

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1924

NO. 36.

To the Electors of East Flamboro

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the ratepayers of East Flamboro for the magnificent support given me at the polls in the recent election, and hope I will merit the confidence they have placed in me in my election as Reeve.

H. A. Drummond.

Central Bakery WATERDOWN

Try our Home-made Bread, Pies and Buns

Wedding Cakes a Speciality

Our Aim is to Please the Public

F. J. Hollyman

PROPRIETOR

Phone 162

Dundas Street

Winter Needs

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

Clearing Price \$1

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

\$2 each

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

\$1.50 a garment

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

\$2 a garment

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

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

Women's Underwear from 75c to \$3.50

Hand Sleighs - - 85c to \$2.45

EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

Millgrove

Rev. F. J. Fydel occupied the pulpit at Stoney Creek last Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Crooker is spending the winter with her son at St. Catharines.

The Trustees of the Public School are installing a drinking fountain in the schoolroom.

"The red card hanging on the door, Denoting Scarlet Fever; Tho' madam said her child was well, The doctor wouldn't believe her."

Mr. H. Slater, contractor and builder of Waterdown, is making a much needed addition to the Public hall here.

A number of our people are installing radios in their homes.

Heavy snows on the highways have displaced the motor cars for the time being.

Cards of Thanks

I desire to thank the ratepayers of Waterdown for their support and assistance in electing me Reeve for the coming year, and wish them every success.

F. W. CROOKER.

I wish to thank the electors of Waterdown, and all who worked for my election, for the support given me at the election.

D. S. ATKINS.

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

BORN—At Waterdown, Sunday, January 6th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Stetler, a son.

Knox Church

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister

Morning Service—The Hand that Will Not Let Us Go.

Evening Service at 7 p. m.

Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.45 a. m.

Methodist Church

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

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. 10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible classes.

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

Prayer Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

A conservative estimate of the amount of money spent in Quebec by tourists reaches \$2,358,750. From the beginning of May until the first of September, 15,000 motor tourists had called for information at the offices of the Quebec Auto Club. Taking an average of four people to each car, this meant that at least 60,000 people had come to the city by automobiles. Of this number there were approximately 3,000 camping parties, or 12,000 people.

At the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, recently, Colonel J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner of Colonization of the Canadian Pacific Railway, outlined in a detailed speech existing conditions in Canada and prospects for the future. He emphatically stated that there was no cause for discouragement, but, on the contrary, every prospect of a renewal of rapid development, including an increase in our population and the development of our latent natural resources in such a way as to insure, in the comparatively near future, that we should be out of the woods, and progressing rapidly to a large population and favorable business and financial conditions.



F. W. CROOKER

Elected Reeve of Waterdown at the election last Monday

Election Results

Waterdown

For Reeve

F. W. Crooker.....193
David S. Atkins.....133

For Councillors

Wm. Edge.....225
Geo. E. Nicholson.....200
Fred Thomas.....192
Frank Speck.....189
Frank Slater.....182

East Flamboro

For Reeve

H. A. Drummond.....602
Peter Ray.....230

For Deputy Reeve

Richard Forth.....373
John Robinson.....335

For Councillors

Russell Emery.....472
John Morrison.....403
Chas. Mount.....321
Chas. Battenham.....222
N. C. Zimmerman.....131

Locals

Mrs. Peter Mitchell is visiting relatives and friends in St. Catharines this week.

Mrs. Sandvill, of Sask., is spending the winter here with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Everitt.

Mr. A. Hemingway and Mrs. J. Tuck attended the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Robert Shepherd, at Nelson last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slater, Mr. Frank Slater and Mr. Ed. Feilde left last week for Texas on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Grant E. Speck, wife and family, who have been spending the past few weeks with his parents here returned to their home in Saskatoon last Saturday.

The Bachelors' Club will hold their next dance in the Memorial Hall on Friday evening, January 25th. New attractions are promised by the committee.

A representative of the Knox College Missionary Society will speak on the work in the Canadian West at the meeting of the Presbyterian Church Club next Tuesday evening.

The Methodist Church Choir will give a play entitled "The District School at Blueberry Corners" in the Community Hall on Wednesday, January 30th. Keep the date open and watch for further announcement next week.

Peter Passes

The Wentworth elections for 1924 will long be remembered as the occasion of one momentous fact—the passing of East Flamboro's foremost statesman from the stage of political activity. Reeve Peter Ray was beaten. He was badly beaten—so badly that his final emergence from the deep drift of ballots is a matter of doubt.

Who can fathom the mystery of that submergence? Sometimes the electorate is as full of whims and fancies, as fickle and unreliable, as some poets make out woman to be. For many years Peter Ray has been universally recognized as the most philosophic of East Flamboro statesmen and the most statesman-like of East Flamboro philosophers. Some may have thought him a bit dictatorial and autocratic in spirit, but the majority of his fellow Flamborites pointed to him with pride as their one representative who could stand up to the scheming and cunning city people and show them where they got off at. Why have his admirers now forsaken him?

Possibly Peter's aggressiveness towards city people and institutions has proved more costly than the Flamboro taxpayers could have suspected. It may be that the Flamboro folks had come to suspect that their famous fighting reeve, not always successful in his attempts to put crimps in Hamilton plans, was a trifle too litigious and was proving rather expensive.

Whatever the cause of the revolution in East Flamboro, The Herald, for one, regrets the passing of Wentworth's most picturesque publicist. There doesn't seem to be anyone in sight to fill his place—to assume the role of Hamilton's avenging angel in the flesh, perpetually shaking a threatening finger at her. A first class fighting man has fallen.—Hamilton Herald.

Carlisle

Mr. Fawcett Eaton, who has been ill the past few days, is improving.

Mrs. Rolph is very ill at present and is not improving much.

The Young Peoples' League meeting on Tuesday evening was very successful. One of the main features of the program was an orchestra composed of Roy Battenham, Wm. and Rilla Bennett and Ralph Hendershot. A piano solo was given by Roy McCartney which was much enjoyed by all. After the program a song service was held followed by a few games.

The roads have been cleared of the worst drifts and there is very good sleighing now.

Greenville

Mr. Nicholson of Hamilton spent Tuesday at the home of his son, W. Nicholson.

The meeting of the Women's Guild was held at the home of Mrs. Fred Thornton in Dundas last Tuesday.

Mrs. Richard Surerus spent Sunday with her son in Dundas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Mt. Albert are spending a few days here.

Master John Stutt of Ancaster spent a few days in the village.

For Your Health

you should buy the best.

"SALADA"

TEA

8500

is the purest and most scientifically prepared tea, sold today. — Try it.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

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

CHAPTER I.

Mrs. Carnay had their expenses figured to the last penny long before the jaded express came to its final halt in Ventimiglia station. With her an arithmetical process was mental. She had learned to distrust, even to fear, things set down on paper, and she had no confidantes. The girl by her side, so precious, so infinitely dear, knew very little of what went on in Jean Carnay's head.

A widow and her daughter; a charming couple, indeed, whom only the stigmata of extreme poverty could render undistinguished, and for the moment all outward signs of impecuniosity had vanished. How it had been accomplished was Mrs. Carnay's secret, although the advantages to be gained by changing small English cheques into Italian currency had something to do with it.

"Mother, you are wonderful!" was the tireless comment of the adoring and adored daughter.

And Jean Carnay was wonderful. She had hoarded jealously for a purpose, and now she felt very rich.

For obvious reasons they had traveled first-class. There might be, in fact there were, other passengers on the Rapide who were bound for Bordighera and the Mimosa Palace Hotel. A false step at the start might be fatal to the perfect success of this little holiday. Likewise with their luggage, most of which was new. The smart, neatly lettered trunks, the morocco dressing-bags and roll of rugs would look very well arriving at the Mimosa Palace under the eye of the critical verandah audience which experience of long ago warned Mrs. Carnay would not be lacking.

Now, with coats and skirts well brushed, veils adjusted, and umbrellas tightly furled, the adventuring couple were ready to embark upon the last stage of their long journey.

"Yes," said Jean Carnay to herself, "we are adventures—oh, at least, I am." But her eyes sparkled merrily at the thought and her conscience was as clear as the blue sky. For years she had put aside such bits and pieces of small coin as could be squeezed out of an income frequently described to Alice as "too small to be seen with the naked eye," moving frugally from one foreign pension to another as advantages waxed or waned, practicing such heart-breaking economies as only an impoverished woman of gentle birth can conceive and execute, yet through it all maintaining a cheerful hope that the future—often a remote future—might have something very pleasant up its sleeve, if not for herself, then for Alice.

The hope was now crystallized and the future had become the actual present. They were to have two months in Bordighera at the height of the spring season; two months at the Mimosa Palace, accompanied by two trunkfuls of Parisian clothes and the promise of fine weather. February was just merging into March and it would be nearly May before they trailed back to the pension in Florence, which was the very cheapest of its kind Mrs. Carnay had yet discovered. Two months of calculated extravagance and luxury ahead of them, and—who could tell—it might not end there.

"What made you think of going to Bordighera?" Alice asked as they walked briskly in the wake of their baggage for the Customs examination.

Her mother replied vaguely: "Oh, I don't know. I was there once about a year before you were born. It's a delightful little place, and, of course, the Italian exchange . . ."

"Was it on your honeymoon, mumsy darling?"

Jean Carnay's delicate face flushed and her eyes were a little misty. She looked like a girl thinking of her lover.

"Well, yes—I suppose you would call it a honeymoon," she said.

The prosaic Customs interfered at this point. A trunk and one of the dressing bags had to be opened and Mrs. Carnay was secretly perturbed over a broken box of French cigarettes which she had debated whether to declare or not to declare, and was rather sorry to have decided in favor of smuggling. The Customs official, however, failed to discover them, and with a suppressed sigh of relief the guilty woman relocked her bag while Alice made friends with a young man who wore a cap marked *Mimosa Palace* in bright gold letters.

Away, then, in the smart hotel omnibus, to Bordighera. It was an unattractive dusty road, but on the right lay the sea, and on the left, above mysterious and intriguing valleys, towered the mountains, so that by turning one's head or raising one's eyes there were pleasant things to look upon.

Fifteen or twenty minutes later and they were in beautiful Bordighera, climbing up and up and up the cleverly graded driveway to the Mimosa Palace, in a stage set of palms and flowers against the background of the big white hotel.

Then they found themselves in the charming little suite which Jean Carnay had engaged. After the one stuffy bedroom they had shared in their pension—in all their pensions—this was opulence indeed.

"Oh, mother—oh, what lovely flowers! Who could have sent them? Have we any friends here? You never told me."

Pretty little Mrs. Carnay blushed a furious crimson this time, not merely pink, and murmured something about the management. No doubt the hotel thought it worth while to welcome them so lavishly. The sitting-room was filled with delicate blooms—carnations, roses, freesias, violets—all the generous wealth of the Southern spring-time massed in this one little room.

But they were not the gift of the management. Alice found a card on the writing-table inscribed with the respectful compliments of one Hector Augustus Gaunt.

"I expect it's a mistake, mumsy," she said a little regretfully. "The flowers aren't for us."

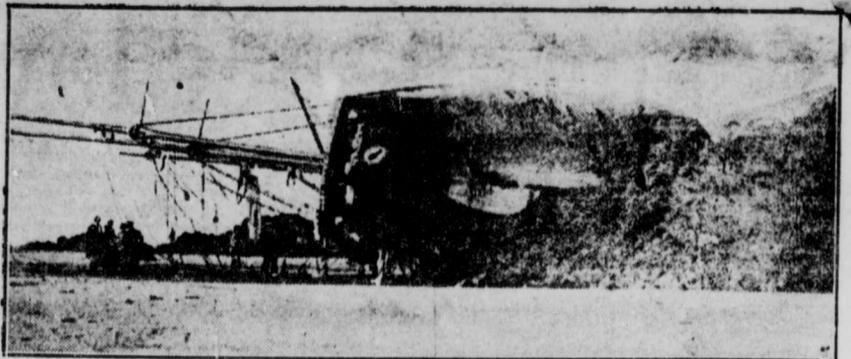
Mrs. Carnay, however, busy directing the porters where to put the trunks, called out casually that oh, yes, she knew a Mr. Gaunt who had a flower farm somewhere back of Bordighera and that just possibly he had got wind of their impending visit. He was an eccentric sort of man but rather nice and in his day had been a more or less celebrated explorer. Alice would be sure to like him should they by any chance meet, but he was a recluse and no doubt would remain hidden in the fastness of his mountain-side villa.

CHAPTER II.

Alice was used to her mother's habit of reticence, yet it seemed that on this



The Lady—"I always like the Cattle Show, dear. It's the only time I feel really slim."—From London Opinion.



PEACE AFTER STORM

The motor schooner shown above was buffeted by the waves in a great storm off the Cornish coast, and finally left in the fantastic pose as the picture shows.

occasion such an interesting and generous friend as Mr. Hector Augustus Gaunt might have been mentioned. One had so few friends—at least the Carnays possessed few—and Alice often felt their isolation. As for relatives, there were some distant cousins in England with whom her mother corresponded at long intervals; one of them, Christopher Smarle, being a solicitor. He looked after their small affairs and once—when Alice was a child—they had gone to Boulogne to meet him for a discussion of money matters. Travelling about, they made many acquaintances, but Jean Carnay seemed not to care for the more intimate relation of friendship.

Lunch came up, after which Mrs. Carnay had a great many things to do. She persuaded Alice to change into one of the new white frocks and made out a little shopping list, some things to be purchased at the chemists, and a pound of chocolates. Also Alice was to buy one of those fascinating Riviera rush baskets—a blue one—without which no woman visitor feels quite complete: "So useful, darling, for small parcels."

Alice wanted to stay and help her mother unpack and then they could go out together, but she was an obedient child and yielded without much protest to the older woman's wish.

Jean Carnay's head was in the bottom of a trunk when her daughter departed, but it came up again at once, and for a little while the unpacking was suspended. In her petticoat and dressing jacket she sat down at the writing-table and, choosing paper and pen, began a note, making a very pretty picture in spite of her thirty-nine years and gently fading charms. Her hair, not so bright a gold as in her youth, had loosened a little and wavy tendrils clustered about her ears and at the white nape of her neck. Her blue eyes had a far-away expression as she gently nibbled the penholder.

What to say to him? What an absurd man he was, anyway. The flowers had been a genuine surprise. It was not because of Hector Gaunt that she had come to Bordighera, although it was true that a man had lured her to this romantic spot, or the rumor of a certain man. Her own past life was cast resolutely behind her. For fifteen years Jean Carnay had lived only for her daughter. Before then her husband had claimed a great deal of her attention, but after his departure from this world she had been free to devote herself exclusively to Alice. As for Hector Augustus Gaunt, he belonged to a period so remote and so brief that at times she often forgot his existence. Yet she had remembered it sufficiently to send him a postcard from Florence, although not at all sure he was still living at that ridiculous little farm of his high up on the slopes of Monte Nero.

"Dear H. A." (she wrote)—

"Why did you do such a thing? All the same it was very, very kind of you. Alice found your card before I had quite suspected who sent the flowers. We are both very well, but I am getting old. My hair is not so—"

Here she interrupted herself and got up to have a look in the mirror. Resuming the note:

"nice as it used to be, and, of course, there are other changes. However, one cannot expect to remain young forever. I last heard from Christopher Smarle about six months ago and at that time Hugo was quite well. I do not keep in close touch with the family. Needless to say that if you run into us here, make no mention of the unfortunate business which has spoiled so many lives. I enclose a little snapshot of Alice. You might be interested to see what she looks like."

"Thank you so much for the lovely flowers."

"Affectionately yours,"

"Jean Carnay."

This finished, Mrs. Carnay enclosed it in an envelope with the snapshot of Alice, and sent it down to the concierge with instructions that it was to be despatched by hand. Then she returned to her unpacking.

(To be continued.)

Nearly 30 per cent. of all flowers are white.

"I have never had time, not even five minutes, to be tempted to do anything against the moral law, the civil law, or any law whatever. If I were to hazard a guess as to what young people should do to avoid temptation, it would be to get a job and work at it so hard that temptation would not exist for them.—Thomas A. Edison."

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

The Trumpet Creeper.

My brother's farmhouse, writes a contributor to Youth's Companion, has a w'e porch. One August evening all the family except my brother, who had not yet finished his chores, were gathered there. Jim, my nephew, home from high school, where he had been graduated, was telling about the difficulties and hardships encountered by the fellows who tried to work their way through college. "Dad thinks I ought to do it," he said, "for he says the farm isn't paying anything now."

Jim's father, in overalls and shirt sleeves, stooped a d gray, was standing in the doorway behind his son and heard what he said. He came forward to the railing of the porch and pointed to a trumpet creeper near by that had overgrown its low support; many offshoots, after starting out vigorously to find new support, had fallen drooping into the matted mass and had no blossoms. One shoot, however, had stretched out wonderfully and had gained support on a great oak tree several feet away.

"Jim," his father said, "I want you to look at that creeper. See how that one shoot has stretched out some five or six feet and got a firm hold on that oak. Well, I've been watching that shoot for some time and have examined it closely. The wood of it was soft at first, and I couldn't see how it could hold itself up to reach straight out as it was doing; but I found that, as it reached out and grew, the wood at the base of it became hard and tough, very much harder and tougher than the wood of those shoots that you see hanging down and only adding size and lumber to the useless mass of stuff on the old frame. That one shoot which has reached the oak will be worth all the rest; it has found a support big enough and high enough and strong enough. It can climb to the top of it and see the sun rise."

For a minute or two no one moved or spoke. Then Jim got up and took his father's hand. "Thank you, father," he said—"father," not "dad" this time. "You have taught me a lesson that I won't forget. I'll reach out for the oak and will hope to see the sun rise."

King "Tut" Bought the Best.

The professor and his wife, says Punch, were talking over the remarkable discoveries in King Tutenkhamun's tomb.

"Isn't it wonderful, my dear?" said the professor. "They've actually found in the tomb couches and chairs thirty centuries old and in good condition."

"Well," replied his wife, "I've always said that it pays, in the long run, to buy the best."

Brides as Bargains.

The throwing of an old shoe after a bridal couple is regarded by most authorities as the survival of a very ancient custom connected with the transfer of property.

Among certain races women were regarded as a species of property, and in some ancient civilizations, that of the Jews especially, the removal and giving of the shoe or sandal confirmed an exchange or sale—a custom asserted to have been derived from the Egyptians.

A superstition with regard to the worn shoe was very widespread, and existed even among the barbarous races. Some have even tried to ascribe it to the time when the bridegroom carried off the bride by force and the bride's family threw things after him as he decamped.

In old Saxon marriages the bride's father handed the bridegroom the bride's shoe, and he touched her with it on the forehead in token of authority.

Not to be Caught.

A Scotsman disappeared in a crevasse in the Alps. His comrades could do nothing for him, but presently a large party with guides appeared and prepared to rescue the unfortunate man.

A guide was lowered sixty feet into the crevasse, and presently sounds of conversation floated up. In a little while the guide appeared alone.

He had found the Scot sitting on some soft snow with a broken leg, coolly smoking a cigar, and no less coolly refusing to be rescued until he had bargained as to the cost of the operation. A friend of his had been badly "had" over a job of the same sort, and he was determined to stay there until he came to terms.

He won.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

The man who can't make up his mind probably has no mind to make up.

SAVE TIME AND WORK USE MORE—

OXO

CUBES

Concentrated beef-goodness, easily imparted to dozens of dishes making them more tasty and nutritious.

In tins of 4, 10, 50 and 100

Order Your Farm Help Now

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

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

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

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

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Department of Colonization and Development
WINNIPEG—M. E. Thornton, Superintendent of Colonization
T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent
SASKATOON—W. J. Greer, Land Agent
CALGARY—H. F. Kinnear, Special Colonization Agent
EDMONTON—T. O. F. Hester, Asst. to Supt. of Colonization
MONTREAL—J. Miller, Land Agent
G. Le Sueur, General Agricultural Agent
C. Le Sueur, Land Agent

E. G. WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

E. S. DUMMIS,
Chief Commissioner.

EFFICIENT FARMING

MINERAL MIXTURES AND MEAT MEALS FOR BACON HOGS.

The availability of mineral matter for the proper nutrition of hogs is of vital importance and the normal demand for such in the development of frame and also in the functioning of the vital processes is strikingly apparent when such is lacking, more particularly with young growing pigs and brood sows.

The lack of an adequate calcium or phosphorus supply is not immediately apparent, but after a more or less prolonged period such a deficiency will be manifested by a general debility and lack of tone in the animal and this followed by decreased production.

Of all classes of livestock hogs suffer more frequently because of their inability to utilize bulky roughages, these roughages being a fruitful source from which to draw sufficient mineral constituents to maintain the body requirements. The cereal grains are low in calcium and unless this constituent is supplied from another source such a ration may be found unsatisfactory, if used exclusively.

The addition of succulent feeds, such as roots, beet pulp, molasses, etc., and also leguminous roughages such as clover or alfalfa hay is necessary, because of the mineral content of these feeds, among other reasons, and such cannot be too strongly advocated for winter feeding and when pasture crops are not available. Milk by-products rank high as sources of mineral matter and are a valuable supplement to the grain ration.

Other sources of mineral matter such as bone meal, meat meal, tankage, ground limestone, rock phosphate, fish meal, charcoal, etc., are more expensive but valuable sources upon which to draw.

The exact amount of these last that should be supplied has not been definitely determined. With the object of obtaining some information on this matter, therefore, five lots of hogs totaling in all twenty head were fed on a ration composed of ground oats, 2 parts; ground barley, shorts, and middlings, each 1 part; and oil meal 3 per cent., supplemented with skim-milk. Lot 1 was used as a check on the other four lots each of which was fed a mineral meal in a self-feeder; Lot 2 being fed tankage; Lot 3, meat meal; Lot 4, fish meal; and Lot 5, meat and bone meal.

During the first period of 60 days on the above ration the hogs consumed 5.53 per cent. of tankage, 9.45 per cent. of meat meal, 4.72 per cent. of fish meal, and 3.51 per cent. of meat and bone meal and with the exception of the last lot made .03 to .1 of a pound greater daily gains per hog than the check lot. Lot 5 made slightly lower gains than the check lot. These results indicate the per cent. of these mineral meals which the hogs consumed when fed the above meal ration supplemented with skim-milk. They also indicate that the hogs which were fed these mineral feeds required somewhat less meal to produce a pound of gain in weight, the check lot requiring 2.29 lbs., the tankage lot 1.94 lbs., the meat meal lot 1.79 lbs., the fish meal 1.96 lbs., and the beef and bone meal 1.83 lbs. of meal to produce a pound of gain, while the milk consumed was 5.38 pounds for the check lot and an average of 4.88 pounds for the mineral-fed lots per pound of gain produced.

CANADA GROWS GOOD SEED.

Canadian seed growers have again demonstrated their ability to produce wheat of outstanding merit by the many winnings made at the recent Hay and Grain Show at the Twenty-fourth Annual International Live Stock Exposition recently held at Chicago.

In the class of hard red spring wheat, open to all of North America, Canada succeeded, from a field of 91 exhibits, in winning 15 out of 25 prizes, including the grand championship which went to Major Strange of Fenn, Alberta, with Marquis variety. Major Strange, a prominent and successful member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, also won first prize in white field peas. Second prize for hard wheat went to a Montana grower who had obtained his seed from Indian Head, Sask. Third to twelfth prizes inclusive were awarded to Canadian seed growers with the exception only of the sixth and eighth, which Montana claimed. All but two of the prize winning samples, including the first and second, were of the Marquis variety, the exceptions were Ruby and Kitchener. At least the first three prize winning samples at the International Hay and Grain Show, since, and including its inception in 1919, have been of the Marquis variety.

Repeating his victory of 1922, Mr. Biglands of Lacombe, Alberta, won the championship for white oats against all North America. In the regional contest 28 out of the 35 prizes offered for that section comprising Canada and the oat growing states west of Chicago were won by Canadian seed growers located chiefly in Alberta.

Among the various winnings for barley exhibits was that of George Avery of Kelso, Sask., who captured first in the two-rowed class. In the six-rowed class Mr. Avery took a second prize. In the Trebi, which included the large kernelled barleys grown under irrigation, Canadian growers took third, fifth and tenth prizes.

Only three exhibits from Canada competed in the white field pea division and they stood first, third and fourth.

Among other winnings were first and eighth places for red clover seed; second, sixth and tenth for alsike seed; second, fourth and fifth for sweet clover seed; fourth and sixth for alfalfa; eighth and twelfth for timothy; second place for rye; first, eighth, and 11th and 13th prizes for Flint corn, all grown in south-western Ontario.

Much attention was attracted by the exhibit put on by the Provincial Department of Agriculture of Alberta which consisted of a collection of very creditable ears of perfectly matured corn. It was a decided revelation to the many Americans who have long been under the impression that Western Canada was well beyond the northern limit of the corn belt.

WINTER FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS.

The cheapest milk production is made from the dairy herd while on grass, but there is no reason why fair profits cannot be made from the herd during the winter months. This, however, cannot be done by feeding hay alone or with the addition of a few roots, as is often the practice, but by feeding a well-balanced ration made up of succulents, concentrates, and roughage with a plentiful supply of good fresh water.

The summer grass must be supplemented with an abundance of good succulents such as roots and corn, oats, peas and vetch or sunflower ensilage. The value of succulents to the dairy cow is due principally to their laxative effect and to their palatability which unquestionably stimulates the digestion. A healthy digestive tract in a dairy cow is extremely important and without this she cannot consume the large quantities of concentrates and roughages so necessary for maximum production. Experiments have shown an increase of 7 per cent. in the milk flow when a succulent such as corn silage was added to a hay ration and decrease of 8 per cent. when the succulent was removed from the ration.

The choice of concentrate is governed largely by availability and cost. The mixture should consist of a reasonable number of feeds to make it more palatable. The mixture may be made up very largely of home-grown feeds such as oats, barley and wheat with the addition of oil cake or gluten meal as well as a small amount of cotton seed meal. To round out the daily ration the dairy cow should receive the best of clover hay. Poor hay fed to dairy cows only means the addition of extra expensive concentrates if high production is looked for.

The average 1,000 pound cow requires from 12 to 15 gallons of water per day, and if the cow does not drink in the morning when turned out on account of the weather being cold or stormy, she should be given the opportunity of obtaining water again later in the day. Nor will the daily ration be complete without its quota of salt—the average cow requires from ¼ to 1 ounce per day to thrive properly. The following is the ration fed at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, during the winter months: A mixture of 300 pounds bran, 200 pounds crushed oats and barley (equal parts by weight), 100 pounds oil-cake and 100 pounds cotton seed meal fed at the rate of one pound to every three and one-half pounds milk produced, adding 2½ pounds for maintenance. During the first part of the winter, roots are fed at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per cow (in late winter and spring ensilage is given in place of roots) and good clover hay at the rate of 15 to 17 pounds per cow is fed per day.

We can pretty accurately judge a farmer by the quality of the alfalfa which he grows.

Honey and Some of Its Uses.

Honey consists of sugar about 75 per cent., water 18 per cent., and small quantities of mineral matter and other substances such as protein, acid and volatile oils.

Practically all honey produced in Canada granulates soon after extracting but this does not affect its quality but makes it easier to handle. Granulated honey can be brought back to its liquid form by heating it slowly in a double boiler to a temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit, a higher temperature than this darkens the honey and injures its flavor. Honey must be stored in a dry place, as it absorbs moisture quite readily, which causes it to ferment and decompose. If stored under suitable conditions, well ripened honey will keep for a long time even from one year to another.

Honey has a claim to be used regularly in every home both on account of its sweetness which is delicately flavored according to the source from which it is gathered and also because of its high food value, it being a concentrated and easily assimilated heat and energy producing food.

The bulk of Canadian honey is of unsurpassed quality being light in color and delicately flavored, therefore its uses in the home are practically limitless.

The most common way of using honey is as a spread upon toast or bread. It readily takes the place of either jam or preserves. In the making of cakes and cookies it has a decided advantage, especially for cakes that are meant to be kept for some time, as it keeps them moist and improves the flavor with age. When honey is used in cooking it must be remembered that every cup of honey contains about ¼ liquid, therefore, the amount of liquid that the recipe calls for must be cut down in proportion. As honey contains acid a small amount of soda should be used, about ¼ of a level teaspoon to every cup of honey, and the baking powder reduced. Honey should not be boiled as boiling gives it a burnt flavor. Honey also readily takes the place of sugar in canning or preserving fruits, especially plums, peaches, pears, etc. It also gives them a richer flavor. Honey can also be used instead of sugar in making jams. As a sweetener for summer drinks, honey gives refreshing results. The kinds of candy that can be made of all or part honey are numerous. Candy made of honey is much better than that made from ordinary sugar, as honey is far easier to assimilate and does not tax the digestion. Icing made from honey will remain fresh and moist for months without being impaired in flavor or consistency.

Why Wood Alcohol is Fatal.

Old Father Hubbard went to his cupboard,

To tickle his palate, that's all;
In forty-eight hours, a prayer and some flowers—
Alas! It was wood alcohol.

—Chemical Review.

When ordinary alcohol is taken into the body it is rapidly converted into water and carbonic acid gas, which are harmless substances, always present in the body, and any excess of which is promptly eliminated by the kidneys and lungs. Wood alcohol, on the other hand, instead of being changed into harmless substances which are easily eliminated, remains in the body as such for a considerable time, and is then slowly converted into another poison—formic acid—the acid which is found in ants. These poisons, and perhaps a third formed from the wood alcohol, formaldehyde, attack the brain and other organs and cause death or blindness.

Poisonousness is an inherent quality of wood alcohol. It is as impossible to prepare non-poisonous wood alcohol as it is to prepare non-poisonous prussic acid. Individuals vary considerably in their susceptibility to wood alcohol—some die or become blind from amounts which seem to do no harm to others. This is true, however, of all poisons. Death or blindness has resulted from two teaspoonfuls of the poison. Sixty to seventy-five per cent. of those taking four ounces—that is, a quarter of a pint or half a glassful—have died or become permanently blind.

A sow must raise four pigs to pay her board. The average litter in 1923 contained 5.3 pigs. This is too small a profit. Only sows that raise big litters should be used for breeding.

For fever, tincture of aconite in seven to ten-drop doses in water every three or four hours is effective if pulse is full and bounding. As aconite is poisonous, it is best given by the veterinarian. Saltpeter in one to four-dram doses two or three times daily in water is safer for general use. For influenza combine it with five to seven drops of fluid extract of belladonna leaves, one dram of fluid extract of gentian root, two drams of sweet spirits of niter in water. This dose for an adult horse. Give a cow one-third larger dose.—A. S. Alexander.

Dollars From Winter Days

BAILS HAY WITH HOME-MADE PRESS.

One method I have of using the winter months is preparing the crops for market, instead of spending a lot of money to get it done. I do the baling of the hay and straw by hand. I made a box so as to hook the corners together, stand it on end, tramp full, place chain around box and timber across top, then press with lifting jack, giving the length of jack, then catch with prop, trip the jack, put block under, then repeat until hay is brought to proper size. Bales can be made in this way in ten minutes each, with only one man at press and one man in mow. I made the box so as to have the bales larger than ordinary. —Gilbert Ferris.

DOES IT THROUGH GOOD COWS.

It seems to me that the most pleasant and profitable way to increase or make any profit at all through the winter months is through the dairy cow.

I have a herd of pure-bred Guernseys which I expect to make me a profit during the coming months.

In the first place, I belong to the county cow-testing association, and every month the tester comes to my place and checks up on the cows and their feed, showing me the ones which are the most profitable, also prepares a formula for a balanced ration, using the feeds I have on hand first, and buying the balance. Under this system a cow which does not show a profit does not stay around my place long.

The pleasure side comes in when I can go to a clean, warm stable on a cold, stormy day, do up the chores and feel that the bossies are paying me for my labor, and doing it with pleasure, too, while some of the other fellows are grumbling about the weather, hard times, and everything in general.—R. M. Stewart.

The European Corn Borer.

The European corn borer, which was discovered in Ontario three years ago, has already done much damage in such districts as have become heavily infested. A regulation governed by the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, that came into force on September 1 this year, is designed to further restrict the movement of corn and corn products from the infested districts. The quarantined area now includes a large section of south-western Ontario, including the counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Brant, Essex, Haldimand, Halton, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Welland, and Wentworth. Certain townships in other counties are also subjected to quarantine. These are Brighton in Northumberland; Culross in Bruce; Darlington and Clarke in Durham; Colborne, Goderich, Grey, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Morris, Stanley, Stephen, Tuckerworth, Turnberry and Osborne in Huron; Pickering and Whitby East and West in Ontario; Albion, Chippewagon and Toronto, including the Gore of Toronto, in Peel; Guelph and Puslinch in Wellington, and Etobicoke, Scarborough and York, in York. The plants under quarantine include corn fodder, corn stalks, broom corn, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob and corn cobs. Except in the case of Elgin and Middlesex counties, which are placed under a double quarantine, these products may be moved without restriction within the quarantined area. Certain exemptions are provided to facilitate shipments that carry no risk of spreading the disease. These include manufactured products, cleaned shelled corn and dried sweet corn required for exhibition purposes. The latter, however, are subject to inspection at the point of destination. Corn shipped out for exhibition purposes must be returned to within the quarantined area.

My Homemade Rope Maker.

One of the handiest tools I have in my farm shop is a rope-making machine. One can be purchased, but a homemade one will do just as well and can be made for practically nothing. Take a piece of 2x4 about two feet long. Run through flatwise three pieces of five-sixteenth-inch rod, and on each end a hook at one end and a handle at the other. Connect the handles with a strip of board to turn all three at once.

The next step is to select a post in a convenient position and fasten a hook to it.

Run several binder twines from this hook to each of the three hooks on the machine; the larger the number the stronger will be the rope. Set a three-notched board on the strands near the single hook to keep the strands from tangling. Turn the handle until the strands are well twisted. Now slide the notched board slowly toward the machine and the rope will twist itself. Slice off the fibres with a blow torch and you will have a nice piece of rope at a very low cost.—R. Bullimore.

HAS A VARIETY OF WINTER WORK.

Summer profits depend upon winter preparations. These include keeping as many fall and winter fresh cows as possible, hauling the manure to fields as rapidly as it is made, feeding the separated milk to comfortably housed fall pigs, saving the tools by protection from weather, and through proper repairing, feeding up all fodder and coarse grain on the farm, and getting everything in ship-shape for the summer campaign.—George W. Rice.

COWS AND HENS DO IT.

I will explain, in a few words, how I keep busy during the winter months, pay expenses, and make a little income. I have a farm of eighty acres, on which we keep twenty-seven pure-bred Holsteins and a few hundred White Leghorn chickens.

We plan to have twelve cows milking the year around, and from these we secure an average of \$200 a month throughout the year. Every morning after the cattle are milked and the barns cleaned, the manure is taken to the fields. I raise all the feed consumed by the herd.

We have two coops of White Leghorn chickens, one hundred and twenty-five in each coop. These coops are cleaned every morning. The chickens are well cared for and they return around \$100 per month for the year. We raise all the feed required for the chickens, including green feed. Each year we hatch about four hundred chickens, from which our laying stock is selected. We get \$1 for the yearling hens in the fall.

This keeps me busy throughout the winter months. I usually work from five in the morning until seven at night. My wife and I do all this work, only hiring at threshing and silo-filling time.—F. A. Beasore.

Poultry

On many farms the hens obtain plenty of grit while on the range, but when housed for winter the grit supply is forgotten. If a barrel of fine gravel has not been saved for that purpose it pays to buy the commercial grit. Hens cannot obtain the proper nourishment from the hard grain and bulky mash unless they have grit to grind it up.

I once visited a flock of hens that were supplied with plenty of mash, scratch grain and green food, but the owner had not been able to go to town for commercial grit for several weeks and the hopper had been empty. The birds were on a board floor covered with straw, so had no chance to dig gravel from the floor, as they often do in earth floor houses. The hens seemed lacking in appetite and vigor.

The ground was frozen and covered with snow, so we could not obtain gravel. But we did find an old cracked earthen jug. This was cracked up by hammering the broken chunks on a chunk of wood. The small square bits of the jug were placed in a shallow pan and given to the hens. As we thought, they were starved for grit. They ate down the grit like corn, and in about five minutes the jug was gone. The example proves the strong craving for grit that exists when hens are deprived of it. It is evidence of the fact that they cannot thrive without it. Before the roads are blocked with snow it always pays to inventory the poultry supplies and be sure there is sufficient grit to keep the hoppers filled.

Cleaning Rusted Rims.

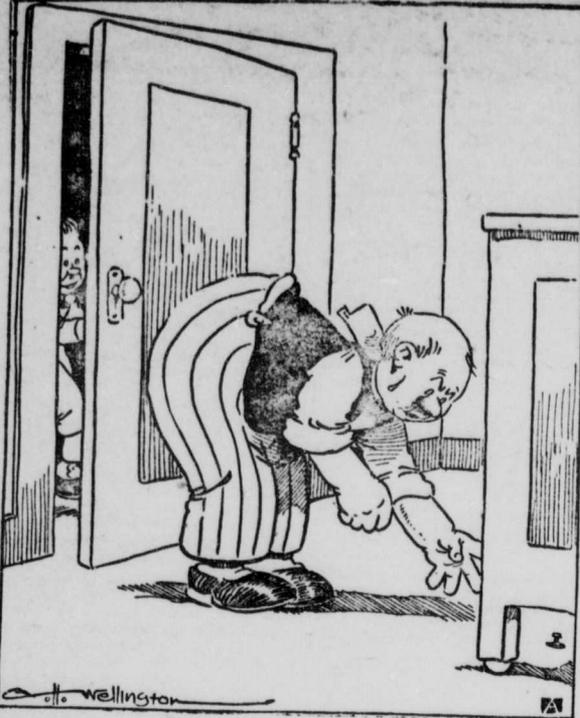
Unless exceptional care is taken every car that uses the clincher rim is liable to damage the tires because of rust inside the rims. This rust accumulates when the car is driven over wet roads, and when it dries it grinds the tire, cutting it through near the rim. The fabric then rots.

When the rims have become rusted they can be quickly and easily cleaned. For rear wheels jack up the car and remove the tire. Take a discarded file and put on a handle, so that it may be used safely. The motor is then started running as slowly as possible, and will cause the file to spin. Set the edge of the file against the rusted rim and as the wheel revolves the file will scrape away the rust coat. Better wear gloves during the operation, as a slip would likely mean some skinned knuckles.

This scraping should be continued until the inside of the rim is entirely free from rust, being careful to see that the clincher and its edge get their share. After this operation the rim should be given at least two coats of good rim paint, allowing each coat to dry well before putting on the tire. This should be done at least once annually to get full tire mileage.

We were put into the world to live our lives, not merely to kill time.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



About the House

THE OVERHELPFUL MOTHER.

In reply to an inquiry about her studies, a young high-school girl recently said, "I've had too much help in my French; so I haven't got along very well. You see mother knows French, and she likes to help me, and she hated to take that pleasure away from her. But when I begin again next year I'm going to do it all by myself."

The love of independence and the joy of self-help are inborn in every normal person; they appear in the two-year-old who insistently refuses to be helped as well as in the young man who wants to "shift for himself." What healthy girl or boy fails to find zest in doing work all by herself or himself, in beginning a task and hanging on to the end, even though the way leads through hard places? Tasks are like games; they are no fun if they are too easy.

To-day there is no spinning or weaving for the girl, no woodpile for most boys. As household labor has lessened, the high school curriculum has changed. The work there has grown harder; young people are expected to know more. Some wise parents have met the new conditions sensibly. Many welcome the serious study put upon their children; but some—and their anxiety is easily understood and forgiven—have tried to help by doing part of the work themselves. Many a mother confesses to hemming for her daughter when the assignments in domestic art are heavy or troublesome. Many fathers do the lessons in mathematics that are puzzling their children.

A young girl said recently, "I have a pile of essays that have good marks on them; but when I graduate I'm going to lay them away, tie them with ribbons, and label them 'Mother's Essays,' for she gave me the ideas for most of them and helped me to write all of them." That mother wanted her daughter to succeed, but she forgot that it was not a case of making an essay but an essayist.

Everyone knows the misguided, overhelpful mother who dresses her daughter beyond the family income. One mother works in a department store that her daughter may dress like a girl of fashion. The girl has an excellent voice, but she will never be a singer because the mother has taken away her power to do—the ability to hold fast unto the end.

A young boy came home the other day and threw his books impatiently on a chair. "I'm sick and tired of school," he said. His mother had some of the ideas of the Spartans. "I'm sick and tired of housework," was her reply, "but it's my work. Going to school is yours. Go ahead and do it."

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ISSUE No. 2-24.

And the boy who was only a few months ago "sick and tired of school" has done so well at school since then that he is now president of his class and stands well in his studies.

To many young people life is becoming hard because it is too easy. Watch any normal healthy boy or girl; see how a good hard task brightens the eye and brings to the face a glow of interest. Strong, healthy young backs need burdens to carry—not over-heavy, but good hard Latin verbs, algebraic equations, compositions that make them think, and the hundred tasks that are just heavy enough for the young backs to hold without strain but with wholesome exercise. When the parent comes along and lifts the burden, he subjects his child to the danger of flabby muscles, lowered vitality, loss of power, unfulfilled possibilities.

The dangers of overwork have been emphasized until the phrase is in current and continuous use. Is it not time to think of underwork and its attendant evils?

TWO DAINTY APRONS.



Pattern 3438 supplies these styles. It is cut in one size: Medium. No. 1 will require 3/4 yard of 36-inch material, and No. 2 will require 1 1/4 yard. Lawn, dotted Swiss, dimity, crepe and embroidered materials are attractive for these styles.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto. Allow two week for receipt of pattern.

A PRESSING TIP.

To iron the placket of a wash skirt smoothly and so the imprint of the hooks may not be seen on the right side, lay the placket, hooks down, on a thick pad or a folded Turkish towel and press on the right side of the skirt. The hooks will not be bent and the right side will be smooth and flat.

LYE, THE HOUSEWIFE'S PURIFIER.

Many doctor's bills would be avoided if women realized the small amount of trouble that is required to keep their homes not only clean but sanitary and germ-proof.

One of the most powerful, economical and easy-to-obtain disinfectants in the world is lye. The generous use of this commodity will prevent the spread of disease germs.

For cleaning pots and pans and washing dishes, a weak solution of lye will make the work easier and also

purify the utensils. There is no quicker way to poison an entire family than by using unclean kitchen utensils. Plates, cups or water glasses that have been previously used by a person suffering from some malady. The use of lye will greatly reduce this hazard.

Around the bathroom, thorough cleaning is made easier and infinitely more effective by using lye. In this instance, lye also acts as a disinfectant as well as a cleaner.

The nicest way to use lye is with a mop or brush for heavy cleaning of floors or walls. The use of lye in this manner keeps it from coming in contact with hands and avoids possible drying out of the skin or irritations caused by lye. Lye attacks grease, and for this reason, it will absorb oil from the skin. Care should be taken that it does not come in contact with any exposed parts of the hands or face.

The art of making really good, strong, pure lye is gained after many, many years' experience and the older lye manufacturers usually turn out the best product.

KITCHEN CANS AND CONTAINERS.

I have the gayest and prettiest set of kitchen containers that I have ever seen, and they are home-made too. I saved all of the cans containing coffee, tea, and so on, that came to my kitchen and then interested friends in saving for me, so I have a variety both in sizes and styles.

I removed all paper labels and gave each can two coats of white enamel guaranteed for metal work. Next I cut from magazines, wallpaper books, seed catalogues and such things all of the pretty flowers, butterflies, birds and border designs that took my fancy. These I trimmed closely, following the design with a pair of very sharp shears so that there would be no rough, unsightly edges, and glued them onto the cans that they best fitted, being careful not to get too large a design for the size and shape of my can. It is great fun fitting and picking the designs before gluing and trying different effects by holding the cut-outs against the cans.

After these were in place I labeled each can, some with small letter and some with large letter, some with the word running straight across the can, some with a diagonal effect, others with one letter above the other. These I traced on very delicately with graphite paper, such as is used for china painting, and then filled in the letters carefully with blue enamel, using a child's water-color brush so that the letters were smooth.

One especially pretty can was treated with a spray of cherry blossoms and then lettered with Japanese letters. When every can was done I went over it with a very thin coat of clear shellac and let it dry thoroughly.

The sight of my shelf with all of those gay things in a row is guaranteed to chase away the worst case of blues I have ever had, and my husband declares that things taste better when they come out of such pretty packages.—E. C. R.

THE WAY WE ALL DO.

I do not need that load of stuff that clutters up my garret. I would destroy the lot of it but somehow cannot bear it. And so I let the whole mess stay, and never scrutinize it. But some glad day the time may come when I can utilize it. T. M. P.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Butterfly's Tiny Nose Longest in Scent Range.

The Germans and French are agreed at least upon one thing, and that is that the butterfly has the keenest sense of smell of any living creature.

The marvellous smelling power of the Purple Emperor, the Zebra Swallowtail, the Painted Lady and other species is so acute and operates at such long range that it is almost inconceivable to the average person, considering the minuteness of the butterfly's olfactory apparatus.

In a book written by Dr. Kurt Floericke, one of Germany's best known naturalists, the writings of the French entomologist Fabre are quoted at length, Professor Fabre citing new French authorities to prove that the butterfly's sense of smell is astounding.

No Admittance.

A busy man tackled the following announcement on the door of his residence: "No admittance except on business. No business transacted here." The notice on the back door read: "Please do not enter without knocking. Please do not knock."

Saturn has ten moons, Jupiter nine, and Mars two.

FIFTY MILLION INCREASE IN DEPOSITS REPORTED BY ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Bank Makes Remarkable Progress in Past Fiscal Year. Position Further Strengthened by Holdings of Short Term Securities. Earnings Well Maintained.

A gain of fifty millions in deposits, liquid assets of approximately 50% and cash amounting to no less than 28% of liabilities to the public are among the outstanding features of a remarkably strong statement which The Royal Bank of Canada is forwarding to its shareholders for the fiscal year ending November 30th. A \$50,000,000 gain in deposits is really phenomenal under conditions that prevailed during the past year and must be accepted as an unmistakable testimony of the confidence that is everywhere placed in this strong Canadian banking institution. What will make such a large gain still more satisfactory from the shareholders' standpoint is that owing to the general character of the business done by the Bank there are no especially large deposits of any nature.

General Position Further Strengthened

The general business of the Bank continues to show an expanding tendency. Total assets are now \$58,358,554, as compared with \$49,362,366 for the previous year, or a gain of about \$9,000,000. Liquid assets are \$23,125,474, as compared with \$21,048,331, while cash on hand amounts to \$81,604,539, against \$71,935,920 a year ago. In the liquid assets a number of other large increases are shown, the principal being a gain in short term government securities. Dominion and Provincial Government securities now stand at \$28,783,050, up from \$22,950,224, and Canadian, Municipal and British, Foreign and Colonial Government securities, other than Canadian, amount to \$15,900,363, against \$7,901,927 a year ago.

The principal accounts in the statement of assets and liabilities, as compared with 1922, are as follows:—

	1923	1922
Liquid Assets	\$23,125,474	\$21,048,331
Total Assets	58,358,554	49,362,366
Call and short loans	46,372,574	48,510,129
Deposits not bearing interest	109,575,137	94,408,078
Deposits bearing interest	311,759,125	277,595,832
Total Deposits	421,334,265	372,003,961
Dominion and Provincial Govt. Securities	28,783,050	22,950,224
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian	15,900,363	7,901,927
Current Loans and Discounts	264,722,967	242,937,476
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	11,500,000	8,000,000
Notes of Bank in Circulation	31,226,541	26,645,902
Balance due to Dominion Government		17,461,750

ago. Call loans total \$46,372,574, compared with \$48,510,020 last year.

Larger Business Handled.
In the many fields of industry and commerce served by the Bank there has evidently been a demand for increased accommodation. This is reflected in a gain in current loans, which now stand at \$264,722,967 against \$242,937,476. During 1923 the balance due to the Dominion Government of \$17,461,750, reported a year ago, has been entirely paid off.

Growth in Deposits.
In the large gain of \$50,000,000 in deposits it is to be noted that those in the Savings Department now amount to \$311,759,127, as compared with \$277,595,832, an increase of no less than \$34,163,245 for the year.

Earnings Well Maintained.

The earnings for the year were well maintained, profits having amounted to \$3,909,316. This compares with \$3,958,469 in the previous year. The profits added to the balance carried forward from the preceding year brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$4,916,830. This was distributed as follows: Dividends and bonuses to shareholders \$2,856,000 Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund 100,000 Appropriation for Bank Premises 400,000 Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including war tax on Bank Note circulation 475,000 leaving an amount to be carried forward of \$1,085,830, as against \$1,077,614 at the end of the previous year.

How Needles Are Made.

There are many huge factories in such towns as Birmingham, Redditch, and Studley where needles are manufactured in millions of millions. Process after process is carried through with infinite care and trouble before bulk metal is transformed into highly-polished needles. Briefly the method is as follows:—

First the metal is "pulled" into wire varying in thickness according to the needles required—very thin wire for heading needles and thick wire for tapestry needles. The wire is cut into strips equaling the length of two finished needles.

Then the centre of each length is pressed flat to the extent of one-sixteenth of an inch or more. This process is governed by the kind of needles in course of manufacture, as the flattened parts will eventually be the heads of the completed articles.

The "eyes" are made next, holes being punched on either side of the pressed portions. The lengths are pointed at the ends and are then cut into halves; thus two needles are made from each piece of wire.

Heat is applied to temper the steel, after which the needles are somewhat blackened. To clean them they are placed in large drums containing gritty substances. The drums revolve and the metal is rubbed free from impurities by friction. The needles are removed from one drum and replaced in another containing a much finer grit, until eventually they emerge highly polished.

The highest jumper in the animal world is the black jaguar of South America, which has been seen to leap from the ground to a branch fifteen feet overhead.

A Bore.

"When a man keeps talkin' 'bout himself," said Uncle Eben, "he gets to be about as companionable as a fiddle player wit only one tune."

In the principal countries which took part in the Great War there are 7,124,000 disabled men in receipt of pensions.

WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shabby Garment or Drapery.

Diamond Dyes

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

EDDY'S MATCHES

The more you use them—the better you'll like them!

ON SALE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR THEM BY NAME

BRAND NEW U.S. ARMY Horse Cover or Stable Blanket

The outside of the horse cover or stable blanket is made of waterproof brown cotton duck, lined with a strong, heavy blanket material, extending from under the hem to the edges. Size 15 inches at bottom, 64 inches at top, depth of neck 35 1/2 inches, depth of back end 35 inches. Two sturdy, warm and will fit any size horse. Buy the real thing and order a few blankets while the supply lasts. You will never duplicate them again at the price we are offering them to you. Weight 12 pounds. Shipping weight, 10 pounds.

\$2.50 each

Horse Brushes

Brand new, oval shaped, 60c each. Size 6 1/2 x 1 1/2. \$6.00 dozen

Curry Combs

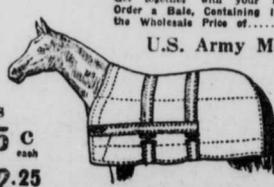
New U. S. Army style, 15c each. \$1.50 dozen

Unused Double Rein and Double Bit Bridles

\$2.25 each

Brand New 5-pound, Olive Drab, wool Blankets, Size 72 x 54

\$4.25 each



Get together with your neighbors and Order a Sale, containing 10 Blankets at the Wholesale Price of.....

\$2.25 each

U.S. Army McClellan Saddles

Brand new, steel stirrups. Shipping weight 25 pounds.

\$6.00 each

All Leather Saddles

Brand new, wooden stirrups. Shipping weight 25 pounds.

\$8.00 each

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Leading Events During the Year 1923

JANUARY.

8—The Allied Premiers' Conference at Paris disagrees on the question of German reparations. The population of Toronto is returned at 529,083, an increase in the past ten years of 111,833.

4—The Allies abandon the effort to agree in regard to German indemnities. Canada and Italy sign trade agreement at the Foreign Office, London.

6—Nineteen Sinn Fein Clubs at Dublin Convention make appeal for peace.

8—France moves troops for advance at Dusseldorf. British mission to Washington on the funding of debt to the United States asks for fair terms.

9—Rebel outrages in Ireland continue, with the wrecking of trains and house burning. Turks refuse to provide homes for Armenians. Jamaica indignantly repudiates suggestion that the West Indies be exchanged for the British debt to the United States.

10—French army begins its advance in the Ruhr district. President Harding orders withdrawal of U. S. troops on the Rhine.

11—Essen occupied by French troops. Germany decides upon non-resistance and the German coal syndicate ceases operations. Death of ex-Empress Constantine of Greece.

16—Operators in Ruhr district refuse to deliver coal to France, and the French seize a number of train loads and divert them to France. Prohibition enters upon its third year in the U. S. Canada's exports in December increased by \$24,566,662. Lithuania captures Memel.

17—Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Canadian Minister of Railways, dies of heart failure in Florida. U. S. Senate refuses to agree to 3 per cent. interest on the British war debt.

19—Dominion Government decides to take action against monopolies in restraint of trade. French place ban on German banks removing funds.

20—Miners in Ruhr area go on strike. Eleven Irish rebels executed. British Funding Commission returns to England without coming to agreement with the U. S.

22—A small vote favors making Prince Edward Island "bone" dry.

23—Premier G. H. Murray of Nova Scotia resigns after 27 years of office. Great Britain during last year proved Canada's best customer, the exports being \$34,000,000 higher than those to the U. S.

24—France wins control in the Ruhr coal region.

31—Britain agrees to accept U. S. terms for funding the debt, Britain to pay \$10,000,000,000 by end of 62 yrs. Opening of the Dominion Parliament. Speech from the Throne promises revision of the Bank Act and redistribution. Toronto citizens dissatisfied with the award giving the Street Railway Co. \$11,188,000 for their interests, and Adam Beck dissenting.

FEBRUARY.

1—The general offices of the Canadian National Railways are located by Government at Montreal, central headquarters at Toronto, eastern at Moncton and western at Winnipeg. Allied ultimatum sent Lithuania to evacuate Memel.

2—Irish rebels propose peace with the Irish Free State on understanding that war is declared against Ulster.

9—The U. S. House of Representatives passes the Debt Funding Bill by 291 to 44 votes. French occupy Sarre coal mines. Liam Lynch, Irish rebel chief, rejects Government peace proposals.

10—Government printing plant in Dublin blown up by rebels.

19—Canada's National Railways earned surplus of two millions in 1922. Dominion Commons decide against proportional representation.

21—Austria given 20 years moratorium for claims of allied powers. Dominion Commons discuss the plea for a "White Canada," but action is deferred.

26—Belfast gives royal welcome to the Duke of Abercorn, first Ulster Governor.

MARCH.

1—Asquith awards Canada \$8,000,000 as Britain's debt standing over from the war.

4—Canadian Minister signs International Fisheries Treaty with the U. S., thus assuming national status for the Dominion.

10—Over 100 Irish agitators wanted in Dublin arrested in Britain and deported to the Free State.

14—1,975,276 days lost in 1922 by strikes in Canada. Allied Ambassadors give Vilna to Poland.

21—Col. L. C. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that Great Britain has scrapped two million tons of war shipping since the Washington Conference.

26—Death of Sarah Bernhardt, world-famous actress, at Paris.

APRIL.

4—Earl of Carnarvon, discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen, dies at

Cairo of blood-poisoning from bite of an insect.

10—Liam Lynch, chief of staff of Irish Irregulars, captured by Irish Free State troops, dies of his wounds.

13—Plague in India from December to end of March causes death of 36,900 people. Canada the second exporting country of the world on a per capita basis.

14—Death in London, Eng., of Col. Joseph Boyle, native of Toronto, noted Klondike pioneer and adventurer.

26—The King's son, Duke of York, is wedded to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon at Westminster Abbey amid general rejoicing.

MAY.

1—Washington announces that law against liquors on ocean liners within three-mile limit will be rigorously enforced in 30 days.

15—British syndicate obtains control of the Bagdad Railway.

19—Bonar Law resigns the British Premiership owing to illness.

22—Stanley Baldwin succeeds Bonar Law as British Premier. Soviet Government accedes to British demands.

28—De Valera issues order to rebels to abandon warfare against the Free State Government.

29—Large quantities of arms dumped by Irish rebels.

JUNE.

3—Swiss reject prohibition by a large majority.

12—New Bulgarian Government firmly established at Sofia.

16—Damage by bush fires in New Brunswick placed at \$5,000,000. Largest submarine in existence launched at Chatham, Eng.

18—Eruption of Mount Etna wipes out several villages on its slopes. Damage causes in Quebec Province by forest fires during month runs into millions.

22—Manitoba gives a majority of 34,000 in favor of government sale of liquor.

25—Ontario Legislature elections result in sweeping defeat of Drury Government and a Conservative majority of members elected.

30—Troops called out to stop rioting by Sydney, N.S., steel strikers. Dominion Parliament prorogued.

JULY.

4—Every coal mine in Cape Breton closed down.

5—Dockers' strike in Britain involves 40,000 workers; trade union leaders order men to return to work.

11—British strike called off. French Parliament ratifies Washington Naval Limitations Treaty and the four power Pacific accord.

21—Strike of steel colliery miners of Nova Scotia terminated.

24—House of Lords passes Lady Astor's bill to stop sale of liquor to persons under 18 years of age. Ismet Pasha signs treaty of peace with allies, who will evacuate Constantinople and the Straits within six weeks.

AUGUST.

1—Strike of steel workers in the Sydney, N.S., district, which started June 27, is declared off by men's votes.

2—Sudden death of U. S. President Harding at San Francisco from stroke of apoplexy.

3—Calvin Coolidge sworn in as 30th President of the U. S. at Plymouth, Vt.

16—De Valera lodged in Limerick jail.

17—Home Bank of Canada, unable to meet obligations, closes its doors, and A. D. Barker, curator, is placed in charge to investigate matters. De Valera sent to Dublin in custody.

24—Divers retrieve four million pounds in bullion from the torpedoed steamer Laurentic off the coast of Ireland.

25—Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto opens with a record attendance of 76,000.

28—Germany offers to give up passive resistance in the Ruhr district on certain conditions. Italian General

1—Premier Baldwin opens Imperial Conference in London.

2—Canadian Government Refunding Loan of \$200,000,000 is rapidly subscribed.

6—Turkish troops re-enter Constantinople after four years of banishment.

9—Hon. L. P. Brodeur appointed Lt. Governor of Quebec. Lloyd George in Toronto has a tumultuous reception by vast audience. Tsao-Kun installed as President of the Chinese Republic.

25—Drs. F. G. Banting and J. J. R. MacLeod of Toronto are awarded the Nobel prize for the discovery of insulin by the Council of Teachers of the Karolinski Institute of Stockholm; total value \$40,000.

26—Earl of Athlone appointed Governor-General of South Africa.

30—Death of Bonar Law, who was the first British Prime Minister of Canadian birth. Britain's loans to allies during the war, with interest, amounts to \$1,912,000,000, and to the Colonies, \$148,000,000.

31—Britain agrees to U. S. search of vessels beyond the three-mile limit, but British ships may carry liquor into U. S. waters under seal. Death at Toronto of Clara Brett Martin, first woman admitted to the Bar of Canada



Sir Lomer Gouin
Whose ill-health has necessitated the resignation of his post as Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government.

Tellini and four members of his suite assassinated on the Albanian road, and Italy demands reparation from Greece.

29—Italy demands apologies, the execution of the murderers and a cash indemnity of \$2,500,000 for the killing of General Tellini.

31—Italy occupies the Islands of Corfu and Samos. The Canadian party led by Allan Crawford, who went to Wrangel Island in 1921 reported dead.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Terrific earthquake in Japan causes terrible destruction of property and loss of life; Tokyo, Yokohama and other cities on the eastern seaboard laid waste and the loss of life is estimated at 30,000. Final returns of the Irish elections give following results: Government, 63; Republicans, 44; Independent, 16; Labor, 16; Farmers, 15; total 153.

8—Seven U. S. warships wrecked on rocks near Santa Barbara, Cal., and 23 seamen drowned. Can. Nat. Exhibition at Toronto closes with all records of attendance beaten, the total being 1,493,000, an increase on 1922 of 129,500.

10—Greek Government accept allies' terms regarding dispute with Italy. Passive resistance in occupied area of Germany ordered stopped. Irish Free State admitted to League of Nations.

12—Lord Renfrew (Prince of Wales) arrives at Quebec en route to his ranch in Alberta to spend a month there. Ottawa's estimate of wheat crop of Prairie Provinces is 470,000,000 bushels.

19—New Irish Parliament opens at Dublin; W. T. Cosgrave is elected President. Republicans in Irish jails refused release. Greece apologizes for the Janina assassinations. Franco-Canadian trade treaty goes into effect.

26—Dictatorship declared in Bavaria and Germany proclaims martial law. Greece pays Italy 50,000,000 lire as compensation for Janina murders.

30—The French super-zeppelin Dixmude breaks all dirigible records for distance and endurance by completing an uninterrupted voyage of 4,500 miles lasting 118 hours and 41 mins.

OCTOBER.

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NOVEMBER.

5—On a referendum vote Alberta gives a majority of 25,000 in favor of government sale of liquor.

10—Armistice Day observed fully in British Empire. Crown Prince Wilhelm returns to Germany after five years' exile.

DECEMBER.

6—Liberals and Laborites wipe out

Conservative majority in British elections.

10—Premier Baldwin decides to stay in office till Parliament meets on January 8.

23—The Dixmude, giant French war dirigible, with fifty men on board, reported lost in storm off North African coast.

27—France and Czecho-Slovakia form an alliance, increasing French influence in Europe and causing Italy uneasiness. Attempted assassination by Communist of the Prince Regent of Japan.

28—Spain imposes prohibitory duties on Canadian goods. The fire record of the U. S. for 1922 was 15,000 deaths and \$520,000,000 of property destroyed. Death of Dr. Otto Klotz, Director of Dominion Observatory.

29—Death of Gustave Eiffel, designer of the Eiffel Tower at Paris, the highest structure in the world.

CANCER TREATMENT AIDED BY NEW TUBE

New Type of X-Ray Tube Radiates Larger Number of Curative Rays.

A despatch from New York says:—While stressing a warning at the outset that only in certain cases can cancer be cured by X-rays anyway, Dr. Francis C. Wood, Director of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research of Columbia University, announced a considerable advance in the treatment of this disease which, he said, had been made possible by a new type of X-ray tube.

This improved tube, Dr. Wood said, had no greater curative powers than the old one, its chief importance lying in its radiation of five to six times as many curative rays as the former type, thus lessening the necessary exposure of a patient to the rays from hours to minutes. As a result, Dr. Wood said, physicians may not be able to effect a large number of cures, but they will be able to treat a far greater number of patients in a day. Also, the cost of each treatment is correspondingly reduced.

The tube is the invention of Dr. C. T. Ulrey, Research Engineer of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., who has been working with Dr. Wood for some time. They have hopes for an even greater tube, now in the experimental stage, which will be able to stand a sufficiently high voltage to give off rays of much shorter wave-length, thus approaching the rays of radium. If this tube is perfected, Dr. Wood believes the medical profession will have more success in treating internal cancer. For with more penetrating rays and a shorter period of treatment it may be possible to reach an internal cancer without the great danger of harming the healthy outer body which exists at present.

Prince of Wales to Tour South Africa

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales, who will leave on May 2 on a trip to South Africa, is expected to visit all the principal centres south of the Zambesi River. He will engage in a shooting expedition in Northern Rhodesia before he leaves Africa for home.

His Royal Highness will be absent from England for about four months on his tour. He will travel this time on one of the regular liners instead of the battle-cruiser Renown, on which he made his voyage to India.

The Renown is being reconditioned for further service with the fleet.

The man who does not have a hard time in his earlier years rarely has an easy time in his later ones.



Hon. L. P. Brodeur
Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, who died Wednesday at Spencerwood, his official home at Quebec. He was a member of parliament for twenty years, a minister under Laurier for seven years and Judge of the Supreme Court for twelve years before becoming Lieutenant-Governor. He came of a very old French-Canadian pioneer family.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.07 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 43 1/2¢; No. 1 extra feed, 42¢.

Manitoba barley—Normal.

All the above, track, bay ports.

Ontario barley—61 to 63¢.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86¢.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69 to 72¢.

Ontario rye—No. 2, 72 to 74¢.

Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, lags included. Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 92 to 94¢, outside.

Ontario, No. 2 white oats—38 to 40¢.

Ontario corn—Normal.

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

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$5.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 23 1/2¢; twins, 22 1/2 to 23¢; triplets, 23 to 24¢; Stiltons, 25 to 26¢. Old, large, 28 to 30¢; twins, 29 to 31¢; triplets, 30 to 32¢.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46¢; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 44¢; No. 2, 41 to 42¢.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 71¢; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47¢; extras, 42 to 43¢; firsts, 36 to 37¢; seconds, 29 to 30¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 13¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22¢.

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

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, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 to 14¢; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27¢; cooked hams, 37 to 39¢; smoked rolls, 21 to 23¢; cottage rolls, 22 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35¢; backs, boneless, 30 to 35¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 17 1/2 to 18¢; tubs, 18 to 18 1/2¢; pails, 13 1/2 to 19¢; prints, 20 to 20 1/2¢; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2¢; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2¢; pails, 15 1/2 to 16¢; prints, 17 1/2 to 18¢.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., 4 to \$4.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, bucks, \$9 to \$9.50; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$3 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$9 to \$9.25; do, f.o.b., \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, country points, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, selects, \$9.90 to \$10.15.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW, No. 2, 51 to 51 1/2¢; do, CW, No. 3, 48 1/2 to 49¢; do, extra No. 1 feed, 46 1/2 to 47¢; do, No. 2 local white, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2¢.

Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, \$6.10; 2nd, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.40; winter pats., choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Rotted oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.95. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$35.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese, finest westerns, 18 to 18 1/2¢; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4¢. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 42 to 42 1/2¢; do, No. 1 creamery, 41 1/2¢. Eggs, extras, 38 to 39¢; do, No. 1 stock, 31 to 35¢; do, No. 2 stock, 28 to 30¢.

Com. lambs, \$9; hogs, thick smooth and butcher type, \$9.25.

Liner Sails from Vancouver on Round World Trip

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—The liner Empress of Canada sailed on Friday on the first leg of her voyage round the world. Three hundred passengers embarked here. The vessel will reach New York via the Panama Canal later in the month, where more passengers will be taken aboard.

Fifth Legislature of Saskatchewan Assembles Jan. 31

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—The fourth session of the fifth Legislature of Saskatchewan will assemble January 31, Premier Dunning announced on Friday.



Miss Dorothea Jewson
Another of the British women members of parliament elected in the recent election. Miss Jewson is a Labor representative.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR



Cost Great Britain \$100,000,000 to Stage Single Battle.

Everybody knows that the late and still lamented war was not only the biggest but the costliest war in history. It remained for Great Britain to show how rapidly modern warfare runs into money, so that, for instance, the mere setting of the stage for a single battle may cost upward of \$100,000,000.

During the fourteen days from July 17 to July 30, 1917, the British Army was getting ready for the third battle of Ypres. Part of this preparation consisted in a thorough bombardment of the German positions, during which the British guns expended 4,283,550 rounds of ammunition. This ammunition cost \$22,211,389 14 s. 4d., or approximately \$107,947,351 at normal exchange according to "statistics of the military effort of the British Empire during the great war."

This formidable volume, recently published with the sanction of the War Office, audits Armageddon and renders a cost accounting of destruction with almost appalling minuteness, as witness the four pence noted in the receipted bill for the preliminary bombardment of Ypres, which is furthermore itemized to show the different varieties and sizes of shell used. They ranged from 1,000 fired by the giant fifteen inch howitzers to 2,359,666

shrapnel and high explosive from the eighteen pounders corresponding to our three inch field gun. Next to these the six inch howitzers consumed most shell—750,119—and the 4.5 inch gun was a close third with 728,345.

The total cost of this preparation was greater than of any other indulged in by the British during the war. But the cost per day had mounted to an even higher level six weeks earlier, when, from May 20 to June 6, they were getting set for the battle of Messines. During a period of eleven days their artilleries expended 3,561,630 rounds at an approximate cost of \$85,075,502. This averages \$7,734,227 a day, where the longer bombardment at Ypres averaged \$7,710,525.

Nearly 19 Million Dollars Was Burned Up in One Day.

But even Ypres and Messines do not represent the peak load. The heaviest expenditure in any single day by the British armies in France was from noon to noon, September 28-29, 1918, when they pushed off for the final advance in Flanders before the armistice. During these twenty-four hours 948,847 rounds were expended, very nearly twelve shells a second or 720 a minute. The stated approximate cost of this ammunition was \$18,815,000, which amounts to \$733,878 an

hour and \$13,064 a minute. Every time a watch ticked off a second that day the equivalent of \$217.77, or more than the monthly income of the average family, went up in smoke.

These figures are for artillery ammunition and for France alone, where the estimated strength of the British forces, all ranks and labor units, on November 1, 1918, was 1,966,727 officers and men. And this was only one of several theatres of war in which British land forces were operating. In Italy, on the same date, their number was 83,630; in Salonica, 183,007; in British East Africa, 115,670; in Egypt, 458,246; in Mesopotamia, 408,138, and at Aden 11,461, giving a grand total of 3,226,870 in the expeditionary forces. To this must be added the estimated strength of British and colonial troops at home, 1,403,384, and in India, Burma and the garrisons of defended ports. This brings the total estimated strength of British land forces ten days before the Armistice to 5,336,943.

Cost of Army Maintenance.

To maintain and operate such armies cost correspondingly great sums. The "Statistics" states that for the period from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1919, five full fiscal years, the army expenditure proper was equivalent to \$14,118,249,307, of which \$4,006,830,193 was spent in 1918-19 alone. The average yearly expenditure during the period was \$2,823,649,981. The army expenditure for the year April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1914, was \$187,859,266. So

the average war time annual expenditure was 2,048 per cent. of what it had been, and during 1918-19 was more than 2,900 per cent. higher.

And the army expenditure was only one of several war cost items. Another table gives the average daily expenditures at different periods for the army, navy, munitions, shipping, etc., as follows:

1916—October 8 to December 9, \$27,970,040 daily.

1917—April 1 to May 5, when the Germans retreated to the Hindenburg line and the Arras offensive began, \$36,261,020 daily.

1917—November 1, to 1918, January 19, the period of the peak load, \$36,532,620 daily.

1918—April 1 to November 9, a stretch of more than eight months, \$36,172,980 daily.

To provide for these expenditures Parliament granted between August 6, 1914, and November 12, 1918, a series of twenty-five war votes of credit ranging in amount from \$27,000,000 to \$700,000,000. The grand total of these credits was \$2,742,000,000, equivalent to \$42,486,120,000 at normal exchange for the sovereign.

London is badly off for bridges over the Thames; Westminster Bridge is 1,063 yards from Waterloo and 1,099 from Vauxhall. In Paris there are twelve bridges over the Seine, with an average of 845 yards between them.

He—"One more kiss, darling, and I'll go."
She—"Yes, Harold, but you've already had forty-seven on the same promise."

Found Three of Them.

Three smart young men were trying to take a rise out of a very old Hebrew. One saluted him with, "Well, Father Abraham, how are you to-day?" "You are wrong," said the second student, "this is old Father Isaac." "No," said the third, "you are both mistaken; this is old Father Jacob."

The Hebrew looked at the young men and replied: "I am neither old Father Abraham, nor old Father Isaac, nor old Father Jacob; but I am Saul, the son of Kish, seeking his father's asses, and lo, I have found three of them."

RED ROSE TEA 'is good tea' and the choicest of Red Rose Teas is the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

The Social Condition of the Bugs.

On the long roll of the Lord Chancellors of England stands the name of Lord Chelmsford, who before he was elevated to the woolsack bore the name of Thesiger. In Sir Algernon West's entertaining book he tells how young Thesiger first attracted to himself the notice of his profession.

He was engaged as junior counsel in a case where the point in dispute was whether a tenant might throw up his lease on finding that there were bugs in the house that he had taken. Counsel on the other side began his statement by saying, "Our contention, my lord, is that when the defendant took over the house there was not a single bug in it."

"That is exactly the plaintiff's case, my lord," said Thesiger, jumping up; "they were all married and had extremely large families."

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York city. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth avenue, New York city, will be given a prompt reply.



"Did your hubby cut out anything for the New Year?"
"I'll say so! He cut off half my allowance."

Silence is golden. This may explain why there are few rich men in politics.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



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

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

The Early Risers.

Not long ago, writes a contributor, there appeared in a Sunday paper verses that ran somewhat as follows:

Carl J. Farley's hair was curly;
Some folks called him curly Farley;
He agreed to plant some barley
For a man named Peter Worley.

Worley liked to get up early;
'Twas otherwise with curly Farley;
He came late to plant the barley,
Which made Peter Worley surly.

Worley said, "Now, Mr. Farley,
I've been looking for you hourly."
Farley said, "I got here fairly
Early, though I'm feeling poorly."

Worley could not stand to parly,
At the time was feeling surly;
So he landed fair on Farley,
Knocked him through the gates called pearly.

The verses bring to mind the real Peter Worley, who was the original early riser. He and his hired man, Louis Bunsen, were putting out a crop in White River bottoms, and since their house was near the railway, they could tell the time pretty well by the trains. No. 4, which passed at half past three o'clock in the morning, was as convenient as an alarm clock.

Louis Bunsen was a hungry-looking man who apparently never got enough to eat. Hilda, Worley's wife, said more than once, "If I could only get that man filled up, I'd be satisfied."

One night after Worley heard a train go by he called Hilda to get breakfast. Then he and Bunsen rushed off to the barn to feed and water the teams. When they came back breakfast was ready, and they all sat down to eat.

"Somehow I don't feel hungry this morning," remarked Bunsen listlessly. Hilda looked at him in unfeigned surprise.

"You're not sick, are you, Bunsen?" she said.

"No," replied the hired man; "just don't feel like eating. I wonder why it isn't daylight yet?"

Then someone looked at the clock; it was just half past eleven! The supposed No. 4 had been a returning excursion train.

War Increased Illiteracy Among French Youths.

Twenty-five per cent. illiterate—that is the war's effect upon the working class youths of France, according to examinations in two regiments of conscripts last month, which showed that only 600 out of 800 could read and write, whereas only 160 had the education of the average boy of 12. During the war, instead of continuing their studies, boys of 9 and 10 were recruited into factories of all kinds and paid men's wages. Naturally, they did not go back to school after the war.

A movement is under way to compel all such conscripts to attend special classes, ten hours a week, until the menace to French intellectual prestige is removed. Less than 2 per cent. of French soldiers were classed as deficient before the war, coming chiefly from the seafaring folk of Normandy and Brittany.

Give It a Wide Berth.

Pat and Mike were delivering a load of coal when their progress was halted by a funeral procession.

"I wish I knew where I was going to die," remarked Pat.
"Why?" asked Mike.
"Because, begorra, I'd never go near that place."

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

French Africa south of the Sahara is now raising wheat and cotton. Three years ago this section imported its flour, but there are now flour mills at Timbuktu and Kati, and as soon as irrigation works being built along the Niger are completed there will be crops for export. The French also plan meat packing and refrigerating plants with a capacity of sixty-five thousand tons of chilled meat and packed provisions a year.

The talk that counts for success is not cheap—it costs study, effort, hours of reading and concentration, and practice, practice, practice.—Sheldon.
The optimist is a man who has a good time wherever he goes because he carries his good time with him.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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.

Only by the strictest adherence to quarantine regulations can dangerous communicable diseases be kept at a minimum. Those abusing the common welfare are public nuisances and should be prosecuted as such.

The vast majority of people are willing and anxious to assist the Health Department in observing quarantine laws, but there seems to be a few persons scattered throughout every district who have no health conscience—that is, they do not seem to realize the importance of any preventive or quarantine measures to prevent or curtail the spread of communicable disease.

Just recently I met a peculiar, but alas, all too common type of individual whose daughter had contracted scarlet fever. He was not at all willing to keep her isolated after the actual fever had passed away, his reason being that "She had got the disease from somebody else and somebody else again could get it from her." A most despicable attitude, you will say, and yet, knowing that such people are about, can you wonder at the unsatisfactory results obtained sometimes even when

the health authorities do their best to educate the public as to the dangers of communicable diseases, and try to get public support and cooperation in carrying out measures that are necessary for the public welfare.

A few days ago in a Michigan town two cases of scarlet fever were reported by a citizen. When the state medical inspector arrived on the scene he actually found six cases. This state of affairs showed a gross laxity on the part of somebody, and as a result an epidemic of scarlet fever is now threatening that district. The despatch states that the blame for the situation in this Michigan town can be traced to abject carelessness on the part of the local health officer. But for the efforts of a former health officer, the schools would probably have to close their doors. Quarantine has been very poorly observed in the municipality, and on one of the persons disregarding it, a fine of \$15 has already been imposed. It seems inconceivable that such vital things as health regulations should be disregarded in this day and age. If ignorance is bliss, then bliss is short lived if the ignorance concerns itself with health matters.

NEW STRENGTH FOR WEAK STOMACHS

Indigestion Disappears When the Blood Supply is Enriched.

The urgent need of all who suffer from indigestion, and who find the stomach unable to perform its usual function, is a tonic to enrich the blood. Pain and distress after eating is the way the stomach shows that it is too weak to perform the work of digesting the food taken. In this condition some people foolishly resort to purgatives, but these only further aggravate the trouble.

New strength is given weak stomachs by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because these pills enrich and purify the blood supply. This is the natural process of giving strength and tone to the stomach, and it accounts for the speedy relief in stomach disorders that follows the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The appetite revives, food can be taken without discomfort and the burden and pains of indigestion are dispelled. Mr. William Johnson, a prominent business man of Lequille, N.S., bears testimony to the value of these pills in cases of this kind. He says: "I was attacked with indigestion accompanied by severe cramps in the stomach. I was prescribed for by the family doctor, but got very little benefit. Then I tried some of the advertised remedies but with no better result. Indeed my condition was growing worse. Then I read of the case of a man who praised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills whose condition was similar to my own, and I decided to try this medicine. The result, I think, was amazing, as the use of six boxes restored me to my former good health. I can therefore warmly commend the use of this medicine for stomach troubles."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Watch Worn on Wrist is Bit of Congo Vanity.

A Congo black never carries his watch in his pocket, for he's too anxious to have it displayed to public gaze. He wears it on his wrist or ankle, or hanging about his neck—very proud of his European possession.

All blacks in the Congo are divided into two classes—those who own watches and those who don't. The bright little metal case with its mysteriously beating heart seems to have a magic influence over its dark-skinned possessor.

Last year France exported to her African possessions, according to a customs report, 659 gold watches, 1,520 silver watches, 7,370 of ordinary metal and 2,928 clocks, including alarm clocks.

Europe now contains fifteen monarchs and ten presidents.

STOMACH MISERY, GAS, INDIGESTION

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

Job of King of Albania Goes Begging in Europe.

Since Harry F. Sinclair, the American oil magnate, refused the Albanian throne, the government of the little Adriatic state has been casting about Europe for a suitable man to wear the Albanian crown. The Albanians apparently have given up the idea of securing an American to hold the scepter of power since three of them, including Jerome Bonaparte and William B. Leeds, Jr., already have declined to don the kingly robes.

Albania is now looking for a wealthy British nobleman or gentleman as ruler. The job has been offered to the Duke of Atholl, who, however, is content with his 200,000 acres in Scotland and prefers his own bodyguard of Atholl highlanders.

An Irish earl also has been offered the Albanian kingship, but, like Disraeli, who declined the throne of Greece many years ago, this Irish nobleman prefers the tranquillity and serenity of old England.

The problem may possibly be solved by the approaching elections in Albania when the population will be called upon to express its choice for a monarchy or a republic.

Couldn't Return the Compliment.

A Yorkshire farmer was asked to the funeral of his neighbor's third wife, and, as he had attended the funeral of the first two, his own wife was surprised when he informed her that he had declined the invitation.

On being pressed for a reason, he said, with hesitation: "Well, you see, lass, it makes a chap feel a bit awkward to be allus accepting other folk's civilities when he never has anything of the sort to ask 'em back to."

The climbing perch, anabas scandens, native of India, has rudimentary lungs as well as gills. It can live a long time out of water, can travel considerable distances overland, and by extending the ends of its gill covers and pressing its fins against the bark can mount the stem of a conveniently slanting palm tree at least far enough to deserve its name.

Mother! Give Sick Child "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative for a Bilious, Constipated Baby or Child.



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

Frost Bites

Are often dangerous. Rub well with Minard's. It eases pain and heals.



Classified Advertisements

A MAZING BOOK PRICES. Hundreds titles, 10c each. Fiction, History, Philosophy, Science. Catalogue free. Academy Publishing, 708 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Unreasonable.
"Whadya think the dumb-bell said?" snorted the coal man, banging up the receiver. "He said our substitute for anthracite wouldn't burn. What d'ya s'pose he expected?"

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The total number of schools within the Empire reported as keeping Empire Day amounts to 71,264, and the approximate number of scholars attending these schools is nearly 9,750,000.



Nervous People

That haggard, care-worn, depressed look will disappear and nervous, thin people will gain in weight and strength when Bitro-Phosphate is taken for a short time. Price \$1 per pkge at your druggist. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

For the Kidneys

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate their irritant acids. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

BAD PATCH OF ECZEMA ON CHIN

In Rash, Itched and Burned. Cuticura Healed.

"I had a very bad patch of eczema on my chin. It broke out in a rash and was very troublesome, itching and burning a great deal. I lost my rest at night on account of the irritation, and my face was disfigured for the time."

"I tried many different remedies without success. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which brought relief right away, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Mary Campbell, Big Pond Centre, Nova Scotia.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum exclusively for every-day toilet purposes.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman, Limited, 244 St. Paul St. W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 15c. Talcum 5c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY

Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Other Mothers

Hemford, N. S.—"I am the mother of four children and I was so weak after my last baby came that I could not do my work and suffered for months until a friend induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Since taking the Vegetable Compound my weakness has left me and the pain in my back has gone. I tell all my friends who are troubled with female weakness to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I think it is the best medicine ever sold. You may advertise my letter."—Mrs. GEORGE I. CROSBY, Hemford, N. S.

My First Child

Glen Allen, Alabama.—"I have been greatly benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for bearing-down feelings and pains. I was troubled in this way for nearly four years following the birth of my first child, and at times could hardly stand on my feet. A neighbor recommended the Vegetable Compound to me after I had taken doctor's medicines without much benefit. It has relieved my pains and gives me strength. I recommend it and give you permission to use my testimonial letter."—Mrs. IDA RYB, Glen Allen, Alabama.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

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

Oysters now on sale

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Phone 121

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Watch Us Grow
There's a Reason

The Sawell Greenhouses

Here and There

The total elevator capacity of Port Arthur and Fort William will reach 65,000,000 bushels by September of this year. By the end of 1924 the elevator capacity is expected to reach seventy millions.

Immigration returns of the Canadian Government for the first five months of the present year show a one hundred per cent increase in immigration from the British Isles over the figures for the same period of last year.

The 1923 apple crop of the Okanagan Valley will amount to 4,620 cars according to the estimate of W. T. Hunter, district horticulturist. This is an increase of 20 per cent over last year and a record for the district. The apple crop for Kootenay and boundary districts will approximate 380,000 boxes.

A new high record of production was established by Canadian newsprint mills during May with 110,252 tons, an increase of nearly 10,000 tons over the month of April and 15,750 over May of last year. The daily production in May was 4,084 tons, the highest in the history of the Canadian industry.

Following the opening of the Banff-Windermere Motor Highway, Lieutenant Governor Nichol of British Columbia and Randolph Bruce were honored by the Kootenay Indians who made them an honorary chief and full chieftain of their tribe respectively. The Indian celebrations were held at Windermere in the beautiful Windermere Valley.

Several new air stations are to be opened in Ontario and Quebec in the near future for the purpose of extending the forest area to be patrolled by airplanes. A base is to be established at Ramsay Lake near Sudbury, and from this point all Ontario work will radiate; operations being carried on at Orient Bay, Remi Lake and at least two other substations not yet announced.

If the Canadian pre-war exports of flour are considered as 100, the Dominion's average export total between 1921 and 1923 can be considered as 207. Comparatively, pre-war exports of the United States being rated at 100, its present export is at the rate of 147. This indicates that Canada has more than doubled her export trade in flour while the United States has increased its trade by 47 per cent. Before the war Canada exported 3,832,000 barrels a year, at present her exports average 7,885,000 barrels a year.—"Journal of Commerce."

Mr. Georges Delrue, one of the most important personages of France arrived in Montreal by the S.S. "Minnedosa" to take up residence at St. Johns, Que. Georges is two and a half years old and has spent most of his life with his grand parents in Tourcoin, a small town on the border line of Belgium and France. The journey from the old homestead, via Antwerp, Georges made alone but never out of sight of the watchful eyes of the officials and seamen of the company.

Here and There

The season for moose hunting opened in New Brunswick October 1st, and the chief game warden expects one of the best seasons in the history of the province. Game is reported plentiful in all sections.

The drydock at St. John, New Brunswick, is now an accomplished work. It was opened October 29th. The largest drydock in North America, it is capable of accommodating the largest ships of the British Navy.

Speaking in London, England, on October 19th, Sir Lomer Gouin, Canadian Minister of Justice, stated that Canada's exports per capita were three times more than those of the United States and her imports per capita four times more. The British Empire was Canada's second best customer.

There are more telephones in Canada per 100 population than in any other country except the United States. This is shown in a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in which the proportion of telephone users per 100 population is set at 10.53.

A dispatch from London states that a number of cattle from the Prince of Wales' ranch was included in a large consignment of Canadian cattle which reached Cardiff recently. There appeared to be a keen demand for the consignment and 150 head were despatched to Norfolk farmers by special train.

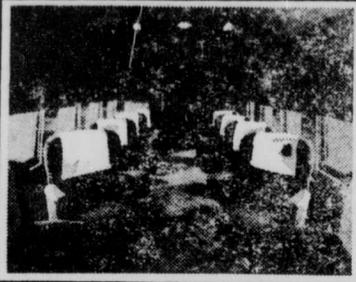
Members of the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada, at the closing session of their Toronto convention, pledged subscriptions totalling \$10,000 towards the launching of a permanent institute of baking, in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. It is expected that the school will be opened early in 1924.

Canadian Pacific Railway figures show remarkable increases in the shipment of grain for the ten week days preceding and including October 18th, this year, as compared with 1922. During the ten days there were loaded for shipment over the whole system a total of 16,195 cars, at the rate of 2,350,000 bushels a day, in comparison with 12,000 cars at 1,753,000 bushels a day last year.

It is expected that by the end of the present month track-laying on the branch of the Canadian Pacific running from Kipawa to the Government dam on the De Quince River, a distance of 69 miles, with a spur from Gaboury to Villie Marie, a distance of 8 miles, will be completed and that by the end of November the whole line will be ready for operation.

A system of education by mail for those who live in remote rural districts out of reach of rural schools is being prepared by Hon. Perron Baker, Minister of Education for Alberta, to go into effect this month. The working plan has already been drawn up to run through the winter to the end of the school year. It is expected that from 20 to 40 lessons will be given in the case of each applicant for the service.

New Cars de Luxe Made in Canada



Above—Exterior Cafe-Parlor Car.
Left—Interior of the parlor.
Right—The dining room.

OF the best of modern improvements to railway service in Canada are the Canadian Pacific combination dining and parlor cars. The new all-steel cars, six in number, will operate on the more important short runs, affording every convenience and luxury, where full size dining and parlor cars are not required. They are the only Cafe Parlor Cars existent which are fitted with a smoking room, and the revolving slumber-back chairs are another distinctive feature.

Interior decoration has been given special consideration by the Company, and the new cars are an extremely well finished product. Inlaid mahogany has been used with good effect, the ceilings have a light brown finish, and the lighting has been arranged to permit reading in any part of the car without strain or glare. Lamps are arranged along the centre of the ceiling, and bracket lamps over each table and chair, all with trusecan shades, diffuse a warm glow. The new cars are different from any others doing service in Canada in that they are practically divided into four separate compartments. The kitchen, fully equipped, takes up nearly 16 feet of one end, and in this are found a huge range with ovens and steam tables attached. A charcoal burning grill is placed next the range, and on the other side are the separate refrigerators for meats, fish, fruits, milk, cream and ice cream. Every available inch of flooring seems to be utilized, but there is room enough for three men to work and for the carving tables, sink, dish washer and innumerable lockers for groceries, chinaware, glass, silver, etc. A tank overhead supplies fresh and filtered water for use in the dining room and kitchen. Leaving the kitchen one comes upon a small vestibule which opens into the dining room. Hand-

some china and silver cabinets can be seen here, and stowed snugly into the corner is a "bar" which will hold a surprisingly large number of bottles, and keep them cool too, because ice may be let into a chamber at the rear, through the roof.

The dining room is 19 feet long and seats 18 people. Three tables each accommodate four diners, and three tables, two. Particularly when lighted, the dining room is most beautiful. The general effect is very rich and soft.

The parlor, over 21 feet long, contains twelve chairs with swivel base and reclining back. There is a good distribution of light for reading, and the compartment is absolutely the last word in comfort. The smoking room is reached through a short corridor, off which are the wash rooms. This is somewhat smaller, but decidedly more comfortable than the smoking rooms of the standard sleeper or first class coaches. It is over 7 feet long and the two leather sofas accommodate six people with ease.

The new Canadian Pacific cafe-parlor cars have their own heating units which is another advantage. They are fitted with cooling fans and the ventilating system has been so arranged as to ensure a complete change of air every few minutes without causing draughts.

These cars are a credit to the Canadian workmanship that has gone into their makeup, and will do much to encourage travel in this part of the continent.

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Wilson Auto School

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

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

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

Worrell, Gwynne & Beatty,
357 Bay Street, Toronto
Solicitors for the Applicant.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

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

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

BELL, PRINGLE & YEATES
43 Sun Life Building
Hamilton, Ont.
Solicitors for the above named Gordon Johnston Hutton.

You Will Find It Here

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

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

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

FOR SALE—A quantity of good hay. Sun, to Carey, Phone 193 Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Good Baldwin Apples 40c in your own basket (14 lbs) Ed. Blagden, Waterdown.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Beech and Maple Hardwood cut in stove lengths. Apply to Robson Bros. Phone 35 r 2.

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

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

R. J. VANCE

DENTIST

Phone 105

Mill Street Waterdown

Dr. P. F. METZGER

DENTIST

Phone 177 r 2

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