

# The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1924

NO. 37.

## 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.

## Central Bakery

WATERDOWN

Try our Home-made Bread, Pies and Buns

Wedding Cakes a Speciality

Our Aim is to Please the Public

**F. J. Hollyman**

PROPRIETOR

Phone 162

Dundas Street

## Winter Needs

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.

**\$1.50 a garment**

Stanfield's All Wool Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers made of pure Nova Scotia wool. The perfect garment for the man who needs warmth and service.

**\$2 a garment**

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

A lot of Boy's Heavy Sweater Coats to clear at attractive prices.

Women's Underwear from 75c to \$3.50

Hand Sleighs - - 85c to \$2.45

# EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

## Carlisle

On Sunday, January 20th, Rev. Henry Brand, of Caledonia, will take charge of both services here.

On Friday evening, January 18th Lowville will debate with Kilbride League in the second round of the series. The subject is "Resolved that Moses was a greater man than Paul." A good turnout is expected as it will be very interesting.

There will be an open meeting of the U. F. O. on Monday evening, which will take the form of a concert and will be very interesting.

The many friends of Harry Weland will be pleased to hear he has entered the Hamilton Collegiate with the object of fitting himself for a life of christian service, and because of his faithfulness and ability there is no doubt but he will succeed.

The Young Peoples League had a very successful program on Tuesday evening. It was "Scotch" night, and an excellent paper on the life of Robert Burns was given by Miss Edna Eaton. The music was supplied by Miss Stella Cairns, Edna Tansley and Minnie Gunby, and the male quartette. Miss Adamson's class had charge of the evening.

The winners in the contest given by the Waterdown Poultry Association for the best essay on the poultry show by Public school pupils were as follows:

### Third Room

1st Prize.....Helen Henderson  
2nd Prize.....Blanche Anderson  
3rd Prize.....Evelyn Harvey

### Fourth Room

1st Prize.....Isabel Underwood  
2nd Prize.....Jessie Sinclair  
3rd Prize.....Bobbie Harvey

## CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Joseph Tuck wishes to thank her many kind friends including the W. M. S. of the Methodist church, and Women's Institute, for the kindness and sympathies expressed in her recent bereavement.

## Knox Church

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister

Morning Service—"The Epistle to the Galatians."

Evening Service—"Jesus in Prayer" last in series on the night scenes of scripture

Evening Service at 7 p. m.

Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.45 a. m.

## Methodist Church

REV. C. L. POOLE, B. D., Pastor

Rev. F. J. Fydel of Millgrove will conduct morning and evening services.

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.

Major General Lord Lovett, a passenger on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montcalm," and delegate to the British Empire Forestry Conference, Ottawa, said in connection with his investigations into Canadian forestry methods and applied science, "England has but a small forest area in comparison to Canada, nevertheless, her forests were depleted two-thirds to meet the emergencies of the War, and now we are determined to recover this loss by practical reforestation. We have been working at this for the last three years and expect to make a completion of our work in another year."

L. J. Mullock, Clerk and Treasurer of East Flamboro, passed away at his home here today after a brief illness.

## Village Council Meeting

The inaugural meeting of the Waterdown council elect took place at 11 a. m. on Monday 14th according to statutes. The Reeve and council made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification and took the oath of office. The members were then pronounced a council and took their places at the council chamber. After a short address from the Reeve and each councillor, on motion the council adjourned to 8 p. m. of the same day for general business.

At 8 o'clock the council met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of December 15th, 1923 were read and adopted. Communications were read from Wm. Attridge re High School trustee for 1924 and 1925. One from the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto. One from Canadian Des Moines Steel Co. re fire protection. Also an application for the position of Assessor from Mr. P. H. Metzger, and one for the position of Collector of Taxes from Mr. R. C. Griffin.

Reeve F. W. Crooker and Councillor Wm. Edge were appointed to the Governing Committee of the Community Memorial Hall for 1924, and Mr. R. C. Griffin was reappointed a member of the High School Trustee Board for 1924 and 1925.

Moved by Councillor Nicholson that R. C. Griffin be re-appointed Collector of Taxes at a salary of \$85. Amendment moved by Councillors Edge and Thomas that the salary be \$100. Amendment carried.

Mr. W. Shank, Provincial Highway Traffic Officer, was appointed village constable.

The regular meeting nights of the council for general business will be the second Monday in each month during 1924.

The following bills and accounts were passed and ordered paid.

### Village Accounts

To Dr. McGregor for expressage on two packages of supplies for the Local Board of Health, \$1.

To the Division Court Clerk for attendance at sittings of the Third Division County Court as clerk and bailiff, \$40.

To the Clerk for expenses of the election on January 7th, \$21.50.

To Royal Bank to retire Debenture and interest for 1924 re Community Memorial Hall, \$1743.69.

To T. Burns for work rolling the streets during 1923, \$9.

To the Two-in-Five Letter and Envelope Co. for pamphlets for reporting communicable diseases \$8.50

To F. Thomas, coal for road roller during 1923, \$11.10.

To Waterdown Review, printing ballots for election, \$5.

To Eli Buchan for grading streets during 1923, \$17.50.

### Hydro Accounts

To Hydro-Electric Power Com. for weather-proof wire, brackets and insulators, \$227.04.

To H. Nicol for work done at Waterdown and Plains, \$193.80.

On motion Reeve F. W. Crooker and Secretary J. C. Medlar were appointed a committee to have charge of the Hydro work for 1924.

On motion the council adjourned to Monday, February 11th, at 8 p. m. for general business, or at the call of the Reeve.

## "District School at Blueberry Corners"

On Wednesday evening, January 30th in the Community Hall the Choir of the Methodist church will present a humorous play entitled "The District School at Blueberry Corners". This play is a laugh from start to finish; from the opening act, in which the Blueberry Corners School Board is seen testing applicants for the position of teacher; through the second act, which is the first day at school under the new teacher Hezekiah Pendergrass; and on to the third act which shows the closing exercises of the school, in which the scholars take part in songs recitations, etc.

Come and recall the fun and good times when you went to school to learn the three R's, and incidentally a few things not in the curriculum. Admission 35c and 25c.

## Hall Board Minutes

The regular meeting of the Community Memorial Hall Board was held in the Hall on Wednesday evening, January 16th. Chairman F. W. Crooker in the chair, other members present were: Mrs. W. A. Drummond Mrs. R. J. Vance, Mrs. E. T. Sawell Wm. Edge, Geo. E. Nicholson and A. J. Lovejoy.

Moved by Mrs. Vance and seconded by Mrs. Drummond, that the minutes of the last meeting be adopted as read—carried.

Moved by Mr. Lovejoy, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the following accounts be paid—carried.

To Mr. Mount as caretaker for December, \$23.15.

To C. W. Drummond, wood \$5.

To H. Slater for coal, \$68.48.

To F. Carson, on account \$50.

Moved by Mrs. Sawell, seconded by Mr. Lovejoy, that the Board pay the Boves Co. \$2 each for 19 benches in the basement, making a total of \$38—carried.

Moved by Mr. Edge, seconded by Mrs. Vance that the Board pay \$19 on account to Mr. Nicholson for the benches—carried.

Moved by Mrs. Sawell, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, that the Board meet on the Third Monday of each month—carried.

Moved by Mr. Lovejoy, seconded by Mrs. Sawell, that the meeting adjourn—carried.

A. J. LOVEJOY, Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Drummond intend leaving next week to visit friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. C. L. Poole will conduct the Anniversary services at Millgrove Methodist church on Sunday.

## Greenville

Mrs. W. B. Hyslop is able to be around again after her recent illness.

Master Alvan Donald met with a painful accident while playing at school resulting in a badly sprained ankle.

Mr. J. Stutt of Toronto spent the week end here.

The Township council held their first meeting of the year on Monday.

The W. I. met last Wednesday at Mrs. W. E. Morden's.

## To Obtain the Finest

uncolored green tea procurable  
buy

# "SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Superior to the best Japans. Try it today.

### An Eternal Gift.

Here is a little passage which contains a lesson for us in Canada, so wasteful have we been of our forests and so neglectful of restoring them.

The thirty-mile boulevard that leads from the imperial summer palace at Nikko, Japan, to a nearby village, with stately Japanese cedar trees planted on both sides, towering two hundred feet or more into the air, makes a deep impression on the visitor. The legend connected with the trees is extremely interesting. Several hundred years ago the Emperor of Japan summoned all the noblemen of the country to his summer palace and told each to bring a gift. An impoverished nobleman, realizing that he could not make an offering in gold or silver, carried with him a sack of seeds and, planting them on both sides of the highway, made the remark that his gift would be the greatest blessing of them all, and that his name would be remembered long after the gold and silver offerings of his colleagues had vanished.

To-day, many hundred years after the seeds were planted, thousands of persons enjoy the beauty and the grateful shade of the trees, and the seeds from them have caused other cedars to grow up in the neighborhood—trees that have provided many generations with the wood for the construction of their houses.

### Blind Musicians Have Wonderful Memories.

Blind musicians have so long accustomed us to their remarkable powers of quick memorization, that the following feats, which are vouched for by the National Institute for the Blind, will be the more readily accredited.

Fred Turner, one of the most accomplished blind musicians in Scotland, recently memorized the whole of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," and in four months trained his choir and himself accompanied the entire work on the organ. Sinclair Logan, the blind composer and organist, memorized Somervell's "The Passion of Christ"—a fairly complicated cantata occupying 75 minutes in performance—trained his choir and accompanied a successful rendering all inside the period of less than two months, during which he was working under the stress of other heavy memorization work for an important recital in Liverpool for the National Institute for the Blind, in addition to his normal professional duties.

To carry in the memory Beethoven's thirty-two pianoforte sonatas as William Wolstenholme does, and the entire forty-eight preludes and fugues of Bach, as in the case of H. V. Spanner—two blind musicians resident in London—would seem no light achievement, and yet these form but a small portion of the range of works pigeon-holed in the mental storehouse of these gifted men.

Girls, what are you planning to do with life?—develop it, make the most of the talents God has given you, and accomplish something for the world, or sit calmly down and wait for the impossible to happen, or dream idly of what you would like to be if your surroundings were only different?

Men who work in high temperatures often lose considerable weight from unusual respiration and perspiration. They also lose much salt. In England a series of experiments on workers in hot mines seems to show that a small quantity of salt taken daily relieves the men of much of their exhaustion. A drink based on a solution of about one-third of an ounce of salt to a gallon of water was most effective in warding off fatigue.

### A Spare Time Money Maker.

Someone required in every Town in Canada to sell a necessary product, which is universally used. You can add to your present income by securing the exclusive rights to sell this new product in your home Town. Students or anyone wishing to earn money for themselves can offer this product during their leisure time. Only a very small capital is required, as the profits are large and a start can be made by purchasing a small quantity. Write Solar Products Company, 26 Toronto, Street, Toronto.



The Wife's Christmas Present.  
"Say, Bill! If you take out any more life insurance the rates is gonna be awful high."  
"How so? I'm engaged in no hard-earned tasks."  
"You are, if you keep smoking those cigars."

Content to Remain Patients, No

### Haunted by Pontius Pilate!

A mountain named after Pontius Pilate and believed by country folk to be haunted by his ghost is one of the curiosities of Switzerland. Its interesting legend, which provides a sequel to the Gospel story, is related in "The Outline of the World To-day."

It appears that after the Crucifixion Pontius Pilate fell from imperial favor and killed himself in prison, whereupon his body was cast into the Tiber, which rose in protest and almost burst its banks. Ultimately the body was taken to a lonely pool at the top of the mountain, which now bears its name, near Lucerne.

According to another version, Pilate retired here during his lifetime and was thrown into the pool by the Wandering Jew. In any case, his presence caused terrible trouble, avalanches and inundations devastating the district amid a fiendish din in the recesses of the mountains.

A Spanish scholar volunteered to exorcise the troubled spirit, and all the way up he was beset by torrents as wide as rivers, abysses of infinite depth, all of which instantly bridged themselves at the sign of the cross. At the pool, however, Pilate appeared as tall as a tower, brandishing a pine trunk. A terrific combat ensued, lasting all day and night, while the whole mountain rocked. Pilate was at last reduced to terms, swearing to remain quiet in his pool except on Fridays, when he might roam about the mountain.

A law was passed that none should dare to climb the peak on Fridays, and such as did so met Pilate in red judicial robes, and returned blinded or maimed for life.

In the sixteenth century, however, the ghost was finally laid, and a procession went up every year, headed by the vicar of Lucerne, to cast stones into the pool.



He—"Do you know all the new dances?"  
She—"All of them up to four o'clock this afternoon."

Fortunately, the law of reaction, the boomerang principle, does not hold alone with evil acts. The good deeds are just as sure to come back, and they bring with them all the blessed good intentions with which they were thrown out.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

## "When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

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

### CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

Perhaps even more than Alice she revelled in this temporary taste of luxury. Alice had the compensation of youth, and her future was not yet decided. For Jean Carnay the future was already here, however much she might try to cheat herself. By years of stupid, soul-starving penury one could purchase two months of life as it ought to be lived. That was all.

As she did her hair at the white-floored dressing table she played at being young again—and also wondered what there would be for dinner. For one thing, a half bottle of champagne and a Benedictine with the coffee. Lunch had been so late, she wouldn't bother with tea. Thank goodness she had got those cigarettes through safely. It would have been such a disgrace, to say nothing of expense, had they caught her. She lit one now and stepped out on to the balcony.

How nice and high up the rooms were. What a comfortable lounge chair in which to sit and dream. She fetched a cushion, a rug, and a book and settled herself. But the book was merely for appearance sake.

Nearly twenty years ago since she had been here last, and Bordighera was changed. So many new hotels and villas had sprung up and the surrounding country was being ruined by those barren-looking, though doubtless most productive terraces. But the old town would be the same and the old Villa Tatina. Could she bring herself to take a surreptitious peep through the gates of the Villa Tatina? Almost she wished she hadn't come here. Memories are queer things. One imagines the past to be quite dead and done for, yet—well, she had come on Alice's account, not for herself. The child must have her chance of happiness.

"Mother!"  
Mrs. Carnay gave a start. She had actually fallen asleep for a few moments and somehow that made her feel a little guilty.

"Oh, is that you, darling?"  
"Mumsey, you oughtn't to sit out there. The sun's going down."  
"Of course not." Mrs. Carnay came in from the balcony dragging the rug and cushion with her. "Well?"  
"I've got everything," Alice said.

"Isn't the basket sweet?"  
Her mother thought that the girl herself was about the sweetest thing she had ever seen. They resembled each other only in height and figure. Both were small, slender women, beautifully formed. Jean was fair, her daughter dark. Alice's coloring was a little unusual, a golden cream complexion warping to pink on the cheek-bones, eyes like brown velvet pansies, and hair like brown velvet for lights in it. So like her father, thought Jean.

Jean Carnay, with a quick intake of breath. That straight, finely modelled nose of hers was like his, and the slightly full, pouting lower lip. The resemblance struck her more forcibly this evening than it had ever done before, and she was suddenly afraid of it. There were reasons why Mrs. Carnay did not want the girl to look like her father. Resemblances may go too deep.

Alice went into her own bedroom, then came back and stood in the doorway. Mrs. Carnay was busy undoing the parcel from the chemists.

"Mother, didn't you wonder why I was so long?"  
Mrs. Carnay looked self-conscious, and became very preoccupied with a refractory knot.

"I did, rather. Perhaps you—"  
"You'll never guess who's stopping here!" The girl tried to make her voice casual, but there was a delicious little thrill in it which betrayed her.

"Somebody we know?"  
"Possibly you don't remember him. That nice doctor man we met at the Archers' two summers ago. Fancy his being here, mumsey!"

Mrs. Carnay wrinkled her thoughtful brow.

"Let me see, Doctor—, what was his name?"  
"Philip Ardeyne. Don't you remember, mumsey? Everybody was so taken with him, and he liked us so much, only he had to go back to London almost at once."

Mrs. Carnay dimpled. "He liked you, very much. Oh, yes—of course I remember Dr. Ardeyne. The Archers talked of nothing else. Frightfully rich, isn't he?"

"I don't know about that," Alice replied, "but he did say he was so clever and has the most wonderful future ahead of him. Why, mumsey, already he's 'Alienist in Ordinary to his Majesty the King,' whatever that may mean."

Mrs. Carnay burst into a peal of laughter.

"I suppose it means he's a clever brain specialist," she said. "But you certainly have got it off 'pat,' my child. And so you ran into Dr. Ardeyne and that's why you were so late."

"Yes, I met him in the Rue Vittorio Emanuele, and he remembered me at once. He's staying in this very hotel. We had tea in the loveliest place with a garden, and there's going to be a dance in the hotel to-night,

and to-morrow night Dr. Ardeyne wonders if you'd care to go down to the Casino."

"We'll see about that," Mrs. Carnay replied. "Even if I don't feel up to it, there's nothing to prevent your going. You came here to have a good time, and you're to enjoy every blessed minute of it. I'm glad there's someone here we know. That will make it so pleasant for you from the very start."

"Mother, dear, you're so good to me! When I think how you've stinted and saved, and how I wasn't always too nice about having to go without—"

"Well, you see now, don't you? It will be worth it if we have to go without things for the rest of our lives. Run along and dress, my pet. What will you wear? I think the white tulle with the pale pink girdle. You must look very nice to-night. First impressions in a place like this are so important."

Mrs. Carnay also dressed. The little slip of a sitting-room separated the two bedrooms but they left all the doors open so that they could talk across.

As Mrs. Carnay was changing some of the contents of her travelling handbag to a brocaded silk one she had made for evening wear a little piece of paper fell out and fluttered to the floor. It was a newspaper clipping, and she pounced upon it quickly, looking to see if by any chance Alice had observed the action through the line of the open doors. Alice, as it happened, did see, but it would scarcely have occurred to her to show curiosity. The incident was too commonplace, too trivial to call for comment. Yet that newspaper clipping would have interested Alice, would have told the daughter why her mother had selected this particular spot for their hard-earned outing. It was, in fact, nothing less than an announcement of the recent arrivals at the Mimosa Palace Hotel, among whom figured Dr. Philip Ardeyne, celebrated Harley Street specialist, of London, England.

This man, then—the opportune reference to him—had drawn Jean Carnay to Bordighera in spite of the fact that the neighborhood had special memories for her which, if revived, might be a little painful. In short, she was on a match-making errand. During their very brief association with Dr. Ardeyne in Rome nearly two years ago she had decided that he was the one man in the world for Alice. He had been immensely attracted, she knew, although Alice at that time was merely a school girl. But now one might say that Alice, though not yet nineteen, was grown up, and Jean Carnay—for reasons of her own—wanted her daughter to marry young, and naturally she wanted the marriage to be a suitable one in every way.

Mrs. Carnay nodded, smiling serenely as she fastened a little bunch of violets in her belt.

"Ready?" she called out.  
Alice showed herself in her white tulle frock with the pink girdle, and they admired each other with little naive cries and loving pats.

"Mumsey, I never knew before that your eyes were the color of violets."  
"Don't be silly! Look at yourself. Wait a minute; let me pull out that skirt. It's got a little crushed. Turn around."

"Oh, mother, if only this could go on for ever! We're just a pair of Cinderellas, you and I."  
"Never mind. Something may turn up. Perhaps a miracle may happen," said Mrs. Carnay.

But, after all—would it have to be a miracle? Was it too much to expect that Philip Ardeyne would fall in love with Alice and ask her to be his wife?

### CHAPTER III.

Two weeks later they were planning what promised to be a most interesting excursion, just the three of them—Mrs. Carnay, her daughter, and Philip Ardeyne. Two weeks of the expensive holiday already gone—like a flash, it seemed—but, oh, how delightful it had been.

Mrs. Carnay had spent most of that time in gentle occupations. She sat on her own balcony a great deal and read, or on the big hotel veranda with the knitting brigade. Everybody liked her, and the young girls could not very well be jealous of Alice when it was explained that Dr. Ardeyne was an old friend. Ardeyne himself fostered this illusion. Indeed, it seemed to him that they were old friends.

Now and again Mrs. Carnay went down into the town for a little shopping, and on those occasions it might have been noticed that she cast shy, quick glances right and left, paying particular attention to such members of the English villa colony as she chanced to meet. It did not matter at all if she were recognized, but no doubt she had changed considerably in twenty years. One or two middle-aged women she remembered as girls when she herself was Mme. Douste's companion at the Villa Tatina. She was much shocked to observe how unkindly time had dealt with them.

(To be continued.)

## 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 eight-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.

### Measuring Between Tides.

Everyone who has given any attention to the matter of geodetic surveying knows the necessity for an accurately measured "base line" on which all subsequent measurements are based. The ideal site is a fairly level stretch of open ground, three to ten miles in length, along which the base line may be measured. Finding this the surveyor must clear away obstructing trees, bridge over ravines, and resort to other expedients. Recently the Geodetic Survey of Canada adopted a novel method in running a base line along the seashore in such a position that half the line is under water at high tide. The location is Oyster Bay, British Columbia, and the rough nature of the land formation left no option as to the place for the line. In spite of the fact that part of the line was under water or several hours every day, the marking posts driven into the sand held well and the measurements made while the tide was out proved entirely satisfactory.



She—"Before we were married, you used to rave about the color of my eyes and my hair."

He—"That's before I found out that all you were interested in was the color of my money."

When the flour sifter has become too shabby for work as a sieve it makes an excellent egg boiler. It can be placed inside the saucepan and the eggs can be placed in the water at once and all can be removed together when done.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

**JIG-SAW PUZZLE FOR THE CHILDREN.**  
Just—Send four wrappers from  
**OXO CUBES**  
To Oxo Limited, 232 Lamoine St., Montreal.

Is this the best Bovril Poster?

**It must be BOVRIL**  
A cup of hot Bovril bridges the gap between meals.

**EDDY'S MATCHES**  
East-West  
**EDDY'S BEST**  
LOOK FOR THE NAME ON THE BOX  
ISSUE No. 3-24.

# EFFICIENT FARMING

## WHERE PREVENTION COUNTS.

Plant diseases are controlled by prevention rather than by cure. Once an apple has become scabby, a cherry begun to rot, or a peach leaf shows signs of the curl, it is then too late to apply any control. The damage done by these and all other plant diseases is avoided by preventing the disease from ever becoming established. Spraying is the most generally used method of prevention. The success of a spray application depends upon the chances at that particular time of killing the disease organisms, and so preventing any infection.

For control of peach leaf curl it is essential to spray with lime sulphur while the trees are in a perfectly dormant stage, before the buds have even begun to unfold in the spring. All studies of the life history of the fungus indicates that the spores of the fungus pass the winter adhering to the bud scales and in the spring these spores germinate and attack the leaves as the bud is opening. As long as the young leaves are folded inside the bud and protected by its scales they are safe from the attack of the fungus, but as soon as the bud begins to open, the tender leaves become exposed to infection. It is therefore essential that the fungus spores be killed by the spray while the buds are still dormant. It follows that spraying can be done at any time during late fall, winter or early spring.

All peach growers have noticed that the disease is much more prevalent after a cold, wet spring. In such a season on account of the slow rate of growth the buds are a long time unfolding; while dampness favors the germination of the fungus spores, and low temperature does not check their growth. Thus the fungus is favored and has a considerable period of time in which it has every chance to infect the leaves. If the weather is warm and dry while the buds are opening we have the reverse conditions; the leaves shoot out quickly and are soon past the danger period, while at the same time, lack of moisture may prevent germination of the fungus spores.

## A BRIEF COMPARISON OF SOME SILAGES.

At the Central Experimental Farm, comparisons of the feeding value of the three silages—oats, peas and vetch, sunflower, and corn, showed the cost of production of these stored in the silo to be \$5.60, \$1.80 and \$2.95 per ton, respectively.

In the first part of the experiment, corn silage produced 4 per cent. more milk at 13.5 per cent. less cost and 3.7 per cent. more fat at 12 per cent. less cost than did the O.P.V. silage. In the second part of the experiment, corn silage produced 5 per cent. more milk and 3.8 per cent. more fat than the sunflower, but the latter produced both milk and fat a little cheaper. Taking the corn silage as a standard, and valuing it at the cost of production, the relative values of O.P.V. silage and sunflower silage were \$2.88 and \$2.76 per ton, respectively. The high cost of production of the O.P.V. silage is due to the low yield per acre. In the case of the sunflower silage, the cost is low, due to the high yield, but a large percentage of this extra yield is water. Calculated on the basis of the dry matter, corn and sunflower silage would cost about the same. Sunflower silage, with its excess water, freezes badly in winter, a very undesirable thing, while O.P.V. silage freezes little, if any, making it easy to handle. Neither O.P.V. silage nor sunflower silage are as palatable as corn silage, but the cattle ate both, once they became used to them. Corn silage still holds premier place, having the most advantages and the fewest disadvantages, but sunflower silage and O.P.V. silage are economical feeds where corn silage can not be grown. —Geo. W. Muir, Animal Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm.

## CONCERNING FIELD ROOT VARIETIES.

Now that the season is past for the harvesting of our field root crops a consideration of what the harvest has brought us should be profitable. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa we have for the past few years been considering not only the total yield of green weight obtained but the amount of dry matter and the genuineness of the variety as well. The consideration of genuineness is what we wish to consider briefly at the present time.

In our attempts to classify field root varieties we have met with some very peculiar mixtures that were sold under special, sometimes fancy, variety names. A year ago we received

a package of seed supposed to be of a Yellow Intermediate variety but which produced at least one-half small round garden beets. This year we had a variety which gave us one-half Swiss Chard. In both of these cases the mixtures were obviously due to the mechanical mixing of varieties in some warehouse, due very likely to carelessness on the part of those handling the seed. Whatever the cause of the mixing the fact remains that a farmer buying such seed would suffer a considerable loss—and it would seem only fair that there should be some means by which growers who receive such seed could get recompensed for the loss sustained because of sowing it.

A much more general condition than the one previously mentioned is the occurrence of off types in any established variety. Just how serious such a mixture is from the standpoint of yield of the resulting crop is dependent on the character of the off type individuals present. Plants which are off type in color only do not usually mean a reduction in yield, but plants off shape very frequently do. A single example will serve to illustrate this point. In a lot of half sugar mangels grown at the Central Experimental Farm this summer there occurred about thirty per cent. of off shapes and sizes. The half sugar types and the off types were weighed separately and the decrease in yield due to the off types figured on an acre basis, amounted to a little over five tons. There is a special adaptation of type or root to soil and climatic conditions, as for example the Globe or Tankard types of mangels for shallow soils, the Half Long or Long types for very deep open soils, etc. The presence of types, not suited to the soil type in which they are grown, in a variety suited to the soil in question will almost always result in an appreciable loss due to decreased yield.

We may have, however, a lot of roots true to variety name and type, and still giving us a very inferior yield because of weak germination of the seed from which they grew. In common with animals a poor start very often means an ultimate development much below normal. It is very essential therefore to have vigor of germination as well as purity of the resulting crop if we are to obtain maximum yields.

What we wish to emphasize is that some root seed sold to the farmers of Canada at the present time is a disgrace to the seed trade, and a serious loss to the growers unfortunate enough to buy it. We wish at the same time to call attention to the fact that there is reasonably good root seed available and being sold by some of our seedsmen. Some way of regulating our root seed trade so that all of our seedsmen would sell only good seed would seem to be in order.

## An Automatic Rat Trap.

After the corn crop was sold rats from the granary began to infest the basement. They were so thick that some wholesale method to exterminate them was the only solution. There was an old vinegar barrel in the basement. The top of this was removed and covered with heavy brown paper. Several small pieces of cheese and a few kernels of corn were scattered on the top and the barrel set about six inches from a table so that the rats would have to jump to get to the bait.

Each morning the bait was gone. When the rats began to suspect that the food supply was both regular and safe, the paper was cut with a sharp knife in the form of a cross with the intersecting cuts in the centre. This time the food was glued to the paper.

The next morning nine rats were found in the barrel. Subsequent mornings netted from one to three or four for about a week.

## Cost of Maintenance of Swine.

Investigational work with swine, conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, it was found that in wintering brood sows on a narrow, nutritive ration produced largely from concentrated feeds, the cost was 15 cents per day for mature sows, whereas with groups using more roughage the cost was reduced to eight and nine cents per day.

An extensive experiment with commercial hog feeds versus home-grown feeds showed that under average farm conditions none of the commercial hog feeds used was as economical as a well-balanced mixture produced on the farm.

## Poultry

When its leg is bent the fowl can not open its foot, for which reason the fowl can not fall off the perch.

The word "chicken" is commonly applied to fowls of all ages. Properly, a chicken is a young fowl six months old; it becomes a fowl after that.

Hens are never so happy as when they are knee-deep in straw or chaff, scratching for kernels of grain. This happiness is what makes them profitable, too.

Olive oil is one of the best medicines known for diarrhoea. It can also be regarded as a substitute for simple ointments, and can be rubbed around the eyes instead of using an ointment.

Crossing breeds leads on to mongrelism, and the oftener the cross is made the lower the quality gets. Get a good breed and stick to it, is the advice of those who have made a success.

When a fowl sneezes, waters slightly at the eyes and nostrils, and the face puffs up, this indicates a common cold. When accompanied by a rattling in the throat, the trouble is bronchitis. Difficult breathing indicates pneumonia. Canker in the mouth means diphtheria.

Beef scrap commonly appears in two forms—granulated and ground. The ground scrap is preferred, since it may be fed either in hoppers or mixed with a mash food. Fowls will eat a ground scrap from the hopper readily enough and are not so likely to hog it as they would the coarser scrap.

Sour crop is occasionally found among fowls. When a fowl with a sour crop is picked up, the crop feels soft and the fowl will vomit a quantity of fluid. For this condition there is no better remedy than two teaspoonfuls of sugar and baking-soda (equal parts), in a teaspoonful of warm water. Give two teaspoonfuls of this once a day, and at the same time supply plenty of grit.

## Cultivation of Tobacco.

The extent of the work carried on at the Dominion tobacco station at Harrow, Ont., is little known and less realized. A good idea, however, can be gathered from the report for last year of the Superintendent, Mr. D. D. Digges.

Besides producing enough plants of all varieties to meet the requirements of the station and the various outside experimental plots, 165,600 plants were sold, sufficient approximately to plant 36.8 acres. Three thousand square feet of glass covered beds and 1,200 square feet of canvas covered different types that were seeded. Two cold beds, two semi-hot beds, all glass covered, and one each semi-hot bed and cold bed, canvas covered, were used. Both of the last mentioned were spring steamed but one each of the others was spring steamed and one each fall steamed. All beds had a top dressing of about three inches of well rotted compost. The treatment practiced under these conditions are fully set out in the report and the conclusions arrived at briefly put are: that the semi-hot bed is the most economical and efficient type of bed; that the glass-covered semi-hot bed is the best for the production of early seedlings; that by using straw the semi-hot bed can be made and steamed in the fall without losing its effectiveness; that glass-covered beds are superior to canvas covered for the production of early seedlings; that a top dressing of black compost is beneficial; that sterilizing with steam not only eradicates weeds and plant diseases but also forces growth of the plants; that steaming for thirty minutes at 100 pounds pressure is sufficient; that fall steaming is a safeguard against late springs; that on a fairly fertile soil which is well supplied with humus a weak solution of nitrate of soda applied when the leaves are about the size of the small Canadian nickel is sufficient for forcing retarded plants but the latter should be sprinkled with pure water immediately after using the solution; that the rate of seeding, and the manner thereof, should be governed by the germinative power of the seed.

## Cost of Maintenance of Sheep.

Investigational work with sheep, conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, gave for cost of maintenance of the farm flock the following figures: To winter ewe lambs, \$4.49 each; to winter breeding ewes, \$5.50 each.

Investigational work in fattening lambs was continued and the results showed last year that it would have paid better to market the lambs in the autumn than to finish them in the pens, the lambs all showing a loss when strict account of feed was kept.

Nearly 30 per cent. of all flowers are white.

difficult to make the calf into a worthwhile dairy cow.

## Short Courses at Ontario Agricultural College

### FARM POWER COURSE.

Farm tractors for outdoor work, and gasoline engines and electric motors for inside are very rapidly finding favor on the farms of Ontario. For the large number of tractors introduced during the past few years it has been very difficult to find skilled operators and especially operators with a thorough grasp of the fundamental principles underlying the construction and operation of gasoline engines. Many inquiries are received at the Ontario Agricultural College day by day from those wishing information about motors of various types used for inside work.

To afford an opportunity for instruction along these various lines there is offered a short course in Farm Power at the Ontario Agricultural College, beginning January 22nd and extending over a period of two weeks. Amateurs, being either operators, farmers or farmers' sons are particularly invited. Any man or boy may enter the course providing he arrives at the Mechanic's Building, O.A.C., at 9 a.m. on the 22nd of January.

### FARM DAIRY COURSE.

The importance and value of a knowledge of modern dairy farm practice will be demonstrated during the Farm Dairy Course—January 21st to February 2nd—at the Dairy Depart-

ment of the Ontario Agricultural College. The work covered will include lectures on the care and handling of dairy cattle, the production and care of milk, veterinary science, crops for the dairy farm, systems of ventilation in dairy barns and the care and use of milking machines, along with practical work in hand separators, butter-making, soft and fancy cheese making and milk testing. No young dairy farmer can afford to be without a course of this kind. If students are unable to remain the full period of two weeks, they may stay one week or less.

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING.

The culture of tree and small fruits for both amateur and commercial growers in all parts of the Province will be covered in the short course on Fruit and Vegetable Growing given by the Department of Horticulture, Ontario Agricultural College, January 21st to February 2nd. The course will be as practical as possible. The best methods used in vegetable growing will also be given in detail. The practical work of fruit growing will consist of budding, grafting, pruning, planting, packing and marketing the fruit and market packages; in vegetables, seedage, cutting, picking out, potting, transplanting, marketing and market packages.

## Butter and Cheese Scoring Contests.

In the Dominion educational butter scoring contest of 1923, conducted by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch from May to October inclusive, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia each entered six samples. British Columbia and New Brunswick each five, and Alberta three. All the samples from Manitoba and Nova Scotia were special grade. The other special grade samples were five from Saskatchewan and Quebec, four from British Columbia and Ontario, three from New Brunswick, two from British Columbia, and one from Prince Edward Island. All the other samples were first grade except one from Quebec and Prince Edward Island, which were second. The special grades were 23.40 per cent. more than in 1922, showing, says the report, that the creamery butter-makers in Canada are improving in their methods.

In the educational cheese scoring contest, Ontario contributed 22 samples of which four were special grade, 17 first grade and one second grade. Of 21 samples from Quebec nine were special grade, nine first grade and three second grade. Of four samples from Prince Edward Island all were first grade. Of six from New Brunswick four were first grade and two second, and of three from Alberta one was first grade and two second grade. Only the provinces named competed in cheese.

## Why the Coil Failed.

The coil of an electric farm-lighting plant had burned out while the engine was running and a new coil was installed. Within a short time thereafter the engine had been stopped, apparently in good condition, but a few days later would not start until another new coil was installed. This happened again, after which an investigation revealed that the coil, though apparently correct in size and shape, was of the wrong capacity. This particular 32-volt plant utilizes a 32-volt coil to supply ignition for the engine, and as the firm also makes a 6-volt automobile lighting system, a 6-volt coil was supplied by mistake. Then when the 32-volt current was impressed on the windings of the 6-volt coil, the pressure was greater than it was designed for or could withstand; consequently it heated and burned out within a short period. Therefore, in installing new coils or other parts on any farm-lighting plant it is well, in addition to making sure they are genuine, also to make sure they are of the correct rating or capacity. This is doubly important when the replacement part is furnished by any other than the plant's manufacturer.

## Trying Hard to Keep Attar of Roses Pure.

Much of the attar of rose comes from Bulgaria and the sophistication of the perfume since the war has given deep concern to the government, which has offered 1,000,000 levas (we do not know how much this represents in real money) for prizes for a process to discover adulterants, says the Scientific American. Essence of geranium has been used to debase the perfume. This has proved very detrimental to the trade. It has not only weakened confidence but has a disastrous effect on prices as well.

## What the Live Stock Market Suggests.

A recent Dominion Market Intelligence report issued from Ottawa contains some suggestive information as to conditions at the leading live stock marketing centres, from which the following are quotations:

Toronto: Trading on the cattle market was dull. There was excessive supply of thin unfinished cattle and buyers showed marked dislike for it. Docked and castrated lambs invariably topped the market.

Montreal: Packers, under the run of mostly inferior cattle, were not inclined to buy. Like begets like, use quality sires.

Winnipeg: There was a fairly broad enquiry for good feeding steers. Inferior kinds were dull and weak. Common, horned, off-color stockers and feeders were a drag on the market. Percentage of select bacon hogs very small; a heavy run of unfinished hogs were mostly returned to the country for feeding purposes.

Edmonton: All good cattle, especially good feeders and good butcher steers, sold readily at fair prices.

From Markets Intelligence office: Dehorn your cattle. Live stock buyers are money losers. The markets are short on good quality steers. Winter feed for spring markets. The winter feeding of lambs is profitable. Docked and castrated lambs top the market. Winter feeding is the strength of the live stock industry. Spring markets are generally bullish. Finish is an essential to profitable sale.

## Care of Paint and Paint Brushes.

When it is necessary to store an opened pail of paint indefinitely, and the cover has been cut away, the paint naturally becomes hardened and useless from exposure to the air. This may be prevented easily and at a trifling expense by pouring melted paraffin over the surface of the paint. The can will be hermetically sealed as soon as the wax has cooled and the paint will be preserved. Paraffin is usually kept on hand in the kitchen for sealing jars and waxing sad-irons, and a single bar of the wax, costing about three cents, will be sufficient to seal the paint in two one-gallon cans.

If nothing is at hand with which to cleanse a brush when a job of painting has been completed, the bristles may be kept in good shape by wiping them as dry as possible and dipping the brush into melted paraffin to the depth of the ferrule. To insure ease in the removal of the wax when the brush is to be used again, the bristles should be pressed firmly together so as to prevent the wax from flowing between. The paraffin, when cool, can be picked from the bristles very easily, or it may be dipped for a few moments into boiling water, and the brush will be as serviceable as ever.

Brushes that have been neglected until the paint is hard and dry can be softened again by soaking them in strong vinegar.

## For the Languid Vise.

After a period of service the average vise wears to the extent of requiring the movable jaw to be pulled out by hand when the vise is opened by the insertion of any piece of work. A simple remedy to correct this, as adopted by a local shop, consists in the insertion of a valve spring between the fixed and movable jaws.

## About the House

### MIRROR MOTHERS.

Mirrors have a habit of telling the truth, and in our own hearts we believe them. If we didn't we would not exclaim "Well, I had no idea I was so tanned," or "Who would have thought my hair would show the gray so plainly at my age?" If the mirror says wrinkles, we know wrinkles are there; if it says smiling eyes, we can verify the truth—for we know whether the heart is beaming or aching.

We mothers can see when the baby is sweet and clean and altogether lovable, when the little son is neat and when the man of the household is shaved, but we have to see a mirror to know the truth about ourselves. Even that is but a half truth if we do not place the mirror where it does not face a light but rather lets the strong light shine upon us.

I knew a woman with three children, who was honest enough to confess that she did not have time to follow the physician's instructions to brush her teeth morning and night as well as after each meal. It was not just the time involved but the mental effort to remember to do it when there were so many other things for her to plan and do. When she said she could and would brush them once a day regularly, he said to make that once just before retiring, as then came the longest period when the teeth were not in use. Farm mothers are limited during the rush season as to time, and it is the everlasting question not what to do but what do we dare leave undone. This does not change the fact that pretty teeth play a large part in both looks and health.

When a mother really takes time to look squarely into the mirror—that is, if she is not saying to herself: "Those beans must be on by ten—I must mend Ruth's organdie—I wonder if there is enough bread for dinner," and so forth—the first thing she sees is this head adornment about which the young women have so much controversy as to whether to bob or not to bob. Brushing the hair vigorously every day, washing it often enough to remove surplus oil and take out the dust, then massaging the scalp a little to keep it free and the blood circulating there, is about the sum total of all the articles on keeping the hair beautiful. Did you ever notice what makes the magazine-cover woman look so lovely even in aingham dress? Nine times out of ten it is her hair, left loose enough to frame her face. The only one to wear the hard twisted knot is the lady of the cartoon. We can dress the hair loosely and leave it fluffy only by using a generous supply of good hairpins. The celluloid or rubber pins justify their extra cost in both service and appearance. The shade matching the hair is well worth while too.

Regular meals, with plenty of green vegetables and fresh fruit the year round, lay the foundation for the good healthy skin. Then the matter of sunburn, tan, freckles, dryness or oiliness, is not hard to handle. The lotions on the market, the powders and cold creams are worth while. There is a combination now of cold cream and powder that has sprung into popularity among women because of its easy application and good results.

Fashions change, money can buy clothes, new styles can be acquired, but when the story of self-neglect is written upon the face and form it is too late to change it. Self-neglect should not be charged to us, for we of the farm are blessed with all that Nature can supply in the way of healthful surroundings.—Lena Martin Smith.

### COLORFUL RAG RUGS.

When making rag rugs why not make "something different"? Ordinarily to carry out any color scheme, some dyeing must be done, and right here is the chance to achieve something. Get the dye bath ready as directed on the package, but instead of treating the cloth as directed thereon, wring it from the water, place it in the dye bath still twisted from the

### WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shabby Garment or Drapery.

**Diamond Dyes**

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

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wringing, even allowing some parts of it to protrude from the water a bit.

Then let it cook the allotted time without any stirring. The result will be a mottled color, varying from almost white to the darkest shade of the color—in other words, tints and shades of the same color. When the rags are sewed and woven the result is an indistinct but pleasing marbled effect as the background for the rug. One very pleasing combination I have tried is a mottled dull blue as the body of the rug with a stripe at each end made up as follows: A narrow band of plain black, gray, gray-rose and solid rose; then the gray-rose combination, gray and black to complete the stripe. This is especially good for dining room or bedroom. Another pretty effect could be obtained by using tans, browns and orange.—Mrs. H. N. Good.

### A "FANCY DRESS"—FOR MASQUERADES, PARTIES, ETC.



2574

2574. This is a good design for a Bopeep, or Kate Greenaway costume. It is also suitable for a "Dutch" or "Period" dress. One could use crepe paper, or saten, or make the dress of printed voile, silk or dimity. The Fichu may be omitted.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material. To make fichu and sash of contrasting material requires 1½ yards 36 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

### FASTENING CUT CROCHET.

To prevent crochet lace from raveling after it is cut, catch up all the stitches with a thread of contrasting color, taking care not to twist the stitch. Then with hook and thread matching the lace, work in single crochet across the cut end, catching the hook through every stitch. Fasten the thread neatly, and draw out the colored thread.

### DEFINITIONS—THE WINTER SPORT.

It isn't skating nor skiing nor such, Nor coasting nor cutter riding—not much!

It's thumbing the catalogues in the coal oil's rays And picking out things to get—some of these days. —Someple.

### MY BROKEN CHAIRS.

When I had chairs with the bottoms broken out, I used to get new ones at the ten-cent store that looked well but would not last. Then the idea struck me to try heavy tin or galvanized iron cut out to fit in under the ten-cent bottom. It makes the chair stronger than ever.—H. M. T.

### KEEPING THE CHILDREN NEAT.

If mothers of small children will arrange a mirror, comb, towel, and so forth, within reach of the little hands, the problem of keeping them neat and clean will be greatly reduced.

They appreciate having their own things for individual use. If the supply of small towels is limited, make them of small flour sacks, hemming with colored thread.

### WHEN MASHING POTATOES.

A pinch of baking powder beaten into potatoes while mashing them will make them lighter and fluffier in appearance without taking anything from the taste.—V. W. S.

Canada's national parks in the Rocky mountains are nearly as large as Belgium and two-thirds as large as Switzerland.

### How the Pompeians Advertised.

The Pompeians were past masters in the art of poster advertising, writes Frank G. Carpenter from Naples, where he is gathering material for the Italian volume of his World Travel. Among the discoveries which have been unearthed by Professor Spinazzola's new method of excavation, are advertisements painted in every color of the rainbow. There are theatrical posters, posters of politicians, who beg the people to elect them to the city council, and letters from women advocating the choice of their favorites. On the wall two ladies recommend a certain C. Lollium as Chief of the Public Buildings and Roads. New paintings have been discovered both on the inside and outside of the houses and especially on the walls of the "Street of Abundance," where most of the work has been done.

"The method of excavation," Mr. Carpenter writes, "which Professor Spinazzola has employed for the last ten years is as different from the old way as that of the steam shovel compared with the fingernail. The old method was to go with pick and spade straight down through the earth into a house or street and dig out the debris, stopping only at the solid walls and paved floors or streets. As it is now, the ground is carefully surveyed, and then taken off in layers about as thick as a finger-nail. Impressions are looked for, and when found are modeled and the parts of the houses which have disappeared or been burned are reconstructed as they were in the past. Every article found in a house is left inside that house and it is sometimes possible to reconstruct the furniture and put it back where it stood. In one garden the old fountain is playing as it did in the days of the Caesars and the very same plants which grew there then are being replaced by the aid of botanists of today."

### KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds, and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



A Large Pain.

Turtle—"So you're calling on Mr. Hippo, who has a pain in the small of his back?"

Dr. Monk—"Yes, and I've ordered two barrels of liniment for him to have his back rubbed with!"

### AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



### Home and the Baby.

Home was never home before,  
Till the baby came,  
Love no golden jewels wore,  
Till the baby came,  
There was joy, but now it seems  
Dreams were only rosy dreams,  
Sunbeams not such golden beams,  
Till the baby came.

Home was never really gay,  
Till the baby came,  
I'd forgotten how to play,  
Till the baby came,  
Smiles were never half so bright,  
Troubles never half so light,  
Worry never took to flight,  
Till the baby came.

Home was never half so blest,  
Till the baby came,  
Lacking something that was best,  
Till the baby came,  
Kisses were not half so sweet,  
Love not really so complete,  
Joy had never found our street,  
Till the baby came.

### Worried the Waiter.

A little woman and her tall husband entered a small restaurant and took seats at a table.

"You will have soup, of course," the husband, glancing at the menu.

"Yes," said the little woman, as she tried to reach the floor with her toes. "And, John, I want a hassock."

John nodded, and, as he handed his order to the waiter, he said, "Yes, and bring a hassock for the lady."

"One hassock?" asked the waiter. He fidgeted for a moment, got very red, and then bent over John's left shoulder. "I say, mister," he said, in a low voice, "I haven't been here long, and I'm not on to all these things. Will the lady have the hassock boiled or fried?"

All the world loves a lover; but few people have any use for the self-lover.

### BARREL USED AS BIRD BATH

By Bert Morehouse

The lot at the rear of our home we have fitted up as a bird sanctuary, and we are greatly enjoying the visitations and carols of the birds which are our invited guests.

In the centre of the sanctuary is the birds' open-air bath and drinking fountain, made from a barrel left here by the plasterers when our home was built last spring. The value of the barrel for the purpose was discovered quite by accident one day after a heavy shower. The barrel stood bottom up and it was covered with an inch of sparkling rain water.

We thought nothing of it at the time. But an hour or so later from our study window, which overlooks the bird sanctuary, we saw a blue jay fly down and get a drink from the water on the barrel. Not long after that a pair of robins appeared and gave themselves a delightful shower bath before they flew away.

That gave us an idea. We already had a good sized lunch counter attached to one of the oak trees. Now we went out and smoothed off the ground, laid a foundation of inch boards, and placed the barrel on them. Then we used a carpenter's level to make sure that the bottom would hold an inch of water all the way around.

Then we gave the improvised bird bath two coats of paint and let it set hard. After that, to make the birds' watering-place attractive, we planted marigolds around the barrel, with coleus in between them.

For the one dollar and small amount of time we expended in fitting up this bird sanctuary, we are constantly receiving both knowledge and pleasure in studying our bird guests and listening to their singing recitals.

### The Gold-Beaters.

The recent re-gilding of the railings outside Buckingham Palace reminds one that gold-beating is at once the most ancient and the most modern art in the world. It is believed that the art was introduced into England by the Romans about 2,000 years ago. Probably they got it from the Greeks, who in turn were instructed by the Egyptians.

Although powerful machinery is used for gold-beating, the final process has to be done by hand. Seen in its virgin state, in a crucible just taken from the furnace, the gold glistens like diamonds, and after being poured into a mould and cooled in a special bath a 200-oz. brick of 22-carat quality is worth about \$1,500.

The men who beat gold by hand wield hammers weighing fourteen or twenty-one pounds each. The skill of the workers is such that gold can be beaten to the thinness of 1-282,000th of an inch, and one ounce can be made to cover an area of more than 200 square feet.

A skilled craftsman takes a week to beat two and a half ounces of gold into leaf, and one ounce produces 2,500 gold leaves three and a quarter inches square.

Alberta and Saskatchewan now ship many of their dairy products to England by way of the Panama Canal. The rate of \$4.50 a hundred pounds is \$1.77 cheaper than the rail-and-sea route by way of Montreal.



FUTURE MAKERS OF EMPIRE

Little British lads home on leave from their training ship. The picture shows how the men of the Royal Navy commence their training at a very tender age, and grow up among the traditions of seamanship which have made Great Britain a "land of hope and glory."

## Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—During the first fifty weeks of 1923, sawmills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association report cut of 5,112,850,899 feet, and shipments of 5,193,624,212 feet. Prediction has been made that production for 1923 will exceed that of 1922 by 20 per cent.

Lloydminster, Alta.—Reports of phenomenal grain yields continue to be received, the last being a yield of 140 bushels of oats per acre from a farm near here. The crop was grown by R. S. Symonds. From 7½ acres he threshed 1,050 bushels. His other oats ran 120 bushels per acre.

Killarney, Man.—Poultry raising in this district is beginning to assume large proportions and shipments during the past Christmas season, both in quantity and quality, exceed those of the previous year. The following shipments were made by the co-operative association: 3,725 turkeys, 724 chickens, 92 geese and 80 ducks. Over 620 turkeys graded special and 2,223 graded No. 1.

Toronto, Ont.—The suitability of Ontario for the raising of silver black foxes was amply demonstrated by the successful showing of C. A. Deeks' foxes at the recent Royal Winter Show here. Nine out of sixteen scored an average of about 92 points out of a possible 100.

Fort William, Ont.—Positively the last boat to clear with grain from this harbor for 1923 and shattering all

records for late sailing, the U. S. steamer C. O. Jenkins, left harbor here on December 24 bound for Tiffin, with 292,500 bushels of wheat, a cargo that is light enough to permit the big freighter to pass down through the Canadian lock at the Soo.

Montreal, Que.—Arrangements are being made for the holding here next June of the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association. This will be one of the largest conventions ever held in Montreal. One hotel has been asked to reserve 700 rooms for the use of members during convention week.

St. John, N.B.—The popularity of New Brunswick as a hunting ground for big game sportsmen continues to grow. With the big game season for 1923 hardly closed, inquiries regarding the game regulations and requirements of the province are being received from American hunters in anticipation of the opening season of 1924.

Halifax, N.S.—Canada's fisheries' production during 1923 is estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. At the beginning of the year it was not thought that anything like this mark would be reached, for the Fordney tariff had cut deeply into exports to the United States. But as the year wore on the demand and prices generally improved, thus giving fishermen, along the Atlantic coast especially, a much better market.

### PRINCE LEADS HUNT IN FRENCH FOREST

Hear to British Throne Adds to His Reputation in France—Remembers Food Sufferers.

Paris, Jan. 13.—In a borrowed coat, borrowed boots and borrowed breeches, on a borrowed horse, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went stag hunting Saturday through Villers-Catterets Forest, where some six years ago he watched the British troops fighting for their lives and for the Empire over which he may some day reign.

In France, where "a sport" is now far more the mode than it was in his grandfather's time, the Prince has made his reputation. The hunt was fixed up at the dinner at the British Embassy Friday night.

By 2 o'clock the stag was raised and down the forest roads, over timber and ditches, the Royal huntsman followed, to a chorus of hunting horns and protected by all the ghosts of hunting, Francis and Louis, the Kings of France, who loved the chase in their day.

Before the end, the stag—a gallant one—led the hunt nearly ten miles through the forest and killed a hound in his final battle.

"One of the greatest days of my life," the Prince said to a huntsman, who told him how in 1914 he acted as a guide through the forest to the retreating British troops and helped in 1918 when the Australians held the forest against Ludendorff.

"I am glad I have seen it in peace time," the Prince told him, "for my memories of this corner in war time are particularly bitter."

In a different field from his grandfather, the Prince found his way to French hearts.

The last thought of the Prince of Wales before leaving the hotel where he made his headquarters was for the sufferers of the recent floods in Paris, the scenes of which he visited. He sent a neat sum of money to Premier Poincaré to be distributed among the victims through one of the numerous charitable organizations with which Madame Poincaré is connected.

### HANDICAP ON CANADA'S EXPORT FLOUR TRADE TEMPORARILY REMOVED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Discriminatory rates on shipments of Canadian flour to the United Kingdom have been removed temporarily and efforts are being put forth to make the change permanent, it was announced at the Department of Trade and Commerce.

For several years a discriminatory rate averaging about five cents per hundred pounds or ten cents per barrel has been charged upon all ocean shipments of Canadian flour to the United Kingdom in excess of the rate applied to similar shipments from the United States. For several years the quantity of Canadian flour shipped to the United Kingdom has been on the increase while United States shipments have declined. Removal of the surcharge will, it is believed, still further strengthen the Canadian trade.

Hon. T. A. Lowe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, gave consideration to this matter shortly after assuming office. As a result of representations

### VENIZELOS TO ASSUME PREMIERSHIP OF GREECE

Governmental Crisis Finds Only Possible Solution in Proposed Arrangement.

A despatch from Athens says:—Ex-Premier Venizelos has decided to form a Cabinet, in which he will be Premier without portfolio, with Georges Roussos, Republican-Liberal leader, as Foreign Minister, as the only possible solution of the protracted Governmental crisis.

M. Venizelos reached this decision after Gen. Danglis, who consented to endeavor to form a Ministry, had failed in the attempt despite an all-night effort.

Gen. Danglis' failure caused the keenest disappointment to Venizelos, and his decision to become Premier himself was taken as apparently the only course remaining open.

The most prominent Orthodox Liberals refused to co-operate in the forming of a Danglis Cabinet. M. Kauandaris was next approached, but he declined the difficult task, and the situation continued confused.

As showing the impatience of Venizelos, he told a group of Cretans on Friday night that unless his political friends co-operated with him he would again quit Greece.

### Majestic Makes Slow Passage Because of Suffering Child

A despatch from New York says:—Because a four-year-old girl lay ill in one of the cabins, the giant White Star liner Majestic cut down her speed to less than three knots last Sunday, while she was smashing through heavy seas and a terrific gale, it was revealed when the liner docked at Pier 59, North River, thirty-six hours late. It was the slowest trip the Majestic ever made.

Passengers told how Sir Bertram Hayes, the Captain, disregarding his marine reputation, ordered the speed of the giant liner cut down so that the suffering of little Betty Read, lying on an air bed in one of the cabins, might be alleviated. Two Ambassadors were aboard.

## BUSINESS SECTION OF KAPUSKASING BURNED

### Eleven Buildings Destroyed in Fire Causing Property Loss of Nearly \$100,000.

A despatch from North Bay, Ont., says:—Fire which caused damage to the extent of close on \$100,000 wiped out the business section of Kapuskasing, on the Transcontinental Railway, Friday night, burning eleven buildings to the ground.

The blaze started shortly after two o'clock Friday morning in one of the rooms of the Ontario Hotel and in a few moments the entire building was in flames. It spread to the Riverview Hotel on the one side and the Montreal store on the other. As there is no waterworks system in this part of the town, the older portion of the place, the blaze could not be got under control.

The Spruce Falls Pulp Co., nearby, rushed their locomotive and hose to be connected with the C.N.R. water tank, but eleven buildings were destroyed before relief could be effected.

The Roman Catholic Church, three cafes and four stores were destroyed. There was little insurance as in many cases it had been cancelled recently. A new townsite was built up last summer on the east side of the river and the Canadian National Railway station was transferred there early in December. The old townsite would have been a thing of the past by the coming spring in any case.

Several of the occupants of the Ontario Hotel were forced to leap from upper windows in their night attire. They were uninjured. The following places were burnt: Ontario Hotel, proprietor, O. Gelimas; Riverview Hotel; the Montreal Store; the Forest Cafe; J. A. Lacroix, general merchant; A. Lafleur, shoemaker; O. Morel, butcher; C. Ellis, druggist; The Kapuskasing Cafe, owned by Chinese; the Roman Catholic Church and Mr. B. H. Wright's cafe.

### Recalls Passenger Plane by Wireless Message

Paris, Jan. 13.—An aeroplane which left Paris for Switzerland Saturday morning was recalled over a wireless telephone half an hour after it started.

The aeroplane was taking passengers to Geneva, and when it left the Le Bourget aerodrome at 9:45 o'clock the weather reports from along the route were satisfactory. Half an hour later, however, other reports reached Le Bourget, to the effect that a violent wind and rain storm was beginning in the Jura Mountains, and it was decided, if possible, to recall the pilot.

The distance the aeroplane had flown was calculated, and a wireless telephone call was given, advising the pilot to abandon the flight. The airman had the receiver to his ear, picked up the message, and immediately flew back to Bourget.

### More Immigrants from Ontario to Hebrides

London, Jan. 13.—Arrangements have been made with the Government of Ontario for another party of emigrants numbering 300 men prepared to work on farms in Ontario, and 50 women as domestic servants, to leave the Hebrides on April 26.

The C.P.R. steamer Marloch will embark the emigrants at Stornoway and the Ontario Government will assist them to their final destination.

Common sense is the faculty of getting things about right without asking more than a dozen unnecessary questions.

## Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.10½.  
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 44½¢; No. 1 extra feed, 43½¢.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, bay ports.  
Ontario barley—61 to 63¢.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 93¢.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 99 to 72¢.  
Ontario rye—No. 2, 70 to 72¢.  
Peas—Sample, \$1.45 to \$1.50.  
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, tags included. Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 92 to 94¢, outside.  
Ontario, No. 2 white oats—38 to 40¢.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60, bulk seaboard, \$4.25.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$5.60.  
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, 22 to 22½¢; twins, 22½ to 23¢; triplets, 23 to 24¢. Stiltons, 25 to 26¢. Old, large, 28 to 30¢; twins, 29 to 31¢; triplets, 30 to 32¢.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46¢; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 44¢; No. 2, 41 to 42¢.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 57¢; fresh extras, loose, 55¢; extras, storage, in cartons, 45¢; extras, 42 to 43¢; firsts, 36 to 37¢; seconds, 29 to 30¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32¢; geese, 22¢.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6½¢.  
Milk products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25¢.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 2½-lb. tins, 13 to 14¢; comb

honey, per doz., No. 1, \$9.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 26¢; cooked hams, 37 to 39¢; smoked rolls, 19 to 21¢; cottage rolls, 22 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33¢; backs, boneless, 30 to 35¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.  
Lard—Pure tierces, 17½ to 18¢; tubs, 18 to 18½¢; pails, 18½ to 19¢; prints, 20 to 20½¢; shortening tierces, 14½ to 15½¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; 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, \$5 to \$5.50; 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; do, med., \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$11 to \$12; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewe, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.25; do, f.o.b., \$7.75; do, country points, \$7.50; do, selects, \$9.05.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 53½¢; No. 3 CW, 51½¢; oats, extra No. 1, feed, 50¢; No. 2 local white, 47½ to 48¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$6.10; seconds, \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.40; winter pats., choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$2.95. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese, finest westerns, 18 to 19½¢; finest easterns, 17½ to 17¢. Butter, No. 1 creamery, 42¢; No. 1 past'd, 43¢. Eggs, extras, 40¢; No. 1 stock, 35¢; No. 2 stock, 28 to 30¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40.

Cows, slightly better than cutter quality, \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$1.75; com. bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; good veal calves, \$11; do, com., \$7 to \$9; grass calves, \$3.50 to \$4; good lambs, tops, \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$9; sheep, \$4 to \$6; hogs, track smooths and butcher hogs, \$9.

### Embargo Placed on Grain Shipments from West

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—An embargo on grain shipments from the prairie provinces to the head of the lakes over Canadian National Railways became effective at midnight January 14.

The announcement carried a proviso that in the event of hardships arising, as in the case of elevators at individual points being filled while farmers have large quantities of grain on hand, permits to cover these cases may be issued on application to the superintendent of car service at Winnipeg.

Sufficient cars are stated to be under load to fill all available space at the lake head. This does not affect all-rail shipments to the East or shipments to the Pacific coast.

### Bulgaria Forbidden to Maintain Small Standing Army

A despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says:—The Council of Ambassadors has rejected the Bulgarian request for permission to maintain a small standing army, made up of conscripts, for insuring internal order.

Some dissatisfaction has been caused by this official announcement, as the common belief is that the country is menaced by Russian agitators.

### 22-HOUR FIGHT IN MEXICAN CITY

#### Two Generals Killed in Revolutionary Uprising—Rebel Forces Suffered Heavily.

Mexico City, Jan. 13.—For twenty-two hours, beginning at daybreak Thursday, the rebels under Marcial Cavazos and Otilio Villegas fought with the federal troops in the streets of Pachuca without completely controlling the city. Governor Azuara and Generals Benita Garcia, commander of the garrison; Victor Monter and Seraphio Lopez, defended the city against great odds, the rebels numbering more than eight hundred, while the defending forces totalled three hundred.

Generals Monter and Lopez were killed during the battle, while the rebel forces suffered heavily.

According to eye-witnesses, the rebels began their attack at 5 o'clock Thursday morning by surprising a group of volunteer state guards, forcing them to surrender after two hours' fighting, when Gen. Lopez was killed. Governor Azuara and Generals Monter and Garcia, with the remaining forces, fortified a church in one of the city's suburbs, and the fighting continued for several hours. Then a group of women carrying a white flag appeared, suggesting that the federal troops surrender. Governor Azuara refused, and the battle continued. In the late afternoon the rebels dynamited the church. This was followed by fierce fighting, in which General Monter lost his life, falling with a bullet wound.

At 2 o'clock Friday morning the rebels decided to abandon the city, learning of the approach of General Herrera's column from Mexico City. The federal forces, rushed from Mexico City, arrived at Pachuca after the rebels evacuated it.

### Demand for Insulin in London Makes Sweetbreads Scarce

A despatch from London says:—Insulin, the new scientific discovery, besides curing diabetes, bids fair to cure some people of a taste for sweetbreads, for that delicacy has almost disappeared from English bills of fare. Such is the demand for calves' sweetbreads by the manufacturers of insulin that when they are obtainable at all in the market it is invariably at very high prices. A West End butcher recently charged \$11 for 2 pounds.

Are we not almost touching happiness, if we do only speak of it? Invoking it, if we let no day pass without pronouncing its name.—Masterluck.



"THE LATEST WIRELESS"  
Jonathan—"Sure, I'll be right over to help pluck the Bosche Goose."  
—From the News of the World.

## For the Boys and Girls

### WINTER OUT-OF-DOORS.

Now that the holidays are over, and the winter stretches before us, many young people are apt to think that jolly hikes are over till spring; that there is nothing worth seeing in the fields and parks. Not so, by any means. The out-of-doors is quite as beautiful in winter as in summer; in, of course, quite a different way. Look at the tree branches, for instance. It is only after the leaves have fallen that we can see what a beautifully made thing a tree is, with its etching of fine, dark branches against the snow. And it is most interesting to see all the deserted birds' nests, nesting in corners and crochets, showing so plainly against the grey sky. They are hard to find in summer, but in winter one can see the little bunches, and note the intelligence displayed by the wise little architects in placing their homes just right.

Then there are the tracks of small animals in the snow, and it is fascinating to see how far one can follow them, and to speculate as to just why they turned this way and that way; why they turned out of their track to run along that log. Here the tracks become confused, and the little wayfarer evidently played about a bit. Here they become long and hurried—evidently a fright. Then, for some unknown reason, he turns around and goes back, as if he had forgotten his hanky; or perhaps he smelled an enemy bigger than himself, for an animal can smell an enemy long be-

fore he can see him. And then, the final ending of the pretty little prints, under a stump or log. He has gone home to tea.

On a morning after a snowstorm the woods are like Fairyland, and a tramp, in short skirts and long boots, is a joy. The winter birds call and call their delight at being released from the nooks where they have been huddled out of the storm. The squirrels come out and chatter. The wind showers the soft, white, feathery stuff down upon you, and, at the brook, far down under the snow and ice, comes a musical tingle and gurgle, muffled by the snow blanket, but unmistakable. The water is flowing.

Cultivate the winter out-of-doors; learn its poetry; listen to its voices; look upon its pictures. The boy or girl who cannot talk to King Winter—that grand old poet—who cannot speak his language, understand his signs and symbols, has missed something that leaves him or her incomplete. Get acquainted with Winter. He is the essence of beauty and poetry. Even his rages, when he shrieks and raves and shakes the windows, and wails like a grief-stricken banshee down the chimney—they are music. When he paints his wonderful pictures, on field and tree and window-pane, it is art. And when he whispers in the little winds and chatters through the squirrels, and birds, and gurgles in the brook, it is poetry. And he isn't altogether a highbrow, either; he is a good old sport. Cultivate his acquaintance.



**With The BOY SCOUTS**  
and Help Others.

It is a tradition of the Royal North West Mounted Police that they always accomplish the task set them, no matter the difficulties faced, or the number against them, or the time required. In living up to this tradition members of the force have followed evildoers by horseback, canoe, by dog train, and on snowshoes clear to the Arctic Circle.

It is a tradition of a city fire department that when on the way to a fire and there is danger of a street collision, or of running over a child, the firemen sacrifice themselves. The fire engine, or truck, is run into a wall, or telephone pole, or over an embankment—anywhere so long as it is only the firemen who are hurt.

Certain hockey, football, lacrosse and other teams are traditionally first class sportsmen. They always play a hard, clean, thoroughly sportsmanlike game that it is a pleasure to watch; and they always play their best up to the last minute, no matter if there is a score against them that looks hopeless.

The tradition of certain old regiments of the British Army are well known—that they will go wherever they are directed or led, no matter if it means certain death.

Similarly Scouting is acquiring a tradition—particularly the tradition of Public Service; of usefulness to others.

Here are some stories of Canadian Scouts who were prepared, and performed valuable public service when the opportunity came:

During the disastrous fire in Northern Ontario last fall noable public service was rendered by the Scouts and Scout leaders of that district.

At North Cobalt, District Commissioner Rev. H. Ellis Gridley and Rover Scout Rathwell, at the risk of their lives, with fire to the south, north and west of them, not only fought the flames, but when the inhabitants were fleeing to places of safety, remained behind to direct and assist the people in their flight. They probably were instrumental in saving many lives. But for a change of the wind the Commissioner and Rover very probably would have been lost. Both afterwards required medical aid.

At Halleybury Scoutmaster Severt of the 1st Cobalt Troop stayed to assist persons in danger, and it was stated that but for a change in the wind he also would have been burned. In one case he had to forcibly remove an aged woman from her home, carrying her to a place of safety.

Meantime the boys of his troop in Cobalt were doing splendid service in looking after refugees from the burning district. They served refreshments, located missing children and restored them to their parents, and collected and distributed clothing. They watched for and put out incipient fires on the outskirts of the town.

In July of 1919 two Scouts were seated on the shore at Purcell's Cove, Halifax Harbor, when they noticed some distance out a man in a canoe endeavoring to reach land against the strong wind and heavy sea running. As the boys watched the canoe suddenly capsized. The Scouts quickly secured and launched a boat, and pulled out to the scene. The man was clinging to the overturned canoe. The weight of the man made the rescue very difficult and dangerous in the rough sea, but finally by cool-headed watermanship the two boys got the unfortunate safely into their boat. After a hard pull against both sea and wind they regained the shore. There, to complete the work of Scout service, they revived their rescued passenger with hot tea which they secured from a picnic party. The two Scouts were Murray Fraser, 13; and Arthur Goodwin, 15, 1st Halifax Troop.

For two weeks during their summer holidays two Ottawa Patrol Leaders—Kealey and McDougall, 9th Ottawa Troop—were on duty at the Ottawa Union Depot distributing fire protection pamphlets for the Canadian Forestry Association. In order to cover all trains the boys came on duty at daybreak. They accepted nothing for their service.

### What Antique Collector Should Know.

How long ago was the circular saw invented? If you aspire to become a collector of genuine antique furniture you should know the answer to the question. The circular saw was invented as far back as the year 1777. Therefore, no piece of seventeenth century furniture should bear the tell-tale curved lines that a bent tooth in a circular saw makes.

The maker of false antique furniture may copy the form of the original piece with comparative ease, but he has difficulty in giving it the appearance of genuine age. Boring wormholes is now regarded as dangerous; other methods of aging are preferred. For example, an Englishman, who was visiting the shop of a prosperous country dealer in antique furniture noticed several rabbits inside an interesting carved coffer. "You know more about such things than I do," he remarked to his host, "but unless I am greatly mistaken that is an original sixteenth century coffer. How in the world can you put it to such a use?"

"It will be a fifteenth century coffer when the rabbits have finished with it," was the cool reply.

### African States.

The whole continent of Africa has only three independent states, Egypt, Abyssinia and Liberia; and Great Britain really dominates both Egypt and Abyssinia, and the United States virtually controls Liberia. If the Sahara Desert be included, France is the greatest landowner in Africa. Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and Spain follow in the order named. Germany, which once ruled over more than a million square miles, is now entirely out of Africa. The Cape-to-Cairo railway now building is expected to open for development vast areas of rich country.

## AIRCRAFT PROVE BIG AID IN SURVEY WORK

### ECONOMY EFFECTED BY NEW METHOD.

#### Successful Application of Aerial Photography to Mapping of North West Canada.

During the season just closed a number of experiments were carried out looking to the utilization of aircraft for supplementing the work of parties employed by the Topographical Survey in western and northwestern Canada. These experiments were conducted by the Royal Air Force of Canada under the direction of Mr. A. M. Narraway, Controller of Surveys, and consisted of the taking of series of vertical and oblique photographs from aircraft flying at pre-determined heights, and the use of these photographs as an aid in the plotting of topographical features on the map. Briefly stated, these experiments were entirely successful and indicate the lines upon which the method may be developed.

Operations were first conducted in the area north of Pas, Manitoba, where reliable maps are needed to facilitate the development of the mineral and forest resources in which the district is known to abound. Here countless islands are separated by rocky ridges covered with almost impenetrable bush. Owing to the mass of detail required and the great difficulties to be overcome in collecting it, the production of an adequate map of such a country by ordinary survey methods is very expensive, and as a result the collection of topographical information has heretofore been restricted to the limits of the main connected waterways.

#### Carried Aerial Camera.

A survey party had been sent into this area in the spring to establish a through traverse line along the main waterways extending from Athapascow lake to the Churchill river, as well as throughout the mineralized area to the east. In anticipation of the aerial photographic work to be undertaken, the party was instructed to note carefully the stations occupied so as to be able to identify these points on the photographs. The party was followed later in the season by a seaplane carrying a pilot, an engineer, and a photographer with suitable emergency rations to provide against forced landings. The plane carried an aerial camera mounted over the nose and made flights at a height of about 4000 feet over the course followed by the survey party.

Oblique photographs were taken at intervals of about three miles so that each picture would show in the foreground the terrain shown in background of the preceding one. In addition to these, other photographs were taken in a systematic manner at right angles to the line of flight. In this way photographs were obtained of a strip of country stretching for over five miles on each side of the line of traverse.

#### 700 Views Obtained.

Subsequently, when the photographs had been developed and collated, a grid system was laid down on them based upon the points of the survey, and corresponding to a system of squares on a plan, thus enabling the various topographical features to be plotted. Upwards of seven hundred views were obtained. These are now being plotted and the resulting maps

## Unusual Bird Tragedies

BY ALVIN M. PETERSON

Tragedies in the bird world are so common that one sees traces of them on practically every field trip. Cowbirds lay their eggs in every nest they find, which generally results in a tragic end to the rightful occupants, some boys and nearly all cats kill every bird they possibly can, storms destroy still others, and farm and other machinery grind to pieces many nests together with the eggs or young in them. Some birds prey on other birds, robbing nests of eggs and young birds, while many wild animals prowl about woods and fields devouring eggs and nestlings. A. A. Allen writes that ninety, if not ninety-five per cent, of the nests he finds each year are ill-fated. The percentage of tragedies depends mainly upon the location of the region studied. Naturally, regions near large cities are far less suited to nesting than are regions farther from cities in out-of-the-way places. I kept a record of all the nests I found for two years, together with the fate of each. I found that approximately one-third of the nests met tragic ends.

Even though tragedies in the bird world are to be expected daily, some of them are in a sense exceptional and out of the ordinary. For example, a bluebird built its nest in a hole in a post that stood near the south boundary of a small truck farm. One day, during a severe electrical storm, this bird was electrocuted. But a few rods off in an alfalfa field, a neighbor of mine cut a sitting quail in two with his mower. The alfalfa about the nest was very thick and this kept the bird from seeing and getting out of the way of the sickle. The quail at the time was sitting on twenty-two eggs.

Two years ago, I found a tree swallow's nest in a hole in a fence post. That would seem a pretty safe place for a nest, still all but one of the young birds lost their lives in an accident. As the young birds grew, they had less and less room in their post-hole home. Soon the hole was filled to overflowing with growing young birds. They squirmed about a good deal trying to find room in the hole and often changing their positions for more comfortable ones. They thus loosened a piece of the post which fell to the ground, thus removing the entire front wall of their nursery. All but one of the young birds then fell to the ground, where they died from ex-

posure. I tied the piece of wood back in place and thus saved the remaining youngster.

A meadowlark built a nest in a large open place in a Fair park. Fair parks are used mainly during the fall of the year and the choice seemed a fortunate one. Furthermore, a fair growth of grass seemed to insure that the nest would not be found very easily by marauders. All went well until the eggs were about to hatch. Then the grass was cut preparatory to erecting a building, what is known as "The Old Mill," on that particular spot. The mowing machine passed over the nest, but did not destroy the eggs and nest. This proved too much for the owners and they deserted their nest. Carpenters and masons were soon on the ground and one of them stepped on and crushed the eggs. The park to-day has an "Old Mill," but less meadowlarks because of the tragedy.

For the past two years I have studied and kept a record of the nests to be found about hundreds of old and dilapidated box-cars standing on a siding near a city of half a million inhabitants. All the boxcars on the siding were old worn-out cars that were seldom moved. Some had had their ends smashed in, others their couplers pulled out by the very roots, others sagged in the middle, some bulged at the sides, while some had but one set of wheels. The cars stood on the siding by the hundreds year after year and were regularly used by English sparrows, robins, phoebes, and barn swallows for nesting-sites. Bluebirds and house-wrens, too, sometimes found nesting-places about them where they raised their broods. The siding was, in fact, a box-car cemetery which the birds used for nesting purposes.

A pair of phoebes built a nest on a bar near the ceiling of one of these cars. Scores of box-cars stretched out for a quarter of a mile on either side of the one the phoebes had chosen for their nest. I visited the place again and again, but never saw very much of the owners. They were doing all they possibly could to keep the location of their nest a secret. The female had been sitting on her eggs for some time when the unexpected happened. The railroad company decided to make use of that particular box-car. It was moved and I saw no more of either the phoebes or their nest.

will be the most complete ever issued of any district in the North.

The next series of experiments was carried out in the settled areas in the vicinity of Red Deer and Edmonton, Alberta, where topographical maps were being made by the ordinary field methods. Oblique photographs were taken at various altitudes from five thousand to ten thousand feet.

A further series of experiments was conducted in the Edmonton district, in conjunction with the surveys for the classification of lands for settlement. This work requires the use of accurate maps showing the roads and trails, areas covered by bush, swamps, hay meadows, and other natural features. Mapping by ordinary methods is necessarily slow, whereas, since the country suitable for settlement has already been laid out in sections and quarter sections, and as the surveyed lines and roads are nearly all visible from the air, all features may be mapped without further ground control.

#### Results and Conclusions.

The experiments above described indicate great possibilities. In Western Canada the Dominion Lands survey forms an excellent natural system for scaling photographs and outline maps can be filled in at a reasonable cost.

In the unsettled North, the country is similar to the area near Pas and it is only reasonable to expect that the same success which attended the experiments there will be attained when the method is applied on a larger scale. Results indicate that it is possible to go into an area previously unmapped and by means of aerial photography and a comparatively small amount of ground work to map even the most intricate waterways. A greater distance can be covered in the season with considerable saving in cost.

There can be no doubt that aerial and aerial photography by rendering possible the economical production of topographical maps will play a large part in opening up our immense hinterland to the geologist, the prospector, and to all interested in the development of our resources.

### The Little Flowers of Love and wonder.

The little flowers of love and wonder  
That grow in the dark places,  
And between the giant rocks of chance  
And the coarse winds of space.

The little flowers of love and wonder  
That raise their heads  
Beneath the dread rains  
And against the chill frosts;  
That peep and dream  
In flaws of light  
And amid the still gray places  
And stony ways.

The little flowers of love and wonder  
That peep and dream,  
And quickly die.

The little flowers of love and wonder.  
—Theodore Dreiser.

### The Color of Water.

To speak of color in water seems absurd. A tumbler of water from the tap shows no color at all. How many instances there are, though, where water seems to be colored, either by reflection of light or by material or organisms contained in it.

As a rule, tropical seas appear quite blue, and as one travels farther from the Equator the blue gradually changes to green.

The color varies according to the amount of salt in solution in the water; and as the concentration of salt is greatest when evaporation is greatest, and therefore where the sun is strongest, the blue is intensified towards the Equator.

In the case of the Mediterranean the salt is further concentrated owing to the fact that less fresh water is deposited into it by rivers. The blue sky also increases the color of the sea by its reflection.



# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" and extra good is the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

## 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.

Every day we are shocked by the report of some man or woman dying suddenly in the prime of life. We wonder why people should thus be cut off in the very heyday of their existence, and for want of a better reason ascribe the happening to act of God. Undoubtedly true is the saying: "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will," but still we can go out and meet trouble at times when perhaps we could with a little care have avoided it or at least warded it off.

When sickness comes there is always a reason for it. The reason may be remote and obscure, but it is there just the same. It may be due to neglect of our health in our early childhood, thereby leaving its indelible mark on our future. It may be due to indiscretions and excesses in the days of youth and early adult life, it may be due to excesses in eating and drinking, thereby paving the way for a broken-down system when all the physical cogs should be running smoothly and without a creek.

On consideration of this most important problem—the increase of the span of life and the avoidance of physical infirmities that might be prevented, the first thing needed is EDUCATION.

Without it we cannot get anywhere. Hopeful signs are appearing that the world is beginning to recognize the value of education in solving the world's problems.

"Goodwill without knowledge is warmth without light," and how forcibly this applies to many mothers who with the best intentions will moisten a comforter in their own mouths and then put it into the baby's mouth to

pacify it, thus perhaps, spreading the germs of disease. It can apply in other ways, too. A child may develop some communicable disease and its treatment be neglected so that complications set in. These complications may leave their mark on the victim even when he or she has reached adult life. How many times do we see neglect to have a simple ailment put right in the early stages. How often do we allow minor complaints to develop into serious trouble, all because we are not educated up to the point where we are able to see the possible outcome of delay and neglect. There are many people living to-day with heart murmurs and ill-health, whose condition can be directly traced to the fact that they had decaying teeth in early youth which were not attended to. From these decaying teeth went out poisons which were absorbed into the system and ultimately found their way into the blood stream, thus affecting the heart. It is not only teeth that are often neglected. Take the case of adenoids. This condition causes mouth breathing because the nasal passages are either wholly or partially blocked. Mouth-breathing in turn has a tendency to bring on affections of the throat and lungs. Asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption are all waiting sometime or other to catch a mouth-breather and lay him on a bed of sickness.

There are many many causes of preventable ill-health and of conditions that will in time lead to ill-health and premature death. There is no reason why the span of life cannot be lengthened, and it is being lengthened as health information is more and more diffused among the masses of the people.

### A Deadly Insult.

It was their honeymoon trip to Birmingham, and the first time they had ever been out of Shropshire. As they waited on the platform at New Street for the guard to bundle their boxes out of the van, the young bride and bridegroom were manifestly embarrassed. Then an outside porter came up and asked: "Can I look after yer baggage for yer, mister?"

The red blood mounted to the young bride's cheeks, and turning to her hubby she demanded: "Well, well, well! If ye ain't agoin' to thrash him for refairin' to me like that, ye're no man, George!"

It is most often a lame story that halts in the telling.

## ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



### Demand

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. Drugists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



Labor Turnover.

"What's labor turnover?"  
"Coughing up yer hard-earned cash to the ole girl."

### All Wrong but the Trombonist.

Popular music to-day is often so ornamented with irrelevant and impertinent sound from some of the more noisy instruments that no one is astonished if the results are not always harmonious. The band of a small Minnesota town had just finished a vigorous but not particularly melodious selection. As they sank perspiring to their seats after bowing self-consciously for the applause the trombonist asked hoarsely:

"What's the next one?"  
"The Maiden's Prayer," answered the leader, consulting his programme.  
"Good Heavens!" ejaculated the trombonist. "I just got through playing that one!"

### He Should Have Looked the Gift Horse in the Mouth.

A lady upon whose child Velpeau, the great French surgeon, had performed a difficult operation, called upon him, full of gratitude, and presented him with a pocketbook that she had embroidered with her own hands. Velpeau received the testimonial crustily, saying that it was a beautiful pocketbook and all that, but that his necessities demanded something more substantial. "My fee," he said coldly, "is five thousand francs."  
The lady very quietly opened the pocketbook, which contained ten one-thousand-franc notes, counted out five and, politely handing them to Velpeau, retired.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

### Historic Vault Found.

Arabs digging in the Valley of Kidron, sometimes known as the Valley of Jehoshaphat, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives, accidentally discovered three chambers and a family vault, the contents of which had not been disturbed. This contained nineteen ossuaries and is inscribed with Hebrew characters. It is supposed to have belonged to a priestly family. The names Jeshebeab Imna, Shelom-Zion, Eliezer and Shimeon have been deciphered, together with epigraphical evidence to indicate that the vault dates from the late Maccabean period.

### HEADACHES FOR WEEKS

They Soon Disappeared After Using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every woman, at times, finds the routine of housework irksome. But how much more difficult are the daily tasks of the home to the woman who is nervous and rundown? She prepares meals for the family, but has no appetite for food. What she does eat distresses her, headaches and dizziness follow, there is a fluttering of the heart, and the complexion becomes pale. In cases of debility of this kind building up the blood is generally effective. By improving the quality of the blood and increasing its quantity, nourishment is carried to the shattered nerves. The appetite invariably improves and gradually the exhausted system is toned up and the whole outlook of life is brightened. Mrs. Geo. Grant, R. R. No. 1, Markdale, Ont., tells for the benefit of others the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were to her in a run down condition. She says:—"If anyone can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I feel I can. For over four years I had been troubled with my nerves, and for weeks at a time I would suffer terribly with headaches. My blood was very thin, I had no appetite, could hardly go about. I was afraid to stay alone in the house as I feared something would happen me. Finally I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have made me a new woman, as I am now the picture of health. I have increased in weight, the headaches come no more, and my nerves are as good as ever they were. Before I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills life was a burden; now I enjoy living, and I hope some other woman will take courage from my experience, for I feel sure that what this medicine did for me it can do for others."

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

### Vicious Circle.

A Mid-Western paper reports one of the most "vicious circles" we have chanced to read about. A young man worked hard, saved his money and bought his house. Then he and his wife decided to buy an automobile. They mortgaged the house to buy the automobile and later had to mortgage the automobile to pay the interest on the mortgage on the house. That spiral truth winds to a tight place.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

### More Than One Poor Writer.

The professor had written on the back of a theme: "Please write more legibly."

Student (next day) — "Professor, what is this you put on my paper?"

### Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Better to go to bed without a meal than to rise the next morning with a debt.

Canada's forest resources constitute one of the Dominion's most valuable assets. They contribute to the trade of Canada upwards of \$200,000,000 a year and play an important part in our external commerce.

### GIRLS! HAIR GROWS THICK AND BEAUTIFUL

35-Cent "Danderine" Does Wonders for Lifeless, Neglected Hair.



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

### Poultry Mating for 1924.

In regard to age of breeding stock no cast iron rule will hold good. But from many years of breeding, the general opinion is that second year birds are the best. But if pullets have not been "forced" for eggs, and fertile eggs are not required before March, very good results are likely to be realized. It is when mated and breeding earlier, in an unnatural season, that immaturity entails some degree of weakness.

When you have secured an especially good mating it is well to continue to use same male bird for two or three seasons, or until same can be replaced by a good son of his. So now, with mating time right upon us, it is well to keep this in mind. The breeders of the heavy type Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, etc., should now mate up their pens and have their own hatch for winter layers off early in March. This is not too early, as it is necessary to let the larger breeds have six months to mature in before they are placed in the laying houses.

The number of hens to one male bird is of importance. It is as great a mistake to have too few hens as too many hens with one male. A fair average for "utility" breed is twelve to fifteen hens to each cock or cockrel. Every year the more painstaking breeder devotes time and thought to what his next mating will be. He thoughtfully scans his best chickens, watching for their good points and deficiencies, and if the latter is very apparent he discards such birds from breeding pens, breeding only from the birds with good points—eggs, size and general conformation to the standard of his particular breed, observing one rule always, "that no fault shall be present in both male and female," for such a mating will make the fault more pronounced in the offspring.

Remember, even if you have not got a wonderful lot of good hens, that you can greatly improve your stock with a fine male bird, as it is a well known fact that the male bird is over 50 per cent. of the breeding pen.—S. W. Knipe, Orchard Park, N.Y.

### Residual.

When books I love are no longer my friends,  
And I'm deaf to the word the night wind sends;  
When my soul denies the beauty of life,  
And I'm only a husband to my wife;  
When I've come to the grave of eat and sleep,  
Oh, bury me, friends! and bury me deep!

All domestic pigeons are descended from one species, the Blue Rock. There are now fifty different varieties.

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

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even 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.



### DON'T TRY THE DO THIS WATCH TEST

Can You Hear?  
Place watch to ear then draw away. You should hear tick at 36 inches. Does a ringing in your ears prevent your proper hearing?  
**LEONARD EAR OIL**  
relieves both Head Noises and Deafness. Just rub it back of ears and insert in nostrils. Price \$1.25  
For Sale Everywhere.  
Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request.  
A. O. LEONARD, Inc.  
70 8th Ave.  
New York

### A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selge's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

### Classified Advertisements

#### FOR SALE

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

#### To Preserve a Friend

Three things are necessary: to honor him present, praise him absent, and assist him in his necessities.—Italian Saying.

A man that wastes no words seldom wastes anything else.

**MURINE**  
For Your Eyes  
Refreshes Tired Eyes  
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

The CHILDREN'S COUGH REMEDY  
**MINTINE**  
Its Soothing Balsams give quick relief.

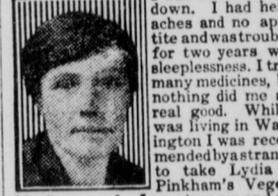
**CHILLS**  
are the forerunners of colds and grippe. Inhale Minard's and rub it on throat and chest. A sure preventative.

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT

### WEAK, RUN DOWN AND AILING

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Brought Relief When Other Medicines Failed

Port Mann, B. C.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was tired and run-down. I had headaches and no appetite and was troubled for two years with sleeplessness. I tried many medicines, but nothing did me any real good. While I was living in Washington I was recommended by a stranger to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am stronger and feel fine since then and am able to do my housework. I am willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. J. C. GREAVES, Port Mann, B. C.



Feels New Life and Strength  
Keene, N. H.—"I was weak and run-down and had backache and all sorts of troubles which women have. I found great relief when taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I am able to do my work and feel new life and strength from the Vegetable Compound. I am doing all I can to advertise it."—Mrs. A. F. HAMMOND, 72 Carpenter Street, Keene, N. H.

Sick and ailing women everywhere in the Dominion should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



### CUTICURA SOOTHES IRRITATIONS

In the treatment of all skin irritations bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. Always include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

ISSUE No. 3-24.

**Gordon & Son**

**CUSTOM  
TAILORS**

PHONE 153  
WATERDOWN

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

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

Oysters now on sale

**W. G. SPENCE**

Phone 121

Mill Street Waterdown

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

**The Sawell Greenhouses**

Last season's grain shipments through the port of Montreal exceeded 153,000,000 bushels. Revenues reached \$3,460,810 providing a surplus of \$266,362.

Forest rangers of the Quebec and New Brunswick forestry departments will co-operate to the extent of covering fires on either side of the provincial border.

Two thousand maples and one thousand green ash trees, natives of Saskatchewan, were shipped to the Canadian War Memorial Park at Poperinghe, Belgium, recently.

Vancouver is to have direct consular trade relations with Spain. A vice-consulate has been established there which embraces the prairie provinces and is the only one west of Montreal.

During the year 1922 boring operations for the discovery of oil and gas in Alberta were continued to the extent of 230,000 feet, resulting in the discovery and development of a field with an output of 180,000,000 feet per day.

Despite reports of adverse conditions in the prairie provinces, Saskatchewan officials estimate that after paying all expenses the farmers of that province last year had \$100,000,000 in net proceeds to apply on debts.

In 1906, in Iowa, a single head of oats was selected as being a desirable variety. In thirteen years this single head had multiplied to the extent that 1,500,000 acres were sown to it and showed an increased production of 6,500,000 bushels.

One of the largest timber sales that the Canadian Pacific Railway has made in several months has just been made on Vancouver Island. A group of Seattle lumbermen have acquired 12,000 acres of timber land at Horne Hill. The timber on this stand exceeds 200,000,000 feet.

Part of the plans for keeping the St. Lawrence open all winter submitted by Dimitry Jonavici, Roumanian engineer, to the Federal and Provincial Governments would call for the erection of a nine mile dam at the east end of Belle Isle strait, which would prevent the cold currents from the north entering the river.

The Bungalow Camps to be opened this year by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the French River, Nipigon and Lake of the Woods districts of Ontario will consist of a community house, containing a dining room with stone fireplace, surrounded by several double and single bungalows comfortably furnished for the accommodation of from one to four persons. A number of canvas houses will also be used.

The official opening of the Banff-Windermere Highway will take place on June 30th at Kootenay crossing, B.C. Motorists from all over Alberta, British Columbia and the Western States will be present in large numbers. A lunch will be provided for several thousand people at Kootenay Crossing. Prominent representatives will be present from the Canadian and United States Governments and from provincial and state governments on both sides of the line. The official opening will be marked by the cutting of red white and blue ribbons stretched across the roadway.

**BUCKLEY'S  
BRONCHITIS  
MIXTURE  
"SAVED My Life"**

Read this true statement

"I, Mrs. Clayton, have suffered from Bronchitis for years and found relief only in Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture. I consider this to be a wonderful remedy and wouldn't be without it in the house, and I am firmly convinced that it saved my life." Mrs. W. Clayton, 90 Uxbridge Ave., Toronto.

Buckley's is guaranteed to relieve with the very first dose, coughs, colds and bronchitis. Get a bottle at your druggist's today.

W. K. BUCKLEY, LIMITED  
142 MUTUAL ST., TORONTO 180

For Sale in Waterdown by  
**W. C. LANGFORD**

**Here and There**

A discovery of excellent ochre (raw sienna) was recently made near Eilershouse Station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The color is uniform throughout, with very little gritty matter in the main body. The material can be burnt to produce a variety of colors from reddish brown to black. Prospecting is still going on.

Canadian Pacific S.S. "Metagama" westbound from Glasgow via Belfast, recently docked at Montreal and Quebec with the record number of 382 cabin and 1,078 third class passengers. This constituted a record only for ships of the size and type of the "Metagama," the Canadian Pacific Express liners often having a far larger list.

Canadian Pacific Railway officials estimated that 61,000 men would be required to harvest the western crops this year. They expected to supply only 9,000 from the prairie provinces and British Columbia and made arrangements to carry over 50,000 from Ontario, Quebec and the east.

United States factories turn out chewing gum to the value of \$41,000,000 annually. The extent to which this product is used in this country can be appreciated when it is known that at the Canadian Pacific Windsor station, Montreal, a man is continually employed in removing gum stains from the marble floor.

Despite the fact that the new Basilica at Ste. Anne de Beaupre is still in course of construction, many thousands more have visited the shrine this year than in former years, and at frequent intervals the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called upon to add special equipment to its regular trains to accommodate the pilgrims. The Redemptorist Fathers are investigating a large number of cures claimed to be miraculous.



**The New Ford Coupe**

An entirely new body design of remarkable beauty as well as practical utility, is the distinguishing feature of the new Ford Coupe.

The body lines follow in one graceful sweep from the new high radiator to the "Turtle-back" curve of the rear deck, which has been enlarged to conveniently accommodate bulky grips and packages.

Upholstering is luxuriously deep both in the seat and back, the covering being of rich brown broadcloth with mahogany stripe. A recess shelf is provided behind the seat, for parcels.

Interior fittings include revolving window regulators, and door locks and handles finished in nickel. The large rear window is fitted with silk poplin shade in dull silvered mountings.

The windshield is surmounted by a broad sun-visor, which protects the eyes from glare.

As a handsome and practical all-weather car for town or country, the new Ford Coupe cannot be surpassed.

**New Ford Prices**

Coupe, \$665 Fordor Sedan, \$895

Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment Standard on these models.

Touring Car, \$445 Runabout, \$405 Truck, \$495

Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment \$85.00 extra.

All prices f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. Government Taxes extra.

All Ford models may be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan



CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

**THOS. E. MacKEEN**  
Waterdown, Ontario

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

**Automobile School**

For Prospective Chauffeurs, Repair Men and Car Owners Take advantage of the winter months, learn a trade that puts you in business for yourself. Day classes \$50. Write for information.

**Wilson Auto School**

442 Barton St. E. Hamilton, Ont.

**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.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Gordon Johnston Hutton, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, Architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Edna Louise Springer (Gage) Hutton of the City of Hamilton, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this Seventh day of December, A. D. 1923.

**BELL, PRINGLE & YEATES**  
43 Sun Life Building  
Hamilton, Ont.

Solicitors for the above named Gordon Johnston Hutton.

**You Will Find It Here**

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Wyandotte hens and pullets, good laying strain. Stanley Bowen, Waterdown

FOR SALE—About 40 Barred Rock Pullets, bred-to-lay. Apply to Chas. M. Flatt, Phone 21 r 12.

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

FOR SALE—A quantity of good hay. Stan. to 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—Beech and Maple Hardwood cut in stove lengths. Apply to Robson Bros. Phone 35 r 2.

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.

**R. J. VANCE**

DENTIST

Phone 105

Mill Street Waterdown

**Dr. P. F. METZGER**

DENTIST

Phone 177 r 2

Mill Street Waterdown

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14 years experience in the Auction business. Can furnish hundreds of references.

I specialize in Live Stock and general farm sales.

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All kinds of carpenter work promptly and carefully done.

**Chas. Galivan**

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**THE PUBLIC**

Will save a large percentage in purchasing their watches from

**N. Zimmerman**

And also by having him do repairing for them.

Main Street opposite Weaver's