

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1924

NO. 38.

Final Notice

The special price of \$2.25 for the Family Herald & Weekly and the Waterdown Review will be discontinued after Feb. 1st. Send in your subscription now.

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A lot of Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts, nearly all sizes but odd lines. Were priced from \$1.35 to \$1.85.

Clearing Price \$1

Men's Flannel Shirts in light or dark greys and khaki, good big roomy shirts made to stand hard wear.

\$2 each

Stanfields 70 per cent wool Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers. There's a reason why you should buy Stanfield's—they wear longer.

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Men's Sweater Coats, a good assortment of styles and qualities from \$2.75 to \$7.

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For Sale in Waterdown by
W. C. LANGFORD

Grace Church

REV. E. A. SLACK, L. Th., Rector
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Matins and Sermon 11 a. m.
Holy Communion 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at 11 a. m.
Evensong and Sermon every Sunday 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 Sunday 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—"The Macdonaldian Call."
Evening Service—"Excess Baggage."
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 evening at 8 o'clock.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. L. J. Mullock and son, A. C. Mullock, wish to thank the Township Council, the A. Y. P. A. of Grace Church, the Bachelors' Club, and the many friends for flowers and sympathies in their sad bereavement.

NOTICE

Mr. A. C. Sinclair, Massey-Harris Agent, Waterdown, wishes to thank his customers for their patronage during the past year, and also solicits their machine business for the coming season.

NOTICE

Applications will be received up until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, February 4th, 1924, for the position of Clerk and Treasurer of the Township of East Flamboro.

H. A. DRUMMOND, Reeve.

Locals

The Misses Mary and Charlotte Thompson left last week to spend the winter in California.

The Mock Parliament in connection with the Knox Church Club will commence on Tuesday evening, January 29th.

The play "The Land of Promise" by Knox Church Choir on February 6th has been postponed to Wednesday, February 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. Arksey's little son, Dave, underwent an operation at the City Hospital last Tuesday, and is reported improving nicely.

Carlisle

The young folks have been taking advantage of the ice the past week and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.

Owing to weather conditions last Monday evening, the concert in the Memorial Hall was called off.

A very enjoyable evening was spent by those who attended the debate between Lowville and Kilbride. The debaters on both sides were well prepared, and a close decision was given to the Lowville team. The debaters for Lowville were Mrs. Arthur Colson and Miss Richardson, while those for Kilbride were Mr. Arthur Harris and Mr. George Prudham.

On Thursday evening, January 17th, the Gleaners' Circle of Carlisle visited the Waterdown-Circle and had a very enjoyable evening.

A number of local children were frost bitten while on their way to school last Monday morning.

On Wednesday evening a meeting under the auspices of the County School Trustees and Ratepayers Association was held in the Carlisle Memorial Hall. Rev. F. R. Hendershot was chairman and an address was given by Mr. R. Segsworth of Brampton.

Millgrove

Rev. C. L. Poole of Waterdown preached here morning and evening last Sunday and was well received. Mr. Griffin of Hamilton sang in the morning and Miss Nora Raynor of Glenwood in the evening, both were well received.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholson of Waterdown attended church here last Sunday.

Our genial merchant, Mr. John Allison, is doing a good business these days.

A drinking fountain has been installed in the Public school and is proving a great convenience.

Roy and Bain Crooker and Harvey Bradt attended the funeral of John Young of Buffalo last Saturday.

Miss Eileen Pepper is on the sick list.

There was no League meeting last Monday evening on account of the cold weather.

The Millgrove hunting Club have been very successful the last few days, having shot a large number of jack rabbits of very fine specimens.

"District School at Blueberry Corners"

The humorous play to be given on Wednesday evening, January 30 by the Methodist choir promises to be one of the outstanding events of the winter. Each scholar has something funny to tell you, and the varied individualities of the school crop out in many unexpected ways. Sim Dipsey as the mischievous boy of the class keeps the teacher busy. From start to finish there is not a dull moment. In the last scene a number of entertainers add much to the closing exercises of the school, while the "efforts" of the "children" are highly commended by the chairman of the School Board.

Don't miss it—Community Hall promptly at 8.15 Wednesday evening, January 30th. Admission 35c and 15c.

Greenville

Mr. and Mrs. William Nicholson of Hamiltyn were visiting their son, Walter, here this week.

Mr. John Warren is here from Sask. visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Gumbert and other relatives.

The condition of Clifford Nicholson who underwent an operation for appendicitis last Thursday, is quite satisfactory.

Mrs. Louis Gravelle is confined to her bed as the result of a fall on the ice.

Mrs. Harvey Taylor is suffering from blood poisoning.

On account of stormy weather last Monday the children could not get to school, consequently a partial holiday for the teachers.

Last Saturday Greenville and Copetown played hockey here resulting in a tie.

"Will Summers," owned by His Majesty the King, was recently brought to Canada on the Canadian Pacific Steamer "Marburn" and will be kept at the Prince of Wales ranch near Calgary for breeding purposes. This famous five-year-old has a pedigree back to Orme and Galopin, the former sire of Flying Fox and the latter a Derby winner.

It is reported that the head of the textile department of Leeds University, England, has invented a process for the making of artificial wool from cotton waste. The basis of the process is cellulose acetate. The product wears well as wool, it is said, will take the dye of any desired color and is considered a better insulator than natural wool.

During the last fiscal year Canadian exports of tobacco amounted to 471,991 pounds with a value of \$175,826. Of this value the United Kingdom accounted for \$135,784, the United States \$5,216 and other countries \$34,826. There are 125 tobacco factories in Canada, Quebec and Ontario being the principal producers.

Running on schedule the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada," Captain A. J. Halley, again demonstrated her right to the claim of "Queen of the Pacific." The Canadian vessel left Vancouver 24 hours after the American liner "President McKinley" and arrived in Yokohama five hours in the lead.

The British Government is completing at Chatham the largest and most wonderful under-water craft in the world. On the surface she will displace 2,780 tons and when submerged 3,600 tons, this displacement being 1,400 tons greater than that of the largest German submarine. With a twelve-inch gun the new submarine will be able to bombard any object and then quickly disappear under the sea.

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The most delicious blend procurable.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

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

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

And now there was to be this excursion to the farm on Monte Nero. "Mother's friend," Alice explained to Philip Ardeyne. "His funny name is Hector Augustus Gaunt, and he's invited us to lunch."

"Not really!" Ardeyne's eyes shone. "Not the Gaunt?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Carnay. "I believe he is the Gaunt. Was he one of your childhood's heroes?"

"I should rather think so," the doctor replied. "I say, it's awfully kind of you to include me in this. Are you sure—?"

"Quite," said Mrs. Carnay. "Mr. Gaunt invited us and I told him we must have a cavalier. That is, I wrote to him. He doesn't come down from his mountain any more."

"He must be an old man," mused the doctor.

Mrs. Carnay protested: "Oh, indeed not! Certainly he isn't more than fifty-seven or eight."

"But that is old, mumsey darling," said Alice.

Mrs. Carnay looked a little flushed and annoyed. "Really—really!" she exclaimed.

"The arrogance of youth," said Philip Ardeyne, his voice teasingly indulgent as he smiled at Alice.

Yes, they were head over heels in love with each other, those two. It was turning out as Jean Carnay had hoped and prayed for.

There was so much in Philip Ardeyne besides the mere good looks of which he possessed a little more than his share. Perhaps it was his immense vitality which had appealed to Mrs. Carnay in the first place. He looked as though he had never suffered a day's illness in his life nor was likely to do so.

He was a long-limbed fellow and walked like the wind. He had dark hair with the merest touch of silver at the temples, grey eyes, and a merry laugh. One had to stop and think hard to remember that he was by way of being distinguished in a most exacting branch of the medical profession. But then, of course, he was also on a holiday, and he played ardently with Alice for the most charming of playfellows. Tennis, mountain walks, excursions to Monte Carlo and Mentone, dancing, evenings at the jolly little Casino—with these diversions time was passing much too quickly.

Under it all ran the magical sub-current of love—love as yet unacknowledged, love trembling on the brink of declaration—the most precious moments of life, particularly for a young girl.

Jean Carnay's heart ached and yearned over her daughter. Now that the crisis approached her fears increased. Perhaps she had been foolish. Perhaps Philip Ardeyne was just the one man in the world who should have been kept out of Alice's way.

It was the evening before their proposed excursion to Monte Nero that the doctor, with refreshing, old-fashioned courtesy, begged Mrs. Carnay's permission to ask Alice to marry him. He told Jean all about himself with an anxiety which was almost boyish, and seemed to think that the opportunity to become a Harley street specialist's wife could scarcely be considered a treat for any girl, more especially for a girl like Alice.

Mrs. Carnay, on her part, confessed their own poverty. "My husband was a major in the Indian Army," she said, "and we have very little besides my pension. Very little, indeed."

Then, flushing becomingly, and in her pretty manner of nervousness punctuated with fluttering smiles and an occasional dab at her eyes with a wisp of a handkerchief, she went even more deeply into the story of their privations, telling Philip Ardeyne that even this holiday was more or less of

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a pretence, not to say fraud. How many years she had taken to save for it she could not quite say. But she had wanted just one happy hour for Alice, so that whatever befell the child would have something pleasant to remember.

Dr. Ardeyne was deeply touched by the pathetic narrative. If anything were needed to fan the flame of his ardor it was this appeal to chivalry. All that troubled him now was the fear that Alice might refuse him. On that score Mrs. Carnay was wise enough not to say what she privately thought. But she wished him the best of luck.

The question in his mind was: Should he ask Alice to-night and by risking a refusal spoil to-morrow's excursion, or wait until to-morrow night?

Mrs. Carnay would give no advice. She smiled her nervous smile and left the matter entirely to him. But after dinner she developed a sudden weariness. She wanted, she said, to be quite fresh and strong for the climb to the top of Monte Nero, even though her part of the excursion was to be accomplished on the back of a mule.

"And I should advise you not to sit up too late, dear," she said to Alice. "To-morrow will be a long and strenuous day."

"I'll take care of her," Philip Ardeyne assured the anxious mother. Already his manner was proprietary.

When Jean Carnay went upstairs the handsome young doctor was fetching a cloak for Alice. Perhaps he meant to ask her to stroll on the terrace with him.

CHAPTER IV.

Mrs. Carnay went first into her bedroom and switched on the light over the muslin-draped dressing-table. It cast long shadows against the high walls, and the air was romantic with the sweet scent of the flowers which her old friend, Mr. Gaunt, continued to supply. She had her own sense of excitement. To-morrow she would see Hector Augustus Gaunt again, and she wondered what he would be like and if he would find her much changed. Ah, indeed, there must be a great change. She had only been eighteen or thereabouts when she lived at the Villa Tatina as old Mme. Douste's companion.

What a wonderful night it was, a Riviera night for lovers such as she well remembered, with a silver-gold moon riding high, making a glittering pathway across the sea to Corsica; with whispering among the leaves of the tall palm-trees; with the scent of oranges and lemons, lavender and mimosa.

This was Alice's hour. Mrs. Carnay stepped out on to the balcony which led from the little sitting-room and breathed a fervent prayer for the happiness of her daughter. With a husband like Philip Ardeyne, Alice would be safe. God keep her safe always . . . and happy. Surely this mistake of the mother should not shadow a girl's life. No—no—no! It was all dead and buried a thousand years ago. Hugo, too, was safe. Jean Carnay shivered. The night air was cold. Lucky Dr. Ardeyne had thought of fetching Alice's cloak. Of course he would take care of her . . . now and always.

But Jean Carnay had to think for herself, for there was no one just at the moment to remind her that she might be caught by a chill on the balcony, no love to warm the blood in her veins. So wisely she came in.

When she switched on the table lamp she found a letter which had come by the last post, the sight of which caused her heart to skip a beat. It was from Christopher Smarle, her husband's cousin, the solicitor who looked after her affairs. Christopher's letters were few and far between, but they never failed to cause her a momentary flutter of apprehension. Christopher invariably mentioned Hugo. He perhaps conceived it his duty to remind her, if only by a brief bulletin on Hugo's health, that the latter was not quite so dead, not quite so deeply and irrevocably buried as the supposed widow would like to believe. One could, if one chose, visit Hugo; Christopher Smarle took advantage of that sorry pleasure as often as it was permitted. There never was such a man for duty.

Mrs. Carnay opened the rather

bulky envelope. As a rule his letters were not nearly so fat as this one. It contained an enclosure, a letter from somebody else, and Jean read the enclosure first. There was an unreality about it, an uncanny quality that made her flesh creep. Her eyes grew large with horror. Oh, Heaven be kind, what was this! From the Home Office—an official communication, sent in care of Christopher Smarle and opened by him, but originally addressed to her; that is, addressed to "Mrs. H. R. Smarle," a name which Mrs. Carnay had half forgotten that she ever possessed; that, indeed, she still possessed. For fifteen years she had called herself Jean Carnay.

"Madam,—We have to inform you that your husband, Hugo Richard Smarle, who was convicted of manslaughter at the Winchester Assizes in November, 1907, and being found insane, has since been detained at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, has now been certified as sane and will be released at the end of the week.—I am, madam, very truly yours,
"L. C. KNIGHT,
"(For the Home Secretary.)"

The end of the week! According to the date, that was nearly three weeks ago. Hugo had been a free man for a fortnight.

And now Jean Carnay (Mrs. Hugo Richard Smarle) read Christopher's letter.

Her husband's cousin in his precise, fussy handwriting informed her meticulously that he had been put to a little trouble in discovering her present address, having first to write to the pension in Florence; that he, himself, had gone down to Broadmoor to meet Hugo; that Hugo was quite a normal being now and most anxious to see her. The Smarles, naturally, felt that his place was with his wife and daughter, who would, of course, be rejoiced at this piece of good news. So keenly did they feel about the reunion that they had scraped together a hundred pounds with which to enable Hugo to rejoin his wife and enjoy a holiday with her. Christopher himself had seen to Hugo's passports and bought his ticket.

(To be continued.)

An Emergency Repair.

A repairman received a call from a motorist who had become stranded on the road due to breaking of the fabric in the universal joint on the drive shaft. The mechanic knew he could not procure another fabric until the next day, but the car owner insisted that he must proceed on his way as he had an important business engagement. The mechanic then determined to improvise a repair which would meet the emergency.

He knew that strength combined with flexibility was required of the part, but at first was at a loss what to use until he thought of a chain, which seemed to possess the required properties. Accordingly, sections of a skid chain were cut off of a length sufficient to reach between the arms of the universal.

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

Diamond Dyes

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.

Puzzled Jack.

It was bedtime for four-year-old Jack, but the little fellow wanted to stay up later. His aunt, who tipped the scales at nearly two hundred pounds, said: "Why, Jack, think of me—I am ever so much older than you and I go to bed with the chickens!"

Jack looked at her size, and said: "Well, I don't see how you ever get up on the roost!"

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Is this the best Bovril Poster?



A cup of hot Bovril bridges the gap between meals.

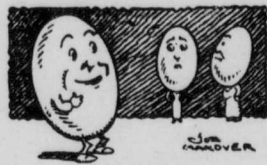
ISSUE No. 4—24.

Try That Salt Cure.

The human body is a marvellously adaptable organism, but few people would be willing to make in person the experiment described at a recent meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers.

In order to show how the living body could adapt itself to different temperatures by evaporation on the skin, a man was enclosed in a chamber of dry air at a temperature of 200 degrees. A steak was also enclosed in the chamber, and the man watched this cooking in the heat without himself showing any discomfort.

With reference to cramp and fatigue caused by working in hot, dry places, it was stated that these could be cured by adding salt to any water drunk while at work. This discovery is expected to add twenty per cent. to the efficiency of miners working in a heated atmosphere. It is also thought that ship stokers and iron workers will benefit by it.



A Fresh Egg.

Mrs. Egg—"Is he a cold storage egg?"

Miss Egg—"No, he's entirely too fresh!"

Tenants of a property-owner in La Rochelle, France, receive a "bonus" of three months' rent on the birth of the first child and six months' rent on the birth of the second.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

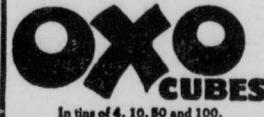
NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the six-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

Business and life are like bank accounts—you can't take out more than you put in.

For Invalids

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Order Your Farm Help Now

IN VIEW of the great demand for farm help existing in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway will continue its Farm Help Service during 1924 and will enlarge its scope to include women domestics and boys.

THE COMPANY is in touch with large numbers of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and through its widespread organization can promptly fill applications for help received from Canadian farmers.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the Spring operations farmers needing help should arrange to get their applications in early, the earlier the better, as naturally those applications which are received early will receive first attention.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

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Department of Colonization and Development

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T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent

SASKATOON—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent

H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent

CALGARY—T. O. F. Herzer, Asst. to Supt. of Colonization

EDMONTON—J. Miller, Land Agent

MONTREAL—J. Dougall, General Agricultural Agent

C. La Due Norwood, Land Agent

E. G. WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. B. DENNIS,
Chief Commissioner.

For the Boys and Girls

THE PORCUPINE IN WESTERN CANADA

BY DAN McCOWAN BANFF, ALBERTA.

In Western Canada the rodents or gnawing animals vastly outnumber all other mammals. On the wide prairies the beaver, the muskrat and the "gopher" are to be found in great numbers; in the forests live hosts of squirrels and chipmunks; high on the mountain-side is the sure refuge of the cony and the marmot. Included in the long list of sharp-toothed beasts of this order are many whose habits are quaint and curious, whose manners and customs and traits present to the nature student problems which may only be solved by years of close observation and patient experiment.

PERPETUAL ENIGMA.

Outstanding amongst this large family is Spiney the porcupine, a perpetual enigma in himself. His biography might well be bounded with three marks of interrogation—one of them at the beginning and two at the end. The mystery animal of the woods, he is at all times apart and aloof from the wild life in and about his habitat. With apparently no definite aim or purpose in life, the porcupine wanders through the woods at all times and seasons, the while giving voice to his feelings in a succession of grunts, groans and monotonous whines, each one pleasing and melodious as the perpetual plaint of the chronic pessimist. The porcupine has no fear of man and as a rule makes no effort to avoid his presence. His enemies amongst the birds and beasts are but few. With a desire for solitude and seclusion he preserves an armed neutrality towards every creature who respects his wishes and leaves him alone.

LACKING IN BEAUTY.

The porcupine is to be found throughout the coniferous forest area of Canada. It is entirely lacking in beauty and grace, having a clumsy shapeless-looking body set upon short stubby legs. In walking the feet are placed flat on the ground in like manner to the raccoon and the bear. When travelling, "Spiney" never changes gear, because he has only one speed and that slow. From the nose to the tip of the tail a full-grown animal measures about three feet and has a weight of from 12 to 20 pounds. When winter is nighing, the members of this family are usually "hog fat" and at such times may scale as high as 40 pounds. The porcupine is of a dull brownish color, shading, in many instances, into a near black. The eyes are small and lustreless, the face dull and unattractive. The front teeth are of a deep orange color, and being long and chisel sharp are well adapted to the tree-gnawing habits of the animal.

STRIKING PECULIARITY.

The most striking peculiarity about the porcupine is the specialized development of the under fur into sharp-pointed quills. These quills are white with black tips and the body of the animal is almost entirely covered and protected by them, only the muzzle, the belly and the legs being exposed. Interspersed with, and overlying the quills are long coarse hairs of a pale yellow color. The quills lie flat on the body at normal times, but when the bearer is disturbed or alarmed they are raised by muscular contraction into an almost impenetrable array of bristling dagger points, from one-half inch to over three inches. Those on the tail are shorter but are set more closely. They are so slightly attached that when the points touch and enter the skin of a molesting beast or bird they are at once freed at the base. Each quill is so barbed that, being set in the hide or flesh of another animal, they can only be extracted by the exercise of considerable force. There are close upon a thousand barbs on each quill, as can readily be seen by microscopic examination. If moistened, the barbs curl outwards from the quill stem.

The porcupine can not and therefore does not "throw" its quills. Nor does he curl up into a ball when attacked. His method of defence is to thrust the unprotected snout into a hole or under a log. Then with arched back and with feet firmly set he erects a formidable array of needle-sharp spikes and awaits the onset of his enemy. His weapon of offence is the tail, in very truth a murderous bludgeon. When an assailant ventures within range, this club tail with its myriad stinging thorns swings with an amazing speed and usually "connects." This rapid movement of the tail has probably been responsible for the widespread belief that the porcupine "shoots" its quills.

GREAT ARMAMENT.

With such an efficient armament it might reasonably be inferred that the

porcupine is well-nigh invulnerable to attack. Yet he has a few enemies who must be compelled to exercise considerable ingenuity in order to bring about his destruction. Driven by the urge of extreme hunger, the lion, the lynx and the bear will essay to convert "Spiney" into a meal. Eagles on occasion venture to give battle, and even the great horned owl has courage enough to clash with the prickly one when he is to be found in a tree-top.

The black bear is credited with having the power to kill the porcupine by inserting a paw under the head and body of the victim and then flipping him against tree or rock. Evidence regarding this ping-pong performance of Bruin's is somewhat scanty and unreliable. With its usual indifference to danger the wolverine attacks and kills the porcupine, but in so doing suffers more or less serious injury. The one carnivorous animal which has successfully mastered the defence of the porcupine is the fisher or pekan, as he is called in Eastern Canada. Approaching his victim silently and cautiously he, with a dexterous twist of his paw, turns the porcupine over, thereby exposing the throat and the equally unprotected underparts. It is an extraordinary circumstance that the quills of the porcupine, capable of deadly hurt to most creatures, are apparently harmless to the fisher. Quills which are swallowed pass through the intestines without damaging these vital organs. Others which become attached to the skin and flesh of the fisher do not produce the usual inflammation, but in course of time either work out or else become encysted under the hide. So long ago as 1829 Richardson the eminent naturalist who was with Sir John Franklin on the north-west explorations, observed and made note of the fisher's fondness for the flesh of the porcupine.

FALLS A VICTIM.

When the careless camper sets the woods alight most of the wild creatures seek safety in flight. The porcupine, being slow and sluggish, has no means of escape and falls a victim to smoke or flame.

The porcupine is destructive to forest growth, feeding as it does on the inner bark of trees, particularly that of the spruce and pine. In obtaining this food it girdles the tree, and in this way is capable of destroying valuable timber. It is fond of hemlock twigs and esteems lily pads a great delicacy. In orchard regions it helps itself to apples and other fruits. In the Rocky Mountains it feeds largely on the leaves and stems of the great willow herb or fire weed.

Possessing an inordinate love for salt, the porcupine does considerable damage around camps in satisfying its craving for this substance. It is quite partial to a meal of harness leather, apparently finding nourishment in the salty grease and oil with which the belts and straps are occasionally anointed.

The family life of the porcupine is somewhat obscure and but little is known concerning its mating habits. The young, born in April or May, are amazingly large and well developed at birth. By reason of his fear-inspiring armament the porcupine is to a great extent diurnal and may often be seen wandering on the forest floor or sunning himself in a lofty tree top. Buoyed up by a multitude of hollow quills he can swim for a long distance without much effort. His favorite sleeping place is in a rock cavity or in a hollow log. With head in and tail out, the slumbering animal is in little danger from a surprise attack and is seldom caught napping.

The economic value of this species is very small, if indeed it has any such value. In the embroidery of coats and moccasins the quills were used by the women of the Indian tribes. Dyed with roots, berries, bark, or lichens, they were worked into many colored patterns which were often pleasing and artistic.

When all has been said and written there still remains the problem of Nature's use and place for this quaint quill-clad creature.

Reasons for Growth of Automobile Production.

1. Time-saving is a major factor in modern business.
2. People are tiring of the cities; the car is the real estate insurance of the suburban home.
3. The farmer is insisting on having quick individual transportation between farm and town.
4. The automobile serves the instinctive travel-impulse of a pioneer people.



Probably the most romantic figure in the British political field to-day is Margaret Bondfield, the charming woman who will probably become Minister of Health in the Ramsay MacDonald cabinet should he be called upon to form one.

Miss Bondfield, who is fifty-one years of age, but looks many years younger, is an example of what a woman may attain by the exercise of a combination of brains and charm. She is one of the pioneer women leaders of England, and has invaded domains theretofore denied to women and has excelled in many of them.

Miss Bondfield has a delightful face radiating good will and expressing a rare sweetness of character. She has the unique gift of being able to quote statistics and make them sound like romance. She has magnetic qualities as a speaker and in recent labor gatherings in England has been regarded as the outstanding figure. She speaks in a low musical voice, has never lost control of her voice or her emotions, and has that saving grace—humor, which she instills into awkward situations.



At thirteen she was teaching school, and two years later became a clerk in a dry goods shop and later went into the same work in the British capital, where she became interested in the labor movement and soon demonstrated her organizing ability. Of recent years she earned the hon-

or of being the first woman to be named to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and is now the president of the General Council of the Congress and is in line for the presidency of the next Trades Union Congress, an honor unique in the history of the labor movement.

For a woman to have reached these official heights is food for thought. The fact that she is loved by all her associates is still more amazing. She had much in common with the wife of Ramsay MacDonald, and the two women were fast friends and co-workers. They possessed the same sweetness and earnest loyalty, and the same ambitions for laboring women and the Labor party to which they were both devoted.

Miss Bondfield's accession to office in historic Westminster will mark an epoch in the history of the women's movement. The pictures above show Miss Bondfield, and also a view of the home of the "Mother of Parliaments," where in the course of history so many precedents have been established for the rest of the democratic world to follow.



With The BOY SCOUTS

When the Ice Breaks.

The boy who knows what to do when the ice breaks may, because of his knowledge, be able to save either his own life or the life of a friend.

The January issue of "The Scout Leader" carries some particularly timely advice to Scoutmasters in connection with training their boys in ice accident prevention, and the current issue of "Boys' Life" gives Boy Scout readers the following simple common-sense directions which should be in the mind of everybody who indulges in winter sports.

Always be prepared to help a person who has broken through or fallen into a hole in the ice. Each Scout should carry a guard-rope while skating. In case of accident the rope end is tied around the waist of the rescuer who, flat on his stomach, latches as close to the edge of the hole as he can. Here, he grasps the wrists of the person in the water while his companion pulls them both out of danger. In case a companion is not present the rescuer holds one end of the rope and throws the other end to the person in the water. If the person is not strong enough to grasp the rope, it is possible to pass one end of the rope around your own body and the other one around a tree on the shore and crawl to the person who has broken through the ice.

There are other methods whereby a skater may be reached who has broken through the ice.

A coat sweater, or shirt may be used when crawling on the ice to make a rescue. Get close enough for the person to grasp the article with which to give him purchase. Slide back as the victim emerges from his icy bath. A flat board is very good to distribute weight and gives the surest kind of a platform on which a person can draw himself to safety. Broken trees and saplings can be thrown to the victim and be so arranged across the hole by himself that he can rest on the sapling and extricate himself from his difficult position. In case you break through and go completely under the ice, open your eyes and look above so that when you come up you can head for the brightest spot of light cast by the break in the ice.

"If you fall in the water, no matter how cold the weather, build a fire or go to some shelter, take off all your clothing and wring it out dry as possible. You will be warmer afterward."

Three Awards for Life Saving.

A bulletin issued by Provincial Headquarters of The Boy Scouts Association, Toronto, announces the following life-saving awards to Ontario Scout and Scout leaders:

The Gilt Cross to Scout Alden Morgan, age 13, 1st MacTier Troop, for stopping a runaway horse by climbing out on the shafts until able to reach the reins and thus saving from injury or death two children who were in the wagon.

The Gilt Cross to Assistant Scoutmaster J. S. Richards, age 20, 1st Little Current Troop, for the rescue from drowning of Cecil Hall, who had fallen with his bicycle from a wharf at Little Current.

The Silver Cross to Scout Darrel Allen, age 18, St. George's Troop, Peterborough, for diving from a bridge and attempting to rescue a Miss Gunn from drowning. Allen reached and secured Miss Gunn as she came to the surface after sinking, both were swept away by the strong current, and were unconscious when finally brought ashore by Gordon Thomas.

Musicians Are Better Thinkers.

One of the claims made for music is that it quickens the mental processes. This contention is right.

Students of music are invariably better advanced in the thinking line than those who have no interest in musical affairs. Furthermore, our association with musicians has caused us to marvel at the alertness of their minds when applied to problems other than music. At repartee none is quicker than the tongue of the musician. Von Bulow's wit, for example, was instantaneous. His rivals could never get the best of him. Of one of William Sterndale Bennett's compositions he once said: "It is so much like Mendelssohn that one might have thought Sir Julius Benedict had written it." Of Mascagni he said: "He has in his predecessor, Verdi, his own successor, who will live long after him." Once when sailing on an ocean liner he looked longingly at the musicians and remarked: "How lucky those fellows are? They can eat their lunch without music."

Von Bulow was only one of thousands of musicians whose wits have sparkled continuously.

A portion of the old Roman wall of London has recently been uncovered in Houndsditch. It is 8 ft. 9 in. thick, faced with squared stones, and filled with smaller stones, over which cement had been poured.

When someone was complaining of insomnia, an Irishman recommended a sure cure for it. "Go to bed," he said, "an' shlap it off!"

Mooring a Dirigible.

The proposal of the U.S. navy to fly to the Pole in the Shenandoah, Uncle Sam's biggest airship, includes the establishment of an air base in Alaska from which the start would be made. It is unlikely that a special hangar for the big ship would be built there, and it is much more probable mooring masts would be utilized to hold the Shenandoah between flights. Such masts already are in use at the Lakehurst, N.J., naval station.

The usual airship mooring mast is about 200 feet high and is of steel, firmly based in concrete. The nose of the ship is made fast by cables to a swivel arrangement set in the head of the mast. This swivel, moving freely, permits the flying craft to swing to the wind, much as a ship swings to its anchor in a tide-way. When the airship is to be moored she noses down toward the mast, drops her cable to the ground, and this in turn is made fast to the cable on the mast swivel. The slack is then taken up by a motor driven winch on the ground.

After being secured to the mast it is found the airship rides better in the wind if ballast is cast out.

Being Busy.

When people tell one another how busy they are or have been, although they are likely to lament the "busyness," they usually regard it as creditable. And yet to be busy is not necessarily to be engaged in anything worth while. Being busy and working are by no means synonymous. The disparaging expression "a busybody" arose from a perception of that fact. People who keep themselves pretty constantly occupied with work have no time or inclination for mischief-making, yet people can busy themselves in making mischief. They can busy themselves too in ways that do no special harm to others and that are yet futile and frivolous. A great many people, for example, are busy performing social acts and rites that have no particular value.

Being busy in the sense of being constantly occupied with the little complications in the web of life is a harassing and discouraging form of activity, says a writer in Youth's Companion. Yet nowadays people give more time and effort to the attempt to deal with such complications than ever before—because the complications are more numerous and intricate.

The persons who are busy most of the time on productive, interesting work of some kind, and who do not allow the element of busyness to invade their hours of recreation and relaxation, have a sound philosophy of life and are living in accordance with it.

About the House

ON "THE CUP THAT CHEERS."

There is black tea and green tea—do you know why? The black leaves have been fermented and are milder, the tannin is changed and made less soluble, so you get less of the bitter principal in your beverage; and then the leaves must be carefully fired or exposed to the sun, to check the fermentation, and the heat must be just right, so as to remove the moisture but not drive off the volatile oils.

All along the line, from the hand picking by women and children, the curing, the shipping and the blending, your tea calls for delicacy, care and judgment. That is the reason it is such a culinary crime to abuse it when it is handed over to you for the final making and serving.

The Raw Material—The little green leaves of the first harvest are the finest, picked in April in China and Japan they spell delicacy; successive pickings give somewhat lower quality. In Ceylon, where many of your best known brands originate, tea-picking goes on the year round at ten-day intervals. The tea from different "gardens," as tea plantations are picturesquely called, varies in character, so you see that you must trust your tea merchant for the careful blending of the final product. Adventure till you find what suits your taste and stick to it. The blending of teas calls for experts along the line, and "tea tasters" must have all the skill, and more, of the connoisseur of fine vintages, to produce a product of even quality and the same characteristics from the varying teas received.

"Orange pekoe" is a general quality designation, not a kind of tea, and alone is not enough to designate the sort of tea you may like best. Flowery pekoe, orange pekoe, and just pekoe, mean the three smallest leaves from the top of the plant, size and quality varying in the order named. But teas also vary according to climate, the time of picking, the curing, and with the altitude at which they are grown. Like humans, the plants that grow on the heights have the best character!

The Finished Beverage—In the making there are just three essentials, very simple ones and easy to attain, and too often they are all neglected. First have freshly boiled water, a jumping boil; watch the tea-kettle as a cat watches a mouse hole and when it "surges wildly" as the Orientals say, jump for it!

Second, use an earthenware, porcelain or china pot—not metal, and pre-heat it by rinsing in hot water.

Third, pour on the water (one cup to each teaspoon of tea let it steep not less than three nor more than five minutes. Tea that steeps too long or boils (horrible thought!) is a tannin stew of bitterness and unwholesomeness that one dislikes to contemplate. Its fragrance is gone, its delicacy has fled, and the whole party is completely spoiled, for either health or pleasure.

KEEPING BABY WARM.

In severe weather every mother knows that it is extremely difficult to keep the baby's hands from pushing down the covers and getting almost blue with the cold. We can put stockings on his feet or let him wear the little sleepers with feet in them and thus protect his lower limbs, but those lively pink fingers are a problem. A very simple solution for this is to take his old white cotton stockings, which he will not wear in cold weather and which would very likely be too small for him next summer, cut out the feet and stitch across firmly on the machine. These make nice elastic mittens that can be pulled up over his hands and pinned to his sleeves in such a way that he cannot pull them off. Then mother will not shiver and refer to his fingers as icicles when morning comes.

Where a house is not heated by a furnace it is often a good idea to have the baby wear a little nightcap, as his little bald head is apt to get very cold and there is sometimes danger of ear troubles on this account. A very young baby is more comfortable in a basket than in any crib with open bars, for the reason that no drafts can get in from the sides as is the case with the cribs. A clothes basket

Rid Your Poultry of Lice

The new scientific discovery makes it easy to get rid of vermin. Stop greasing, dusting, spraying and other unsatisfactory methods of fighting lice. Simply drop into the drinking water a harmless mineral tablet, it does the trick, it makes and keeps the birds clean and healthy. Warranted not to impart any odor to flesh or eggs. Sold under a money back guarantee. Thousands of poultry raisers are using them. Send one dollar for trial box. F. G. Davies, Dept. H., 30 Leopold Street, Toronto.

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is the most convenient kind of basket to use if the baby's outfit does not include a regular bassinet.

APPLE LOLLIPOPS.

When children tire of the customary and wholesome apple which forms a part of the noontime lunch, give them a delightful surprise by putting in a candy-coated one.

Make a syrup of one pound of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar and two cupfuls of water. Boil this till it spins a thread, but do not stir or it will get sugary. Add a little red cake coloring if you have it on hand. Insert thin sticks about four inches long in the stem ends of bright red apples. Next dip the apples into the hot syrup, holding them by the sticks; then set them on waxed paper to cool. You have transformed common apples into lollipops, which will make an instant appeal to the imagination and palate.

If yellow apples are used drop a bit of butter color into the syrup and pretty golden glazed apples will be the result.

TRY A LEMON.

An astringent that I have found entirely satisfactory is lemon juice. It also has a slightly whitening effect. Cut a lemon in half and rub the cut end over the face, massaging gently with an upward motion for the special benefit of sagging muscles. An application a week is really enough for the average skin, as it causes a general tightening of the tissues, and using often than this might be unpleasant.—J. W.

A NEAT AND SIMPLE HOUSE FROCK IN "SLIP ON" STYLE.



4552. Printed cotton, figured percale, dimity, ratine, linen and other wash fabrics may be used for this model. It is also good for wool crepe or jersey cloth.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards. For facing and collar of contrasting material as illustrated 1/2 yard of 36-inch material 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.



Not to be Trusted.

"I wouldn't trust that fellow out of my sight!"
"And I wouldn't trust him till he was—way out!"

His Request.

Judge—"Have you anything further to say?"
Prisoner—"I should like to ask that the time occupied by counsel's speech for the defence be deducted from my term of imprisonment."

Paper money wears out and the average life of five dollar bills is about ten months.

WEAK ANAEMIC WOMEN

What They Need to Restore Good Health and Vitality.

The woman who feels tired out, who aches all over when she rises in the morning, who feels depressed most of the time, needs the help that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can give her—new, rich blood and stronger nerves. The number of disorders caused by poor blood is amazing, and most women are careless about the condition of their blood. Their nerves are quickly affected; they worry over trifles and do not obtain refreshing sleep. There may be stomach troubles and headaches; shortness of breath and a fluttering of the heart. This is a condition that calls for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the blood-improving, nerve-restoring tonic. Mrs. William Henry, Lovett Street, London, Ont., has proved the value of these pills, and says: "I had a very severe attack of anaemia. I was always tired and the least thing would make me sick at the stomach. I could hardly go about and suffered terrible pains in my legs from cramps. I had no color in my face and was as white as a sheet. The doctor gave me several kinds of medicine, but could not understand why I did not get results from it. Then I went to a hospital and was there for three months, but came home no better than when I went. My friends were worried and feared consumption. While I was still in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I tried them and after a time felt they were helping me, and I gladly continued their use, and am thankful to say that I am again a well woman, and I firmly believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not have got better."

The new sales tax will not increase the price of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as the company pays the tax. You can still obtain the pills through any medicine dealer at 50 cents a box, or by mail, post paid, at this price, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Merely Prevention.

Willie was under orders never to go in swimming. And mother meant to see that he obeyed. So one day she became suspicious.

"Willie, your clothes are wet," she said. "You have been in the water again."

"Yes, mother; I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling! Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother. I jumped in first so as to be there when he fell in."

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



The First Submarine.

The earliest ancestor of the submarine was a glass box covered with asses' skin, made to order for Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C. That bold general, says Capt. J. G. Sutherland in *At Sea With Joseph Conrad*, must have been absolutely fearless, for in those days it required so small courage to allow yourself to be shut up in a box and lowered below the water.

Apparently he tried even Alexander's nerves, for he saw many monsters and some things so horrible that he would not speak of them till the day of his death. It must be remembered that he would be able to see little; so probably imagination played a large part in making him think he had seen the things that he said he saw.

There are many accounts of the adventure in existence, and all are more or less wonderful; the facts appear to be that the great general got inside the door, was sealed up with tar and lowered to the bottom by a chain. By

an accident, which in those days may or may not have been intentional, the chain was let go from the boat, and the king was left sitting in his box on the bottom, looking at and being looked at by "horrible things." However, to the relief of his friends and presumably to the chagrin of those who had "axes to grind" the box broke, and up his majesty shot to the surface and was rescued, a wetted and a wiser man.

That episode stands out alone in ancient history; it is not on record that any other person went under water in a completely enclosed vessel until comparatively modern times.

Claimed as the most wonderful set of church bells in the world, a carillon is now being cast in Croydon; it will include 53 bells and is to form a memorial to a millionaire's mother.

Under the Moscow Government marriage in Siberia is only a matter of taking out a license to wed; divorce is equally easy.

Rules for the New Game Mah-Jong

"Mah-Jong," the Chinese game which has created a furore in England and has obtained a firm footing in the United States and Canada, is thus described by Olga Raester, author of the Standardized Rules of the Mah-Jong League:

No need to speak of age where Mah-Jong is concerned. Everybody knows that it comes from China, and it is as old as Tenqew, another national Chinese game which was played in the far-distant centuries. In England, however, Mah-Jong is very young, and inclined, like all young things, to spawl. Everybody is playing it, everybody is playing it differently.

According to history and legend, Mah-Jong was played by Confucius; it commemorated the Great Wall of China and 108 revolutionaries who were banished by the Emperor during the Sung dynasty.

A fisherman is supposed to have thought of it as a cure for sea-sickness, and a Chinese general of the Imperial Army is said to have added the Winds and Dragons to keep his soldiers from falling asleep.

All this you may believe or not. It is certain that there were 108 cards in the original game and that the addition of Winds and Dragons brought the number to 136.

The ivory carvers of Ning Po turned the cards into "tiles," as the dominoes now used are called, and it is with 136 of these that the regulation game is played.

Mah-Jong means "sparrow," because the players, like the sparrows, pick up the chance crumbs discarded by others.

There are three suits running from 1 to 9. They are called "Characters," "Bamboo," and "Circles." There is no need to describe them as they are easily distinguished by their names. All the three suits, with the exception of the 1's and 9's, are classed as "minor" pieces, and in the scoring count the least.

Four Winds.

There are also four Winds, four of a kind to each Wind: East, South, West, and North.

These four Winds and the 1's and 9's of each suit are "major" pieces, and come next in rank and value.

Finally, there are the three "Dragons" in sets of four: White Dragon,

Red Dragon, Green Dragon. These are classed as super-pieces and have the highest value of all.

In the basket there are also four "Flowers" and four "Seasons," pretty pieces which merely give high scoring but do not represent any skill in playing.

There is also the "Box of Winds" and the counter made of short pieces of bone and inscribed with dots: Five for five hundred, one for one hundred, ten for ten points, and two for two. A thousand points, with a limit of 300, or 500, makes a good proportion for playing.

The object of each player is to make up a hand of fourteen "tiles," and in some cases more (if sets of four have been gathered), and to declare this hand before any of the other players.

To make up this hand the player collects threes or fours of a kind in any suit, numeral sequences in any suit, sets of Winds and Dragons, and a pair. These sets may be compared to the tricks made in Bridge.

The game starts by four players standing round a table, and going through the process of the allotment of seats.

This may be done in a formal manner which necessitates four throws of the dice before East for the round is decided, or in the friendly fashion of each player throwing the dice, the highest throw settling the place to be occupied by East.

All counting is to be done anti-clockwise from left to right, on the persons sitting round the table, beginning with East.

After this the four walls are built, each player setting up a wall of 34 pieces before him in two layers of 17 each. The walls must be pushed closely together to form a square.

East then throws the dice to decide which wall is to be opened, and, the number being counted out on the other players, the player to whom the number falls then throws the dice again to see where the wall is to be opened.

The number thrown is counted along the wall from right to left.

Where the count stops the two "tiles" must be lifted out and placed on the top of the opening to the right. Then East takes the first four "tiles" to the left of the opening, and the other players follow in succession from left to right.

Each player has 13 "tiles." East takes one more, making 14, and East discards one "tile" into the court.

Then comes the turn of each player round the table from left to right, but all must draw one "tile" from the wall before discarding. East, after the first discard, does likewise.

Each discard can be taken by any of the other players for a set of three or a sequence, until the next discard is thrown on the table, after which it cannot be touched.

The discards are acquired in the following manner: By a "Pung"—that is, taking a "tile" that matches two of a kind already in the player's hand. The three must be at once laid on the table beside the player. By a "Chow"—that is, taking a discard that makes a numeral sequence of three, two of which are already in the player's hand.

Counting the Score.

It must be remembered that a "Chow" can only be taken from the discard of a player on the left. When a player has completed a winning hand as described above, the fact is proclaimed. Every player shows his "tiles." The score is counted up, beginning with the winner.

If East has won, East is paid double by all the other players; if East has lost, East pays all the other players double. There are no "post-mortems," each player has his own sorrow or joy.

There are many points in the game which cannot be gone into in this limited space. One is getting sets of four called "Kong." These are obtained by taking a discard which makes a fourth tile or set of three already in the hand; like a "Pung," they must be put on the table, but the player must draw a "Loose Tile" and not from the wall. The "Loose Tiles" are those which were removed to open the wall and which lie on the top of the "Dead Wall"—that is, "tiles" to the number of fourteen which must be slightly separated from the main wall, and which can only be drawn upon when a "Kong" is made.

From this necessarily brief description it will be gathered that Mah-Jong is a well-organized game; skill only comes with time, and one of the greatest points is to learn a good system of scoring so as to know what to play for.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN ON BRITISH RAILWAYS OUT ON STRIKE

London, Monday, Jan. 21.—A strike of the railway enginemen, comprising engineers and firemen, started at midnight. The announcement of the strike was made at the headquarters of the organization.

The strike was called without the support of the national union of railwaymen and the railway clerks' organization, the members of which will continue at work unless coercion is employed to force them to take the strikers' places.

Passengers who left last night on port strike meetings at all the big railway centres, but it will be impossible to discover how far the strike has been effective for some hours.

Passengers who left last night on long distance journeys were warned by the railway officials that they might not reach their destinations, and most of the companies issued posters announcing a curtailment of the services and that goods and merchandise could only be handled at the sender's risk.

Among the first effects of the strike

In London was the stoppage of the usual midnight trains to Scotland, North Wales and other points, and consequent inability to despatch early editions of the London morning papers by rail. The newspaper managers have made the best preparations possible beforehand to meet this contingency, and the streets around London's newspaper row were lined with motors of all kinds hired to carry papers into the country districts.

J. H. Thomas, general secretary, and C. T. Cramp, president, in behalf of the national union of railwaymen, have issued a statement declaring that the intervention meeting called yesterday by the Trades Union Congress reached a basis which the railway companies regarded as acceptable, but as it failed to meet the approval of the enginemen's union, there was no alternative but to adhere to their circular, issued Friday, denouncing the strike.

Preparations are in progress for motor services for the distribution of food supplies and other essentials while the strike lasts.

TWO MINING ENGINEERS BURNED

Staying in Shack at Kirkland Lake Overnight on Way to Rouyn Camp.

Kirkland Lake, Ont., Jan. 20.—Trapped when the shack in which they were spending the night caught fire, two American mining engineers and promoters, well known in the Northern Ontario camps, lost their lives early this morning. The victims were William F. Greene, Buffalo, N.Y., aged about 50 years, and George Snowdon Andrews, of Washington, D.C., aged about 55 years.

The two men arrived here on Saturday on their way to the new camp at Rouyn, and stayed for the night in the office of the Kirkland Combine Mining Company, of which Mr. Greene was general manager. About 2.30 a.m. an employee of the company named Laroque saw smoke pouring out of the building, and roused Andy W. Grierson, superintendent of the company, whose house was adjacent to the office, but was untouched by the fire. Grierson and Laroque made a heroic effort to rescue the two mining engineers, and succeeded in getting Greene out, but he was unconscious from the smoke and soon died. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save Andrews, whose body was entirely burned, only charred bones remaining.

F. F. Greene, in addition to being general manager of the Kirkland Combine, was financially interested in the Greene, Kirkland and Lebel Ore mines in the district, and also in the Stabell Mine at Rouyn. G. S. Andrews, formerly a resident of New Liskeard, had been identified with mining in the North since the early Cobalt days, and formerly lived in New Liskeard.

The fire is supposed to have been started by an overheated stove.

Alberta Farmers to Form New Co-operative Plan

A despatch from Edmonton says:—Steps are being taken by the United Farmers of Alberta for co-operative marketing of general farm products under one board which would be distinct from the board in charge of the wheat pool. The annual convention adopted unanimously a resolution asking the executive to appoint a committee of seven "to survey a field of co-operative marketing, with power to organize the different commodities under the co-operative marketing system."

It was the belief that eggs, poultry and other products were not available in Alberta in quantities which would justify the overhead of individual pools, but that one pool might have control profitably of the several commodities.

ASQUITH ADVISES LIBERALS TO SUPPORT "NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION

A despatch from London says:—Former Premier Asquith, leader of the Liberals, in a speech in the House of Commons advised Liberals to vote in favor of Labor and voted Conservative and a few abstained from voting.

While this debate is going on, the real storm centre of the political situation lies in the threatened railway strike.

The still more serious menace of a coal strike grew more ominous on Thursday. The miners' vote in favor of denouncing the wage agreement that ended the 1921 strike was announced. The men by a vote of 510,000 to 305,000 demand higher wages. The agreement does not expire until April 17, so the crisis is not immediate, but if Labor negotiates its first hurdle of a railway strike, a second and more difficult obstacle awaits it in the form of the miners' attitude.

A dockers' strike is also pronounced inevitable by Labor experts and the sky has suddenly become clouded with many important wage disputes, apparently produced by the approaching advent of a Labor Government and the belief of the workers that their own Cabinet must support their demands.

Labor's "no confidence" motion in the form of an amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech, was presented by John R. Clynes, who scored the Baldwin Government both for what it had done and what it did not do during the last twelve months.

ATLANTIC STORM TAKES TOLL OF SIX LIVES

Damage to Liners and Delay in Reaching Port as Result of Gale.

A despatch from New York says:—Stories of the havoc wrought by the storm and the 70-mile gale that tore the Shenandoah from her moorings as it swept over the North Atlantic coast were told by arriving vessels and by coast guardsmen. Five persons are known to have lost their lives when the barge Plymouth went down two miles off Long Branch. More fortunate, the crew of the Danish freighter Normania were rescued by the steamship Henry R. Mallory, just before their vessel foundered off Norfolk on Friday.

The Cunard liner Ansonia reached New York from Liverpool by way of Boston with two starboard lifeboats stove in and with her bulkhead beneath the rail of the promenade deck crumpled.

At least six ocean liners will be late in their arrival here as a result of the storm.

Philadelphia Surgeon Removes Tack from Child's Lung

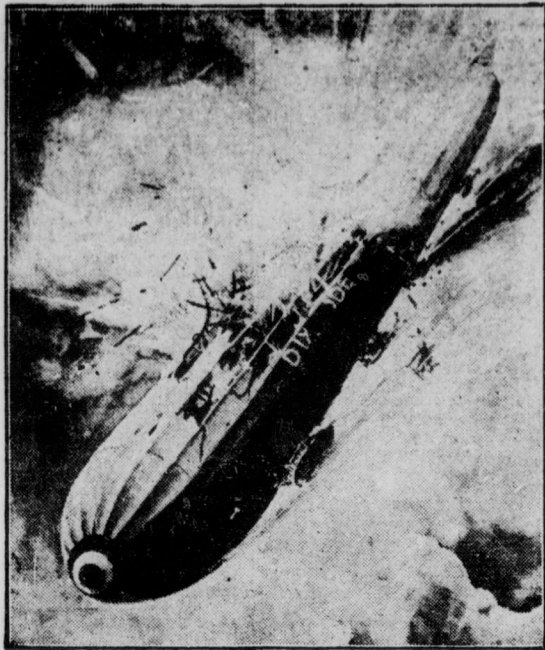
Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Undergoing an operation without the use of an anaesthetic, and coughing and squealing an hour later in apparent joy, announcement was made at the University Hospital that Cletus Moore, eight-months-old baby, who was rushed from St. Louis to Philadelphia for removal of a tack in his lung, would recover, and would be able to return to his home within the course of a few days.

Dr. Jackson, in an interview following the operation, described the method, giving in detail how the tack was removed.

In brief, and stripped of the medical verbiage, the child was placed on the operating table and a hollow tube inserted through its mouth into the lung cavity, previous exposures made by Roentgen rays having defined the location of the tack. The tube, which is equipped with a small light at the end, was placed near the tack, and then through this pair of forceps was inserted. They reached the tack, and it was pulled back through the tube, thus avoiding any further tearing of the baby's lung tissues.

Ice Imprisoned Vessels Supplied by Aeroplane

A despatch from Christiania says:—Aeroplanes are carrying supplies to 50 ships that are now wedged in the ice in the Cattagat and off the Danish coast. The aircraft drop sacks of food and other stores near the imprisoned vessels.



HOW THE DIXMUDE MET ITS FATE

The great dirigible airship, the Dixmude, which with a French crew of half a hundred, has disappeared mysteriously, is now believed to have been struck by lightning, far above the clouds, during a terrific storm over Africa. Romance and tragedy mingle in the story of the airship, which was surrendered by Germany, and applied by France for her own use. Defying the elements of the air, it started off on a long cruise, and except for the finding of the body of its commander there is no trace of the missing ship. The sketch shows what apparently happened to the Dixmude far up in the air.

MEXICAN REBELS HOLD UP EXPRESS TRAIN

Freight Train Laden With Ammunition Captured by Revolutionists.

A despatch from Mexico City says:—Rebels held up a passenger train at Aragon Station early Thursday morning. The express car was robbed of 40,000 pesos.

After forcing passengers to leave the train the rebels placed signals for a clear track in order to attack a freight train carrying ammunition which was following the passenger train from Laredo. The engineer of the freight train, when attacked by the rebels, unable to see the passenger train, opened the throttle in an effort to escape, and the engine of the freight plowed half way through the Pullman coach attached to the passenger train.

The freight train carried a number of pieces of artillery, machine guns and ammunition shipped from the States. The rebels, after searching the freight train, dismantled the cannon and carried off the machine guns and ammunition in large quantities. What they were unable to remove was burned, together with two freight cars.

Treasury Department officials confirmed a report that the Mexican Government has purchased four destroyers from the United States Government, and that they are expected to arrive at Tampico early next week, where they will be manned by Mexican crews. It was asserted that a part of the American crews will remain for some time to instruct the Mexican crews. The arrival of the destroyers is expected to end quickly the rebel blockade of Tampico.

The War Department stated that the rebels have three old Mexican gunboats outside of that port.

Nine Months' Trade of Canada Shows Big Increase

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that for the nine months ending December, 1923, Canada imported \$678,211,000 worth of merchandise for consumption, as against \$577,260,000 worth imported in the same period of 1922.

During the same period of 1923 Canada's domestic exports were valued at \$815,861,000, as against \$732,576,000 in 1922. Foreign merchandise exported during the nine months amounted to \$10,339,000, as compared with \$10,649,000 in the corresponding period of 1922. Imports and exports for the nine months of 1923 amounted to \$1,494,072,000, as against \$1,309,836,000 in 1922.

Only Woman in the World Holding Sea Captain's License

A despatch from New York says:—"Aye, Aye, Madam!"

Thus does the crew of the good schooner Ruth Martin answer their skipper. What is more, they take a certain pride in the unusual salutation, because Mrs. Jennie E. Crocker, of Cliftondale, Mass., is said to be the only woman in the world holding a captain's license for an ocean-going sailing vessel and another certificate entitling her to act as first mate of any steamship afloat. Nelson A. Crocker, lord and master of Captain Crocker ashore, is her first mate afloat.

Mrs. Crocker has sailed all the seas of the world with her husband since they were married, 19 years ago.

Another Titled Woman Joins British Labor

A despatch from London says:—The British Labor party now has another titled woman adherent to share that honor with the Countess of Warwick, Lady Mary Murray, wife of the Liberal, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, has written the Oxford Liberal Association here that she has joined the Labor party, it is announced. Her brother, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P., has long been one of the Liberal whips of the House of Commons. But the family of Carlisle and Howard has always been noted for its ability to differ amicably in politics.

French Army Strength Less Than Pre-War Standard

A despatch from Paris says:—As a crowning piece of news in connection with the economies being made to restore the value of the franc, the French Government announced that the standing army of France has been reduced to 350,000, which is 200,000 less than the pre-war standards.

The French officials claim that the reduced army gives France the distinction of being the only world power, except Germany, which has a smaller army to-day than before the war, declaring that the figures disprove the charge that France is militaristically increasing its armed forces.

Illuminating gas was first used in 1792.



New Earl of Warwick

Lord Brooke, who has succeeded to the ancient estates of the Earl of Warwick. His mother is the famous socialist Countess of Warwick, who has thrown in her lot with the British Labor party. The new Earl was in Canada in 1913 as commander of the Second Mounted Brigade at Petawawa Camp, and during the war commanded the fourth and twelfth Canadian Infantry Brigades at different periods.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 46c; No. 1 extra feed, 45c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above track, bay ports.

Ontario barley—63 to 65c.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 98c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69 to 72c.

Ontario rye—No. 2, 70 to 72c.

Poas—Sample, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$37; good feed flour, 2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 98 to 95c, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—38 to 40c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60; bulk seaboard, \$4.25.

Man. flour—1st pats. in jute sacks, \$6.20 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$5.70.

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, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c; twins, 22 to 22 1/2c; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23c; Stiltons, 24 to 25c. Old, large, 25 to 30c; twins, 29 to 31c; triplets, 30 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 52 to 58c; fresh, extras, loose, 50 to 51c; extras, storage, in cartons, 48c; extras, 40 to 41c; firsts, 35 to 36c; seconds, 29 to 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; 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., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32c; geese, 22c.

Beans—Canadian, handpicked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 3 to 14c; comb honey, per dozen, No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 39c; smoked rolls, 19 to 21c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$10 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$87; heavyweight rolls, \$82.

Lard—Pure tierces, 17 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18c; pails, 18 to 18 1/2c; prints, 19 to 20c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$70 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do, good, \$8 to \$9.50; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12 to \$12.50; do, bucks, \$10.50 to \$11; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.75; do, f.o.b., \$7.25; do, country points, \$7 do, selects, \$8.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. west., No. 2, 55 to 55 1/2c; No. 3, 52 1/2 to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 2 local white, 48 1/2 to 49c.

Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, \$6.20; 2nds, \$5.70; strong bakers' \$5.50; winter pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75; rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.05; bran, \$28.25; shorts, \$31.25; Middlings, \$37.25. Hay, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1/2c.

Butter—No. 1 creamery, 42 to 42 1/2c; No. 1 pasteurized, 43 to 48 1/2c. Eggs—Storage, extras, 40c; No. 1 stock, 35c; No. 2 stock, 28 to 30c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.40.

Med. to com. steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; com. dairy type cows, \$2.75 to \$3.10; canners, \$1.50; com. bologna bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; med. to com. veal calves, \$9; better ones, \$10; lambs, \$10; hogs, thick smooth and butcher type, \$8.50.

Notorious Chinese Bandit, Slayer of Missionary, is Shot

A despatch from Pekin says:—Leo Yang Jen, notorious bandit, whose men recently shot and fatally wounded Prof. Bernard Hoff and kidnapped Mrs. Kilen, both United States missionaries, was killed in a battle at Kwantling, the Foreign Office has been advised.

Mrs. Kilen was rescued several days ago.

Jen had terrorized the Provincial borders of Honan and Hupoh for two years.

EFFICIENT FARMING

WHY I BOUGHT THE LARGER TRUCK.

In this age of hurry and bustle it is conceded that a truck is an essential to the average farmer. Whenever and wherever farmers meet the conversation turns sooner or later to trucks. Their relative size and value forms the topic of many discussions.

I live on a farm of 205 acres, 176 of which is cleared. During the wave of prosperity following the war, I purchased two light trucks, one of three-quarters and the other of one-ton capacity. The lighter one was practically demolished in an accident recently and I found it necessary to replace it. Since I was perfectly satisfied with the make of the old one, my only consideration was the proper size of the new. I hesitated for quite a while before making my final decision in the matter.

I had kept a record of the cost of operation of both trucks, which I consulted very carefully. I discussed the matter with neighbors who had one of either size, or both, and learned their experiences. I talked to a number of truck salesmen and to one district manager and found that in the majority of cases of farmers similarly situated their experiences coincided with mine.

My principal market is located fourteen miles from my farm, while one that I use at certain seasons is thirty-six miles distant. My farm is on a good dirt road, one mile from the highway connecting these towns. This gives me an excellent road with a low cost of truck operation.

According to my records, it cost me 1.7 cents per mile for gas and oil for the three-quarter ton, and two cents for the ton truck. I have the original tires on both trucks, and apparently they have worn about the same. In the item of repairs the lighter one suffers. It has cost me \$49.80, against \$31.50 for the heavier truck.

In regard to the saving of time, there is very little difference. On personally conducted tests the short haul was made with an average saving of about ten minutes, and the long haul netted half an hour in favor of the lighter truck. When the drivers are together, which is frequently the case, there is no difference, as they return together. I have found this to be real economy, especially on long hauls, for one of the trucks may develop trouble. The presence of the second driver has, on several occasions, more than compensated me for any time one may lose by waiting for the other to unload.

Since I did not own trucks prior to the war and, consequently, have never worn out one by fair wear and tear, I am dependent upon the district manager of a popular make of trucks for my information on comparative longevity. According to the records the average life of the three-quarter-ton truck is 7.9 years, while the average ton truck is in service for 8.3 years.

In consolidating my records I find the lighter one cheaper to operate in regard to gas and oil to the extent of 3 cent per mile. In trip time the difference is negligible, as is the case with tires. Repairs show a balance of \$18.30 in favor of the heavier one, while statistics show its life to be six months longer. In addition to this, its ability to carry twenty-five per cent. more per load allows it to do as much in four trips as the smaller one does in five. This factor has been of inestimable value to me in both time and money during the busy seasons. My experiences and investigation has proven conclusively to me that the ton truck is the ideal size to fill the requirements of the average farmer.

BAD SMELLS.

A little reflection regarding habits of lower animals and of man leads to the conclusion that the sense of smell is of great importance. The startled deer stands with dilated nostril to the breeze, sure that her nose, before her eyes, will tell her whither to flee. The hungry wolf proesses with relentless speed upon a trail which the human being cannot distinguish at all. We may believe that once all men were similarly endowed, for in certain primitive tribes the acuteness of the sense of smell is not altogether lost. W. H. Hudson tells of the cannibal tribes of Queensland who were found to hunt by smell a large species of boar with which they supplement their more gruesome diet. The evil smell of the skunk is produced to discourage his enemies and constitutes a powerful weapon of self-defence. According to the theory of natural selection, those species would survive which made use of their noses to dis-

tinguish good food from bad. The cunning skunk fools his enemies that he is bad food even before he is dead, wherefore they leave him alone.

Man, too, makes use of his nose to avoid bad food. We speak of the "taste" of a rotten egg, but if the nose be firmly pinched or its owner have a cold in the head, he will be able to eat a bad egg without tasting its badness. The same instinct which makes him distrust bad eggs makes him also distrust a leaky drain pipe (after all the two smells are very much alike). Thus he has always sought to keep away from the odors which result from the putrefaction of organic wastes. With the dawn of the industrial era, the problem of "manufactured" smells connected with industry also claimed attention. The necessity of making laws to deal with this situation gave urgency to the question: what is the effect of odors on health?

Mr. X may complain to the Health Officer that a disagreeable smell comes from the garden of his neighbor, Mr. Y, and that his family have sore throats in consequence, but the Health Officer, though anxious to suppress the nuisance, has no direct evidence as to the poisonousness of the smell. Though there are of course poisonous gases, like hydrogen sulphide, that have a pronounced smell, we cannot say that it is their smell which is harmful nor indeed can we ascribe any known disease to odor. People whose occupations lead them to work among disagreeable smells soon become insensitive to them, and it is now well established that the care of sewers and sewage works is a healthy occupation.

Less directly, however, smells have a real sanitary significance. A smell of "drains" suggests the possibility of a polluted water supply; a smell of coal gas suggests the presence of the deadly inodorous carbon monoxide. In such cases, smell is a clue to some event of sanitary importance and should lead to the removal of the danger which it indicates. From this point of view smells are of great importance to health.

The fact that smells cannot in themselves be regarded as a direct menace to health does not mean that no steps should be taken to suppress them. They will still be regarded as a nuisance and people will not be any the more disposed to endure disagreeable smells. The most satisfactory way of doing away with a disagreeable smell is to remove the source of offence. If the smell from Mr. Y's garden is due to an overflowing cesspool, the simplest remedy is to do away with the cesspool and replace it by an adequate sewerage system. This may be an expensive business, however, and we must consider whether there is no simpler method of solving the problem. Various processes for getting rid of unpleasant smells, such as sedimentation, filtration of organic wastes, and oxidation, combustion or aeration of the gases have been devised by science and are in daily use. The existence of these processes should be known to everyone, so that the pressure of public opinion may be exerted in support of their use, when necessary, but their choice and application is generally the business of the sanitarian. The individual lesson to be learned regarding smells is that, just as there is "no smoke without fire," so there is no smell without its source, and that source and what proceeds from it may be a menace to health.

Britain's Imports of Butter and Cheese.

Of the 2,362,574 long hundredweights of cheese imported by Great Britain in the ten months ending October 31, 1923, Canada supplied 760,694 hundredweights, New Zealand 1,212,346 hundredweights, and the United States 39,089 hundredweights. Of 4,378,227 hundredweights of butter imported by Great Britain in the same period Canada supplied 33,764 hundredweights, Denmark 1,555,785 hundredweights, New Zealand 955,612 hundredweights, Australia 450,279 hundredweights, the Argentine Republic 899,781 hundredweights and the United States 10,578 hundredweights. Of ten individual countries supplying butter to the motherland, Canada was ninth and the United States tenth; but there was the unusually large amount of 585,893 hundredweights supplied by countries not specified. Canada's contribution of butter was 110,000 hundredweights less in the ten months this year than in the same period last year.

Lime in Agriculture.

Lime has two special functions when applied to the soil. It neutralizes acidity and improves the tilth or mechanical condition. An acid soil is unfavorable for the growth of many crops. The bacteria necessary for the growing of clovers especially cannot thrive in an acid soil. Low-lying and ill-drained soils are especially liable to be sour. Upland soils may also be slightly acid from the washing away of the original store of carbonate of lime or its withdrawal by many years of cropping.

The influence of lime and its compounds upon the tilth or texture of the soil is most marked in the case of clays. Applications of lime to such soils render them more friable and mellow, more especially when dry. Lime also has a beneficial influence on the texture of light soils as it has a tendency to cement the soil particles rendering the mass more compact and less liable to dry out.

Lime has another function, which is to hasten the decomposition of potash compounds in the soil. Too frequent or too abundant applications are to be avoided as its too generous use will soon deplete the soil of its fertility unless kept up by heavy manuring.

In agricultural practice lime is applied particularly in three forms, as quicklime, slaked lime and ground limestone. For even distribution quicklime is placed in small heaps, about a bushel in each, at regular intervals on the field to be treated. Water is then poured over each heap at the rate of about one-third the weight of lime. The heap is then covered with an inch or two of moist soil and allowed to remain for two or three weeks, when the lime will be thoroughly slaked and fall into a fine powder. A little soil should then be mixed with the lime to facilitate spreading, which is preferably done on a moist day. Forty heaps of about fifty pounds each provides an application of approximately one ton per acre.

Slaked lime is very conveniently applied to the soil by a lime spreader or fertilizer drill. It can, however, be spread from a wagon box, but the application is disagreeable and not so satisfactory. Ground limestone is very commonly used in some parts of the Maritime Provinces. For prompt action limestone should be ground so fine that seventy-five per cent. of it will pass through a sieve with one hundred meshes to the linear inch. Coarser ground limestone requires a longer time to dissolve in the soil. Applications of from two to ten tons per acre are recommended according to the character and acidity of the soil. While quicklime or slaked lime are best applied in the autumn, ground limestone may be put on at any season of the year. Bulletin No. 80 of the Experimental Farms at Ottawa, "Lime in Agriculture," covers the whole subject of the purpose of lime and methods of application. It is available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Thinning the Fruit on Apple Trees.

Good results have followed the thinning of apple trees in the Annapolis Valley. At the Kentville, N.S., Experimental Farm tests in thinning were made on Wagener trees ten years planted which were carrying a good set of fruit. The aim was to thin the apples to one apple to a fruit spur and to an average of six inches apart on the branches. Five trees were thinned and an equal number left unthinned. The fruit was graded at picking time. The number of apples harvested per tree thinned was 652 and the percentage of number ones 59.06, of number twos 33.88, of number threes 4.4 and of culls 2.66. The number of apples removed per tree was 192. From the unthinned trees 764 apples were picked. Of these 23.15 per cent. were number ones, 52.35 number twos, 21.4 number threes and 3.1 culls. It will be noticed that while more than half the fruit from the thinned trees graded number one rather less than a quarter from the unthinned trees came up to that standard and that the twos, threes and culls in the latter case were more numerous.

Live Stock in Canada.

According to official figures, all species of live stock in Canada has decreased in numbers from last year, excepting swine and poultry. Horses are said to number 3,530,641 compared with 3,648,871 last year, mules 8,722 compared with 9,202, cattle 9,246,231 compared with 9,719,869, sheep 2,753,860 compared with 3,263,525, swine 4,405,816 compared with 3,915,684, and poultry 45,469,292 compared with 43,445,718. Horses have decreased in every province except British Columbia and cattle in every province excepting Ontario and British Columbia. Swine show a decrease in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only.

For Home and Country

Work, Study and Play in the Girls' Institutes.

BY ETHEL M. CHAPMAN.

Reports from the Girls' Institutes for the year show a fairly creditable line of work accomplished. Because the New Year is a good time to review the past twelve months and make resolutions to fill the coming year with even better things, we are giving here a summary of what has been going on in the Junior Institutes.

Lansdowne made two layettes, one for a baby at home, the other for Northern Ontario relief; gave twenty dollars toward improving two local cemeteries; assisted the Senior Institute in entertaining the district annual convention delegates; brought a traveling library to the town; took up a reading course at their regular meetings; had a course in Food Values and Cooking; arranged a picnic excursion, a sleigh ride and several social gatherings during the year; maintained a cot in a children's hospital; gave prizes at the Fall Fair; bought a shipment of fruit for canning at wholesale prices for the benefit of Institute members; and they are now planning to organize a Horticultural Society.

Freelton. This is a "Girls' Circle" within the Women's Institute; the girls meet regularly with the women but they have some special meetings of their own and they carry on certain special lines of work by themselves. They made a layette for Northern relief; held a "Shamrock Tea" realizing \$25; arranged a community picnic in July and a baseball tournament and corn roast in August—the girls have their own soft ball team; are studying the Government publication "Laws of Ontario Concerning Women and Children"; held a Halloween party including an "apron contest" (explained in a former News Bulletin), the proceeds from which went to buy presents for the children in the county Sanitarium. The president says, "Our year's work together in the circle has certainly given us a better realization of our mutual need of each other."

Elgin. This is an organization of girls from all over Elgin County. They meet the first Saturday of every month in the office of the County Agricultural Representative. They cooperate closely with the Junior Farmers' organization in bringing all the young people of the county together in social and educational gatherings. Believing that the community dances might be improved, the girls framed a "petition" asking for chaperons, an earlier hour for closing, etc., and presented it to the boys' committee. The committee agreed to their requests, with distinct benefit to the prestige of the gatherings. At their December Literary meeting, including a debate, they had two hundred and fifty members present. At Christmas time the girls sent a box of homemade candy to each inmate of the County Children's Shelter and House of Refuge—also to a number of "shut-ins" in the various communities throughout the county. The Girls' Institute personal greeting card that went with these boxes was a thing of distinction in itself.

Brampton sent a bale of clothing to the Northern Ontario fire sufferers; held a sale of homemade baking, a garden party, and had a booth at the school fair to raise money for the County Memorial Hospital; with the Junior Farmers they had a skating party, a debate, and a corn roast; in June with the other girls' Institute of Peel County they visited Macdonald Institute, Guelph, and in October had an "at home" at which Dr. Ross of Macdonald Institute and a class of her students gave a demonstration of games and folk dancing. With the other Institute girls of the county they took part in a judging competi-

tion, the first prize being a trip to the Boys' and Girls' Club Congress in Chicago.

Fordwich has had courses in Foods Values and Cooking, and Sewing and Home Nursing. They have had several debates at their meetings, and occasionally exchange programs with the Senior Institute. For the benefit of the community they bought five ten-dollar shares in a community skating rink. They held a skating party and wicker roast with the Junior Farmers. In June they served supper to one hundred and fifty Listowel tradesmen making an advertising trip through the county, and realized \$75, and in December at a bazaar they cleared \$105; part of this money goes to the skating rink and part to buy new books for the public library. These girls also made a layette for Northern relief.

Stratford was organized at the close of a course in Domestic Science; since then they have had courses in Millinery and Sewing, and have taken part in a judging competition arranged by the Agricultural Representative. The first prize in each class was a silver cup—the cups being donated by prominent men in the county. The girls held a picnic, raising \$77 for their Institute work; served dinner at the county plowing match; had a very pleasant excursion to the Agricultural College with the Junior Farmers, and gave donations of money to the Navy League and Japanese Relief.

Bond Head has been making a study of Canadian Authors at their monthly meetings; they have also exchanged programs with other girls' Institutes in the county, and have had a course in Home Nursing. They sent a bale of clothing to the Institute on the Indian Reserve, made a layette for Northern relief, held a bazaar in December, realizing \$70 which will be donated to the local memorial park fund.

Rockwood "Eramosa" was organized one year ago at the close of a Domestic Science course. Since then they have taken part in a county judging competition; held good monthly meetings regularly, with demonstrations, addresses, debates, a spelling match and a geography match; sent a donation to the Athenian Relief fund, and a box of canned fruit to the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital. They are planning to make a layette for relief work.

Delta has arranged concerts by local talent; assisted the local movie picture theatre to bring good shows to the town by helping him to sell tickets and taking part of the proceeds for Institute funds; sold baskets for the Institute for the Blind; and held a tag day. The girls report "Our first object was to raise money; this done, we are now planning to build a bath-house on our bathing beach and a tennis court in our village." They have also given donations to the Fall Fair, the Navy League, the Russian Relief, and the Public Library; provided wood and clothing for a needy family; sent flowers to sick members, and given a present to each girl being married, and at Christmas time remembered eighteen elderly women of the community with a small gift.

An egg is never as fresh as it was.

Care of paint brush: After using, wipe the brush with a piece of clean soft cloth or tissue paper. Place the brush in a pan or basin of vinegar. Let the handle extend. Put the vessel on the stove and bring the vinegar to a boil. Rinse the brush in the vinegar and boil for a few minutes, or until the paint is dissolved in the vinegar. Wipe again with a soft cloth or tissue paper.

French Canadian Cattle Records.

In order to be eligible for admission in the Record of Performance, conducted by the Dominion Live Stock Branch, French Canadian two-year-old cows must produce 4,400 lbs. of milk and 198 lbs. of butter fat. A two-year-old at the Dominion Experimental Station at Cap Rouge, Quebec, has produced in 365 days 8,595 lbs. of milk and 899 lbs. butter fat with an average of 4.64 per cent. This is a world's record in milk for the two-year-old class of the breeds. The former record, also made by a heifer at the Dominion Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, was 8,544 lbs. of milk, 408 lbs. fat and 4.71 percentage. The latter, it will be noticed, is still the record in fat and percentage.

Fasten a cow-bell to a cross-tie in the barn, with about six or eight inches of swing, then run a small wire from the bell to the house, and when your wife wants you from the barn, she can yank on the wire instead of yelling till all the neighbors think some one is hurt.

Elusive Vitamins.

There is no accurate method for determining the presence and amount of vitamins in any food. This is partly because no one knows exactly what a vitamin is and partly because the vitamins in various foodstuffs seem to be unstable and may be destroyed when unduly heated, exposed to the atmosphere under certain conditions, or subjected to the action of chemicals and processes. Practically the only known methods for vitamin determination consist of feeding experiments with animals. These methods are long, costly, and give only relative value, but the only knowledge of vitamins has been gained in this way. At least eighty common foods contain vitamins and apparently cod liver oil and lettuce contain them in greatest quantity.

Every one knows that a cold-chisel and a hammer are the tools for cutting vitrified tile; but not every one knows how it simplifies the work to fill the pipe with sand.

RED ROSE

COFFEE

For particular people—
Roasted and packed same
day in airtight cans

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.

Sporadic cases of smallpox are reported from time to time—a warning that widespread vaccination is needed. These isolated cases are evidence of an approaching storm which may be delayed, but which on the other hand is liable to burst forth into a regular epidemic at any time. Unless people guard themselves by vaccination, smallpox will find a fertile field for reaping a grim toll in Ontario this winter.

When an epidemic does occur, it usually starts mildly enough, but in a short time the entire community is threatened. Such an epidemic occurred only recently in Hudson in Michigan. An epidemiologist was accordingly despatched to the scene by the State Department of Health, but when he arrived there he found a rigorous program of vaccination already under way. School children were treated thus, then the factory

population. Those concentrating in groups were vaccinated first. All known cases were quarantined, reported cases were investigated and the local motion picture houses rendered aid in spreading advice as to what to do. Too much praise cannot be accorded a community for taking hold as Hudson did in her time of emergency. A few days of prompt and vigorous repressive measures on the part of the health officer and local authorities marked a change for the better and the disease is now under control. The epidemic shows the worth of vaccination as a smallpox preventive. The disease was stamped out in the Philippine Islands in 1898, through vaccination and quarantine. Only with the coming of forgetful, newer generations, has smallpox been returning to the Islands. Periodic vaccination practiced everywhere would obliterate smallpox from the earth.

Desire.

Life is a prison house, it seems,
And all man's eager thoughts and dreams
Are colored windows . . . looking through,
He sees the heavens arching blue,
Sees earth and all earth's lovely flowers,
Sees golden noons and evening stars,
Sees dawn's soft, pulsing, shadowed hours—
And, hungry hearted, beats the bars.

There is a window in the wall
Higher than any man is tall . . .
I've gazed from it all night until
I curse the hour I gained its sill,
My feeble hand all night has pressed
The pallid glass, while from above
The moon, unloved and uncaressed,
Shines far and faultless as my love
—Winifred Lockhart Willis.

Dire Threat.

An Irish sergeant was drilling two very stupid recruits, who could not be prevailed upon to keep step. Losing all patience, he shouted:
"If I knew which of ye two spalpeens was out of step, I'd put him straight in the guardroom."

Consider whether you have satisfied your relations to father, mother, cousin, neighbor, town, cat and dog, whether any of these can upbraid you.
—R. W. Emerson.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



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

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

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels, and break up colds. The new sales tax will not increase the price of Baby's Own Tablets, as the company pays the tax. You can still obtain the Tablets through any medicine dealer at 25 cents a box, or by mail post paid from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



The Marriageable Age.

"When is the proper age for a girl to marry?"
"Any age at which he is able to make money enough to live in style."

Australia, the Peculiar.

Australia is a truly marvelous country. Nature there displays peculiarities that would seem almost to be the product of human imagination. Not only are there white eagles and black swans and non-barking dogs with wolves' heads and foxes' tails; not only does the salmon fish for itself in the rivers and the perch in the sea, but the barometer rises before rain and falls to foretell fine weather.

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

A young Polish girl in a New York school, asked in common with her class, to write an essay on the difference between an educated and an intelligent man, summed up the matter: "An educated man gets his thinks from someone else, but an intelligent man works his own thinks."

So long as a man has the power to change one habit, good or bad, for another, so long he is responsible for his own character.

Earthquakes such as the one which recently devastated Tokio may be caused by the sea suddenly penetrating into the molten core beneath the earth's surface.

The busy man has few idle visitors—of whom worry is one.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Business of Faith.

Rob Stuart was no coward. The moment he realized that he had been avoiding his old pastor since his return from college he went straight to the parsonage.

The study greeted him with its old welcome. Rob had been there many an evening with a crowd of the boys before he went to college.

"It feels just as it used to," he declared. "We had some great times here."

Dr. Carlow nodded. "I'm getting to be an old man, Rob. I like to sit here before the fire and watch my boys marching out to conquer the world."

"We don't go very far," Rob retorted, "before we revise our dreams a bit."

"Make them bigger or smaller?" Dr. Carlow inquired.

"Oh, smaller. Boys are conceited young animals, doctor! It takes college to make you see your size in relation to the universe! I don't believe as I did. You can't after you've taken a look down to the beginning of things."

"How much is left?" Dr. Carlow asked quietly.

"Well, sir,—it was harder than Rob had realized that it was going to be,—"I'm not so sure of God. I'm not saying that He doesn't exist. I simply haven't settled the question in my mind. And I don't believe that Jesus Christ was anything but a man. Of course He was the greatest man that ever lived—in his way." He was angry at himself for stumbling in his words before the quiet eyes of the old man.

But to his astonishment Dr. Carlow seemed to let the matter drop. "I hear you're going into business, Rob," he said.

"Yes, sir. Motors."

"Do you remember the parable of the talents?"

Rob nodded. What was the old doctor driving at?

"Do you think the master was hard on the servant with one talent?"

"Why, no, sir. The fellow had his chance like the rest. He was a quitter."

"I thought you'd say that. Now I have another question to ask. Are you capitalizing the faith you have? By your own acknowledgment you'll be a quitter if you let it lie idle. The same law holds in religion as in business; the only way to acquire more faith is to invest what you have."

"Why—" the young fellow stammered. Then he laughed, the frank boyish laugh that his pastor dearly loved. "You've got me thrash. I see I'll have to go home and thrash the matter out."

The Herds of Death.

When the moon is high
And the wind is low
Over the alkali,
Browsing slow,
The skeletons
Of cattle go.
Their ribs gleam white,
Their breath is frost,
A ghost cow lows
For a ghost calf lost,
And on horns like sharp moons
Their foes are tossed.
—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A foolish mother can suggest mischief her son never dreamed of, by the questions she asks him.

"Pillboxes" and concrete dug-outs built by the Germans are still a problem in France; there were 6,000 in the Nord Department alone.

Mother! Give Sick Child "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative for a Billious, 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 bowels 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.

ACHE NO MORE!

Minard's stops pain, relieves inflammation, eases rheumatism, neuralgia and all pains.



"Miss America" Declares Tanlac Wonderful Health Giving Tonic



Miss Campbell in "Miss America" crown which she has won on two occasions.
Photograph by Atlantic Foto Service.

Miss Mary Katherine Campbell, twice proclaimed "Miss America," has taken TANLAC and endorses it in a statement recently given to the women of America through International Proprietaries, Inc., distributors of this great tonic. In this statement, Miss America declares that Good Health is the basis of all Beauty, and advises women who would be beautiful to "first find good health."

Her complete statement as given is as follows: "I consider it a great privilege to be able to tell the thousands of women everywhere what a great tonic TANLAC is. Health is the basis of all beauty. Without good health, one is apt to be run down, nervous, underweight, high-strung, anaemic, indigestion drives the roses from a woman's cheeks and robs her of that

radiant quality of womanhood that is real beauty.

"I have taken TANLAC and I do not hesitate to say that it is a wonderful health-giving tonic. It has brought relief and good health to many women, and with good health one may have a measure of beauty that will overcome shortcomings in face and figure.

"Rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, a well-rounded figure, a lovable disposition, go hand in hand with good health. To those searching for beauty, I would say—'First of all, Find Good Health.' The TANLAC treatment has proven itself a boon to womankind, and I recommend it."

Miss Campbell has written a booklet on Health and Beauty which may be secured by filling out the coupon below.

INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES, INC.

Department A-103, Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: I herewith enclose 10 cents (stamps will do), for which send me a copy of Miss Katherine Campbell's Booklet on "Beauty and Health."

Name Street

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Classified Advertisements FOR SALE

6 POUNDS LEAF TOBACCO. ONE pound is flue cured. Mailed all over Canada for \$2. Lewis Wigle, Leamington, Ont.

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.

MRS. DAVIS NERVOUS WRECK

Tells Women How She Was Restored to Perfect Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winnipeg, Man.—"I cannot speak too highly of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was a nervous wreck and I just had to force myself to do my work. Even the sound of my own children playing made me feel as if I must scream if they did not get away from me. I could not even speak right to my husband. The doctor said he could do nothing for me. My husband's mother advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and I started it at once. I was able to do my work once more and it was a pleasure, not a burden. Now I have a fine bouncing baby and am able to nurse her and enjoy doing my work. I cannot help recommending such a medicine, and any one seeing me before I took it, and seeing me now, can see what it does for me. I am only too pleased for you to use my testimonial."—Mrs. EMILY DAVIS, 721 McGee Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ont. This book contains valuable information.

MURINE
FOR YOUR
EYES
Wholesome Cleaning Refreshing

**WARNER'S SAFE
KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY**

The old reliable remedy for Bright's Disease, sick headache, pains in back and other indications of kidney and liver trouble. Fifty years successful sale. At your druggist or direct from
WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO.
Toronto, Ont.

Old People

Bitro-Phosphate feeds the nerves and old people need it to make them feel and look younger. It's the one best nerve builder for weak, nerve-exhausted men and women and that is why druggists guarantee it. Price \$1 per pkge. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

Over Chin and Cheek. Large and Red. Was Discouraged.

"The pimples I suffered from were scattered over my chin and cheek. They were large and red and after a day or two festered over. They itched and when I scratched them the tops would come off and a watery fluid would come from them. The trouble lasted several months and I was awfully discouraged."
"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it there was a marked change so I purchased more, which healed me." (Signed) Miss Edna Prowse, Nonpariel Farm, Cluny, Alberta.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyons, Limited, 245 St. Paul St., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 50c and 10c. Talcum 10c.

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Oysters now on sale
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Wilson Auto School

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guy Barrington Hutchings, of the City of Toronto in the County of York in the Province of Ontario, Banker, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Elizabeth Morris Erwin Hutchings, of the City of Brooklyn in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, upon the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto in the Province of Ontario, this 2nd day of January, 1924.

Worrell, Gwynne & Beatty,

357 Bay Street, Toronto
Solicitors for the Applicant.

Here and There

Buffalo in Wainwright reserve increase at the rate of about 2,000 each year.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during January, 1923, amounted to 1,743,800 tons.

The total wheat production of Canada in 1922 was 399,786,400 bushels of which Saskatchewan produced 250,167,000 bushels.

The Eskimos give the doctor his fee as soon as he calls. If the patient recovers he keeps it and if not it is returned.

Heads of large implement and machinery firms in Edmonton and Calgary state that for every acre of corn that was sown in Alberta last year ten will be sown this year.

1923 will be the greatest prospecting year known so far in Northern Ontario. The largest rush of prospectors is in the district extending from Swastika for a hundred miles east into the Province of Quebec.

Grain men and others in Calgary already forecast the probable yield of wheat in Alberta this year at something in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels. This estimate is based on the 65,000,000 bushel crop of last year.

The total wheat production in Canada has grown from 16,723,000 bushels in 1871 to over 399,000,000 in 1922. The number of elevators in 1905 was 525 with capacity for 18,320,352 bushels. To-day the capacity of 3,924 elevators in Canada is 231,633,420 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have further reduced the freight rate on horses from prairie stations to all eastern Canada points. The old rate on horses from Moose Jaw to Montreal or Toronto was \$1.39 1/2 per hundred pounds. The new rate will be \$1.20 1/2 or a saving to the farmer of \$88 per car.

Minutes of the East Flamboro Council

First Meeting

Waterdown, Monday, January 14th, 1924.

The inaugural meeting of the East Flamboro Council elect, was held in the Community Memorial Hall, Waterdown, on Monday, January 14th, 1924, at 11 o'clock a. m.

At the Municipal Elections held on January 7th, 1924, the following gentlemen were elected as members of the Council of the Township of East Flamboro for the year 1924: Reeve, H. A. Drummond; Deputy-Reeve Richard Forth; Councillors, John Morrison, R. H. Emery and Charles R. Mount. All made the Declaration of Qualification and took the Oath of Office. They were then pronounced a Council and took their places. Each member made a short address, stressing the need of economy in the business of the Township, and that such would be their ambition.

The minutes of the last meeting of the year 1923 were read and adopted. Communications were received from the following:

From Wm. Attridge stating that his term as trustee on the High School Board had expired. From Morton Williamson applying for the position of Assessor of the Township. From W. A. Drummond applying for the position of Tax Collector of the Township. From the Ontario Good Roads Association asking for Membership Fee for 1924. From the Municipal World soliciting order for their publication. From the Department of Public Highways stating their reasons for sending cheque for \$460.00 to the Township. From Arlie Sharp applying for the position of Clerk and Treasurer of the Township. From the County Clerk, J. E. Peart, requesting that Resolution re Hog Show Grant be changed.

It was moved by Richard Forth, seconded by John Morrison, that owing to the illness of the Clerk, L. J. Mullock, we hereby appoint A. C. Mullock to act as Clerk for this meeting.

Moved by John Morrison, seconded by Richard Forth, that the words "in lieu of East Flamboro's Agricultural Show" be added to Resolution passed on November 5th, 1923.

Moved by John Morrison, seconded by Chas. Mount, that Mr. Wm. Attridge be appointed as High School Trustee for the term of two years.

Moved by R. H. Emery, seconded by Richard Forth, that John Morrison and Charles R. Mount be the representatives of the Township Council of East Flamboro on the Carlisle Community Hall Board.

Moved by John Morrison, seconded by R. H. Emery, that the Minutes of the Council be printed in the Waterdown Review for each meeting, and that 100 extra copies be printed in book form at end of year.

Moved by Richard Forth, seconded by John Morrison, that the Reeve issue his order to pay all accounts passed at this meeting.

Several By-Laws were introduced, received the necessary three readings, were numbered and became law. They are as follows:

By-Law No. 726 provided for the borrowing of certain monies from the Standard Bank at Carlisle. By-Law 727 appointed Morton Williamson as Assessor for the year 1924 at a salary of \$300. By-Law No. 728 appointed Gordon Gallagher as Fruit Tree Inspector at a salary of 40c per hour. By-Law No. 729 appointed W. A. Drummond Tax Collector at a salary of \$300 per year. By-Law No. 730 appointed Oscar Hudson Co. as Auditors for the year 1923 at a salary of \$100. By-Law No. 731 formed a Board of Health as follows:—Dr. D. A. Hopper, M. O. H., W. O. Gastle, Reeve H. A. Drummond, P. C. Sheppard as Sanitary Inspector at a salary of \$60, and L. J. Mullock, Secretary. According to law the M. O. H. receives \$100 for his services. The By-Law dealing with School Attendance Officers was laid over until the February meeting.

Mr. Job appeared before the Council requesting that something be done to the road between East Flamboro and Nelson. This matter will be looked into when the weather permits.

As the Council expressed their complete satisfaction with the work of the Clerk and Treasurer, no change was made and Mr. Sharp's application was filed with the other communications.

Moved by R. H. Emery, seconded by Richard Forth, that the Council authorize the Clerk to forward \$6 to the Municipal World for six copies of the said Municipal World.

ACCOUNTS

Walter Horne, Election Expenses Polling Sub-division No. 1	\$ 28.00
Ralph Little, Election Expenses Polling Sub-division No. 2	12.00
A. M. Tansley, Election Expenses Polling Sub-division No. 3	17.00
A. M. Tansley, delivering Ballot Box to Mountsburg	2.00
Mark W. Leslie, Election Expenses Polling Sub-division No. 4	20.00
J. S. Kerr, 33 hrs. spreading gravel and repairing culvert 7th con.	9.00
Stanley Long, 79 hrs. grading Lemon Road at 60c per hour	47.40
Stanley Long, 198 hrs. grading Lemon Road at 30c per hour	59.40
J. H. Livingstone drawing 115 cu. yds. gravel 7th con east	52.20
Percy Gray, 36 hrs. grading Centre Road, 10th con. at 60c	21.60
Percy Gray, 36 hrs. grading Centre Road, 10th con. at 40c	14.40
Jas. A. Attridge, 447 yds. gravel at 30c per yard	134.10
Eli Buchan, 109 1/2 cu. yds. gravel, Robson Side Road	93.08
Eli Buchan, 44 cu. yds. gravel, 5th Con. West	37.40
Eli Buchan, 294 cu. yds. gravel, 5th Con. East	161.70
Eli Buchan, grading 5th Concession East	29.75
Ross Forth, spreading gravel	40.20
Carl Klodt, shovelling snow, National, Smiley's, Wabasso Roads	8.40
J. C. Medlar, East Flamboro's share Division Court expenses	40.00
W. A. Drummond, balance salary as Collector, postage stamps, etc.	109.50
F. Speck, work done on pipes in Township Hall	9.80
Waterdown Review, Nomination Bills, Financial Report, Ballots	55.00
D. J. Robson, care of Township Hall	8.00
Hamilton General Hospital, care of Mrs. Ellen Robbins, indigent	10.50
Dr. J. O. McGregor, care of Mrs. Robbins, indigent	20.00
N. H. Howard, gravel and filling holes and opening road ditches	9.00
Chas. McCartney, 250 hrs. team at 60c, hill at Mountsburg	150.00
Chas. McCartney, 165 hrs. man at 30c, hill at Mountsburg	49.50
Chas. McCartney, 50 hrs. man at 40c	20.00
Chas. McCartney, 100 cu. yds. gravel at 25c	25.00
Chas. McCartney, 12 hours putting in culvert	3.60
John Hood, gravel and hauling same, 11th Con. West	17.55
Albert Hood, grading Centre Road, Division 4	4.20
Arthur A. Peer, delivering culverts, Division 4	4.80
Arthur A. Peer, grading Centre Road with team, Division 4	8.40
Dennis McCarthy, grading road with team, Division 4	12.00
T. J. Burns, services on Roller, Division 4	12.00
Pedlar People Ltd., Culverts, Invoice No. 5116	67.93
Pedlar People Ltd., Culverts, Invoice No. 5116	46.40
Municipal World, Election Supplies and Assessment Rolls	29.63
Municipal World, 6 subscriptions to the Municipal World	6.00
L. J. Mullock, delivering Ballot Boxes	5.00
L. J. Mullock, services as D. R. O.	5.00
L. J. Mullock, Express charges on Election Supplies	.65
L. J. Mullock, Exchange on cheques	.70
L. J. Mullock, Postage	.49
Phillip Robbins, grading York Road and going to 11th concession for grader, and work on White Road, Division 1	43.20
Registrar County of Wentworth for 12 Deeds	.65

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in February or at the call of the Reeve.

H. A. DRUMMOND,
Reeve

A. C. MULLOCK,
Clerk, pro. tem.

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Try our Cold Tablets and Cough Mixture, they break up a cold in a few hours.

Denatured Alcohol and Glycerine for Anti-Freeze. Mix your own and have it as you need it. Alcohol \$1.75 a gallon, Glycerine 75c a pint.

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FOR SALE—Good 6 year old driver. Apply to John Mitchell, Millgrove. Phone 29 r 15.

LOST—An Auto Rug between Vinegar Hill and Clappison. Finder notify Review Office, or Ed. Becht-hold.

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

FOR SALE—Good Lucerne Hay. Apply to Thos. Hunter, Hamilton Road.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good hay. Stan. H. Carey, Phone 196 Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Good Balwin Apples 40c in your own basket (11qts) Ed. Blagden, Waterdown.

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

FOR SALE—1 good cutter, 1 set of single harness. Apply to Joseph Tuok, Mill street, Waterdown.

ROOMS TO RENT—Apply to Mrs. Mary Church, John street.

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

FOR SALE—Comfortable cottage with good lot, stable, garage and henhouse. Good business site, next to Post Office on Dundas street. Apply to Mrs. Thos. Mann.

Dr. R. J. VANCE

DENTIST
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Mill Street Waterdown

Dr. P. F. METZGER

DENTIST
Phone 177 r 2
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