinary colts consists essentially of a surgical operation, the method usually followed being castration by what is known as the covered operation, which should be undertaken only by a veterinary surgeon. As a rule colts intended for work purposes, affected with this form of rupture, should be operated on early in life and, in most cases, before the animal is much over one year old, as the chances of successful results decrease with age, while in the case of foals and yearlings, the operation is invariably successful.

In the case of pure-bred colts valuable for breeding purposes, surgical interference is warranted only when the hernia is a source of danger to health. The best plan in such cases is to allow nature to take its course in the hope that with growth and development of the animal the hernia will become reduced.

## "GYPS" AND WOULD-BE AUTHORS

In most rural regions there are would-be authors and aspiring poets, though they do not all openly announce their great ambitions. To them, every magazine is an indication of the wealth to be made through writing, and every poem or new song an example that poetry still is a source of fame.

There are not many facilities in rural regions, except home study, for the necessary training the embryo author must have, for all successful authors must have considerable special training. This fact is well-known by a certain class of people who turn their wits into money, simply because they know human nature, and because some publishers encourage them by accepting their advertising.

They are the "gyp" correspondence schools and song publishing companies. This does not mean that all correspondence schools and song publishing companies are dishonest; simply that for every reliable one there are a half-dozen that are not.

The fake song publisher and the numerous companies that claim to teach the fine art of motion picture play writing in a few lessons are, usually, the most successful in their efforts to separate the beginner from his money. They hold out the lure of greater profits than other classes of literary work, which is probably the reason for their prosperity.

In many instances these concerns claim that "any one without previous experience can earn from \$50 to \$200 a week in the literary field," to get the prospective victim interested. It is but human nature to desire to ob-

tain wealth easily, so many otherwise intelligent farm people fall into the snare.

The bogus song publisher usually induces the victim to submit a song poem. Then he writes a very encouraging letter, predicting a great success for the song, and offering to publish it for a certain amount, say \$40. If the money is forwarded, a few copies of the song are sent the author; but few are the royalty cheques that the company predicted would follow the publication of the song.

The motion picture training courses usually adopt a ten-lesson course or some equally improbable method of training the would-be scenarist. They often mean well, and perhaps even believe they are doing a good work, but only a few of them can impart the necessary knowledge.

Persistence and honesty of purpose, coupled with some common sense, will do more for the beginner than most courses. A study of the best authors is also invaluable. And it is well to remember that writing, like farming or any other business, will pay only into the treasuries of those who really work, and work hard. It is not the road to easy money, even if some smooth-talking agent does say so. So think it over.

The good producer has body type or capacity measured by its length, depth and width of body; a lean face, free from wrinkles; and a large, prominent eye. The head should be well balanced, broad and deep, with every line denoting strength. The skin should be soft and pliable and the shanks smooth and flat. Above all, the breeder should show no signs of sickness, but its personality should denote health, vigor, and interested activity.

## About the House

### WHAT SHALL WE PLAY.

How many times a mother must answer that question! Not only at home for her own children, but at the neighborhood parties, picnics or community gatherings, is she asked to suggest a game.

Not long ago I attended a family party—that is, a gathering where all the members of the family came for a play hour. One game that caused much excitement was a clothespin race. Two lines of folks of all ages, and a bag of clothespins for each line, a starter to see them off and the pins were passed down the line one at a time. The line that emptied its bag first won the race. If the game is played where seats are plentiful, the lines may as well sit down for the game.

An apple race for boys amuses on-lookers as well as the boys. Apples are placed on the floor or grass, one for each boy, and they must be rolled a certain distance and returned, the boys using only their noses.

A popular game among our young folks and one that any number may play has been one where the leader takes the centre with the group circled about her, either sitting or standing. She approaches one of the group and, pointing to her own eye, she says, "This is my nose." While she counts ten, the one she addresses must respond by pointing to her nose and saying, "This is my eye." If she can respond, she keeps her place; otherwise she takes the centre and hunts another victim of slow wits. Touch any portion of the body. For instance say, "This is my chin," and be pointing to an elbow, and the response must be "This is my elbow," while the speaker points to his chin.

I saw a mock auto race the other evening that was a complete success. Groups of six were chosen, and as many groups could take part as there was room for the race track. Each group chose a car to represent. Then a relay race began. One of the group, representing a car, would race across the yard, turn a chair around, sit upon it, arise and turn the chair back again before returning home for the second racer to start. Five groups were represented, and you may rest assured that excitement rose to a high pitch at times.

For a small group of about a dozen or fifteen, Passing the Dollar is enjoyed by young folks. Seated in a circle, each person grasps the wrist of the one sitting at his left. The right hand of every one is free, except at the wrist. Then a dollar is taken by one and passed to his neighbor. The dollar must be continually passed, but carefully enough that the person in the centre will have difficulty in locating it. All hands keep up the pretense so that one is continually reaching to clasp a hand on one side or the other. When the hunter in the centre locates the dollar, the one found clapping it must be the hunter and Passing the Dollar is continued. A larger circle calls for two dollars and two hunters.—L. M. S.

### POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE.

When making buttonholes in baby's dainty little clothes or any other thin material, rub a little library paste on the wrong side of the goods and let it dry. This will give a firmer surface to work on and will not stain the most delicate fabrics.

If it is your task to sew a wide lace on a round luncheon cloth or centre-piece, roll the lace in a tight roll and tie with a clean cord in three or four places. Wet thoroughly one inch at the bottom and when it is dry your lace will fall in graceful circles ready to be sewed.

### HAVE YOU EVER

Tried using one teaspoonful of cornstarch with one cup of sugar instead of one and one-half cups when making chocolate fudge frosting. The frosting has to be cooked more slowly and stirred often but will be creamy and smooth.

Tried making graham buns this way: Three pints graham, one-half cup shortening, one-half cup sugar, two cups yeast, two eggs, one cup water. Use enough wheat flour to handle easily, and let raise. When light, turn out on well floured board, mold into biscuit and when light bake in moderate oven. When nearly ready to take from oven, brush tops with a coating of milk and sugar.—M. B. I.

### THAT HORRID STAIN.

Every housewife at times has trying experiences with stains, but there are some common agents by which stains and discolorations can be removed, proved by home economics experts. Colored candle wax dropped on table linen can be eradicated by applying a hot iron and two pieces of blotting paper which absorb the wax. Then the

color is removed by soaking material in denatured alcohol for a few minutes.

Fruit, tea, coffee and chocolate discolorations are removed by holding the cloth taut over a bowl and pouring boiling water over the stain. A paste of borax and cold water, with much rinsing, takes out chocolate easily and usually grease spots yield to soap and hot water treatment. Iron rust comes out by applying a paste of table salt and lemon juice several times, alternating with steam from the tea kettle spout. Black grease or tar stains can be removed by rubbing spots with lard, then wash in hot suds.

Javelle water is a good commercial bleach, but it can't be used on colored materials as it destroys color. Use only on cotton and linen. Make a solution of equal parts of water and the bleach, soak cloth in it a few minutes, rinse well and in the last rinsing add a few drops of clear ammonia water.

### PLANNING THE SCHOOL LUNCH.

Mothers are daily faced with the problem of preparing school lunches. It is hard to prevent the sameness from creeping into the menu and besides, many foods which children enjoy cannot be carried in a lunch basket. The metal container with ventilation holes is best for carrying to school because it can be scalded daily. Paraffin paper should be used for wrapping moist foods, as cake and sandwiches.

These suggestions help to make appetizing lunches for school kiddies. Sandwiches with sliced meat filling, baked apple, cookies, or a few pieces of candy. A crisp roll hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or salmon, an orange, cookies, and a few dates. Hard-boiled and deviled eggs, with brown bread and jam, apple sauce and a piece of cake. Nut or cheese sandwiches with a piece of maple sugar, and fruit. Baked bean sandwiches, sweet pickle, handful of raisins, and cookies. All these combinations are tasty and helpful, especially if a small thermos bottle with milk is provided with each lunch.

### A VERY ATTRACTIVE COSTUME FOR MASQUERADE, FANCY DRESS AFFAIRS, ETC.



4524. This could be developed as "Mother Witch," "Mother Goose" or similar characters. It is also desirable as a Colonial Costume. Crepe paper would be the most inexpensive material; crepe in silk or cotton, cretonne or chintz and sateen, brocade and plain material, all are desirable combinations. The sleeve may be short and finished with a deep ruffle of lace or contrasting material; or they may be in peasant style, with gathers and heading at the wrist. The Hat may be in contrast to the costume or of self material.

This Pattern is cut in four Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 11 1/4 yards 36 inches wide. For drapery and fichu of contrasting material 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide is required. Hat alone requires 3/4 yard. Without long sleeves 3/4 yard less is required. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps, by The Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

"To do our best is one part but to wash our hands smilingly of the consequences is the next part of any virtue."

## STOMACH TROUBLE DUE TO THIN BLOOD

It Usually Disappears When the Blood is Made Rich and Red.

This blood is one of the most common causes of stomach trouble. It affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluids are diminished in their activity, the stomach muscles are weakened and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens to normal activity the glands that supply the digestive fluids. This is shown by an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood enriching pills is evident throughout the whole system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are vigorous instead of irritable and listless. If your appetite is fickle, if you have any of the distressing pains and symptoms of indigestion, you should at once take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and profit by the better condition in which they will put your blood.

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### The Anchor.

Here on the wharf I lie, idle and rusting,

Scored with the scars of strife,  
Wars that to win meant life;  
Many a sailor's wife  
Gave, all unknowing, her heart to my trusting.

Ofttimes the restless sea breezes sweep o'er me,

In a familiar tongue,  
Singing the days I swung  
From a staunch vessel slung,  
Blue sky above and wide waters before me.

Many a mighty ship peacefully riding  
Held I nor counted cost;  
Fog-wrapped or tempest-tossed,  
Never my grip I lost,  
Never broke faith with my charges confiding.

Here on the wharf I lie, home from the ocean,  
Never to plunge again,  
Bearing my sturdy chain,  
Down through the yeasty main—  
Symbol unswayed of faith and devotion.

—Harold Willard Gleason.

### The Viewpoint.

North—"Don't you feel terribly insignificant when you view Niagara Falls?"

West—"I suppose perhaps I would now, but at the time I really did see it I was newly married and rather pitted the Falls."

The first fire insurance company of importance in the United States was founded in 1752.

## —AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



## King's Household Model of Efficiency

The keynote of Buckingham Palace is efficiency. It is impossible for the chief residence of the royal family to be run on successful lines unless there is organization of a very high standard in operation behind those white walls with their orderly array of windows and red-coated sentries pacing up and down outside.

The King's household is divided into three branches, which are in the charge of the lord chamberlain, the lord steward and the master of the horse. These are all political appointments, the holders retiring when a government goes out of office.

The lord chamberlain, known in former days as the king's chamberlain, controls and superintends all the officers and servants of the household "above stairs."

Among other things, he is in charge of the robes of state, is responsible for the licensing of plays, and is the head of the ceremonial department, which issues all the invitations to court functions and regulations concerning dress and general points of procedure. One of his lesser-known duties is having general charge of all furniture in the Houses of Parliament.

The lord steward exercises control over the whole of the staff "below stairs," except those attached to the department of the master of the horse, says Mr. Guy Heseltine in his new book, "The Court Circle."

The official title of his office is the board of the green cloth, from the color of the table at which all expenditure was dispensed in former days.

The office is one of the oldest about the court, for it dates back almost to the time of the Norman conquest.

The lord steward takes his orders from the sovereign in person.

The master of the horse has charge, and the ordering and dising of all matters relating to the royal stables, from the control of the equeries downwards.

He may make use of any horses, pages, or footmen belonging to the household, and in all royal processions his place is directly in rear of the sovereign.

Another very important court post is that of private secretary to the King. He has to deal with all the King's personal correspondence and so forth, as well as making all his engagements and appointments, except those of a state or formal character.

Among the minor officials, the treasurer of the household is the principal one under the lord steward, taking full control in his absence. His duty is to pay all money due from the board of the green cloth and to supervise the household expenditure generally.

The master of the household surveys all the accounts and must certify them correct before passing them on to the treasurer for payment. He ranks next to the comptroller, and presides over the dinners of the suite in attendance.

### Brothers All.

We're brothers all, whatever the place,  
Brothers whether in rags or lace,  
Brothers all, by the good Lord's grace.

Some may sit in a royal hall,  
Some may dwell where the rooms are small,  
But under the skin we are brothers all.

Some may toil 'neath a burning sun,  
Some may dream where the waters run,  
But we're brothers all when the day is done.

Dreams of splendor and dreams of rest  
Warm the proud and the poor man's breast;  
What is best for God, for us all is best.

By the sun that shines and the rains that fall,  
By the shadows flung on the garden wall,  
By the good Lord's grace, we are brothers all.

By the hurt that comes and the falling tear,  
By the common grief at the silent bier,  
And the grave that awaits, we are brothers here.

—Edgar A. Guest.



### ORPHANED BY THE JAPANESE DISASTER

Nine-months old Baby Nicoll is one of the many little British refugees who have arrived in Vancouver since the great earthquake in Japan two months ago. For 36 hours she lay without food or shelter on the Bluff at Yokohama until she was discovered by rescue parties and eventually restored to her father, H. R. Nicoll, with whom she travelled to Canada on the "Empress of Russia." Mr. Nicoll's wife and other daughter were lost during the disaster.

### Thoroughly Realized.

1st Mother—"I don't believe you realize what a great thing education is!"

2nd Mother—"Don't I though! When them six children of mine are home from school for the summer vacation you kin just bet I do!"

## Where and How Insulin is Made

Tucked away in an obscure corner of the University of Toronto grounds, overshadowed by the new electrical engineering building and flanked by a row of venerable elms, stands a two-story, red-brick building formerly occupied by the University Y.M.C.A. A year or two ago it was planned to remove the building, as it was not suitable for any university purpose. To-day, housing, as it does, the only "insulin laboratory" in Canada, the building, together with its recently installed equipment, is worth upwards of \$35,000.

The Insulin laboratory is one of the latest chapters in the romance of Insulin. It stands as a confirmation of the success of the research of Dr. F. G. Banting and his fellow-investigator, Charles H. Best, M.A. Its management and operation are in the capable hands of Mr. Best, who has, from the beginning, been in charge of the large-scale production of insulin. The laboratory is operated as a division of the famous Connaught Anti-Toxin laboratories, of which Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald is director and Dr. R. D. Defries, associate director. The business administration is in charge of Dr. Fitzgerald and Dr. Defries. Mr. Best is assisted in the new laboratories by D. A. Scott, M.A., as assistant director, and a staff of twenty-six people working night and day shifts. With the exception of three trained chemical technicians, under direction of Mr. Arthur Wall, who was the first technician to assist Mr. Best when the manufacture of insulin was begun, and four chemists, the staff is largely technically untrained. During the summer months five medical students were employed in the laboratories and during the winter two students are engaged in part-time work.

The erection of such a completely equipped plant was made possible through the Ontario Government's grant of \$25,000, the remaining \$10,000 to \$15,000 being secured from funds of the laboratory and from private donations. The plant is now producing in the neighborhood of 250,000 units a week for distribution throughout Canada, Ireland, South Africa, Central and South America, New Zealand, Australia, and other countries where plants have not been established. The average dosage for the diabetic patients for whom such a large quantity of insulin is being prepared varies from 15 to 20 units a day.

The price for which insulin is distributed is, as with other products of the Connaught Laboratories, governed entirely by costs of material and of production. The Connaught Laboratories are not engaged in commercial business but constitute a department of the University of Toronto. Mr. Best has called attention to the gradual fall in the price of insulin. In May, 1923, the material was sold at 5 cents per unit, in June at 3 cents per unit and now at 2 cents per unit.

The distribution of insulin is effected through two channels. The first is hospitals which have organized departments for the administration of insulin. The second is through physicians trained in the use of insulin. For these latter a special short course of instruction was provided at the University of Toronto last July under the direction of Professor Duncan Graham.

The preliminary stages in the preparation of the health-giving extract are conducted in a large laboratory in the north-east corner of the insulin building where beef and pork pancreas (sweetbreads), fresh from the abattoirs, are first minced in a large meat-grinder, dissolved in vats of alcohol, and then placed in a large basket centrifuge. The liquid is drawn off from the centrifuge and further clarified by filtration through paper in glass funnels. This liquid, containing the soluble constituents of the pancreas, is reduced to a small volume by evaporation of the alcohol and water content in a large vacuum still. The residue contains the insulin. The solution is purified in two chemical laboratories, one on the main floor and one on the second floor, by chemical procedures known as "fractional precipitations." The purified product is then sterilized, standardized, and filled into vials for distribution by the Connaught Laboratories.

But the equipment of the Insulin Laboratory embraces more than the mere processes necessary to produce the serum. A distilling room on the main floor contains a large rectifying still, vacuum pumps, and condensers by which the used alcohol is reclaimed. An oil-burning furnace in the basement supplies steam for the vacuum still and a refrigeration machine cools the alcohol condenser and manufactures cakes of ice for small refrigerators. A large electric fan is kept running continuously to ventilate the laboratories and clear the air of alcohol fumes.

On the second floor, in addition to the purification laboratory, there is a laboratory in which two chemists are employed on research work in connection with insulin. Clean, well-ventilated rooms are provided for the

animals used and a small operating room is near at hand.

The preparation of insulin is controlled by patents applied for in various countries of the world by the original investigators. These patents have been assigned to the University of Toronto and a committee, appointed by the Board of Governors, is responsible for the administration of patent and other rights and for the promotion of efficient production and distribution of insulin in all countries of the world. The original investigators, Dr. Banting and Mr. Best, receive no financial benefit from the patent but desired to prevent the filing of other patents which might restrict the preparation of insulin. In Great Britain complete patent rights have been assigned to the British Medical Research Council and in the United States the Ely, Lilly Company of Indianapolis has been licensed by the University of Toronto to manufacture insulin. The licensing of other firms in the United States is at present under consideration. Rights in all countries except Great Britain have been retained by the University of Toronto. The patents for insulin have been obtained largely through the efforts of C. H. Riches, a patent lawyer of Toronto, who has given his services to the University without charge.

In addition to carrying out his duties as director of the Insulin Laboratory, Mr. Best is continuing the fifth year of his course in Medicine, which he interrupted in 1921 to collaborate with Dr. F. G. Banting in the researches which led to the discovery of the insulin treatment of diabetes.



Earl of Cavan  
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is leaving for a visit to Singapore and on his return will be a visitor at several Canadian cities.

### S. J. Farmer Re-elected Mayor of Winnipeg

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—S. J. Farmer, Labor, was re-elected Mayor of Winnipeg on Friday by a majority of 4,899. The unsuccessful candidate was Robert Jacob.

The contest was fought on variety of issues, including the record of Mr. Farmer as Mayor during the past year, the platform of the Independent Labor party, which endorsed his candidature, the policy and personnel of the Winnipeg Civic Association which brought Mr. Jacob into the field, the alleged intentions of the Winnipeg Electric Railway in the matter of their city franchise, and the general question of public utilities and the city Hydro system in particular.

Influence is more than power. Influence holds, but power breaks.—Lord Burnham.



WHEN DEATH WIPES OUT POLITICAL BARRIERS  
A significant picture at Honar Law's funeral, in which the leaders of the three great political parties in Great Britain are grouped around the bier to the throne. The Prince of Wales is conversing with Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the British Labor-Socialists, H. H. Asquith, leader of the Liberal party, is at the left, and Premier Baldwin, leader of the Conservatives, on the right. This is a picture which could scarcely be duplicated in any country in the world, for British statesmen of rival parties are often good friends in private life.



Col. Hamilton Gault  
Famous Canadian soldier and commander of the Princess Pats in the great war, who is entering British politics as a supporter of the protection policy.

### OLD WORLD ARCHIVES RICHES FOR CANADA

#### Dominion Archivist Succeeds in Securing for Nothing Priceless Historical Records.

A despatch from London says:—Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, sailed on Saturday for Canada after a most successful raid on the private treasures in England and France, for documents of historical importance for the Dominion. Canada's chief archivist, who, as a tireless collector for his department, has won international fame for his ability to get something for nothing, is said to have surpassed himself on this occasion. Besides Sir Leicester Harmsworth's gift of the Wolfe Papers, the decision of the Hudson Bay Company to make its record available, and an arrangement for the publication of a series of biographies of makers of Canada, Mr. Doughty has been promised a mass of other material of priceless historical value.

It is hoped to obtain from English banks and trading houses records which will throw a new light on early commerce with the new world. From France it is hoped to obtain documents relating to the famous company of One Hundred Associates, as well as papers preserved by descendants of Bigot Talon and other great figures in the early history of New France.

More interesting than all, perhaps, is the likelihood of securing a document signed in Canada in 1535 by Jacques Cartier. It will be the oldest record in all America, antedating that now possessed by the Canadian Archives, which is dated 1542. The money values of these collections aggregates thousands of pounds. Canada is securing them for nothing.

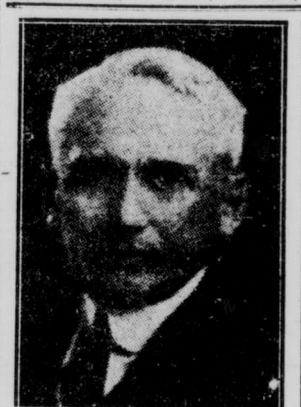
The greatest sin is laziness; the second greatest sin is too great self-satisfaction.—Mr. Gordon Selridge.

The Spillers Milling and Associated Industries, Limited, London, England, may establish a large flour mill and wheat exporting business in Western Canada, according to a statement made by L. Lloyd Tanner, secretary of the company, who was recently in Winnipeg investigating conditions in the grain trade. The company are one of the largest concerns of their kind in England and are heavily interested in the Western Canada wheat industry.

## Weekly Market Report

**TORONTO.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 1/2.  
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 42 1/2c; No. 1 extra feed, 41c.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, bay ports.  
American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.17.  
Ontario barley—58 to 60c.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 73 to 75c.  
Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75c.  
Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran., per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 34 to 36c, outside.  
Ont. No. 2 white oats—38 to 40c.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.75; Toronto basis, \$4.75; bulk, seaboard, \$4.25.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.30 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$5.80.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.  
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c; Stiltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 to 43c; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 40c; No. 2, 36 to 38c.  
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 74c; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 30 to 32c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 33c.  
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per 1 lb. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 18c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 5-lb. tins,

7 to 14c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 39 to 41c; smoked rolls, 21 to 23c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 38c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$33.  
Lard, pure tins, 18 to 18 1/2c; tubs, 18 1/2 to 19c; pails, 19 to 19 1/2c; prints, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c; shortening tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4c.  
Heavy steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$80 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$4 to \$6; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, bucks, \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$8.25; do, f.o.b., \$7.75; do, country points, \$7.50; do, selects, \$9.05.  
**MONTREAL.**  
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 62 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 51 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.30; 2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bags, 10 lbs., \$3.05; Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, 15% to \$16.  
Cheese, finest westerns, 19 1/2 to 19 3/4c; finest easterns, 18 1/2 to 19 1/4c. Butter, No. 1 creamery, 38 to 38 1/2c. Eggs, extras, 40 to 41c; No. 1 stock, 36 to 37c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 32c.  
Canners, \$1.40; cutters, \$2 to \$2.25; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; good veal calves, \$10; grassers, \$3; hogs, thick smooths and butcher, \$8.50; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.



At the Court of St. James's Frank B. Kellogg, the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who replaces Ambassador Harvey.

### WORLD CHALLENGED BY CANADIAN PORTS

#### Elevators of Fort William-Port Arthur Harbor Establish Quick Loading Record.

A despatch from Fort William says:—A world record for all time to date is being established by the elevators of the Fort William-Port Arthur harbor in the loading of grain into ships.

Between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on Thursday 6,700,000

bushels were loaded into boats from stocks in store by elevators in filling orders distributed during the day by the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association. The previous record of the port was about 6,000,000 bushels and that was the record for the world.

There is no other port which can compete with the one at the Canadian head of the lakes in the rapid handling of grain. About the best that Chicago could do would be about 2,000,000 bushels in the same length of time. Duluth has one very fast elevator, the Great Northern, but here there are many just as fast for a short time, and nearly as fast under an opportunity for continuous operation.

### POINCARÉ REVERSES HIS FOREIGN POLICY

#### Aims to Conciliate Great Britain and Puts Reparations Issue in Second Place.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Premier Poincaré finally has reversed his foreign policy. No longer will he put reparations for France uncompromisingly first and friendly relations with Great Britain and the United States second.

Hereafter he may be expected to follow in the footsteps of the Premiers who have preceded him, and whose policies he condemned so bitterly in the recent battle of Yellow Book notes with Lord Curzon.

He aims now to conciliate Great Britain at almost any cost, and to interest her and the United States once more in France's security, if it is not too late. To-night the semi-official Temps and the Journal des Debats begin to prepare the way.

The Temps takes the theme, "The French government must neglect nothing in order to act in concert with the other Allies." And the Journal des Debats says: "No form of guarantees will provide us an efficacious security. Signatory Governments would nevertheless decide their action according to circumstances and the condition of their public sentiment. We must, therefore, entertain with the United States and Great Britain amicable and cordial relations."

More than double the number of immigrants came to Canada during the past six months, as compared with the similar period a year ago. The figures, according to the Department of Immigration, show 94,333 people of all nationalities to have entered Canada during the six months, April-September, 1923, while the number was 46,331 for the same period in 1922. British immigration during the past six months amounted to 51,961, United States 13,055.

The production of lumber in British Columbia for the first eight months of 1923 was twenty per cent. higher than the best previous record. This will easily be the best year in the history of the lumber industry in the province.

## For the Boys and Girls

### SCAMP.

Scamp had neither father, mother, brothers nor sisters living; she had only Billy, and on Billy she poured out all the wealth of her little fur-covered heart. She even did that which was unusual in a kitten: she went for a walk in his company each morning to the farm on the top of the hill. In this farm lived Mrs. Jones, the farmer's wife, and it was her pet cow, her pet Alderney, which supplied the milk for Billy, his father's, mother's and Scamp's breakfasts.

The route the two friends took was always the same: down the verandah steps, across the gravel path, through the gate which opened with a click, and on to the common. Here grew red waving sorrel and gray golden buttercups, and amongst these playthings Scamp would stop to roll, and then pick herself up to track Billy's footsteps as a leopard tracks his prey.

Scamp did not remember her mother. That staid lady had died after living long enough to teach Scamp good manners, and how to catch mice. She had never cared for the games at which Scamp and Billy so loved to play; took no interest in a ball rolling wildly over the floor, or troubled to box a reel dangling from a string tied to a chair's back. She preferred quiet in the warm corners, or naps by the fireside.

Scamp had her own plate, her own bowl for milk, her own cushion (in Billy's room) to sleep on. She looked upon the house, the garden, the trees edging it as her own; these last were tall laburnum trees, and had long flower tassels hanging from their branches, swinging temptingly above Scamp's head. How she longed for the day when she should be old enough to climb up and play with these tassels: she made more than one attempt only to tumble, while the tassels teasingly waved to and fro as though saying, "Catch us who can."

One morning Scamp got up as usual. Billy seemed in a tremendous hurry and bustle. He hurried on his clothes, and hardly waiting even to speak to Scamp he flung open the door and vanished down the stairs. Scamp went slowly after him and waited in the verandah for him to go out with her, but he never came: only after a long time, Mrs. Jones appeared, and with her the breakfast milk. This was surprise number one. Then came surprise number two. In the ordinary way, Scamp had her breakfast by Billy's side, he frequently bending to put tid-bits on her plate, but this morning all she got was a saucer full of milk in the kitchen. Then with a great roar and rush a car drove up to the door. Scamp was so frightened at the bustle which succeeded its arrival that she ran and hid herself in a dark corner of the dining room. But there was no peace there. A number of men entered and began to move and to take away the chairs and tables that Scamp always considered her own; she was so terrified that she did her best to get out of the door and strange-ness, but in trying to escape she got in the way of one of the men. This man said something most unkind, and gave the poor creature a great kick with his foot. Terrified almost out of her wits Scamp fled as for her life and never stopped till she lost sight of the house and was safely hidden in the darkest of the big broom bushes on the common. There at last she cried herself to sleep. She must have slept for a long time when she woke, mother quail was calling her children to come home to bed. Scamp sat up, yawned, shook herself; she was cold and hungry and her side still ached from the blow. She longed to go back to the house, but she remembered the uncomfortable state of things there, and she determined it should be dark before she ventured out. More than once she thought she heard Billy call her, but she dared make no sign, he might take her in where the cruel man would kick her again. She waited till night's inquisitive stars were peering down to see what such a small kitten was doing out of doors all alone, before she went slowly towards the laburnum trees. No one to be seen, all was still. Not a sound to be heard. Scamp climbed over the green gate, and arriving on the verandah, she peeped into the house. There was no light in it, and to Scamp's surprise the rooms were all empty. Greatly puzzled, she stole round to the back; no light in the kitchen. She walked round the house mewing and mewing; she scratched at the doors, she patted the windows; no notice was taken, no one came in answer to her pleading.

How long she waited in misery, begging to be let in she did not know, but she was suddenly startled by the appearance of a strange cat, such a cat as Scamp in her well-cared-for life

had never set eyes on before. A lean, hungry-looking cat who limped as she walked, and coughed from time to time; a cat whose fur was scanty, and muddy, whose face was tear-stained, and whose eyes were sunken.

"What's the matter with you?" she asked Scamp. "I've been watching you for quite a long time."

Scamp was a little afraid of such a dreadful looking object. She edged away from her questioner.

"You needn't be afraid. I shan't eat you though I don't know but what I'd mind doing it," said the lean cat firmly. "What are you making all this fuss about?"

"I can't get in," faltered Scamp.

"They've shut me out."

The other made a sound which was almost a sob. "You mean they've gone away and left you," she answered.

"Oh no," said Scamp indignantly. "Billy would never do such a thing as that."

"Who is Billy?" asked the lean cat. Scamp explained.

"You think he wouldn't, do you?" said the other. "I thought the same of my master. You wouldn't believe, to see me as I am now, that I was once a petted handsome animal that nothing was too good for. But I was. Yet my master sold the house, and went off leaving me to shift for myself. And a nice time I've had of it."

The lean cat shivered as she spoke. "It's not possible," wailed Scamp tremblingly.

"You've only to look at me," replied the other as she limped away.

All night long Scamp never ceased to cry, and to attempt to force an entrance into the house. Not till the sun rose did she curl herself up in a corner of the verandah to try and get some sleep. But sleep was long in coming; it was not till the kindly sun warmed her with his rays that her eyes began to close. A sound aroused her, a sound of footsteps. Scamp started up: was she mistaken? No, Billy was running up the steps and Scamp ran to him to nestle at his feet. He stooped and took her in his arms.

"O Scamp, Scamp, where have you been?" he cried. "I hunted for you so long before we left for the new house, and called and called, but you never came. I missed you so much, Scamp. Haven't you missed me?"

But Scamp was cuddling close to her master with a gratitude too deep even for purring.

## CHILDREN INJURED BY EXPLOSIVES

### Minister of Mines Appeals for Care With Explosives on Smaller Operations.

The large number of accidents due to the careless handling of explosives, especially to children, has induced Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, to issue an appeal to municipalities and those carrying on operations in which the use of explosives is required to exercise greater caution in the handling of this dangerous material. In a memorandum just issued by the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Mr. Stewart says:

"I feel I can, with confidence, invite your consideration of the suggestions made in this memorandum, which have for their object the prevention of accidents to children, mainly, arising from the innocent or foolish handling of explosives. The price so paid by the youth of Canada cannot but make its appeal both to our human sympathies and to our national responsibilities.

"Persons keeping only small quantities of explosives are not required to obtain licenses, and though subject to regulation, may well, as is pointed out in the memorandum, not be heard of beyond the locality in which they may be operating for the time being, until their operations have ceased, or until some lamentable accident occurs. For this reason I would venture to urge on your consideration the question of the adoption of such preventative measures as may appear efficacious and practicable to you.

"While action has been taken in this matter by a number of municipalities, it is hoped that by bringing it to the notice of all, in this manner, a material improvement in the present unsatisfactory annual record of accidents of the class under discussion may be effected."

In the memorandum a list of accidents to children is given, showing that during 1922 there were 26 accidents due to playing with detonators, in each case one or more children sustaining serious injuries, the loss of portions of their hands being most common. Nine accidents were also caused to children through playing with other explosives.

It is suggested that municipal authorities give particular attention to small operations, such as roadwork, excavations for foundations, etc., where but small quantities of explosives are used, and insist that every possible precaution be taken that the material is kept in a secure and proper manner.

Politeness costs nothing. Perhaps that's why it's one of the few things the average bureaucrat doesn't waste

## Why Sounding Boards Are Made of Spruce.

Music is old, as old as the race, but older than music is the spruce tree, whose wood is used in the making of music. Before primitive man fashioned even the rudest and most primitive of musical instruments, the spruce reared its head in the great forests of the ancient world.

Piano makers, as they work on the spruce sounding-board of a piano, hold in their hands a link with the limitations past, for the spruces, with the pines, firs and others of the cone-bearing family are survivors from the Devonian age, or age of fishes. The cone-bearers were the contemporaries of the long buried forests whose remains constitute our coal deposits. They are the oldest living representatives of the ancient forests and they still retain the simplicity of floral structure which marked the vegetation of the early history of the globe.

Of the spruces, the red spruce is the one most used by the makers of musical instruments. It is peculiarly adapted to sounding boards, its value being due chiefly to its resonant qualities. The red spruce is a musical wood and takes up and transmits vibrations more perfectly than any other wood that is obtainable in adequate quantities. Authorities generally agree that the cause of the spruce's tonal qualities lies in the wood's long fibres and in uniform and regular arrangement. The fibres vibrate like so many taut strings.

## Insects as Policemen!

The world's most novel police force is probably that which is being trained by a London scientist.

It consists of insects! They are bred and trained in a laboratory at Balham, to fight against and kill other insects which destroy or harm crops.

For instance, caterpillars can be prevented from ruining trees and so on by turning against them hordes of other caterpillars, trained to have cannibal instincts; so that they will fight and eat pests.

The inventor of this aid to farmers and gardeners is Mr. Crabbe. One of his greatest successes is the production of a slug-tiger. This creature, called a *testocella*, has very sharp jaws, with which it pierces the slugs and eats them.

Almost any kind of insect pest can be fought by other insects, and as time goes on it may be possible to make the process of destruction absolutely natural. That is to say, the insect-killers will breed without any assistance from science.

An Irish mother reproving her son exclaimed, "I wish your father was at home some evening to see how you behave when he is out!"



## With The BOY SCOUTS

### Former Scout Now Chatham's Mayor

"You know, some day, one of the boys here to-night may be Mayor of our city." Wonder how often Scouts have heard visitors speak like that at Scout meetings? And how many of the boys really thought that maybe the prediction might come true?

One place where it has come true is Chatham, where Mr. C. D. Sulman has just been elected as Mayor of the city. "Ted" Sulman, as he is best known in Chatham, took a great interest in the Boy Scouts when he was a boy himself. He qualified for most of the Scout badges, including the King's Scout and the coveted Silver Wolf; and later on became one of the most active Scoutmasters in Western Ontario. He is superintendent of a Sunday School, and for years was violinist in the S. S. orchestra. Though but 24 years of age, Chatham's new "Boy Scout Mayor" is daddy to two little girls who are prime favorites in a wide circle of acquaintances.

### Ground for Complaint.

Tenderfoot—"Say, there is sand on the bread."

Second Class—"Fine, it will keep the butter from slipping off."

### University Scouts Organize.

Former Boy Scouts and Boy Scout leaders attending the University of Toronto and its affiliated colleges have organized a University Old Scouts' Club to keep alive their interest in Scouting and Scout activities. The charter membership includes young men formerly connected with Scout troops in many parts of Canada. After the Christmas holidays the Club hopes to put on a Winter Training Course for Scout Leaders with the assistance of Mr. Rodney C. Wood, Dominion Camp Chief, of Ottawa.

How can a second-class Scout do first-class hiking with a tenderfoot?

### Scouts Prevent Auto Spill

Quick thinking and a disposition to help others, displayed by two Toronto Scouts on Thanksgiving Day, prevented what might have turned out to be a serious accident, on the steep and circuitous road that winds past the Old Mill on the Humber River.

The two lads were sauntering up the hill, probably pondering what their good deeds for the day should be, when they noticed an automobile backing down the roadway. The car was filled with people, and obviously beyond control. The tires would not grip on the slippery pavement. There was danger of the automobile party being precipitated into a dangerous gully at the side of the road.

With alacrity the two Scouts obtained stones and other hardy impediments from the side of the road and cast them in front of the skidding wheels, enabling the driver to bring his car to a stop.

### Many New Scout Troops.

Amongst new Boy Scout Troops registered by Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, this fall, have been the following: 34th Hamilton, 1st Clarkson, 2nd Owen Sound, 1st Alexandria, 1st Ottawa, 3rd Chatham, 2nd Simcoe, 7th Ottawa, 2nd Tillsonburg, 1st Nipigon, 7th London, 1st Newbury, 1st Parklands, 2nd Woodstock, 1st Huntsville, 1st Goderich, 2nd Chatham, and 1st Thamesville. Has your town joined the family of Scout towns yet? If you are interested in securing the formation of a troop in your community, write to Provincial Headquarters for a free copy of the new pamphlet "How to Organize a Boy Scout Troop."

### Tiresome

Motorist—"Is my tire flat?" Tenderfoot Scout—"It's a little flat on the bottom, sir, but the rest of it looks all right."

### Sugar From Dahlias.

In the near future the dahlia is likely to become one of the chief sources of the world's sugar supply. The new formula for dahlia sugar has just been completed at the University of Southern California, and it will probably result in thousands of acres being occupied with the cultivation of a tuber which has hitherto been valued only for its flower.

The tuber of the dahlia contains not only a large percentage of sugar, but sugar one and a half times as sweet as cane or beet sugar.

Probably the greatest benefit derived from this new discovery of the commercial value of the dahlia tuber is that the sugar it yields is quite harmless to diabetic patients, and this fact, taken in connection with the recent discovery of insulin, will bring cheer and new hope to thousands of invalids.



### Toronto and Vancouver Linked by Sea

When the steamer "J. H. Plummer" of the Kirkwood line, sailed from Toronto recently, bound for Vancouver, B.C., a new era in Canadian shipping opened. For the first time in history the eastern inland port and the Pacific coast port are linked by sea. The Plummer will sail by the St. Lawrence route, down the Atlantic coast and through the Panama Canal on her way to the Pacific. Savings reaching as high as \$300 a ton on some merchandise will be effected by the water route, and the customs duties heretofore charged at Vancouver on Canadian goods sent through the port of New York will be eliminated. In the picture above are, right to left, Capt. Legendre; First Officer G. Weltz; Chief Engineer, R. S. Coates; Third Engineer, M. Diamantas, and the supercargo, R. Kirkwood; and below, bales of eastern made goods being loaded at Toronto to be unloaded on the Vancouver docks.



Fill your pipe with  
**Ogden's CUT PLUG**  
"It Satisfies"

15¢ per packet  
80¢ a 1/2 lb. tin



If you roll your own ask for **OGDEN'S FINE CUT** (green label)

## 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 death rate from cancer is not increasing for males up to 45 years of age and for females up to 60. The most rapid increase is occurring in extreme old age.

The painlessness of cancer in its early stages is one of the most insidious dangers since it leads the patient to delay in seeking medical advice. Were cancer as painful in its early stages as toothache there would be fewer of these pitiful cases in which the patient first seeks advice when the cancer has reached a stage beyond all but palliative treatment.

Medical advice should be sought at once should a lump be found in the breast, if an ulcerated condition exists on the tongue, lip or skin which does not heal in a few days, if there is persistent hoarseness, if a mole or wart shows a tendency to grow, if blood or mucus is passed with the

stools, if there is bloody or offensive discharge at other than the normal monthly periods, especially at the change of life or after it has passed. Even with the greatest care and skill doubtful cases occur; but only after careful medical examination can it be decided whether such conditions are or are not indicative of cancer, and those who seek advice in these circumstances are taking a wise course quite apart from cancer possibilities. An abnormality is there and whatever it is due to it should be treated and not nursed in secret.

The statement is repeated that prolonged irritation is the cause, but all tissues are not equally liable. The palm of the hand is probably in the deeper parts than in the nipple. Some tissues show a special liability such as the skin of the face, lips, insides of cheeks, tongue, lower part of the bowel and neck of the womb.

## TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to most mothers. The little ones become cross; peevish; their little stomach becomes deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easy on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for little ones. The Tablets are a sure relief for all the minor ailments of childhood such as constipation, colic, indigestion, colds and simple fevers. They always do good—never harm. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Water Gypsy.

Gypsies who love the water love the way of ships along a ragged coast at dawn. Always they want a spar to lean upon, and freighters steaming down as salty bay. Gypsies who love the sound that water makes in coves at nightfall always want to hear the run of windy waves along a pier. The sound of foaming water when it breaks.

Gypsies there are who love the way of hills, Roads that go eastward underneath the moon, Valleys of daisies and new daffodils, Roads that go westward in the heat of noon. But they who love the water always see Through rifts of moonlight vessels or a quay. —Harold Vinal.

The greatest feature in the evolution of human life is perhaps the discovery of the uses of fire and its application to cooking.

In England and Wales alone there are 40,000 civilian blind people.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

## Church Built From One Tree.

Santa Rosa, in California, has a Baptist church which seats 200 people, built entirely from one giant redwood which, whilst standing, was 18ft. in diameter.

This giant tree produced 78,000ft. of lumber, besides many thousands of shingles with which the church was roofed. After the building was completed 60,000 shingles were left over.

The tree grew upon a high mountain range fifteen miles from the Pacific coast, and when felled was estimated to be 800 years old. It took several days to cut the tree down and months to saw it up.

But even this tree was a mere infant when compared with some of the giant sequoias of California. One, when felled, was found to have started its growth in A.D. 550.



China, Perhaps.

Dealer—"Don't you want some nice fresh eggs? They're just from the country."

Customer—"What country?"

A Scientific Fact.

Teacher—"If the sun were to become extinct, what would be the effect upon the earth, Susan?"

Pupil (promptly)—"There would be no freckles."

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

"The human body is the vehicle of a colossal and absorbing evolutionary experiment," said Sir Arthur Keith, the famous scientist, recently.

## EASY TRICKS

No. 55

Fly Away



Balance a visiting card—or a playing card—on the tip of the forefinger of your left hand. On this directly over the forefinger, place a half dollar.

The problem is to remove the card without touching the half dollar and without causing the half dollar to leave your finger tip.

All that you have to do is to snap the forefinger of the right hand so that it will strike the corner of the card. If you do it correctly—and you'll get the hang of it after a few trials—the card will fly away, leaving the half dollar on the finger tip.

There is a little knack about doing the trick but the knack will come with very little practice.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

## Make Effort to Learn Flight Line of Geese.

An interesting experiment with wild Canada geese is being carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by officers of the Poultry Division of the Department of Agriculture and of the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. This experiment is carried on to secure valuable information concerning the habits of these birds and it is hoped that it will result in having large flocks of these geese rest on Dow's lake, an expansion of the Rideau canal near the Farm during their migrations north and south next year.

"Jack" Miner, the well known and original investigator of wild goose life, is assisting the Government officials in the experiment. Four wild Canada geese caught on his sanctuary at Kingsville, Ontario, early in May, were wing-clipped and sent to the Central Experimental Farm, and these, together with five goslings raised this year by four captives Canada geese at the Farm, are being used in the experiment. Each of the geese caught by Mr. Miner wears one of his bands. These bands bear a scriptural text and his address, the inscription on one of these reading, "The word of the Lord endureth forever," 1 Peter, 1:25. Write Box 46, Kingsville, Ont." The other bands bear different passages and the address. The birds have also been banded with the official numbered band of the series in use by both the Canadian and United States authorities for marking wild birds.

The goslings, which are now full grown, have been placed with the Miner geese, and the flock makes repeated trips to Dow's lake. With the period for southern migration nearing those interested in the experiment are watching the birds to see whether the younger geese will follow their older companions or will remain at the Farm with their parents. It is hoped they will go south and return in the spring with more of their kind possibly to stop at Dow's lake on their northern journey.

One danger is that these birds may drop in with domestic ducks and geese unsuspecting any danger. If wild geese bearing bands as described join any domestic flocks between Ottawa and the South Atlantic coast, or between Ottawa and the mouth of the Mississippi river (depending upon which route they follow) it is hoped that they will not be killed but allowed to resume their journey. It is desired to learn as much as possible of their travels. If, therefore, persons who hear of any of these birds, or hunters who happen to shoot one, will communicate the particulars to the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, Canada, their action will be appreciated. If the bird is alive and able to travel the number on the band should be read carefully and the bird released.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Night Work.

"When was Rome built?" asked the teacher.

"At night, ma'am," was the surprising reply of one little girl.

"How did you get that idea?"

"Please, ma'am, I've heard my dada say that Rome wasn't built in a day."

Worry is interest paid on trouble before it becomes due.

LARGE STOCK TROJAN ELECTRIC Washing Machines being sold direct from Toronto warehouse while they last at \$98. Regular retail price \$165. Write at once. F. B. Proctor, 102 Atlantic Ave., Toronto.

## Leaves.

Peace to these little broken leaves,  
That strew our common ground;  
That chase their tails, like silly dogs,  
As they go round and round.  
For though in winter boughs are bare,  
Let us not once forget  
Their summer glory, when these leaves  
Caught the great Sun in their strong  
net;  
And made him, in the lower air,  
Tremble—no bigger than a star!  
—W. H. Davies.

## Look Younger

Care-worn, nerve-exhausted women need Bitro-Phosphate, a pure organic phosphate dispensed by druggists that New York and Paris physicians prescribe to increase weight and strength and to revive youthful looks and feelings. Price \$1 per pkge. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East.

## Got a COLD?

Take a small pan of boiling water and put half a teaspoon of MENTHOLATUM in the hot water, then breathe the steam. It's the best and also the quickest way to get relief.

For sale at all Drug Stores. Write for Free Booklet. THE MENTHOLATUM CO. Bridgeport, Ont. Box 52



## INDIGESTION, GAS, STOMACH TROUBLE

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief. Correct your stomach and digestion now for a few cents. Druggists sell millions of packages of Pape's Diapepsin.

## Mother! Give Sick Child "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative for a Bilious, Constipated Baby or Child.

Constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and Lowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

## ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Earache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain, Pain.

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug stores also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. 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."

## MURINE NIGHT & MORNING KEEP YOUR EYES CLEAN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies  
DOG DISEASES  
How to Feed  
Mailed Free in any Address  
By the Author  
DR. CLAY BLOVER, D.V.M.  
107 West 44th Street  
New York, U.S.A.

## INFLUENZA.

Don't wait till you get the "flu. Inhale Minard's night and morning. The great preventive.

## GIRLS! A GLEAMY MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

35-Cent "Danderine" So Improves Lifeless, Neglected Hair.

An abundance of luxuriant hair full of gloss, gleams and life shortly follows a genuine toning up of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine." Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff is corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or fading hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is delightful on the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic—not sticky or greasy! Any drugstore.

## Face Disfigured With Large Pimples Cuticura Healed

"For some time my face was affected with pimples and skin eruptions, which by times would be very irritating. The pimples were very hard and large, and turned bluish when rubbed or picked, which caused disfigurement.

"I was treated but it did not prove satisfactory. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Earl Cooke, Box 374, Napanee, Ontario.

Cuticura Soap daily, with Cuticura Ointment occasionally, prevents pimples or other eruptions. They are a pleasure to use, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming the skin.

## BEFORE MY BABY CAME

I Was Greatly Benefited by Taking Lydia E. 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 E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. 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.

It is remarkable how many cases have been reported similar to this one. Many women are poorly at such times and get into a weakened, run-down condition, when it is essential to the mother, as well as the child, that her strength be kept up.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent tonic for the mother at this time. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and does not contain any harmful drugs. It may be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

**Gordon & Son**

**CUSTOM  
TAILORS**

PHONE 153  
**WATERDOWN**

**We Will Be Pleased  
To Have You Visit  
"Our Home"  
Tea Room and Shop**

Try our P. M. C. Ice Cream,  
Polar Pies and Sundaes.

We sell P. M. C. Creamery  
Butter and Buttermilk, also soft  
drinks, hot tea and coffee, candy,  
light refreshments, tobacco, fruit,  
choice groceries, stationary and  
school supplies. Canada and  
Sykes Bread fresh.

Oysters now on sale

**W. G. SPENCE**

Phone 121  
Mill Street Waterdown

**Grace Church**

REV. E. A. SLACK, L. Th., Rector  
Sunday School 10 a. m.  
Matsins and Sermon 11 a. m.  
Holy Communion 1st and 3rd Sun-  
days of the month at 11 a. m.  
Evensong and Sermon every Sun-  
day at 7 p. m., except last Sunday  
in the month when the only service  
of the day will be at 3 p. m.

**St. John's, Nelson**

Evensong and Sermon every Sun-  
day at 2.30 p. m., except last Sunday  
in the month when Holy Communion  
will be celebrated at 10.30 a. m.

**Knox Church**

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister  
Morning Service—Paul's Con-  
version.  
Evening Service—"A King Con-  
sulting a Witch" second in series  
on the night scenes of scripture.

Sunday School and Bible classes  
at 9.45 a. m.

The Church Club meets Tuesday  
evening at 8 o'clock.

**Methodist Church**

REV. C. L. POOLE, B. D., Pastor  
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible  
classes.

The Y. P. S. meets on Monday  
evening at 8 o'clock.

Prayer Service on Thursday even-  
ing at 8 o'clock.

**Let Me Make It  
Warm For You**

By Using Anthracite Boulets

I expect a carload at Millgrove  
Station December 5th. Price  
\$12.50 off car. If interested call

**H. A. DRUMMOND**

Phone 141 Waterdown

**BEDDING FOR STABLES**

Straw, Peat Moss, Sawdust and  
Shavings Considered.

Straw Preferred for Many Reasons  
—Measuring Hay in the Mow and  
In the Stack—Hand-feeding  
Lambs—Farm Trespassers Scored.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of  
Agriculture, Toronto.)

The materials used for bedding  
domestic animals are generally straw  
from the grain fields, peat moss from  
the swamp, or shavings from the saw  
or planing mill. Straw is used to a  
greater extent than any other mat-  
erial, first because of its abundance;  
secondly because the stable offers a  
medium for transferring this by-  
product of the field to manure, and  
thereby facilitating its return to the  
land; thirdly because it is a good  
absorbent of liquids. Straws from  
oats, peas, rye, wheat and oats vary  
in value as a litter or bedding mat-  
erial. The hard rye and wheat  
straws, while durable to the wear of  
animals, is not as good an absorbent  
as the softer oat, barley and pea  
straws. Wheat straw not being highly  
valued as a feed finds its greatest  
use as a stable bedding. The nitro-  
gen, potash and phosphorus contain-  
ed in a ton of wheat or rye straw  
has a value at commercial fertilizer  
prices of \$2.25, oat straw \$2.60, and  
barley straw \$2.10. Straws have a  
further value in that the organic  
matter content is large, and of such  
a nature as to be particularly valu-  
able in soil improvement. Peat moss  
is valuable as an absorbent of liquids,  
it is also valuable for its nitrogen  
content. The manure from stables  
where peat moss is used as bedding  
is generally of considerably higher  
value than the manure from any other  
source. It has one objection in  
that it is not as clean as straw. Saw-  
dust and shavings, while serving the  
purpose as a litter or bedding mat-  
erial, add little value to the manure.  
Useful as an aid in keeping the ani-  
mals clean and preventing the loss  
of the liquid portion of the manure,  
sawdust or shavings serve a good  
purpose; but it must be remembered  
that the fertility value of sawdust is  
low. Those who have straw should  
use it. Those who have neither straw  
or peat moss should then use the  
sawdust or shavings.—L. Stevenson,  
Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

**HEMINGWAY'S  
JUST RECEIVED**

A shipment of Ladies' and Men's Winter  
Hosiery, also a new lot of Men's All Wool  
Sweaters and Winter Caps.

**We Are Offering Ladies' Strap Slippers**

Regular \$5.00 for \$4.50  
Regular 4.25 for 4.00  
Regular 4.90 for 3.75  
Regular 3.50 for 3.25  
Regular 3.25 for 3.00  
Regular 3.00 for 2.75

To Arrive in a few days a shipment of  
**Valentine Army Work Shoes**  
Which has given such great satisfaction

**RUBBERS**

Just received a shipment of Rubbers of  
all descriptions. Prices below city prices.

**The Family Herald  
and Weekly Star**

and the

**Waterdown Review**

Both Papers One Year For

**\$2.25**

**Waterdown Poultry Show**

MEMORIAL HALL

December 11th, 12th and 13th, 1923

**You Will Find It Here**

FOR SALE—Good Sideboard in  
first class condition with mirror.  
Owner has no room for it and will  
sell very reasonable. Apply at Re-  
view Office.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth  
Rock Cockerels, bred-to-lay strain  
imported from F. A. Schwegler,  
Buffalo, N. Y. Apply to Frank  
Johnstone, Waterdown.

FOR RENT—Two Front Business  
rooms. Apply to Mrs. A. L. Feather-  
ston, Mill street.

FOR SALE—1 Wood Stove, also  
1 Royal Oak Heater in perfect con-  
dition. Apply to E. Gordon.

FOR SALE—Ford Coupe in first  
class mechanical condition, Yale lock,  
accelerator, shock absorbers, etc.  
Apply at Review Office.

FOR SALE—1 Library Table and  
2 Chairs in fumed oak with leather  
seats. Apply to Mrs. H. Slater

HOUSE FOR RENT—Apply to  
Frank Slater, Waterdown.

**Miss Muriel Feilde**

Teacher of  
Piano and Theory  
(Leschitzky Principals)

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Phone 105

Mill Street Waterdown

**Dr. P. F. METZGER**

DENTIST

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Mill Street Waterdown

**Gladiolu Bulbs**

The past season has been a most  
successful one for growing bulbs,  
and in order to relieve the spring  
rush I will allow a 10% reduction on  
all orders received up to December  
10th. Send for price list and de-  
scription sheet to

**Len. Fortune**

Aldershot Ontario

**THE PUBLIC**

Will save a large percentage in  
purchasing their watches from

**N. Zimmerman**

And also by having him do re-  
pairing for them.

Main Street opposite Weaver's

**SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY**

Neilson's Regular 50c and 60c Chocolates  
**Saturday 39c a lb.**

Neilson's Creamy Toffee  
**Half pound 25c**

**ANTI FREEZE**

Use Methyl Hydrate (wood alcohol)

Try our Plan. \$1 worth will keep a Ford car from danger  
point to a temperature of 14 degrees below zero. Recom-  
mended by all big Motor Sales companies.

**We Stock Dr. Scholl's Foot Remedies**

Corn and Bunion Pads, etc. Ask us about them

**Free**—Friday and Saturday a 5c scribbler with every 50c  
purchase or over.

**W. C. Langford Waterdown**

**Watch Us Grow  
There's a Reason**

**The Sawell Greenhouses**

**Geo. Dougherty and W. G. Spence  
SELL THIS BREAD**



**Bread The  
Children Love**

is the kind we bake, because  
it's so soft, light, white and  
wholesome. Good for the  
kiddies, good for grown-ups  
too. Fine to eat with soup,  
sandwiches, meats, bread pud-  
ding, etc. Try our bread and  
you will continue.

100 Per Cent Whole Wheat Bread

**Sykes Bread Limited**

Manufacturers of

**"The Loaf Supreme"**