

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1923

NO. 12.



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Thos. E. McKeen, Waterdown Ontario



LONG STRIP FOR A LONG TRIP

TWO small travellers at Liverpool examine the six-foot Canadian Pacific Railway tickets which will cover their 6,000 mile tour through Canada and the United States. The tickets, which cost £40 18s each, cover 50 different tourist centres of the North American continent.

Village Council Meeting

The village council met Friday, July 13th at 8 p. m. for general business, the Reeve and all other members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A communication was received from Judge Evans re amount due the Election Board for Waterdown's proportion of expenses of Revision of Voters' List, etc.

On motion of councillors Nicholson and Greene the following Hydro and village accounts were passed and ordered paid.

Hydro Accounts

To Royal Bank for rent of deposit box to June 11, 1924, \$2.50.

To Corporation of Waterdown re Debenture issue under By-law No. 191, \$120.27.

To J. C. Medlar, 3 months salary as Clerk and Treasurer of Hydro, \$150.

To Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, power bill for April \$333.72, 115 lbs. guy wire \$7.82, pins, racks and spools \$47.96, 48 insulators \$10.01, 4 cut-outs and sales tax \$8.90, 695 lbs. No. 6 wire and sales tax \$180.85, 2 3-K.V.A. transformers \$94.50, 48 3-pin house brackets \$24.50, 198 lbs. No. 8 wire \$48.17, power bill for May \$414.75, total \$1171.10.

To Canadian Westinghouse Co. 4 3-wire meters and tax \$63.20.

To Corporation of Waterdown to pay Debenture 3rd issue and interest \$203.80.

To Barton Electric Works repairing burnt out transformer \$29.80.

To H. Lutz for inspecting meters \$8.85.

To A. Needham repairing meters \$5.00.

To A. Featherston, auto hire for work at Burlington, Aldershot and New Survey \$20.50.

To H. Nicol for work at Aldershot \$35.65, at Waterdown \$79.43.

Village Accounts

To Wm. Attridge loan to High School for maintenance during June \$1000.

To Royal Bank to retire Debenture No. 11, and interest \$120.37.

To Frank Johnstone for teaming gravel \$5.60.

To Gutta Percha Co. for 200 feet of fire hose and sales tax \$82.55.

To Mrs. Sarah Smith to retire Debenture No. 8, and interest \$203.80.

To James Hayes for work after fire \$5.

To Election Board of the County of Wentworth for expenses re Revision of Voters' List for election just held, \$80.69.

To Town of Burlington re attendance of Burlington Fire Brigade at the recent fire, \$30.

On motion of councillors Crooker and Speck it was resolved that all dog tax for 1923 must be paid to the village constable, Mr. H. Nicol, not later than August 1st, 1923, when a dog tag will be supplied by the said constable. Any dog or bitch found in the village of Waterdown without a 1923 tag after said date will be destroyed by the village constable.

On motion the council adjourned to Friday, August 10th, or at the call of the Reeve.

J. C. MEDLAR,
 Village Clerk

Carlisle

The Carlisle L. O. L. will hold a grand garden party on Saturday, August 25th, particulars of which will be announced later.

All dog taxes must be paid before August 1st. Any dog without a tag after that date will be destroyed.

Charles H. Stock

Word has been received here of the death of Charles H. Stock, an old and well known resident of this village, who died quite suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, on Tuesday last. Mr. Stock had been ailing for some time and left for a visit with his daughter about two weeks ago. He was a native of Waterdown and had resided here practically all his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church here. Deceased is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Armstrong of Parry Sound, and three brothers, George in Michigan, David and John T. of Hamilton. The funeral takes place Thursday of this week from the residence of William Smith, Mill street, at 2 p. m. to Waterdown cemetery.

Greenville

Miss Marion Hyslop is spending a few days in Burlington.

Mr. Geo. MacLean of Gananoque is visiting his brother, Mr. Russell MacLean.

Mrs. W. Grightmire had the misfortune to cut her foot while in bathing which has caused blood poisoning.

Miss Dorothy Wilson of Toronto is visiting friends here.

Miss High, who has been attending her sister in Grimsby, has returned home.

The Greenville baseball team won a cup at Kirkwall last Saturday. The girls' soft ball team also won a cup.

Millgrove

The Epworth League held a social and literary meeting on Monday evening last. Quite a number came from Glenwood and gave a play entitled "The Slave Girl and the School Girl" which was very much appreciated.

The Mission Band is holding a meeting Friday afternoon on the Public school grounds.

Locals

Mrs. Stewart of Caistor is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Park.

Mrs. P. H. Davidson and daughter, Miss Lillian, are holidaying in Muskoka.

The Union Sunday School Picnic will be held next Thursday at Dundas Park.

Miss Grace Rutledge passed her Junior piano examination with first class honors.

Mr. Robert Tuck of Eden Mills visited his brother Mr. Joseph Tuck on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Slater of St. Catharines were visiting in the village this week.

The Misses Eileen and Laura Richards are spending two months vacation in Muskoka.

Mr. E. Sovereign of Albany, N. Y., took charge of the services last Sunday evening in the Methodist church.

Mr. Thomas Langton and wife of Toronto spent a few days last week with relatives and other friends in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Torrance have returned from a delightful motor trip to Montreal and through the Adirondacks.

The Methodist Church Garden Party Thursday evening was a financial success, the proceeds of the evening being nearly \$400.

J. W. Griffin is offering a reward for information that will convict the person who dug up and removed the beautiful snap dragons from their lawn.

Friday, July 27th, is the date of the big L. O. L. Garden Party on the old school grounds. Watch for the yellow posters with complete program.

The Wentworth Junior Farmers Association is giving a moonlight excursion on the steamer Corona to Grimsby Beach Wednesday evening July 25. An invitation is extended to all. Tickets are now on sale at Langford's Drug store.

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



Bread The Children Love



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

100 Per Cent Whole Wheat Bread

Sykes Bread Limited

Manufacturers of
 "The Loaf Supreme"

Laura Secord Candies

Place an Order for Them Now

Creonoid Fly Oil

In Gallon Tins and in Bulk—Special prices

Flyosan

A spray for house flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

Paris Green and Arsenic of Lead
 Black Leaf 40c

W. C. LANGFORD

Druggist and Chemist

Waterdown

Ontario

Its Sale is Phenomenal
Its Quality is Irreproachable

"SALADA"

TEA

Is the Purest and Most Cleanly Prepared Tea
in the World

The Magic Rug of Friendship

—BY MRS. JOHN ALMY.

PART II.

The next day Mrs. Lester went shopping in the city and the next morning she and Grandmother Lester set to work. There were quinces to be peeled, cans of choicest pineapple, apricot and cherry to be opened; nuts to be cracked; exact portions of honey and other delectable sweets to be measured out. Then came cooking. By the end of the afternoon there were two kinds of preserves: a delicious, golden-clear marmalade, and a deep-red, translucent quince conserve.

"Oh, Mother, I smelled our house two blocks away!" Ina cried, bursting riotously into the house. "I hope that you've made lots and lots of whatever it is!"

"Why, Mother, where did you get all of these quaint little brown jars?" Myrtle asked, spying a dozen squat, brown, stone jars, filled with preserves.

"I found them down town. I thought that they would be just the thing for—well—just little friendly, neighborly tastes. I was rather extravagant, I admit, Myrtle, buying so many luxuries but wait—"

"What do you mean?" Then, catching the sweet expression on her mother's face, Myrtle put her arm

lovingly about her waist. "Oh, Mother, if only more people *did* know you!"

That night, before going to bed, Mrs. Lester said to her husband: "Have you forgotten how to rhyme, dear? I wish that you'd write a verse for me, suitable to go with a little gift like a pot of preserves."

The next afternoon, Mrs. Lester lifted the knocker on the door of the Hardy home. A maid informed Mrs. Lester that her mistress could not see callers.

"I'm Mrs. Lester, one of Mrs. Hardy's neighbors."

"I'll tell Mrs. Hardy."

The maid, appearing again, bade Mrs. Lester accompany her upstairs and she was ushered directly into the presence of Mrs. Hardy, a charming young woman whose big brown eyes were dim with crying.

Mrs. Hardy started to rise.

"Don't get up!" Mrs. Lester said softly. "I've only come to make a little call." Then, remembering the young mother's sorrow she slipped an arm about her; saying softly, "My dear child! I've been wanting to come to you. I couldn't stay away any longer."

Mrs. Hardy smiled wanly in spite of herself and replied, "It is kind of you. I'm not ill, Mrs. Lester. I—I haven't been caring to get up."

"It's the kind of weather to be out of doors. Dear, I've brought you a pot of marmalade, like some I made yesterday. Myrtle, my daughter—she's just about your age, dear—put that sprig of bittersweet on top."

Mrs. Hardy discovered the card with the original verse and read it over twice. She began to laugh and then to cry and then to laugh happily. "Why—why, it's just for me! How did you know?"

"Mr. Lester wrote that especially for you, Mrs. Hardy. I can't say how he does it, but he somehow knows the way. When you come to know him—"

"I surely do want to meet him," interrupted Mrs. Hardy. "I wish that I could have known you before."

"This is the city—I was a stranger," Mrs. Lester said gently.

As they talked, Mrs. Hardy discovered that her new acquaintance understood all that she had gone through.

The time flew by until Mrs. Lester exclaimed, "I must be going! The family will be home in an hour. Will you come to see us, Mrs. Hardy?"

"We'll both come, Mrs. Lester! You see, we've been living here only two years since Mr. Hardy started out for himself—he's an architect—and built our home. I've been lonely sometimes for real friends, especially since the baby died. The other night, when I saw your house all lighted up and it was storming, I wished more than ever that I knew you all. You looked like such a homey family. Mrs. Lester, sometimes, when I've seen you come out of the house and hang your rug out to air, as Mother used to do, I've just longed to know you. I almost fancied that you were calling to me with that cheery rug."

So, after all, friendship was to come by way of the oriental rug and the delectable jam-pot!

The next afternoon Mrs. Lester went to call upon Mrs. Pettibrook. Mrs. Pettibrook was not at home.

"Please give her this," said Mrs. Lester, handing the maid something daintily wrapped in white tissue paper. "Mrs. Pettibrook will find my card inside."

A few minutes later, Mrs. Lester again issued from her door, accompanied this time by Grandmother Lester. They went directly to the house where faded little Mrs. Heatherby lived.

"Of course, I know, Grandma," said Mrs. Lester, "that it is entirely out of farm for us to make the first call but suppose we didn't—suppose—"

The imposing door, presided over by a liveried servant, swallowed up the two callers. When they emerged, fully two hours later, they were talking eagerly.

"To think that she too came from Manitoba and was a pioneer out West just as you were!" Mrs. Lester exclaimed.

"Wasn't she humorous, Agnes, when she told about that ride with the ox team? And the thro the Indian chief? stayed all night at her house! We didn't half finish our visit!"

The stormier and the snowier it

was outside, the cheerier the fire blazed on the Lester hearth, as it did the evening when Mr. and Mrs. Hardy called. In the broad daylight the furniture might have appeared frayed and shabby but in the soft radiance of bright, the sitting room looked brightly mellow and friendly. It happened that they were all home that evening and the family became acquainted with their neighbors in the characteristic Lester way; they simply took them into their comradeship with sincere hospitality.

The next day Mrs. Pettibrook called, when Mrs. Lester and Grandmother Lester were at home alone. She came to acknowledge the jar of marmalade, she said. "It's unique, absolutely. It's like rare, oriental perfume. I want to thank you for it. How did you happen to give it to me, Mrs. Lester?"

"I admit that it was rather informal, Mrs. Pettibrook. I gave it to you because I wanted you to know that you had at least the good will of your neighbors. I've lived in a small town all of my life, Mrs. Pettibrook," Mrs. Lester said, with a kindly defensiveness.

"I'm certainly thankful that you have, for then you probably have an original, uncontaminated viewpoint upon most important questions. I want to speak, too, of that verse that I found on top of that jar."

"Mr. Lester wrote that verse expressly for you. I don't know what he said. It was just a part of the friendship jar."

"A most important part, notwithstanding the fact that the jam was incomparable! Mrs. Lester, that jar or preserves or marmalade, just as it was, verse and all, put an idea into my head. It's this: why should you not make friendship jars for other persons—dozens of them, perhaps hundreds of them? This particular one that you gave me was more significant than you may realize. Then, why not give others the opportunity of buying friendship jars?"

"I had never thought of doing such a thing," Mrs. Lester replied. "Yet, if I felt that I was making, I think I'd love to do it," she said, slowly. "And if I did undertake to put up these jars, I just couldn't help putting friendliness into them for everybody! As for the verses, I know that Mr. Lester would like nothing better."

The plan developed faster than Jack's beanstalk.

Mrs. Pettibrook said that she would start the business through the domestic science department of the Woman's Club. It was decided that Mrs. Lester should try to furnish at least a hundred friendship pots in time for the Christmas holidays.

Busy weeks followed. The small tower-room became the Friendship Room. Here, as they were filled, the little brown stone jars were arranged in rows, according to kind, in the old-fashioned walnut cupboard; were numbered, too, as a key to the kind of verse and were to cost a dollar a pot.

The evening before the Friendship Room was to be opened to those who might care to come, Mr. Chesney himself brought home the restored rug. Under the light of the fire, it looked more softly radiant than before, "like friendship that has been tried," said Mrs. Lester.

Mr. Chesney, waiting for the street car to take him to his lodgings, looked down the street at the house from which he had just come. The light was streaming cheerily from the tower-room, beckoning him to come again. "The 'Friendship Brand,'" he said softly to himself and was still smiling when he boarded the car.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester sat together in the tower-room. Mr. Lester dreamily stirred the glowing embers.

"I'm glad, Agnes, that we have this Friendship Room. It means a visible touch with others in a kindly way."

"I'm thinking, dear, of those whom we shall come to know through this room, who will leave as friends, or to become better friends, I hope, of others. It's not the money that I've been thinking of most, George," Mrs. Lester continued thoughtfully. "I wouldn't have wanted to do it for that alone. We've pinched through the years and sometimes it has been rather hard, hasn't it? There is still the house to pay for. And we want to give the children a better chance. It will be a great satisfaction to feel that I can help some, though," she added a bit anxiously, "I don't ever want to make so much money that I shall forget to be friendly."

"Don't fear, Agnes. Don't fear," her husband replied fondly. "You will never become too rich and you will never forget to be friendly."

(The End.)

Oh, Easily!

At the end of a lesson dwelling on the roles played by carbohydrates, proteins and fats in the building up and maintenance of the human body, the nutrition teacher asked the usual questions.

"Can any one tell me the three kinds of food required for a nutritious balance of diet?"

"Yes, teacher," piped a confident one, "yer breakfast, yer dinner and yer supper."

Employ your time improving yourselves by other men's documents; so shall you come easily by what others have labored hard for.—Socrates.

Habits are the only cobwebs that grow into cables.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs & Colds

Living on Air.

Perhaps "living on air" will not, in the near future, be so impossible as it sounds.

We are told that the huge nitrate deposits of South America cannot last for an indefinite period, and that the world will soon have to search elsewhere for nitrate with which to fertilize its cornfields.

For years past, chemists and scientists of all countries have been seeking a cheap method of manufacturing "nitrates." It is a well-known fact that the air which surrounds us is mainly composed of oxygen and nitrogen, while a "nitrate" is also a compound containing these two elements. Scientists are seeking a process by means of which these two gases will be separated from the atmosphere and made to combine to form nitrates in large quantities. The method, to be a commercial success, would have to be extremely cheap.

When this comes about, and the world draws its main supply of fertilizers from the atmosphere, we shall be able to say with perfect truth that we are "living on air!"

Germ's Are Fastidious.

You may think that one germ is very like another. You are wrong. There are germs and germs just as there are people and people, and while some germs will devour anything (more or less), others are as particular as the most fastidious human epicures.

No germ is more particular in its food than the whooping cough germ. He is described as a most dainty feeder, though admittedly his diet does not sound very nice. The blood of a human being or a rabbit always attracts him, but his place of resistance is this dish with an addition of glycerine and potato. Such is the ideal whooping-cough germ's mash.

Other germs have a much larger variety of diet. The whooping-cough germ would rather starve than depart from its narrow tastes.

And yet it is a small atom to be so fastidious. Five whooping-cough germs—resembling minute rods—may be placed end to end, and they will only measure one twenty-five thousandth part of an inch.

Minard's Liniment for Corns and Warts.

"The most important thing in life is for a man to unite with man; and the worst thing in life is to go apart from one another."—Leo Tolstoi.

WRIGLEY'S

After Every Meal

Have a packet in your pocket for over-ready refreshment.

Aids digestion.
Allays thirst.
Soothes the throat.

For Quality, Flavor and the Sealed Package, get



THE FLAVOR LASTS

Keep Your Shoes Neat

2 IN 1 Shoe Polishes

To supply the steadily increasing demand for

EDDY'S MATCHES

Eddy's make 120 MILLION matches a day

A Lifebody bath
Cool, fresh, rested skin tingling with health and comfort—
Feeling cleaner than you ever felt before—
Because of the big, creamy lather of Lifebody.

LIFEBODY SOAP

McLAREN'S INVINCIBLE QUICK COCOANUT PUDDING

ONE OF A DOZEN "QUICK" DESSERTS

Economical - Nourishing

Add milk to the contents of a package of INVINCIBLE Coconut Pudding. Stir, boil for a few minutes and serve.

Insist on **McLAREN'S INVINCIBLE**

Sold by all Grocers
Made by McLAREN'S LIMITED,
Hamilton and Winnipeg. 14

Serve Mustard with all meats

Mustard neutralizes the richness of fat foods and makes them easier to digest. Mustard enables you to enjoy and assimilate food which otherwise would burden the digestive organs.

but it must be Keen's

LILY WHITE Corn Syrup For Preserving

Half Lily White and Half Sugar

You will have wonderful success with your preserves if you follow the example of the Technical Schools and replace half the sugar with LILY WHITE Corn Syrup.

The initial saving in money may be small, but your jams and jellies will keep better, will have finer flavor, will be just the right consistency and will not crystallize.

LILY WHITE makes Dandy Candy

Endorsed by good housewives everywhere. LILY WHITE Corn Syrup is sold by all grocers in 2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 305

Write for Cook Book.

BRITAIN MAY PURSUE SEPARATE POLICY TO SAVE EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

British Premier Declares That French Policy is Destroying Germany and That Occupation of the Ruhr Should Cease—Will Strive to Maintain Entente but if Necessary Will Take Separate Action—Germany Must Make Reparations to Full Extent of Her Capacity.

A despatch from London says:—The British Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, made his expected statement of Government policy in regard to the Ruhr and German reparations on Thursday afternoon in a crowded House. An identical statement was read in the Lords by Marquis Curzon, but whereas, according to prearrangement, there was no discussion of the statement in the Commons, speeches were made in the Lords by Viscount Grey and Earl Birkenhead, which were, in the words of Lord Curzon, "a little irregular."

It is assumed that the French and Belgian assent had already been obtained to the general outline of the British proposals. If and when the French and Belgian assent is obtained to the text of the note which Britain will draft in reply to the German offer, the British, or, as it will then be, the allied note, will be presented to Berlin. The next stage will be the appointment of an international expert commission to determine what amount of indemnity Germany can pay.

In contrast to such statements by his predecessors, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, which were very lengthy, Premier Baldwin's pronouncements were particularly brief, taking about 16 minutes for delivery.

The question on everybody's lips—how far the British Government's open disapproval of the French Ruhr policy and its holding aloof therefrom were to be converted into an active policy separate from France—was to a great extent unanswered. Premier Baldwin certainly moved quite perceptibly away from Mr. Bonar Law's attitude of passivism, inasmuch as he announced the Government's decision to submit to the allies a separate reply to Germany's latest offer. But he did not give the slightest indication of the nature of the proposed reply.

This was the only important point in the pronouncement, which, for the remainder, was a warning couched in the most friendly language, but plainly telling France that the British Government could not much longer remain a passive spectator to a policy which threatened the economic collapse of Germany and with it disaster to the whole of Europe.

Taken as a whole, the pronouncement seemed to be a new appeal to France to retrace her steps and come into line with all the allies in a new effort to settle the reparations problem by negotiation, instead of by military penalties. The Premier was most careful to avoid any shutting of the doors on renewed negotiations.

Notable points were the complete absence of any reference to the United States in connection with the negotiations, and emphasis that Italy was with Great Britain, rather than with France.

The real meaning of Premier Baldwin's speech might be roughly paraphrased thus:

"The French are destroying Germany and the result must be chaos and war. French methods are already devastating our industry as the Germans devastated France, and the French should withdraw from the Ruhr, permit Germany to recover and pay."

"Germany has made an offer containing the germ of a settlement. We insist upon accepting their proposal to carry out the award of an impartial commission as to what they can pay. We want France to agree with us, but if she does not, we with Italy, will act notwithstanding."

"We desire most earnestly to maintain the Entente, but we cannot let European civilization fall to pieces for its sake."



John S. Martin
Minister of Agriculture in the New Ontario Cabinet.



James W. Lyons
A new member of the Ontario House, who has been made Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ferguson Cabinet.

BIG BOND ISSUE TO EQUIP NATIONAL RY.

\$22,500,000 Flotation is to be Guaranteed by Canadian Government.

Ottawa, Ont., July 15.—Arrangements are being made for the issue, in Canada, of \$22,500,000 bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company, it was announced today, by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance. The bonds will be guaranteed as to principle and interest by the Canadian Government, which owns all the stock of the company.

These bonds are to be issued for the purpose of equipping the railway with necessary rolling stock. In accordance with the custom respecting equipment bonds, one quarter of the cost of equipment is to be paid in cash. The remainder will be represented by serial bonds covering a period of fifteen years. In this case the equipment to be acquired is costing \$30,000,000. One-quarter of this is provided out of the general appropriation made by Parliament for the railways. The remainder, \$22,500,000, will be covered by bonds. The bonds will bear five per cent. interest.

There are large loans maturing this year which necessarily engage the attention of the Minister, but it is understood that no further issue will be made in Canada before October first.

Halifax Starts Campaign With British Shipping Companies

A despatch from Halifax says:—The City Council has begun a campaign to induce British steamship companies to use Halifax as a port of call for large passenger and mail

steamships and it has instructed the Mayor to cable Rear Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt thanking him for his interest in developing a fast Atlantic mail service via Halifax.

A message was sent to the British Postmaster-General urging him to test Halifax as a mail port with a steamer of the Mauretania type. It was said that the port possesses "increased facilities for the expeditious handling and transit of mails for practically the whole continent."

Wheat Drops to 98 3/4 Cents on Chicago Market

Chicago, July 15.—Wheat, which a few days ago dropped below \$1 for the first time since 1914, dropped to a still lower record on the Chicago Board of Trade, when July wheat slumped to 98 3/4 cents closing at 98 3/4 cents. September futures dropped to a new low since 1915, selling at 98 1/4 cents and closing at 98 1/4 cents. December delivery dropped to \$1.01 1/8 and closed at \$1.01 1/4.

A larger increase in the production of dairy products than in any previous year in Manitoba's history was recorded during the past year, according to the annual report of the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. The total value of dairy products in 1922, was approximately \$12,434,223. The production of creamery butter, as reported by 44 creameries, amounted to 10,559,601 lbs., which was 2,009,496 lbs. more than in 1921, and the selling price at the creameries was \$3,695,860.

FRANCE MAINTAINS DETERMINED STAND

Attitude on Ruhr Remains Unchanged Despite British Premier's Declaration.

Paris, July 15.—Premier Poincare today made a speech at Senlis, the tenor of which is taken as a polite refusal to budge from the position he has taken since January, in spite of British Premier Baldwin's recent declaration in the House of Commons.

Senlis was the nearest to Paris that the Germans got in their 1914 drive and was one of the first French towns to suffer wilful destruction at the hands of the enemy.

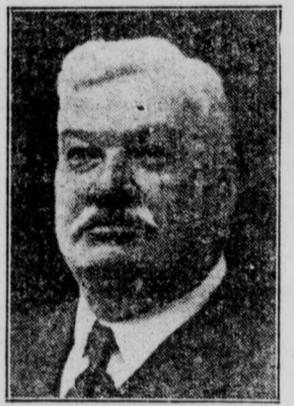
The Premier's statement here was expected to be a reply to Mr. Baldwin, but he refrained, apparently with studious care, from making any definite reference to the new British policy. However, he made it clear the French attitude remains unchanged on the following points:

First—France will not discuss reparations with Germany until Reich ceases passive resistance in the Ruhr. Paris believes this resistance would have stopped before now but for the encouragement given Berlin by the policy of other allies.

Second—France sees no reason to evacuate the Ruhr until reparations are paid.

Third—France opposes substitution of an international commission of experts for the Reparations Commission. Mr. Baldwin suggested such an international body to assess Germany's capacity to pay.

Fourth—France sticks to her determination to obtain 26,000,000 gold marks for herself, plus a sufficient sum to meet her own debts to Great



Lincoln Goldie, M.P.P.
Appointed Provincial Secretary in the new Ferguson Cabinet in Ontario. His home is in Guelph.

Britain and the United States, unless these countries are prepared to accept the worthless German "C" bonds in place of the French obligations.

TRIPLE COLLISION IN NORTH SEA

Two Steamers Met and Survivor Later Struck by Third Vessel.

London, July 15.—Three steamers were in collision in the fog in the North Sea today. Two of them were sunk, but their crews were rescued, and the third proceeded on her voyage in a damaged condition.

Owing to the heavy fog, the Swedish steamer Eldorado hove to, and the Spanish steamer Begona No. 5 crashed into her. While the two vessels were locked the Eldorado's crew, numbering 18, climbed aboard the Begona, and soon after the Eldorado went to the bottom.

Later the British steamer Sheridan, coming through the fog, hit the Begona amidships, and as the latter began to fill her boats were lowered, and her own crew and that of the Eldorado, totalling 43 men, reached the Sheridan. The captain of the Britisher sent a radio message to Yarmouth, from which port tug were despatched and took off the survivors.

The Sheridan was considerably smashed in her forepeak but was able to proceed without assistance.

Arrangements are being concluded according to report by the Alberta Government for the financing of the extensions of railways in the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, the farthest north railways in Canada.

DAMAGE CLAIMS IN IRELAND ESTIMATED AT \$150,000,000

Problem of Settlement Involves Sifting Just from Fraudulent Demands Upon Imperial and Free State Governments.

A despatch from London says:—Now that peace has been restored in the Irish Free State, an effort will be made to speed up negotiations to settle damages growing out of disturbances in Southern Ireland. The total of such claims will be enormous. The problem is a big one, and there are numerous complications which militate against haste in arriving at terms of settlement.

The aggregate of damage done to property in Ireland in the last four and one-half years is variously estimated, but the sum of \$150,000,000 seems to be a fair computation. Of course, all claims are not yet in, and when the last claim has been filed, the real task will begin—that of sifting just from fraudulent demands upon the Imperial and the Free State exchequers.

The Colonial Office, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, which is, of course, concerned with claims arising before the truce, received deputations of Lords and members of Commons, representing former Southern loyalists from time to time, but rather strict secrecy is maintained concerning the course which the conversations take at those conferences. But, as usually is the case in the award of damages, the claimants are up in arms because they do not think they are going to receive as much as they are entitled to.

The claims fall into two categories. First, there are those arising before the truce of July, 1921, which was a preliminary to the peace treaty and the subsequent erection of the Irish Free State. Those claims must be met jointly by the Free State and the Imperial Government. All claims for damages arising after July, 1921, must be met by the Free State alone. That is, the Free State and the Imperial Government each assume responsibility for payment of valid com-

pensation in respect of injuries to its own supporters in the pre-truce period. Subsequent damage will be settled under a criminal injuries bill passed by Dail Eireann.

This latter bill provides for cash settlement of approved claims up to \$1,000. Claims above this amount will be settled partly in cash and partly in Free State securities. Acceptance of government securities is very distasteful to former Southern Irish loyalists, who would like to have their settlements in cold cash, and they are pressing the Imperial Government to guarantee payment of their losses. That the Government here has steadfastly refused to do.

Among those former Southern loyalists are many who, having done everything in their power to thwart Irish home rule, finally abandoned Ireland altogether upon the creation of the Free State. Their position is akin to that of the loyalists in the United States after the Revolutionary War. Though much of the property of the American loyalists was confiscated, there arose no end of Revolutionary War claims, which, to this day, are still in process of settlement by a special standing committee of the United States Senate.

The American precedent may well be cited as an indication of the time it will require to adjust all of the claims growing out of the wholesale destruction which has been carried on in Ireland in the last five years.

Payment of those claims will, of course, be a drag on the Free State treasury—now nearly empty—for some years. Nevertheless claims aggregating nearly \$5,000,000 have already been paid, although that, of course, is not a drop in the bucket compared to what must be found when the Government settles down to the serious task of paying the fiddler for all that has been going on in Ireland, particularly in the last year.

The Week's Markets

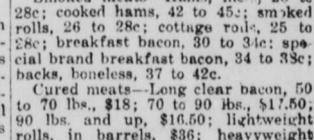
TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.14 1/4.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 49 1/2¢ No. 1 feed, 48¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.05.
Barley—Malting, 57 to 59¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 69¢.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$26; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—46 to 48¢.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.00.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.85.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 21¢; twins, 22¢; triplets, 23¢; Stiltons, 24¢. Old, large, 32¢; twins, 32 1/2¢; triplets, 33¢; Stiltons, 33 1/2¢. New Zealand old cheese, 30¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 34¢; ordinary creamery prints, 32¢; No. 2, 31¢.
Eggs—Firsts, 23¢; extras, 33¢; extras in cartons, 35¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 20¢; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 17¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 28¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 20¢; roosters, 17¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 29¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs., and up, 30¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6 1/2¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25¢.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 10 1/2¢ to 11¢ per lb.; 3 and 2 1/2-lb. tins, 11 to 12 1/2¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz. No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28¢ to 29¢; cooked hams, 42 to 45¢; smoked rolls, 26 to 28¢; cottage rois, 25 to 28¢; breakfast bacon, 30 to 31¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 35¢; backs, boneless, 37 to 42¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
Lard—Pure tierces, 15 1/2¢ to 15 3/4¢; tubs, 15 1/2¢ to 16¢; pails, 16 to 16 1/2¢; prints, 18¢; Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2¢ to 15¢; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2¢; pails, 15 1/2¢ to 16¢; prints, 17 to 17 1/2¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$8.35 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8; do. good, \$7 to \$7.50; do. med., \$6.50 to \$7; do. com., \$6 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do. med., \$6.50 to \$7; do. com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do. med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do. com., \$3 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do. fair, \$6 to \$6.75; stockers, good, \$5 to \$6; do. fair, \$4.50 to \$5; milkers, springers, each, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$8 to \$10; do. med., \$6.50 to \$8; do. com., \$4.50 to \$6; MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, 95¢. Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 57 to 57 1/2¢; do. Can. West, No. 3, 55 to 55 1/2¢; do. extra No. 1 feed, 53 1/2 to 54¢; do. No. 2 local white, 52 1/2 to 53¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 1st, \$6.90; do. 2nds, \$6.40; do. strong bakers, \$6.20; do. winter, choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05 to \$3.15. Bran, \$26. Shorts, \$29. Middlings, \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$14.
Cheese, finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 18¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 30 1/2 to 31¢. Eggs, selected, 29¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

The population of Greater Vancouver is 266,524 persons, according to the annual publication of a local directory. This is an increase of 12,777 in population during the year.



Capt. Joe. Thompson
The newly appointed Speaker of the Ontario House.



Col. W. H. Price of Toronto
The Provincial Treasurer in Premier Ferguson's cabinet.

EFFICIENT FARMING

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN HAY MOWS AND THE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS IN ONTARIO.

The farmers of Ontario have at last begun to realize, so says Prof. W. C. Blackwood of the Ontario Agricultural College, that each and every one of them is bound by the laws of national economy to play his part in the attempt to wipe out the disgrace of the past few years, when millions of dollars have been lost in the destruction of our best farm buildings. There is nothing surer than the fact that if a farmer persists in putting into the barn poorly cured, or moist hay, sooner or later his turn will come to stand the total loss of his buildings and crops through spontaneous combustion of the hay.

1. The Fire Marshal advises "caution."

2. The insurance companies plead "safety first."

3. The farmers who know by sad experience what barn fires mean speak loudly against attempting to store poorly cured hay.

4. The Agricultural College warns all farmers against the extreme danger which accompanies the practice.

5. The individual farmer places poorly cured hay in his barn at his own peril.

All who know agree that the practice should be stopped and stopped immediately, that means this year, now, before you put in that wet or partially cured load. It is not a case of "will there be fires," it is simply a case of whose turn it will be to suffer the loss. Only the reckless will fail to heed the warning. Let the hay spoil in the field rather than try to store it in unfit condition. If you do the latter the hay will lose its food value anyway, and it will show a lack of knowledge of good farm practice on the part of the farmer.

Increased acreage of clover hay in the past few years and the habit of curing only the leaves, leaving the stock improperly cured, is one of the two main causes which lie at the root of the increase in the number of barn fires. The other cause is haste in curing and storing crops with up-to-

date machines (good in themselves but abused by many).

This article is an appeal to every man to act wisely this year and refrain from putting even one load in an unfit condition under the roof of any building upon which he places any value. Even if it is insured, somebody pays the price.

ERADICATE THE THISTLE.

The Canada thistle can be eradicated if thorough work is done at the right time, so says J. E. Howitt of the Botany Department, O. A. College.

1st By early after harvest cultivation on stubble ground.

2nd By careful and persistent spudding done in such a way as to prevent the plants developing above ground.

3rd By frequent introduction of hoed crops into the rotation.

4th By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing shallow early after harvest, and cultivating frequently through the fall.

5th By summer fallowing.

CANADIAN VARIETIES OF FARM CROPS GROWN AT HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, CHAZY, N. Y.

The Heart's Delight Farm at Chazy, New York State, consisting of eleven thousand acres, is one of the most noted farms in America. It is interesting to learn, when on a recent visit to this farm, that the hundreds of acres of spring grains under cultivation were, in all instances, varieties which had been originated in Canada; the oats and the barley at Guelph, and the spring wheat at Ottawa. The O. A. C. No. 104 variety of winter wheat, originated at Guelph more recently, was being tested out.

JULY SEEDING OF SWEET CLOVER.

Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College, conducted within the past four years, show excellent results from seeding sweet clover alone in the month of July. The seedings which took place later than July were unsatisfactory.

labor to keep dairy utensils clean in hot weather, but it is time profitably spent.—Leo C. Reynolds.

Tips on Bee-Keeping.

Every beekeeper knows that some colonies are much easier to handle and more profitable than others. The good qualities found in certain colonies should be encouraged and in building up the apiary become the predominant characteristic.

Colonies differ markedly in disposition to swarm. Some colonies spend most of their time during the working season swarming. Swarming of course, can be held in check, but it is not advisable to encourage this tendency in the apiary. I consider it a good plan to divide colonies that manifest a good working disposition with only moderate tendency toward swarming. Colonies possessing an active working characteristic to gather honey and store sufficient up for their own use and surplus production, should be encouraged. There are colonies in every apiary that are lazy and slothful and should be destroyed. Such colonies are unprofitable, besides are likely to breed robbers and disease carriers.

Colonies meriting a disposition to rear strong healthy queens and drones should be an essential factor in upgrading the apiary. Weakness in the queen or drones is very likely to breed laziness, impotency and disease. Nothing but strong, vigorous colonies should be selected from. The queen and drone colonies that are chosen as the foundation for upgrading the apiary should be active workers, resistant of disease, and good honey gatherers.—L. C. R.

POULTRY

Egg eating is a habit that seems to come from idleness and the fact that the eggs are laid in open nests. Sometimes it can be stopped by filling an egg with mustard and red pepper and placing it in view of the hens. The best remedy is to have nests which are slightly darkened. The hens enter on a track at the rear and the eggs are removed by lowering the door in front. Then the eggs can be gathered often.

Keep the hens busy in scratching litter and turn them out on range if possible. When they are busy outdoors they have less time to form bad habits in the poultry house. Provide the hens with plenty of oyster shells so the eggs will have firm shells and not break easily in the nests.

Haymaking Hints.

There is an old saying, "Make hay while the sun shines," with which Prof. Wade Toole of the O. A. College agrees—and fortunate is the farmer who gets sunshine for the job. However, with hay to harvest, one cannot always wait for the weather. One of the essentials in the production of good hay is that it will be cut at the proper time. It must have sufficient maturity to ensure curing quality, but over maturity means coarse, fibrous, low quality feed. Sweet clover should be cut in the late bud stage. Alfalfa is ready just as it begins to blossom and the new shoots are starting at the base of the plants. Red clover is handled to best advantage when approximately one-third of the blossoms have turned brown, and timothy just after the second blossom falls.

In curing sweet clover two methods are followed. Perhaps cutting with the binder and stooking up like grain until the crop is dry saves leaves better and gives as good results as can be obtained. Or the crop may be cut down and allowed to lay in the swath for about two days' sun and then raked into small windrows. If the weather is dry about three days in the windrow with an occasional tending makes it ready to harvest. If the weather is catchy it is advisable to coil the crop as soon as it is raked up.

Alfalfa is more easily cured than sweet clover. If the weather is fine it may be cut in the morning and raked the afternoon of the following day. It must not be allowed to remain exposed to the dew too many nights or bleaching results. After raking, if the sun shines, one more day in the windrow generally makes good hay. If rain threatens coil it up immediately and let it make in the coil. In any event be sure it is dry when harvested and be careful of the leaves in handling as they constitute the most valuable portion of the feed.

Red clover is the common clover hay crop. Much of it is allowed to get over-ripe because it then cures more easily. It may be handled in the same manner as alfalfa but, unless the crop is heavy, does not usually take quite as long to cure. The hayloater has changed methods to some extent. It is good practice to cut one day, ted the following morning and rake the next afternoon. If the crop is very heavy it may have to lay over an extra day. It is surprising how much faster hay will make, after it has gone so far, when pulled or rolled into windrows. If it is to be coiled the work should be done soon after raking, and the hay should remain in the coils for a few days to sweat out. However, most of it is drawn out of the windrows and if dry makes good feed.

Timothy is the easiest to cure. If crop and weather are right it may be cut one morning and hauled the next afternoon and, in fair weather, is always ready by the third day. It is not necessary to coil timothy to cure.

No matter what the hay crop, cut in time, rake as soon as possible to hasten drying, ted only when green or damp and coil in catchy weather. No doubt alfalfa and red clover may be made into the best hay by coiling but in good weather this extra work is not necessary and the loader hastens the harvest.

Thinning Apples—Both Size and Quality Improved by the Practice.

Thinning fruit is not at all general among orchardists in Eastern Canada, and attention is directed to the advantages of the practice in a bulletin "Modern Orchard Practices," prepared by the Horticultural Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In the process of thinning, spotted or deformed apples are removed. Where there are too many apples in a cluster the poorer ones are removed, thus giving the remaining apples a better chance to develop. A safe plan is to thin so that no two apples will be touching each other on the same cluster. In the demonstration orchards at Kentville, N.S., experimental Station, thinning experiments were carried out with the Blenheim Pippin with satisfactory results. The apples were removed about the middle of July. When the fruit was picked, it took 649 apples from the unthinned trees, but only 549 from the trees that were thinned to fill a barrel. The increased size of the apples on the thinned trees made up in bulk for the apples removed, and the percentage of No. 1 apples proved to be 58 per cent. against 32.3 per cent. from the unthinned trees. Shipped to the English market No. 1 thinned apples brought \$2.01 per barrel compared with \$1.67 for the unthinned. The conclusion drawn is that where the trees are at all loaded, it pays to thin. This is particularly the case of such apples as the Baldwin, which produce heavily every other year, as moderately large crops can be obtained every year if thinning is practiced to some extent.

To criticize one of the easiest things to do is due to the fact that it is the easiest to do.

Pointers on Painting by a Painter

A Business Where a Little Knowledge Often Saves Many Dollars

BY CLIVE B. PRICE.

One can safely say that fifty per cent. of the farmers' buildings in Canada need painting. The author reached this conclusion when crossing the country by rail between the Great Lakes and the Pacific over two different routes and noticing the condition of the buildings along the right-of-way in the country through which he passed.

If you are among the fifty per cent. whose buildings need paint, and you paint them this year, you will have made an investment that will be offset two ways. It will add more than what it cost you to the value of your place, and it will add years to the life of your buildings. However, the main purpose of paint, when composed of a good combination of ingredients properly mixed and skillfully applied, is to form a complete weather-proof covering to all the wood and metal in your structure. Without this protection both wood and metal soon deteriorate.

Although the usual procedure followed in getting a job of painting done is to call for competitive bids on the work and let the job to the lowest bidder, one should have some knowledge of just what a good paint consists of, and have it definitely stated in the contract as to the kind of material to be used and how applied.

A job of painting done with some of the cheap, adulterated materials that are found on the market to-day, and these improperly applied, is almost as good as no job at all.

It is not the author's policy in this article to boost any particular brand of ready-mixed paint, or to say a thing that will injure any brand. However, if a brand of ready-mixed paint that is put up by some good reliable house that has a large patronage, is being used, it is only reasonable to expect such a company will keep the quality of their goods up to a certain standard which will protect their future business.

The proper compounding of paint demands great skill and experience and it stands to reason that a manufacturer who has had years of experience in the business, the proper machinery for the grinding and mixing can put out a much better mixture than the local painter, who buys his material and mixes it on the job. In many districts throughout the country the competition in bidding on jobs has become so keen between local painters that in order to keep up the standard of wages they have been forced to sacrifice the quality of the materials used and speed the work up to a point where it is impossible to do a thorough job.

This adulteration can be quite easily accomplished by a painter who mixes his own paint and has some knowledge of the many kinds of cheap materials that are being used.

These materials are found on the market under many different names. The raw material principally used in the manufacture of these adulterations is as follows: Carbonate of lime or chalk white from the chalk pits of England and France. Chalk contains magnesia, silica and clay. Paint containing a very large percentage of chalk has a tendency to be gritty and does not work freely under the brush. Sulphate of lime or gypsum (also known as plaster of Paris), is used extensively to adulterate zinc white. This can also be detected in the same manner, as it does not work as freely under the brush as the pure zinc or lead.

Baryta is a white stone found in veins with ores of lead, silver and mercury. This white stone is ground to a very fine powder then cleaned of all foreign substances by a process called floating. This consists of mixing it with water and running it through a series of settling tanks. In the last tank, the milk-like substance is allowed to remain until the water clarifies, then the water is run off and a pure white substance is left in the bottom of the tank. This is removed, dried, and ground again and is now ready for use.

In this form it is known as sulphate of baryta, and is used to adulterate both white lead and zinc. Baryta slides free from under the brush and makes a good paint, its only bad feature being the fact that it is less opaque, and does not cover as good as an all-lead paint.

These are just a few of the pigments used to adulterate paint. We should also give some consideration to the relative quality of oils.

For all exterior work there is only one available that is capable of drying reasonably fast and forming the film or binder required to produce a good lasting job, and that is the raw pure linseed oil.

However, there are a great many substitutes being used to-day by painters in doing cheap work. The cheapest and poorest of these is a by-product of crude petroleum. This oil is

doctored up with dryers and called various names.

A job done with this kind of oil will look fine while it is fresh, but at the end of thirty days will have the appearance of a job of kalsomining.

Fish oil is sometimes used to adulterate linseed oil. In this case the binding qualities of your linseed oil is weakened in proportion to the amount of fish oil used.

The only substitute for linseed oil on the market that has any value as a paint oil is the true soya-bean oil. However, most of the so-called soya-bean oils sold to painters is merely the residue left after extracting the finer grades for cooking oils. The one and feature of the soya-bean product is that it is a very slow dryer. This makes it necessary to doctor it with artificial dryers.

When red lead, litheroge, or Japan dryers are used, the quality of the paint is impaired. Tungate or cobalt dryers give the best results with soya-bean oils.

The most important feature in getting a good job of painting done is to see to it that all surfaces to be painted are first properly prepared.

All scale and blister should be removed with a steel scraper or steel brush. All surfaces where the old paint is decomposed so that it rubs upon the hand should be gone over thoroughly with a steel brush or a good stiff scrubbing-brush. If a good grade of paint is now used and well brushed in on the first coat, you will have a job of painting that will last and look well when the cheap jobs are being done again.

DON'T KEEP THEM BACK

Youth is the age of wisdom, and of ambition to fulfill that vision. When these visions are unhampered and the ambitions directed into constructive channels, youth accomplishes things worth while. When interfered with the eagerness to do is either killed or used in destructive ways. Most of our criminals are young people whose energies have not had proper guidance.

It is, therefore, quite necessary that we, as parents, give due consideration to the ways of our young folks, and listen attentively to their hopes and desires. It is our most essential parental duty to direct and encourage their energies along worthwhile lines.

For this reason we regret to hear that frequently parents do not give permission when the children are eager to take up boys' and girls' club work. Perhaps the chief reason for such an attitude is that mature people hate to make changes, and think that the assimilation of new-fangled ideas by the young may disturb the parents' travels along their narrow, well-trodden paths of life.

This common human failing is probably keeping many boys and girls from taking an active interest in progressive agriculture and maintaining their interest in farming as a livelihood. It is likely to cause young folks to dislike their rural surroundings and to seek at the earliest opportunity the city's bright ways.

Therefore, we beseech all parents in behalf of their children, that at least they offer no barrier to the young people taking up club work. If they but knew the benefits which have come to thousands of boys and girls through club work, they would encourage their children to the utmost to become active in it.

I Sell to a Hatchery.

I keep the purebred White Wyandotte chickens of from 300 to 305-egg strain. Instead of selling eggs to the stores at market price, I contract all of them from February 1st until August 15th or September 1st to a hatchery for 10 cents a dozen above the market price here. I have built up a reputation for good chickens, and sell lots of eggs by advertising in our town paper.—Mrs. L. H.

The successful farmer co-operates with the weather to grow good crops.

No matter how they squeal, give the hogs their worm medicine. A farmer made a dollar a head more last year on pigs treated with santolin capsules.

From time to time peoples have revolted from the over-loading of governing bodies, either with men or with prescribed formal duties. Wise leaders who are seeking the permanent good of their people keep as far as possible from this danger.

HISTORIC PALACES OF LONDON TOWN

ROYAL RESIDENCES OF PAST AND PRESENT.

Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace Are Exhibition Buildings Accommodating Vast Crowds.

An American in London was heard to ask his way to the Tower of London where the king lived. Not many people would make this mistake, but there are a number of palaces in London, the occupants of which are probably not known to all. There are the palaces which are, or have been, the residences of royalty and there are palaces which are so in name only, such as the Crystal Palace on the southern edge of London, and Alexandra Palace on Muswell Hill on the northern edge.

Buckingham Palace at the end of The Mall between St. James' and Green Park is, of course, the town residence of Their Majesties, the King and Queen. It is so called because it was originally a mansion bought from the Duke of Buckingham by George III, and remodelled by George IV. Queen Victoria was the first of the sovereigns to move into it. King Edward VII was born and died there. It is here receptions are held by the king and invitations carried out.

Prince Wales' Home.

St. James' Palace in Pall Mall, almost opposite St. James Street, is the residence of the Prince of Wales, or at least that western part of it known formerly as York House. It was begun by Henry VIII, but William III, was the first sovereign to make it the official residence. It is interesting that foreign ambassadors and ministers are still accredited to "Our Court of St. James'" when the king is away from Buckingham Palace the guard is changed and the colors trooped here in the courtyard of St. James'.

Close to St. James' Palace, a little to the south and east, is Marlborough House, where lives Queen Alexandra and her sister queen, the Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia. It was built originally by Christopher Wren for the Duke of Marlborough. King Edward VII lived there before his accession and also George V, when Prince of Wales.

Famous Windsor Castle.

Windsor Castle, the official residence of the English sovereigns, where foreign sovereigns, becoming rather rare, are put up when visiting their majesties, is about twenty-five miles up the river from Waterloo. It is one of the oldest castles, having been founded by William the Conqueror. It has been added to and altered by successive monarchs, particularly by Queen Victoria and King Edward, the former of whom spent over nine hundred thousand pounds on it. The grounds, Windsor Park and Virginia Park, are open to the public.

Some Ancient Palaces.

The American who looked for the king's residence in the Tower must have studied an old history book not brought up to date since the war. Some of the Tudors used it as a palace, Elizabeth for one, and James I and Charles II, were crowned here but the only appurtenances of royalty it has contained for several centuries are the crown jewels.

Older than the Tower which William the Conqueror built was the old palace of Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor, and which gives its name to Parliament Street. It was occupied by the sovereigns of England until the time of Henry VIII.

Whitehall Banqueting Hall, in Whitehall, is all that is left of the palace planned by Henry VIII, to take the place of the palace of Westminster. It was to have extended to the river. Court was held here in Whitehall until William III moved into St. James'. It was from here that Charles I. stepped to his execution.

Hampton Court Palace.

Hampton Court Palace, built by Cardinal Wolsey, is probably the finest of all the palaces. It is up the river about fifteen miles from Waterloo. It is of red brick softened by time and contains one thousand apartments. It is rich in story. The ghost of the murdered Catherine Howard walks there. There is a haunted gallery, a maze in the beautiful gardens and a park (Bushey Park of over 1,000 acres). Most of the apartments are occupied by the royal pensioners, like the mother of Warneford, who brought down the first Zeppelin. George II. was the last sovereign to use Hampton Court.

Kensington Palace.

In Kensington Gardens stands the remaining palace in London which served as a royal residence. William III. purchased the mansion known as Nottingham House and Wren turned it into a palace. King William, Queen



THE REPARATIONS DELIBERATIONS
"My great-grandfather occupied this seat when the Reparations Conference commenced."—From London Opinion.

Mary, Queen Ann and George II, all used it. At present the queen's brother, Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll and other members of the royal family live there. It fell into disrepair in course of time but was restored by Queen Victoria.

Lambeth Palace, on the south side of the river, across from the embankment, has been the official residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for over seven centuries. Various parts were built by different cardinals and archbishops. It was here the followers of Wycliff were imprisoned and tortured in the Lollard's Tower. Ten acres of grounds adjoining are named Archbishop's Park.

Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace are exhibition buildings capable of accommodating vast crowds of people. Each has a fine organ. Crystal Palace, so called from the thousands of panes of glass in its roof, is built by material also used in the first Industrial Exhibition of 1851. The Royal Naval Division occupied it during the war. It has an Imperial War Museum now. Alexandra Palace was not acquired for public use until 1901. Its great hall will hold 14,000 people. It was used as an internment camp for German prisoners during the war.

You don't need a sharp voice to make cutting remarks.

Killing Politeness!

The length to which the Papuan's ideas of courtesy will take him was related by Mr. J. H. P. Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, New Guinea, recently.

A Papuan, he said, would sometimes plead guilty to a charge of which he was innocent because he thought that the judge or the magistrate would like him to do so.

The same story might be told two or three times to a Papuan, but he would laugh just as heartily or express just the same astonishment the last time as the first.

"He wanted me to carry him across the river," said a prisoner charged with murdering another native, "but he looked very heavy. Of course, I could not be so rude as to refuse to carry him, so I thought that the best way out of the difficulty was to kill him."

Despite their almost insane craving for bloodshed, the Papuans are readily amenable to discipline and have a great respect for the Government. A native policeman might succumb to temptation to break the law, but he would always take off his uniform first!

The earliest known physician lived in the third Egyptian dynasty, 4500 B.C.

True Talk.

A clean-cut definite object has a lot to do with thrift, but don't put your objective too far off. My view is that five years ahead is enough. By the time you catch up with that objective you will be in a better position to drive down another stake. Beware of conflicting purposes and indecision. A double-minded man is unstable in all its ways. Pick out one target to shoot at. Some fellows are always chasing two jackrabbits, going in opposite directions. And they generally fail to get either of them. If you have a definite objective and know exactly what you wish to accomplish you will not let false pride about your work worry you a bit.

How Indeed?

An Irish squire's silver wedding was approaching. His tenants set up a committee to arrange about a suitable presentation.

"I suggest," said Sullivan, the chairman, "that we give him a solid silver taptot."

His wife looked at him in surprise. "Shure, Sullivan," she remarked, "ut's jokin' ye are. If ut wis solid, how would they make the tay?"

Wiser Than the Judge.

A colored woman brought before a magistrate on a charge of being cruel in her punishment of her boy, asked:

"Judge, have you ever been the father of a troublesome nigger boy?"

The judge said that he had not.

"Then you don't know nothin' about it," she replied triumphantly.



Sometimes Got Burnt

Mrs. Gabb—"I'm told you're a wizard in the kitchen—do you cook yourself?"

Mrs. Stabb—"Not any oftener than I can help; but, of course, I sometimes get burnt."

Wounded Hero Gave Insulin To Humanity

Conquest of Diabetes Was Result of Deep Study by Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, of Toronto, After his Service in War—Every Effort Made to Put Remedy Within Reach of All Who Are Afflicted.

By Dr. A. S. Brown

A Hero of Science



"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," as Dr. Frederick Grant Banting demonstrated when he discovered insulin.

Honors are being showered upon Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, of Toronto, the discoverer of the technique of the treatment of diabetes by a pancreatic extract known as insulin. The Canadian Parliament has voted Dr. Banting a pension of \$7,500 per annum for life to enable him to continue medical researches, and it is now announced that he has been appointed to open the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto on August 25 next, which will mark the centenary of the French discoverer, Louis Pasteur, and mark the progress of science in many directions.

Dr. Banting is acclaimed by Canadians as an experimentalist of exceptional capacity. He is the first scientist in the New World to receive instant recognition and a life pension for his discoveries. Not a word of adverse criticism was raised when the Canadian Parliament took the very unusual course of voting the pension.

Frederick Grant Banting was born on his parents' farm at Alliston, Ont., on November 4, 1891. He was educated in the public schools and high schools of Alliston, and then studied medicine in Victoria College, Toronto. He received the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1917. Immediately after being admitted to practice he joined the army and was sent to France with the Canadian forces as a battalion medical officer. He was wounded while assisting the wounded at Cambrai in 1918. His right arm was severely gashed by a German shell, and blood poisoning supervened. It was thought for some time that his arm would have to be amputated. However, Providence intervened, and he recovered.

Diabetes Research Begun.

He was invalided home for rest. When he recovered sufficiently to lecture he joined the staff of the Western University, London, Ont. At that institution in November, 1920, while reading the work of the Dutch anatomist Langerhans, he was impressed by the possibilities of grappling with various problems in the treatment of diabetes. He spent some weeks in planning out a series of experiments, and

then secured a leave of absence of two months to experiment in the laboratories of the University of Toronto. Here, with the facilities and assistance of the medical faculty and workers, he was able to carry out and bring to a brilliant conclusion what has been proclaimed as one of the grandest medical triumphs made in America.

People who knew Dr. Banting as a boy and as a college student are unanimous in expressing the opinion that he was not a bright student, but was a quiet, plodding, determined one. From their remarks we may learn that he is of the stuff that geniuses are made of and that the Canadian Parliament has not erred in voting him a pension. He is a patient, determined plodder, not a brilliant dreamer. That is the kind of man Darwin, Bacon, Pasteur, Lister and other great discoverers proved to be. The world may expect other and perhaps more far-reaching discoveries from him. And there is a debt of gratitude owed to the Western University and the Toronto University for opening their doors to Dr. Banting when a poor, unknown experimenter. His work has shed more light on them than has the work of all their other graduates in the past.

When the war ended and honors were being awarded his bravery on the battlefields in France was recognized by the British government and he was cited for particular work on the field at Cambrai, where the Canadian troops fought and suffered so magnificently, and was awarded the Military Cross for bravery.

Discovery of Insulin.

The story of the discovery of this insulin remedy for diabetes is a long and interesting one. About 1858 Claude Bernard, the French physiologist, showed medical men that they were wrong in attributing diabetes to a failure in the functioning of the liver. It converted sugar into animal starch, but it did not charge the blood with sugar. The problem then was to find the organ that puts the sugar in the blood. The Polish investigator, Minkowsky, in 1893 showed that when animals were deprived of the pancreas

they all rapidly developed symptoms of diabetes. When the pancreas was only partly removed the symptoms of diabetes were much milder. This indicated that the functions of the pancreas are to furnish digestive secretions to the intestines and to charge the blood with a secretion which would react upon the excess of sugar it carried and render it harmless.

Minkowsky's work attracted widespread attention in the medical schools in Europe, and the problem of finding the secretions and the way they were formed in the pancreas was attacked in many countries. Langerhans had drawn attention to the strange masses of tissue, called in books of anatomy the islands of Langerhans, which are as prominent on the surface of the pancreas as currants on a cake. Attempts were made to isolate some of these small tissues, but no important results followed until Dr. Banting decided to clear up the mystery. He started out with the idea that if enough of the tissue composing the islands could be collected in a fresh

state and an extract be made of them it should exert some beneficial effects upon the sugar-laden blood of a diabetic patient.

Late in July, 1921, Dr. Banting secured enough of the particular pancreatic extract he desired and experimented upon a dog in the laboratories of Toronto University. It appeared to have a magical effect upon the diabetic sugar-charged blood of a dog. Other experiments were successful and the medical men who witnessed the results felt that a drug of exceptional value and world-wide importance had been discovered. It was decided to call the drug insulin because of the fact that it was obtained from the pancreatic islands of Langerhans.

Exhaustive Trial of Insulin.

The early experiments upon dogs showed the importance of trying the drug on human beings, but a method for manufacturing it on a large scale and at a cheap rate had to be worked out. A firm of manufacturing chemists and a large meat-packing firm were called upon for help. The packers undertook to supply the chemists with a regular supply of fresh, warm pancreases and the chemists agreed to extract the insulin immediately with alcohol. Slowly satisfactory manufacturing methods were developed, and in December, 1921, a number of tests on rabbits showed that the time had arrived when experiments might be made on human sufferers from diabetes.

Ten severe cases of diabetes were selected in the Toronto hospital in February, 1922, for an exhaustive trial of insulin. The results were wonderful. Within a few hours the excess of sugar in the blood disappeared, the ketones or acid poisons vanished, the other ailments accompanying diabetes began to heal and the new life felt by the patients to be coming upon them led them to great rejoicing. Within a very short time they began to gain in weight and strength and regain their former appearance. Rarely before had medical men seen such wonderful transformations made by a new remedy. No one who saw the changes

wrought in the Toronto Hospital upon people brought almost to the door of death by diabetes could for a moment doubt the importance and value of the new medicine.

Brilliant work had been done in the University of Toronto and the board of governors knew that the eyes of the world would be on their institution, and they felt that, as trustees for humanity, they should see that insulin was supplied to the sick without expensive patent fees being charged. As soon as they saw from the experiments the magical changes resulting from the use of insulin they decided to apply for patents covering the manufacture and use of insulin, and appointed a number of scientists as an advisory committee, which is known as the insulin committee. It was decided to appoint a firm to manufacture insulin for the board, and arrangements were made in the United States, Great Britain and other countries for medical authorities to control the manufacture and use of insulin in their respective countries in the same way it is done in Canada.

No Special Food Required.

No cost of special foods will be required, because an insulin patient may live on food similar to that the rest of his household uses, and the earning capacity of adult sufferers is restored. It would have been a calamity if private manufacturers had been allowed to secure control of this great remedy and place the price beyond the reach of the poor.

While much is being written about the value of insulin in the treatment of diabetes, those who are suffering from that disease should realize that insulin can be successful only when a strict dieting is followed to reduce sugar, over and under nutrition are avoided and a proper method of living is followed. Insulin does not restore the functioning of the pancreas which causes diabetes and permit a diabetic to eat what he likes. Yet, when properly administered by an ordinary physician, it is proving an extraordinary boon to all sufferers. It has drawn the fangs of a dreaded disease.

About the House

THE JENKINS BABY.

"I have only a minute to spare," said Janice, running lightly up the steps of her Cousin Rachel's piazza, "but I just had to have a glimpse of you and your enchanted garden. It's the only place in the world I know where things seem really to rest. I shouldn't believe it existed, I should be sure I were dreaming, except for the Jenkins baby across the way. I see the grandfather is on duty this afternoon. Don't they ever stop jouncing that baby day or night?"

Cousin Rachel did not glance toward the Jenkins baby; she knew too well without looking. "I'm not in a position to speak concerning the nights," she responded, "but I am sure about the days. That baby carriage is jounced or rocked or jiggled or swung every moment from the time it is put out after breakfast till it is taken in after dark—with brief intervals of course when the little midgot is carried into the house."

"I don't know anything about babies," Janice remarked meditatively, "except what I've seen of Helen's, but little Helen is left so still, and when she's awake she does her own jouncing and makes a great game of it. It is so much better than being jounced!"

"Exactly," Cousin Rachel agreed. Janice flashed about. "Nobody," she declared, "may say 'exactly' in that tone without explaining. Why 'exactly'?"

"I was merely agreeing with you." Cousin Rachel asserted innocently.

"That is precisely what you were not doing," Janice declared. "Not underneath, I mean. Now precisely what are you insinuating?"

"I was only wondering whether the Jenkins baby will still want to be jiggled when she grows up,—have something done to her every minute,—or whether she'll learn that much of the best of life can come only in quiet times, and that the gift of creating your own adventures makes living a hundredfold more wonderful than going round and round in a perpetual whirl of doing and doing, and getting nowhere in the end?"

"Is that all?" Janice asked politely. "I'm afraid my time is up, dear. Wasn't it sweet of me to open the door for you so nicely?" And with a flirt of white she was gone like a butterfly. Cousin Rachel smiled and sighed. Over at the Jenkinses' the youngest aunt had come out to relieve the grandfather. She opened a magazine and propped it against her knee with one hand; with the other she began jouncing the carriage.

WHAT TO EXPECT OF YOUR FLOWERS IN BLOOMING.

If you would have your garden flowers blossom to their fullest do not allow the seed to form, but pick each blossom before it fades. An average yield of plants from good seeds, if planting and cultivating instructions are followed, will be something like the following:

Pansy plants will give two or three blooms daily as long as the weather remains cool, and longer than that if you cultivate and water them well.

Sweetpeas—From each plant, during the height of their blooming season, there should be three or four stalks of blooms.

Marigolds—Through the season as a whole you can expect about fifteen blooms from each marigold plant.

Asters—From each aster plant at least ten blossoms should appear through the season.

Calendulas—These plants average about twelve blossoms through their blooming season.

Cosmos—There may be as many as thirty-six blossoms to each cosmos plant, varying in size from very small, pale-colored ones near the roots to large, loose-petaled flowers at the top.

Dahlias—If you do not prune out the buds to give a few large blossoms a sturdy dahlia plant should average at least thirty blossoms if the weather is not too hot.

Larkspurs—The blossoms grow on spikes, and each plant may be expected to have five or six spikes.

Zinnias—From the time zinnias begin to bloom at least twelve flowers to each plant should make their appearance before frost.

Poppies—Poppies are such riotous bloomers that it is difficult to determine an average number of blossoms for one season. Six is not too many to expect, and with the new shoots coming up, almost daily new blossoms (one or two) can be expected from each shoot.

Nasturtiums—If you pick nasturtiums daily each plant will reward you by generously putting forth new buds. Thirty or more flowers should appear on each plant in one season.

Forget-me-nots are considered by some as frail and pale, but quite the contrary is true. Each plant can boast of at least fifty stalks

if properly cared for and picked often, and the blossoms will be very blue, faintly fragrant and ideal in height for table use with sweetpeas, yellow daisies and other companionable blossoms.

A CHARMING AFTERNOON DRESS.



4342-4379. White and black foulard is here combined with black georgette. This model shows the new hip band blouse, and fan plait godets. It supplies a style that is very becoming to stout figures, and one that may be developed in silk, cloth or wash materials. In plaid and plain ratine combined, it will be very smart.

The Blouse Pattern 4342, is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt in 4 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and 37 inches waist measure. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards. To make the dress as illustrated will require 3 1/2 yards of figured material, and 1 1/2 yard of plain material 40 inches wide. To make of one material will require 5 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 15c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

A WASH-PIECE.

I will wring my linen out of clean water,

I will hang it out to the clear red sun; I will bring my linen in White and dried-hot before Dew-dusk comes on. Blue and cream blankets, Sheets and cased pillows, too; I will spread them all round me When stars fill my window; And wrapt in sweet covers. Breathe deep a sky-fragrancy The wind poured through them, The sun burnt in on them Before the dusk-dew— Fresh linen, pure linen, Sweeter linen than new!

—Martha Webster.

A Happy People.

Blinks—"They say the Eskimos are the happiest and most contented people in the world."

Jinks—"Why shouldn't they be, with no income tax or motor cars to dodge?"

WEAK DIGESTION DUE TO POOR BLOOD

Perfect Digestion Will Come if the Blood is Made Rich and Red.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. But the stomach depends, as does every other organ, on the blood for its energy.

There can be no perfect digestion unless you have rich, red blood. This is scientifically true. The way, then, to tone up the stomach is to enrich the blood.

Most stomach remedies try to digest your food for you. How much better it is to tone up the stomach so that it will do its own work, as nature intended. There is no pleasure in eating predigested food. Tone up your stomach, then your appetite and digestion will soon be normal.

If your digestion is weak and your blood thin, you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to restore the strength to your blood; in addition use care in the selection of your diet and your stomach trouble will soon pass away. Mrs. Charles La Rose, Fruitland, Ont., suffered severely, and tells what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for her. She says:—"I was a terrible sufferer from stomach trouble. The doctor called it nervous indigestion. Everything I ate distressed me, and I became so weak and rundown I could hardly walk. I had a pain around my heart most of the time, and I slept very poorly. I was afraid I would not get well, as the doctor's medicine was not helping me. In this serious condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended and I decided to try them, and I can truthfully say that they made me feel like a new person. I will always give this medicine a word of praise when I get a chance for I think there is nothing to be compared with it for dyspepsia, or any one weak, nervous or rundown."

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



Only the Tin Lizzie

Farmer's Wife—"Zeke, wuz that tin-peddler wot stopped in front o' th' house jist then?"

Farmer—"Naw—one o' them danged Fords!"

The Obedient Boy.

A lady in a trolley car displayed the wrong spirit recently. She stared at a ragged urchin across the aisle with unspeakable disgust. Then she said: "Have you a pocket handkerchief, boy?"

The ragged urchin snuffed. Then he answered with a grin: "Yes'm, but I ain't allowed to lend it."

Dire Result.

Nurse—"Do you know what happens to little boys who eat a lot of dates?"

Owen—"They turns into almanacs, I suppose, nurse."

When a man aims at nothing he seldom misses his target. "There are too many saving the country and not enough saving money."

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



SELF-DEPENDENCE IN FUEL NEEDS

Report of Dominion Fuel Board Emphasizes Necessity of Greater Use of Canadian Resources.

The Dominion Fuel Board, which was organized last winter under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, has just issued a report which is of great importance in emphasizing as it does the rapidly approaching necessity of self-dependence in the matter of fuel resource. Canada has computed coal reserves of 1,234,269 million metric tons against a present consumption of about 32 million tons annually, but this is unfortunately concentrated in the western and eastern extremities, leaving the populous industrial sections of Ontario and Quebec dependent so far on other sources of supply.

To remedy this state of affairs, the Board stresses the greater use of Maritime and Western coals, the importation of Welsh anthracite, the coking of bituminous coal for domestic purposes, the establishment of central heating plants, and the more extended use of peat and wood as auxiliary fuels.

Maritime and Western Coals.

While the coal of the Maritime Provinces is bituminous and therefore as a domestic fuel is subject to the same prejudice as United States bituminous, the Board believes that this coal should be used in the making of a domestic coke and would thus materially assist in the solution of the domestic fuel problem. Alberta coal ranges from lignite to semi-anthracite, and has during the last few years successfully competed with American anthracite in Manitoba. Trial shipments have also been made to Ontario. The crucial problem here is that of transportation costs.

Coking Bituminous Coal for Domestic Heating.

The Board is making a thorough investigation as to the feasibility of establishing by-product recovery coking plants at such points as Montreal and Toronto for local consumption and for shipment to tributary territory. The

abundant bituminous resources of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the United States would be used for this purpose. Recent improvements make domestic coke much superior to ordinary gas-house coke and of approximately the same heating value as anthracite. This coke has practically displaced anthracite at a number of points in the United States, including St. Paul and Minneapolis, from which points shipments are being made to Winnipeg.

Central Heating Plants.

These, it is calculated by the Board, would reduce the cost of heating by allowing the use of low grade fuel; the delivery at one central point; by the disposal of ashes and the use of trained engineers. Such plants are in use in the United States, in Europe and in various parts of Canada, the best known here being the plant in Ottawa which heats the Parliamentary and other Government buildings.

Welsh Anthracite.

This is of higher grade than Pennsylvania anthracite, but breaks up more in transit. The best varieties contain about 90 per cent. carbon and 3 per cent. ash. Welsh firms are now canvassing the situation.

Peat.

The Board is of the opinion that peat could be used to advantage in the fall and spring months and, if the results already accomplished experimentally are not sufficient to induce private capital to engage in the industry, further encouragement should be given by the governments concerned.

Wood.

It is stated that the wood resources of Canada could be utilized to a greater degree in supplying a portion of our fuel needs.

The report concludes by warning the public of the false sense of security engendered by an easing in the anthracite market and urges the need of educating our people away from dependence on a single source of supply.

Measuring the Bride.

A quaint ceremony is observed at Roydon, in Norfolk. About three hundred years ago the Lord of the Manor bequeathed the sum of £1,000, the interest from which was to be voted annually to provide dowries for four brides.

Under the terms of the bequest the money has to be divided between the youngest, the eldest, the shortest, and the tallest brides married during the course of each year in the parish church.

After the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom proceed to the vestry to sign the register, and the bride is then measured by the officiating minister.

At the end of the year the marriage records are examined and the dowries awarded to those qualified to receive them.

Take care that the face which looks out from your mirror in the morning is a pleasant face. You may not see it again all day, but others will.

Revenge may be sweet, but seeking it sours one's disposition.



Left to right:—Lt.-Col. H. Hamilton-Wedderburn, O.B.E., Mr. A. E. Carlyle, Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E., and the Rt. Hon. Lord Amphill, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., members of the British Masonic Grand Lodge of England, deputed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to officially represent their lodge at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Toronto, and to carry greetings from the Grand Lodge and Masonic Fraternity of England to the Grand Lodge and Masonic Lodges of Canada. They were recent passengers aboard the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Scotland."

SMOKE OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

15¢ per
packet
80¢
½ lb. tin



If you
roll your
own,
ask for
OGDEN'S
FINE CUT
(Green label)

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

A direct plain message to the public often carries weight when more elaborate methods of publicity fail. Simple statements tersely told, strike the imagination.

"Hygiene can prevent more crimes than any law," is one of these. Why is this message effective. Because it stimulates thought, and when once the public begin to think seriously about any subject, that subject becomes a topic of interest, the newspapers get hold of it and many avenues of publicity result in consequence.

Many a man or woman on reading the remark, "Hygiene will prevent more crimes than any law," will be tempted to ask what the word hygiene means. A good opening for education results, for "hygiene" is very comprehensive and includes both personal and community well-being and everything that promotes this well-being. In some way and by some manner we have got to get health messages across to the average, ordinary man or woman. The reason for this is plain. There are so many people of this kind. There are a few highbrows and a few house-breakers and automobile thieves, once in a while a desperado who will not even stop at murder, but the great majority of people we come in contact with from day to day are just plain ordinary people with an average amount of common sense. Many of these good people "come from Missouri," that is, they have got to be shown. Some circumstances or experiences in their lives have perhaps given them the impression that little of good can be done by hygiene or all that it represents. If you can prove to them that they are wrong—not by preaching long-winded sermons, but by a few facts, they will soon become your friends and supporters in the good health crusade.

I was talking to a Toronto alderman a few days ago and he thought people were just as healthy before any of these up-to-date methods of public health propaganda were introduced. It seems strange that an alderman should say this with the record of the Toronto Health Department so obvious to everyone. Why, the infant mortality rate alone has been cut in half in Toronto during the past ten years. Typhoid fever has been practically abolished, communicable diseases have been very much reduced in numbers, and the milk supply is practically all pasteurized. The general surroundings have from a health standpoint been very much improved and yet one of the aldermen does not think that much has been done. He does not know what is going on in health work. Education along health lines is what he needs, and as soon as he becomes acquainted with the work and aims of the health department he will be a far more useful servant of the people.

How can hygiene prevent more crimes than any law? Because it raises the standard of citizenship. It removes as far as possible those influences and circumstances that lead to a low state of moral conscience; it makes people more nearly normal and hence not so likely to commit crimes against society.

Nearly every criminal examined has had little or no training from a hygienic standpoint. Their upbringing has been at fault. They have not had the advantages of discipline in the home; they have grown up like weeds and developed bad habits and a bad outlook on life.

Hygiene tends to remove all influences that will prevent a man or woman from leading a normal, healthy life. It is one of the finest words in the alphabet.



A Honeymoon
Willie Bee's idea of a honeymoon.

A Common Experience.
"It is a fact," said Stittler, "that my wife is able to dress on comparatively little money."
"What!" exclaimed Blittler, also a married man, "Come now! What do you mean by comparatively little?"
"I mean on little compared with what she thinks she ought to have."

If you are doing good work, don't worry; somebody will find it out.

Be Safe!

Don't wait for someone to be in pain to get Kendall's Spavin Treatment in the house.

For all external hurts and pains — for all muscular troubles.

Kendall's Spavin Treatment makes good.

KENASTON, Sask., December 23, 1911.
"I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for over eleven years and found it one of the best I have ever used for all kinds of sores. (Signed) J. ZEMAN."

Get a bottle of your druggist's today. Regular for Horse Treatment—Refined for Human Use.

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
Enochburg Falls, Va., U.S.A.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN TREATMENT

FLIES in the Kitchen?
FLIES in the Dining Room?
FLIES in the Barn or Dairy?
FLIES or Insects on Cattle?
LICE or Mites on Poultry?
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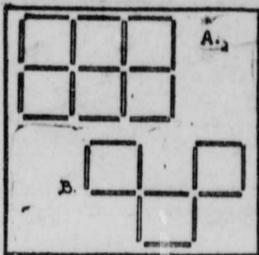
THE SAPHO BULB SPRAYER \$1.00
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Kills them all and saves your money and temper
SAPHO POWDER IN TINS, 25c, 50c, \$1.25.
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If your dealer doesn't stock Sapho Bulb Sprayers, order from us, sending his name.

KENNEDY MFG. CO., MONTREAL

Write for circular to
Ontario Agent: Continental Sales Co., 24 Adelaide St. E., Toronto

EASY TRICKS No. 83 The Mysterious Squares



Here is a puzzle with seventeen matches or toothpicks. Arrange them as in A. Call to your friends' attention the fact that you have arranged the seventeen matches to form six squares.

Their part of the trick is this: They are to take away five matches and leave three squares. At the conclusion of the trick all twelve remaining matches must be in use and none of the twelve must have been moved.

If you have kept your eyes off B, you will find this to be a problem that is not very easy to solve. B, however, gives away the secret.

(Clip this out and paste it, with others of the series, in a scrap-book.)

What the Little Eels Missed.

A profiteer bought a luxurious country home and set about making it even more luxurious. Money of course was no object. One of his plans was to have a fishpond containing eels.

"But you can't keep eels in a pond," suggested his neighbor, to whom he had confided his idea. They have to go down to the sea every year, you know."

"Well, I won't have 'em, then!" exclaimed the profiteer. "I always takes the misus and the kids every year, but I ain't going to take no eels."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Strange Coincidence.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "give me an example of a coincidence."

"Why—er," said Tommy, with some hesitation, "why—er—why, me father and me mother was both married on the same day."

Milard's Liniment for sale everywhere

We cannot make progress towards perfection ourselves unless we earnestly seek to carry our fellowmen along with us.—Prof. J. C. Shairst.

The wrong road never brings you to the right place.

A newer and better Pump

the
SMART TANDEM
Double Acting

A silent, easy working and durable pump that definitely replaces the Wing Type model. Pumps all kinds of liquids. Can be drained to prevent freezing. Easy to prime and to repair with household tools. SEE IT AT YOUR HARDWARE STORE

JAMES SMART PLANT
BROCKVILLE ONT.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are growing children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Maid's Idea of a Rug.

Mrs. Blake was exceedingly fond and proud of the valuable Persian rug that lay upon her parlor floor. When she engaged a new maid she brought the girl into the room and, pointing to the rug, said:

"When you clean the parlor, Mary, be very careful of this beautiful rug. It is very old."

"I can see it is ma'am," replied the maid sympathetically; "but I dare say we can make it last you the winter if we're careful."

Milard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Her Intuition.

He, savagely (attempting to start car)—"This self-starter won't work! There is a short circuit somewhere." She (sweetly)—"Well, why don't you lengthen it, dear?"

The parent's life is the child's copy-book.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
How to Feed
DOG DISEASES
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Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieved Her of Inflammation and Great Weakness

West St. John, N. B.—"I was in a general run-down condition following the birth of my twin boys. I had a great deal of inflammation, with pains and weakness. Finally my doctor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He said that your medicine would be the only thing to build me up. I am sure he is right, for I am feeling much better and am gaining in weight, having gone down to ninety-three pounds. I was in bed for over a month, but am up again now. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to my friends and give you permission to use my letter."—Mrs. ELMER A. RITCHIE, 82 Rodney St., West St. John, N. B.

There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has in many cases relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Ritchie's experience is but one of many.

You might be interested in reading Mrs. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon the "Ailments of Women." You can get a copy free by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario.

Canada Faces the Future With Confidence

CANADIANS have always been noted for courage, optimism and faith in their country.

Canada was not built up by pessimists, nor will Canada continue to develop if her people allow themselves to become croakers and grouchers. Canada is fundamentally an agricultural country. We have a soil and climate which can grow the world's finest agricultural products.

Canadian farmers who have earned the capital invested in their farms out of profits in farming are numbered in thousands. These successful farmers have paid off their mortgages, stocked their barns and stables, bought their machinery, made a good living and brought up their families. It meant hard work, but today they are independent.

Money in Mixed Farming

In recent years, at different points on the prairies, oats fed to steers have brought from 70c to \$1.07 as against the Fort William price of 42c per bushel, while barley used for the same purpose has brought as high as 99c as against the Fort William price of 57c per bushel. Farmers marketing their coarse grains in this way lower marketing cost, have a sure market and make money on their grain, while at the same time they market their roughage, otherwise often wasted. The cattle embargo is now off. Steers are worth more money and certain to make good money for the Canadian farmer from now on.

Money in Pigs

The Dominion Experimental Farms have proved by actual test that there is a profit in feeding pigs. Last year at the Central Farm, Ottawa, after paying

for feed, labor, interest and depreciation, the net profit per pig was still \$4.63.

Profits from Sheep

As money-makers, sheep are hard to beat. In every Province from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia are found many flocks returning generous profits to their owners.

We Must Cut Production Costs

Canada is meeting with the keenest competition in the marketing of her products. To hold her own and regain her place on the world's market, she must reduce cost of production.

The only way to do this is to increase production per acre, per cow or per other unit.

But improved quality, also, is essential to meet market demands.

The quantity and the quality of the products and the cost of production in competitive countries is beyond our control.

Prices of agricultural products are regulated by world supply and demand.

Hence, decreasing production will not help the Canadian farmer.

Poultry Pays

Poultry makes money for those who adopt modern methods, whether East or West. Little Prince Edward Island markets co-operatively in carlots, shipping annually upwards of one million dozen eggs. The British Columbia Co-operative Poultry Men's Exchange markets in the same way, thus saving ruinous glut in their local market.

There is a market for good Canadian horses, whether light or draught.

Grow Seed

Canada's Northern grown seed possesses extra vitality. There is a large market for it to the south. Canada exports seed potatoes, but imports other seeds. She has the opportunity to grow seeds for herself and for export.

The Future

Ten years from now the pessimists of today will have been forgotten. Britain has removed the embargo against our cattle. She wants our beef and bacon, our cheese, butter, eggs and apples, our wheat and flour. As the population of the United States increases, she will compete less and less against us on the British market. Eventually, she will herself be an importer of many other food stuffs besides wheat from this country.

Canada has the men, the climate, the land, the stock and the potential markets necessary for agricultural success. Let us farm with all the industry and science we can muster. Let's get to work and pay our debts. Canada is moving forward with confidence in its future. Let us keep going ahead.

Have Faith in Canada

Authorized for publication by the
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For Sale

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For Sale

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For Sale

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Made to stand to the weather conditions

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