

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924

NO. 35.

HUGH A. DRUMMOND

Kindly Solicits Your Vote and Influence towards his election as

Reeve of the Township of East Flamboro for the year 1924

If the electorate of East Flamboro see fit to elect me as their representative, in this capacity I will serve them in a faithful and conscientious manner having as my watchword Rigid Economy in all necessary expenditures.

I also take this opportunity to inform the ladies who are housewives that provisions have been made in order that they too shall have a say in the governing of this township.

To the Electors of Waterdown
Your Vote and Influence for

D. S. ATKINS

As Reeve for 1924

The Independent Candidate who will work hard for a Greater Waterdown. A man who is not controlled by any ring or party clique, and who will work for the interests of one and all.

Wishing All a Happy and Prosperous New Year

Your Vote and Influence is Respectfully
Solicited for

Fred Thomas

as Councillor for 1924

The Season for Warm
Clothing is Here

We are well stocked with winter goods,
and we invite your inspection.

Stanfield's Underwear

They are the better wearing kind and
give the most comfort. All sizes for Men,
Women and children.

All Wool Blankets and Comforters

Flannelette Blankets, all sizes

Men's All Wool Socks

Men's and Boys' Rubbers and Socks

Rubbers and Overshoes for all the family

EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

Locals

Mrs. Jas. Attridge visited her sister, Mrs. Garbot, in Beamsville over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Langton spent the Christmas week with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Slater in St. Catharines.

Mr. Arthur Griffin, of Detroit, spent the Christmas week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Griffin and other relatives.

Mr. Erland Greene returned to Canton, Ohio, last Tuesday after spending the Christmas holidays at his home here.

The Devotional Committee of the Ladies' Adult Bible Class will meet with Mrs. Wm. Langton on Tuesday evening, January 8th.

Miss Myrtle Harrod, Miss Elsie Hicks, Miss Leah Rowds and Miss Gertrude Everitt spent New Years at the home of C. T. Everitt.

A musical play "The Land of Promise" will be given in the Memorial Hall on Wednesday, February 6th under the auspices of Knox Church Choir.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church will be held in the church on Wednesday, January 9th at 2.30. Mrs. Dale of Milton, District Organizer, is expected to be present and address the meeting.

On Christmas eve a happy gathering of family and friends met at "Clubs" the home of Dr. J. O. and Mrs. McGregor. Among those who enjoyed the evening were Dr. J. K. and Miss Winnie McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Frid and family, Mr. and Mrs. Peat and family, Mrs. Baker of Chicago, Walker of Niles, Mich. Douglas of McGill University, and a number of friends.

Rutledge-May Wedding

A very pretty but quiet wedding took place New Years afternoon at All Saints Church, Hamilton at 2 o'clock, when Miss Beatrice May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. May, of Hamilton, and Mr. Geo. Rutledge son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rutledge of Waterdown, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. G. Forneret. Only a few relatives and near friends witnessed the ceremony. The young couple will make their home in Hamilton.

Knox Church

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister
Morning Service—Jesus' Idea of God.
Evening Service—The Mid-night Trial. 5th in series on the night scenes of scripture.
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.

Subscriptions to MacLean's Magazine may now be left at the Review Office. We can supply you any paper or magazine published. Send your wants to us.

Tudor-Clough Wedding

A quiet wedding ceremony was solemnized in St. John's Presbyterian church, Hamilton, on Saturday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, when Miss Jean Clough, R. N., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Clough, was united in marriage to Mr. Morris Austin Tudor, of Detroit, son of Mrs D. M. Ribson, of Waterdown. The church was beautifully decorated with graceful palms, ferns and azaleas in bloom. Rev. Mr. Kannawin B. D., conducted the ceremony. The bride who was unattended was given in marriage by her father, and looked charming in her dainty gown of midnight-blue brocaded chiffon velvet, with becoming toque-hat of the same shade. A shower of sunset roses was carried, and the only ornament worn was the groom's gift, a handsome string of pearls. The wedding music was played by the groom's sister, Mrs. W. J. McKee, of Christie. A reception was held at the bride's home on Spring street, and supper was served at tables decorated with Richmond roses, five young friends of the bride, the Misses Higgins-Dunlop, Martin, MacKay and Mrs. Johnson being the assistants. Rev. Mr. Kannawin proposed the toast to the bride in a eulogistic speech, and the groom made a fitting response. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Ribson and Mr. Harold Ribson of Waterdown, Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Quigley of Detroit, Mr and Mrs. Stanley Tudor of Dundas and Mrs. W. Kannawin. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Tudor left for Detroit, where they will reside, followed by many good wishes.

W. I. Meeting

The Waterdown Branch of the North Wentworth Women's Institute held their regular meeting in the Community Memorial Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 2. The president, Mrs. E. T. Sawell, presided over an interesting afternoon. The ode, sung heartily by all, opened the meeting. The Misses Everitt favored with a piano duet. The business part of the meeting was hurriedly transacted in order to hear a report of the Provincial Convention held in Toronto in November, and an address by Mrs. (Rev.) McDonald of Dundas. Miss Forbes report plainly showed her interest in the work was only a unite of the thirty-one thousand women represented in Ontario, eleven hundred of those being in Wentworth.

Mrs. McDonald delighted all with her presence and address on "The Ideal Home." Of course there must be children. The following heads led her discussion: sanitation, unselfishness, religious training and good management. Miss Eager kindly sang a sweet song and five little girls, Misses Spence, Hopper, Baker and Harvey, under Mrs. Hopper's training gave a little motion and doll's song.

There were several entries in the baking contest of sandwiches and cookies. Miss M. Forbes and Mrs. Rohr carried away the first honors. The ladies then retired to their room, where tea and the contest entries were served. Mrs. McGregor did not forget her helpful hint—soak clothes-pins in salt water and warm in the oven before using and they will not stick to the clothes. There were fifty present. The meeting closed with the national anthem.

The Election

Out of the large number of nominations last Monday the following candidates have declared their intentions as being in the field for municipal honors:

For Reeve—David S. Atkins and F. W. Crooker.

For Councillors—Wm. Edge, Geo. E. Nicholson, Frank Speck, Frank Slater and Fred Phomas.

The report published in the Hamilton papers that the councillors were elected by acclamation was not correct. There will be an election in Waterdown on Monday for the entire council, and from all indications a real lively one. All married women will have a vote at this election, and a large poll is expected.

Sale of Baking

The members the Ladies' Adult Bible Class of the Methodist Church intend holding a sale of home-made baking the second Saturday of each month during the winter. The next one will be held Saturday afternoon, January 12th in Mr. Dale's store. The ladies are very anxious to have sufficient funds on hand in the spring to furnish the new Sunday School and are taking this method to raise the money. Any of the ladies of the church who are not members of the class and wish to help may do so by sending in their baking, which will be gratefully received. Phone orders will be taken by Mrs. A. E. Alton, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 10th. Phone 135.

Carlisle

The watch-night service held here on New Year's eve by the Young People's League proved to be very successful, in spite of the inclement weather a large crowd assembled. The earlier part of the program consisted of games which was followed by the devotional service.

On Wednesday, January 2nd Rev. Mr. Hendershot went to Dunville to conduct the funeral service of one of his old parishioners.

The many friends of Mr. Howard Binkley regret the death of his daughter on December 31st. The funeral service was held on Wednesday.

We are glad to report that Mrs. John Blagden, who has been ill, is much improved at this writing.

The Balaciva school will not be opened until Monday on account of improvements not being completed.

Greenville

Mrs. Wm. Holmes spent New Years at Will Binkley's.

Mr. Geo. Walker of Mt. Albert is visiting his son, M. Walker.

Mr. John Stutt spent a few days here with relatives during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins visited friends in Hamilton on New Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Clark were in Orangoville for the holidays.

Mr. Clancy Betzner and Miss Nellie Betzner attended Miss Marjorie Inkssetter's wedding at Copetown on New Years.

Superior

to the finest Japans,

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

is the best at any price—Try it.

Oil Development in Western Canada

Work on the new refinery of the Imperial Oil Co. at Calgary, Alberta, is proceeding rapidly, and by the time this article is in print will doubtless be fully ready for operations. Over 1,000 men are employed in the construction, and already there are approximately 50,000 barrels of oil in storage for refining. Future movement of "crude" to the refinery will probably come from the Wyoming field unless greater developments take place in the Southern Alberta field.

It is reported that Vice-President McQueen, who is in charge of production, has stated that the Imperial Oil Co. will not suspend operations in the Canadian North-west, and that it was the present intention of the Company to send in at least one crew to the Fort Norman with a view to deepening the Discovery Well or sink a deep hole alongside it. It is possible that work will be continued on the well at Blue Fish Creek, which is down nearly 500 ft., but which was left alone the past season for lack of drilling crews. Two other wells in the district are understood to have been abandoned.

One of these, known as "C," was bored to a depth of 3,057 ft. in limestone but without a satisfactory showing; the other, "D," was drilled on Bear Island to a depth of 2,080 ft. A showing of oil was encountered at 1,945 ft. and further indications of oil

and gas at 1,975. Below that, however, a small quantity of salt water was encountered.

The Discovery Well was deepened to 951 ft. and is capable of producing between 60 and 70 bbls. per day. A new well will probably be sunk beside it in 1924 as the original hole was too narrow to permit its easy deepening.

The Grattan or Irma No. 3 well is practically finished. Work is also in progress at the old Dingman property near Okotoks, where two new gas wells are being sunk by the Royalite subsidiary. Well No. 3 is down approximately 3,000 ft. and is reported producing 5,000,000 ft. of gas per day.

The Imperial Co. is enlarging its compression plant at Royalite to permit additional gas to be piped into Calgary, to which city it intends to supply 6,000,000 ft. of gas per day.

Work is also in progress on the Rogers leases, in which the Company holds substantial interests. These are located about four miles north of the international boundary and some twelve miles east of Coultis. Indications there are said to be encouraging.

There is definite assurance that oil has been struck at the well of the British Petroleum Company at Wainwright, though at present time the report that it is flowing at the rate of from 100 to 300 barrels per day is lacking confirmation.

PULP AND PAPER MILL ON PRAIRIES

AT FORT ALEXANDER, NEAR WINNIPEG.

Northern Areas of the Three Provinces Are Heavily Timbered With Spruce and Jack Pine.

The Prairie Provinces are to have their first pulp and paper industry, and those great plains commonly conceived as being entirely denuded of forest growth will in the near future be furnishing paper to the middle-western market of the United States. Work of erection has commenced at Fort Alexander, near Winnipeg, upon the plant, to cost \$3,000,000, of the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, a corporation financed by British and Eastern Canadian capital. The initial work of the company includes the construction of twenty miles of railroad.

The first unit of the plant to be installed will comprise two paper machines with a total capacity of 120 tons of newsprint per day. This will give employment to between two and three hundred people at all times of the year, and to an additional 1,500 men in the bush during the winter months. At a later date the plant will be extended for the installation of four more machines, which will give the entire plant a capacity of 360 tons of newsprint per day.

Prairies Possess Extensive Pulpwood Supplies.

The location of this first prairie paper plant is interesting from different points of view. It should finally dissipate an impression which is fairly general that trees do not and will not grow on the prairie. It is another striking indication of the expansion of the Canadian newspaper industry which is being built up upon a great and general demand. It was not expected that the pulpwood supplies of the Prairie Provinces would be called into requisition for years but the enormous consumption of the middle-western states and their proximity to the Prairie Provinces has brought about an early demand.

As a matter of fact the Prairie Provinces possess extensive supplies of pulpwood resources, and the northern areas of the three provinces are heavily timbered. The province of Manitoba is seventy per cent. wooded, and in addition to valuable timber resources there are large supplies of spruce, jack pine, poplar and birch suitable for pulp production. Alberta is estimated to contain about twenty-one billion feet of saw timber, the principal species being spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, poplar, balsam

fir, white birch and tamarac. In Saskatchewan the area actually timbered with merchantable trees is about 750,000 acres, the country to the north-east being heavily timbered with spruce, tamarac and jack pine.

Ballad of Christ on the Water.

Lord Christ came walking,
Walking on the sea;
All the little wind-swept waves
Leaping to his knee;
Lord Christ was beautiful
In his mastery.

Dim light of clouded stars
Showed Him tall and clear;
Hearts full of yearning dread
Failed as He drew near;
And above the wind and wave
Rose the cry of fear.

Low came the words He spoke,
Six words of grace;
"It is I; be not afraid!"
Then they saw his face.
Peter in the wild dark,
Sprang across the space.

While the Lord's eyes held him
He was safe and light;
Till the marvel smote his soul
In his love's despite;
Looking to the dark sea,
Terror clasped him tight.

Dragged him down the sucking waves,
Tossed him all about;
"Save, Lord, I perish!"
The bitter cry rang out.
"Ah, child of little faith!
Wherefore didst thou doubt?"

Clinging to the strong hand
That had framed the spheres,
To the frail loam Peter came
All in shame and tears;
And his face was as the dead,
Who forget the years.

He who knew what was to come
Pitied his distress,
Sat among the awe-struck men,
Sweet to save and bless;
Lord Christ was beautiful
In his lowliness.

I would wait a thousand years,
Forgetting delight,
Just to see the Lord Christ
Coming in the night
Through the dim and clouded stars,
Marvelously bright.

And the hand that framed the spheres
Would be stretched to me;
Oh, in all the radiant night
One face to see—
Lord Christ, beautiful
In his majesty!
—Marion Couthony Smith in Youth's Companion.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

No man is the best judge of his own reputation.—Mr. Justice McCordie.

Bombarded With Oysters.

Among the amusing memories of Paymaster Capt. G. H. A. Willis, R.N., set down by him in the Cornhill Magazine, is one connected with his first appearance on board one of Her Majesty's ships.

The Duke of Wellington, he writes, was a three-decker, and the gun room was on the lower deck. As I went aboard I was completely bewildered with the rushing to and fro and the succession of orders being piped and repeated to the call boys on all the decks and down the hatchways. In those days too there were neither electric lights nor even the Colom system of lamplighting, only the old fighting lanterns and police lanterns; by their dim light I went through the main and middle decks to the lower deck. Outside the gun room I lingered, not very anxious to go in, as there was loud singing and a good deal of snuffing going on. A voice shouted, "Here's another clerk!" Another yelled, "Come in, you long swab!"

But just then there was a thud and shouting above, and an avalanche of oysters fell on and round me. The occupants of the gun room poured out, shouting, "Oysters! Oysters!" They scrambled hurriedly for them and then re-entered the mess, calling for bread and butter and stout.

It appeared that a longshoreman had brought two baskets of oysters, intending to sell them to the men in the gun room, but, as the decks were being washed, the ladders from the main and middle deck hatchways were triced up, and the poor fellow, dipping under the guard rope, had fallen to the middle deck. There, fortunately, a netting brought him up all standing and not much hurt, but his oysters went farther than he did. The incident effectually stopped all further notice of my arrival, and I was able to take stock of my surroundings.

Inventions Needed.

Further suggestions have been made to the list of things wanted. The latest contributor is Prof. A. M. Low, the inventor and man of science, who has made the following entries:

A process of instantaneous color photography.

A selective method of radio communication with really sharp tuning.

A light, efficient, slow-speed internal combustion engine.

An internal combustion turbine.

Greatly simplified clothing, not strange in appearance.

A loud speaker that can be controlled without distorting the sound.

Improved methods of electrical storage and power transmission.

A cheap house-warmer that can be installed by anyone.

A new game of skill.

A new method of conveying speech direct and readably to paper.

But there are some things spiritual and not material that are needed more than anything in this list, and they are things that any man can find for himself if he will without the services of any inventive genius.



How He Killed Time.

"How do you kill time before bed time these long winter evenings?"
"Get in front of the fire with a good book—and take a nice nap."

Envyng Sir Isaac.

The teacher was trying to impress on the children how important had been the discovery of the law of gravitation.

"Sir Isaac Newton was sitting on the ground, looking at a tree. An apple fell on his head and from that he discovered gravitation. Just think, children," she added, "isn't that wonderful?"

The inevitable small boy replied: "Yes'm, an' if he had been settin' in school lookin' at his books he wouldn't have discovered nothin'!"

Getting in First Licks.

A good many nations have been known to justify their own aggression upon their neighbors much as a little girl named Katherine explained her treatment of her sister Margaret.

The quarrel between the two children waxed hot and furious, Katherine hit Margaret with a stick, and then their father interfered.

"Katherine," he said, "did you hit Margaret with that stick?"

Katherine defiantly confessed her guilt.

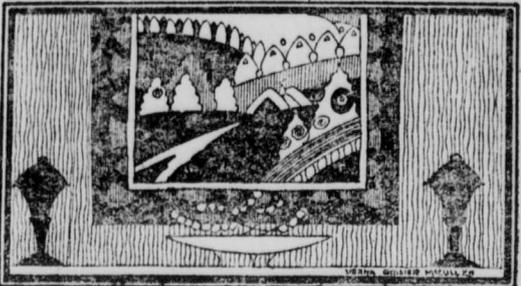
"Why did you do it?" demanded the father.

"Because," Katherine retorted, and righteous indignation flashed in her eyes, "afterwards she hit me!"

No one should give advice unasked—it is seldom taken and invariably resented.



By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH.



Wall Pictures Made of Silk.

We spoke in the article previous to this one of batik designs applied to wall hangings. When used as such it has been found that if they are lined they assume better their right place in the furnishings of a room. However, when they substitute for pictures, as does the one in to-day's illustration, it is wise to have them unlined.

As over mantel decorations these vividly colored designs are particularly pleasing. No longer confining themselves to dull tones artists spe-

cializing in the work let their fancy hold full sway, and bright orange, brilliant blues, in fact, all colors play their part in making these silk pictures points of emphasis in a room.

A batik over mantel hanging may be used as the nucleus of a room's decorative scheme, and so be allowed to create a center of interest of the hearth where the center of interest should be. The modern interpretations of this old style of decoration are charming additions to the decorative world.

DAIRYING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Remarkable strides have been made in dairying in Nova Scotia during the past decade, and according to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the province, production during that period increased eight times. In 1912 there was produced in the province 470,603 pounds of butter. From that time on a steady and consistent gain in production was recorded, and in 1922 the output had reached the unprecedented figure of 3,296,556 pounds. This year, it is estimated, the province will have a production of at least 4,000,000 pounds.

This increase is undoubtedly due to the active campaign which was and is being carried on by the Provincial Government to foster interest in this important branch of agriculture. A staff of expert dairymen is maintained by the Government, whose duty is to tour the province giving lectures and advice on dairy subjects in those districts where the industry is in a more or less elementary stage. Tests of herds are regularly made; farmers are aided in securing good sties so that the quality of the herd may be brought up to a high standard; literature is distributed and everything possible is being done to educate the farmers to the importance of dairying.

Marketing Problems.

While the Government has done much in building up herds and increasing production, special attention is also paid to the marketing problems of the farmer. Arrangements have been made to store butter in centrally located fish cold storage plants, the butter being stored in separate rooms and handled with separate trucks, to prevent any tainting. By this means the farmers of Nova Scotia are enabled to regulate supplies, so that there is no danger of flooding the market.

In addition the provincial authorities have established creameries controlled and operated by the Dairy Branch. Clients of these factories are given the same advantage as those supplying the larger plants in the province, where comparatively high prices can be paid due to the reduction in overhead expenses owing to the large business done. It is the intention of the Government when a sufficient volume of business has been secured, to turn the creameries over to the farmers on a co-operative basis.

As a result of the Government's efforts in promoting dairying in the province, the number of farmers having dairy herds is showing a gratifying increase, while production is assuming such large proportions that this province now ranks as one of the best dairying provinces in the Dominion. The old idea of the farmer confining his activities to one branch of farming is being rapidly superseded by diversified farming, and production of dairy products in Nova Scotia during the next decade will undoubtedly show an increase comparable in every way to that of the preceding ten-year period.

Even practical work will flourish only if one strictly follow the law of love and will perish if we act in opposition to it.—Tolstoi.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

Her Courage.

In a missionary school in the mountains of the Southern States there has been for several years a girl who when she came into the class had, as a patient teacher put it, "few peers for uncouthness of manner and density of mind." Year after year the piece at the bottom of the class has remained hers. Yet she is the one girl whom the principal of the school and also the teachers are most anxious to keep.

She is a cripple and is halting in speech. She came from a home of ignorance and poverty. Her handicap was so heavy that at first it seemed impossible for her to overcome it. Yet under its terrible weight stirred a living, struggling will. That was the interest, the dramatic conflict, that made all the lookers-on want to help the crippled girl forward.

She herself knew her limitations, but she had an ambition, and she pressed toward it daily, forgetting self. She was not discouraged; she had a living faith in God. Though she could only stammer slowly, she determined to start family worship in her home when she went back in the vacation. Never had a prayer been heard in the poor little hut. "My knees shook," she said to her teacher afterward, "and so did my voice. But I wasn't ashamed." Every day she persevered, and when she left home for school again her mother promised to continue reading the Bible daily.

The poverty of the cripple has always been extreme; during her years in the school she has been able to earn little money. Yet by patient effort she has earned enough to give a small weekly offering. At Thanksgiving one year when all united in a thank offering she brought one dollar and a half, earned and saved through no one knows what toil and sacrifice, but given with a grateful heart, for she is happy in her school, in her teachers and in her opportunities.

Her mind may stay at the foot of her class, but her soul is at the head of it and is always advancing. Is it any wonder that even with her dull mind and her halting speech she has still a power beyond eloquence upon all about her?

Her Namesake.

When Mrs. Tullard heard that the baby of her former cook had been named for her, she bought a suitable rattle with many jingling bells and went to see her namesake.

"Why Bridget," she said to the late Miss Downey, now Mrs. O'Callahan. "I thought you said the baby was named for me. My name is Hannah, and you are calling the baby 'Celestine'."

"Celestine T., ma'am," said Mrs. O'Callahan, hastily. "The 'T' is for Tullard and 'Celestine' is just the kind of name to describe you, ma'am. There ain't anny 'Hannah' to your looks, Mrs. Tullard; anny wan would tell you that."

NURSES

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

For the Boys and Girls

INVISIBLE INK.

The use of invisible ink often helps a game or entertainment when it is necessary to write a message or to tell a fortune that for the time being should remain concealed. A simple method is to make a starch ink by boiling two teaspoonfuls of rice in a cup of water. This ink, when applied with a new pen on unglazed white paper, becomes invisible as the writing dries. To make the writing reappear in a bright violet color, dip a swab in tincture of iodine and brush it carefully over the letters. Another method is to use lemon juice for ink and when it is dry and invisible to make it reappear in dark brown by warming the paper.

Somewhat different in its properties is an ink made from a teaspoonful of linseed oil and twenty teaspoonfuls of ammonia. Put the mixture into a bottle and shake it well every minute or so while you are using it. Writing made with this ink is also invisible when dry but can be made to reappear by dipping the paper into water. The writing will disappear again as the paper dries and can be made to appear and disappear almost indefinitely. Keep the ink in a tightly corked bottle for future use.

More spectacular and to the uninitiated more mysterious is an ink made by dissolving three teaspoonfuls of saltpeter (chemically known as potassium nitrate) in a cup of warm water. Paper impregnated with this solution is the kind used for touch papers attached to some fireworks and burns with a glow rather than with a flame. Select some rather thin white paper such as is commonly used for carbon copies in typewriting, write the message with a broad pen or a fine brush, being careful to join all the letters together to preserve a trail. Then when the writing is quite dry, a spark applied to the writing will run from end to end of it. Do not touch a match to the paper itself, for that would set the sheet in flame. Rather prepare as lighters several strips of heavy paper that you have soaked in the solution and dried out. Let one of these mark the way to the beginning of the writing.

NOT ENOUGH MOTHER-IN-LAW

By Lewis Allen

"If she has domestic unhappiness," observed Kitty Dawne to her mother, "she is not breaking her heart over it."

The colored maid had ushered a charming young woman into the front room of Kitty's home, which, as became a successful doctor of domestic happiness, was used as her office.

"Are you—I see by your sign that the name is Katharine Dawne—are you that young lady?" asked the caller. Kitty bowed pleasantly, asked her caller to sit over by her desk, and remarked, "I suppose you have seen my queer little advertisement?"

"No; I learned of you through my brother, Mr. Squares, the real estate broker. He says you are a marvel. But I would like to see your advertisement. He did not mention it."

Quite well Kitty remembered the pompous Mr. Squares, her first "patient." She picked up a morning paper on her desk and, marking the place in the column of classified advertisements, handed it to her caller, who read aloud:

"Is your home life unhappy?—I can restore harmony in your troubled domestic affairs and bring back honeymoon days. Why suffer the notoriety and pain of divorce? Not a detective agency. Strictly private. K.D., D. D. B. 77 S. 900th St."

"Yes," mused the young lady, "my brother was quite right. I think you may be able to help me. I am Mrs. Vincent Barton. My husband is a lawyer. A young lawyer, but fairly successful. We have been married less than a year. I sometimes think both of us were too young for matrimony. It is going to be difficult to quite classify my troubles," and Mrs. Barton paused as if in doubt just how to proceed.

Kitty smiled happily. "Mrs. Barton," she said, "tell me the difficulty."

"I hate to believe it, continued Mrs. Barton, "but I can figure it out no other way. Vincent is tired to death of me. I am sure he does not love anyone else, but I feel equally sure he doesn't love me. I cannot believe it is my fault, for I am a most dutiful and faithful wife."

CONSIDERING YOURSELF.

"It was mean, underhanded and contemptible!" Howard Hunt's face was flushed, and he flung out the deprecatory adjectives with spiteful emphasis. "Herbert knows perfectly well that I wanted the place; we had talked about it. I told him what wages I asked, and he said Mr. Knowlton couldn't expect to get a boy for less. Then he sneaked off and underbid me by two dollars! He'll understand what I think of it the next time I see him!"

The old schoolmaster nodded sympathetically. "I think, Howard, that an impartial jury would decide in your favor, but the merits of a difference aren't always the main thing to be considered. A man must think of himself, what he's going to gain or lose, how fair-minded people will look at his part in the matter and how it will affect his future."

"It certainly looks as if Herbert Ward had abused your confidence, and it was a shabby trick. You're bitterly disappointed, and you feel as if you wanted everyone to know just how you've been treated and to tell Herbert to his face what you think of him." The schoolmaster smiled. "Without a doubt you'd have the sympathy of any right-thinking person who knew the facts, but has it ever occurred to you that a man sometimes turns the scale against himself by 'pitying himself out loud,' as a shrewd old friend of mine used to put it? Talking too much about how badly we've been treated often gives the impression that we lack the manhood to stand up under hard knocks."

"Herbert knows what he's done, and in his own way he feels ashamed. Nothing would save his conscience half so much as an angry tongue-lashing from you. It is mighty uncomfortable to feel that we've trampled on a worm that won't turn, but as soon as the worm bites back it seems more like a fair fight. Moreover, you'd get angry and probably would say more than you intended; perhaps you would say something that would count against you years hence. Howard, I'd let Herbert form his own opinion of what you think of him; don't tell him."

Howard squared his shoulders. "I guess you're right, Mr. Conkling," he replied. "Anyway, Herbert must know already about how I feel."

"He shows you no signs of affection? On the other hand?"

"No," exclaimed Mrs. Barton, guessing Kitty's question, "he is never cross, never exactly ungentlemanly."

"Where was your home?" asked Kitty.

"Omaha. I met Vincent at the shore here in the East and he is not acquainted in Omaha."

"How fortunate," exclaimed Kitty, after she had pursed her pretty lips in deep thought for a moment. "Now, listen, Mrs. Barton; I am your old schoolmate from Omaha. I will take my mother's maiden name, 'Kitty Blake.' Can you remember that? I am on here visiting an aunt and looked you up. You will ask me to stay with you and I agree to visit you two days. In this manner perhaps I may secure some correct idea of the situation. That is, if you care enough."

Mrs. Barton made a gesture of despair and dabbed her eyes with her handkerchief.

"No, I am not going to cry, but I do care. I love Vincent and I believe I do not want to live without him. Come, by all means; I have never deceived him—but this will be different."

Late that same afternoon Kitty, with a traveling bag, called at Mrs. Barton's home. She was in the comfortable living room when Barton came home for dinner. She heard him enter.

"Is that Mr. Barton?" she asked.

Mrs. Barton nodded.

Kitty waited, but he did not enter the living room.

"He seldom comes in here," explained Mrs. Barton. "He goes to his den until dinner is announced." She went out into the hall and dragged him in to Kitty, much to his annoyance.

Kitty was introduced to Barton as "Miss Blake," from Omaha, her "old school friend." He was a somewhat sad-faced young man, but chatted affably with Kitty.

"The heat is rather excessive in here, Mr. Barton; why be so formal? Do not mind me. Put on your thin house coat and slippers."

Barton looked pleased. "If Bortha—or, Mrs. Barton does not object."

"Oh, no," said his wife, rather listlessly.

"Er—where are they?"

"I'm sure I don't know," she replied, and made no move to find them.

"Oh, well, never mind," he said, but he looked disappointed.

"You knew my wife's mother?" he asked Kitty.

"Why—er—slightly, of course," she replied, a bit embarrassed.

"Oh, you should know her better; most delightful woman I ever knew. I imagine she does not approve of me, for after one nice visit I've been unable to get her to come on a second time."

"Really, you are most unusual. I always thought mother-in-laws were regarded as a sort of monsters."

"Mr. Barton is too kind and thoughtful to say anything otherwise," said Mrs. Barton lamely.

But through the dinner and into the evening the conversation lagged considerably. Barton excused himself as soon as possible, saying he knew his wife had much rather talk over old school days with "Miss Blake."

At breakfast next morning Barton smiled pleasantly at Kitty, but devoted his time to his paper, and shaking hands with Kitty, expressed the hope of seeing "Miss Blake" again. Then he hurried out.

Mrs. Barton was on the verge of tears when he went. Kitty could see that.

"Well," asked Mrs. Barton, "quite the reverse of well," and as near as I can make it out it is all your fault!"

"How can you say that?" exclaimed Mrs. Barton, when I love Vincent so deeply!"

"Boah!" snapped Kitty. "You don't know what love is or how to love. When your mother was here she got out his slippers each night, she helped him on with his house coat, she set out his pipes and cigars and his paper beside his easy chair, and she picked the lint off his coat collar and told him he looked tired, and she—"

"Miss Dawne," exclaimed Mrs. Barton, "has my husband been to you, too? He must have, for he told you all that!"

"No, he did not tell me; he did not have to. No one told me!"

"But that is almost impossible to believe, for mother did exactly as you said!"

"No, don't say anything yet. I've only begun to say harsh things to you. You saw your husband come up the path last night. You should have gone to the door and greeted him. Taken his hat and hung it up. When he went to the office this morning you should have gone to the door with him. Kissed him, urged him not to work too hard, wished him good luck. Handed him his hat and stick. You should always do those things."

"Man is a comfort-loving animal. A woman prefers to be beautiful than comfortable. When the man works all day it is his due to be petted when he gets home. What's he slaving for? Just a place to sleep and eat? Why, he'd get more cheerful treatment in a nice boarding house."

"Now you bring your mother back here for a long visit, and you need not confess this failure to her, but watch her, watch every move, see how she cares for your husband, attends to his every wish and comfort. Remember it all. My advice, however, is to tell her everything and let her help you."

"Good heavens, Mrs. Barton, do you think you or any other woman is so superior to man that you should be kept in a glass case, and the man should simply adore you as though you were a priceless art treasure, only far more expensive? He comes all the way home to you. Are you, then, so much better than he that you cannot walk across two rooms to greet him? He holds open doors for you, ties your shoes, waits on you by inches, and yet you are no higher grade of human being than he. Why should you not wait on him and love him in a demonstrative way?"

Mrs. Barton could say no more. For the first time her emotions got the better of her and she slumped into a chair and wept.

Kitty got Mrs. Barton's mother's address and wrote the following message:

"Mrs. H. B. Claverly, Omaha, Neb.: 'Please come on at once and save grave situation. Trouble with Vincent. Not enough mother-in-law.' 'BERTHA.'"

It was fully a month later before Kitty heard from the Bartons. She was about to send a little note to Mrs. Barton, hinting about a fee, when Mrs. Barton called. She cried:

"You wonderful little woman!" handing Kitty a check of four figures. "Mother came," she continued, "and I did exactly as you said, and it wasn't a week before Vincent threw his arms about me when I met him at the door."

A Bit Misleading.

When Mary Jeving married William Smythe and was able to have calling cards with "Mrs. William Smythe" engraved upon them, she felt that life had no higher pride in store for her. She preserved this attitude through all the years of her married life.

When Mr. Smythe died she was inconsolable, and even after several years of widowhood she hotly resented any indication that her friends had forgotten her lamented William for a moment.

"It makes me so angry," she said to one whom she suspected of carelessness or thought of as "Mrs. Mary Smythe." It is an insult to William's memory."

"Oh, I'm sure it's never meant for that," said the friend, hastily. "Only it's quite customary among certain people, you know, for a widow to take her Christian name—have letters addressed to her in that way—and so on."

"It will never be with me," said the widow, indignantly. "I prefer always to be known as 'the late Mrs. William Smythe.'"



"Do you expect Santa Claus to be very good to you this Christmas?"

"He only has one more pay day before Christmas, so I can't say."

The Climax.

Some little girls were boasting of their respective families. The minister's little daughter said, "Every package that comes for my papa is marked 'D.D.'"

"And every package that comes for my papa is marked 'M.D.'," retorted the doctor's daughter.

Then followed a look of contempt from the youngest of the group. "That's nothing!" she exclaimed. "Every package that comes to our house has three letters on it—'C.O.D.'"

Use or Abuse?

"Henry," said a mother to her ten-year-old, "haven't I always told you to use your napkin at the table?"

"Why, I am using it, Mother," protested Henry, with an air of injured innocence. "I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it."



With The Boy Scouts

What is Scouting? For "Palefaces," and perhaps for—Well, others. The others? Who can they be?

(They would not want me, I hope, to disclose their names here). They are, firstly, Scouts who, for the moment, are forgetting what they are. Happily their number is decreasing day by day. And these lines have no other aim than to see the entire disappearance of their race.

These others are again Scouts who, when questioned about the aim of Scouting, why they exist, their methods, remain open mouthed before their interlocutors. They know what they are, but they are incapable of telling it to strangers to Scouting.

These others, in short, every Scout, even the best, every one of us, needs occasionally to confront himself with our glorious ideal. These lines have no other aim. Let my readers, therefore, profit by them. What, then, is Scouting?

1. Scouting is a game. Therefore, like all games, it is amusing. It is, moreover, an exceptionally amusing game, since it contains an enormous quantity of all kinds of games. It is not a gymnastic society, nor yet an athletic club, still less is it playing at soldiers.

2. But Scouting is an educative game. By means of games, Scouting aims at preparing boys to be men; men of duty and zeal, knights in the service of God, of their country, and of their fellow men.

3. How is that? Because Scouting claims to assist the education given in church, in the home, and in school. It wishes to keep the boys alive and to perfect their moral, intellectual and physical being. The moral doctrine received by the boys is made use of by the practice of two virtues, which are the foundation of the Scout Law, loyalty and kindness. Loyalty towards God and Country, by the integral practice of all our obligations as Christians and as citizens; loyalty towards our neighbor, by justice, by keeping to our word, by fidelity to those who have the right to depend upon us. Loyalty to ourselves by scrupulous obedience to our duty, and by the cultivation of honor and purity. Kindness to our neighbors by the practice of the daily good turn. Kindness towards animals, by compassion without silliness, which saves them from needless suffering.

From the intellectual point of view Scouting completes the school training by furnishing ground for the application of the various sciences for which one is specially suited. Briefly put, badges are the practical application of the theoretical instruction which is reserved for the school. There are badges for all branches of instruction, literary, or scientific, without counting those that make for smartness.

Finally, from the point of view of physique, by the open-air life, by the many healthy exercises, Scouting helps to make strong, enduring men.

This, in a very few words, is Scouting. This is at least what Scouting seems to me to be. For, and perhaps this will astonish you, I myself, the author of these lines, am only a "paleface," very fresh to Scouting. Often had I heard it criticized. "If it is criticized it must have some life in it," I told myself, "for unless one is a coward one does not attack the dead." I, then, have studied Scouting a little. I have found that there is an enormous amount of good in it. And that is what has encouraged me to write these few words. I hope they may instill into the hearts of my readers a greater wish to be true Scouts or true friends of Scouts.

—A Paleface.

Mother and Child.

At Camarillo on the seaside plain I saw a tender mother take the train, With her a shy small boy of pliant grace.

And with a wistful most angelic face, A child Murillo would have loved to limn;

He would have made a young Saint John of him, And would have draped him in those heavenly hues

That he, and only he, knew how to fuse. The stripling's hair had all the glints of gold

That, in the sun, acacia blossoms hold; And in his eye was the soft light that fills

Pellucid pools deep hidden in high hills; And in his smile I drew a sudden breath

Seeing a Boy who walked in Nazareth, And wondered could it be I looked upon

Another Mary mothering her Son.

—Clinton Scollard.

REGULAR FELLERS



HEY MOM, JIMMIE DUGAN'S DOG HAS GOT FOUR PUPPIES AND I WUZ THINKN' MAYBE I KIN SWAP THE BABY FOR ONE OF EM

Gene BYRNES

About the House

JOY FOR STORMY DAYS.

It was just an ordinary farm home and one could see at a glance that the task of making both ends meet was far from an easy one. Mrs. Blakeslee did all her own work, helped in the garden and coaxed dozens of chicks into plump broilers. And to Cousin Belle, visiting there for the first time, it seemed as though the three little folks, Maisie and Mildred and baby Jim, must surely be allowed to run loose and that they would doubtless, after the first few hours of "company manners," prove annoying beyond the average.

It was quite to her amazement, then, that on the morning after her arrival, with the wind blowing the snow into drifts out of doors, she was greeted by three sunny little faces.

"Isn't it a lovely morning?" Maisie asked seriously.

"Why do you think it lovely?" Cousin Belle asked in surprise.

"Oh, there are so many nice things to do on a day like this," Mildred put in. "That's why we're hurrying so to get our dusting done. Mother's going to let us choose what we want from our surprise cupboard."

"I'll have to explain to cousin Belle," laughed Mrs. Blakeslee as she stepped about briskly putting the livingroom in order. "You see, I've quite a job on my hands, taking it all around. But I call these three the most important part of it. Much of the time they are happy out of doors or playing with their dolls. I've tried to teach them to amuse themselves. When days like this come and times when other amusements grow tiresome and I am too busy to give them much attention, their happiness must be considered. These are the times when our surprise cupboard is a big help."

"We're all ready, Mother," Mildred announced. "We've dusted every corner and taken care of everything, as neat! And we've all decided what we want to take first."

"I want the Nose ark," Jim shouted. "I'd like the sewing cards," Mildred said.

"I made some new ones the other evening for a surprise," Mother returned, taking the box from the shelf.

"You see," she explained to cousin Belle, "the nice box of sewing-cards they had for Christmas were soon used up. So now I watch for suitable outline pictures, collect bits of cardboard, lay the two together and prick around the edge of the picture with a hat-pin or big needle. The children love them. We have needles with big eyes, and Maisie has learned to thread them. Mildred can, too, unless the yarn is too heavy. We use all sorts of odds and ends of colored thread and yarn. After the needle is threaded we pass the point through the two threads a few inches down, draw the needle through, and that fastens it so it can't slip out. A little wax helps in threading it and drawing the entire thread over the wax prevents knots and tangles.

"I'd like the old catalogs and scissors and paper doll things," Maisie announced.

Cousin Belle was interestedly looking over the remaining articles in the surprise cupboard. There were bubble pipes, home-made peg-boards, crayons and pencils, odds and ends of wrapping and waxed paper cut neatly in rather small sheets or made into little books, modelling clay, a small hammer, tacks and a soft-wood board into which little Jim loved to pound the tacks and pull them out again. A small washboard, flat iron, moulding board and rolling pin were there, also.

"What are these for?" cousin Belle inquired, opening a box of dried peas.

"We soak them over night," Mrs. Blakeslee explained, "and the children use them to fasten toothpicks together and make all sorts of things, tables and chairs and letters and stars, men and animals.

"Where do you get all your ideas?" he cousin exclaimed.

"I have attacked this problem as I would any other. A happily employed child is usually a good child. It takes less time to get this busy-work ready and show them how to use it than it does to be continually scolding and punishing, and is far better both for them and for me.

Make a Start This Year!

Have you increased your investments during the year just closed? If you are unable to buy a BOND or some selected STOCK for Cash, why wait—use our Monthly Payment Plan, particulars of which we will gladly mail you on application.

H. R. Brereton & Company
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ISSUE No. 1-24.

"See what I'm doing, cousin Belle," called Maisie from near the window.

"Why! I thought that was another cupboard," exclaimed cousin Belle.

"It looks like one until you pull back the curtain," laughed Maisie. "Then it's a doll-house. Father made it for us out of boxes and Mother helped us paper the rooms. We had some paste-board furniture given us and we used that for patterns to make more. Sometimes we play with paper dolls in it and sometimes with our little china dolls."

"I must go out and attend to the chickens now," Mrs. Blakeslee announced.

"I'll write some letters while you are gone." Cousin Belle settled herself to write in peace and quietness so absorbed were they all in their occupations from the Surprise Cupboard.

A NEW DOLL SET.



4196. The little doll mother may not only make dolly's clothes but also the doll, from the models supplied herewith. The body may be of drill, unbleached muslin, oil cloth or sanitas, with a stuffing of bran, kopak, or cotton. Eyes of shoe buttons, nose and lips of yarn, or the features may be embroidered or painted.

Dressed as a clown this doll will be very attractive. The suit may be of calico, cretonne or scraps of silk or satin. One or two colors of materials may be used. For the Rompers—cretonne or gingham is pleasing. Dolly will be so glad of the dear little pockets in her rompers, and "Pierrot" the clown will do all sorts of tricks in his comfortable costume, if his arms and legs are fastened so as to be movable.

The Pattern, comprising the Doll and the garments, is cut in 3 Sizes: Small—12 inches, Medium—16 inches, Large—20 inches in length. The Doll requires for a Medium size ½ yard. The Rompers ¾ yard. The Suit and Hat, 1¼ yards of 27-inch material.

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

DECORATING CURTAINS.

I saw a thrifty little woman make new curtains out of some old scrim affairs with faded stencil border. The material was still good for considerable wear but the faded borders spoiled the curtains' looks and apparently made them useless.

But my friend gave the old curtains a careful laundering, boiling them to remove all stains and the remnant of tinting in the less sun-faded places.

They were next put through a thin starch to which a little strained ochre water had been added, to give the material a pretty cream color. Doubtless many other tinting colors would have done as well.

The resourceful housewife then bought a few yards of inexpensive light-weight flowered cretonne and cut it into strips of a width to cover the old borders. The cretonne was neatly stitched to the scrim.

When hung, the curtains were most attractive and gave a fresh, cheery look to the room.—Josephine E. Toal.

Ocean Currents

Knowledge of the direction and speed of ocean currents is of great importance to navigators. Since it is very difficult to measure these directly the United States hydrographic office accomplishes it approximately by means of what are known as "bottle papers." These are small paper slips with directions for their return to the proper authorities printed in the principal languages of civilization. They are given to vessel captains, sealed in bottles, and thrown overboard with the time and place they were put over noted on them. After months or years they come back to Washington. One drifted nearly across the Atlantic and back. Another made a drift across the widest part of the Pacific, taking more than two years. Another dropped near the Cape of Good Hope was picked up on the West coast of Australia.

Nature's Temperature Control.

You put water into the radiator of your automobile or tractor to keep the motor from overheating and you put a bucket or two of water into your cellar to keep the potatoes from freezing.

Aside from the facts that water is made from two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, and that it is used to put out fire even though it is composed of one very inflammable gas and another that permits the fire to burn, water has some remarkable properties. In the first place, it takes more heat to raise a given quantity of water one degree in temperature than it does any other substance that we know of, or, to put the reverse, it takes more cold or negative heat to lower water one degree than it does any other substance. If the blacksmith should drop one pound of iron at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit into one pound of water at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of the water would be raised but 18 degrees while the temperature of the iron was lowered 162 degrees!

It takes about five and a third times as much heat to convert a given quantity of water already at the boiling point into steam as it does to heat the water all the way from the freezing point to the boiling point—that is, if we had one pail of water already at the boiling point, 212 degrees Fahrenheit, it would take as much heat to convert it into steam as it would to heat five and a third buckets of water all the way from the freezing, 32 degrees Fahrenheit, to the boiling point! Thus the instructions for small cars say not to worry if the water in the radiator boils a bit.

The temperature of ice is normally 32 degrees Fahrenheit and the temperature of water just before it begins to form into ice is the same. But it takes as much negative heat to freeze a bucket of water as it does to bring that bucket of water from 176 degrees Fahrenheit all the way down to the freezing point. No wonder we put a tub of water into the cellar along with the potatoes.

Just think for a moment, now, that three-quarters of the earth's surface is covered with water and that plants and animals are composed largely of water. Surely nature has made good use of a marvelous temperature control.



The Complete Liar

"Why do you believe he is so entirely a liar?"
"He told me he couldn't believe his own eyes."

IN THE LUNCH BOX.

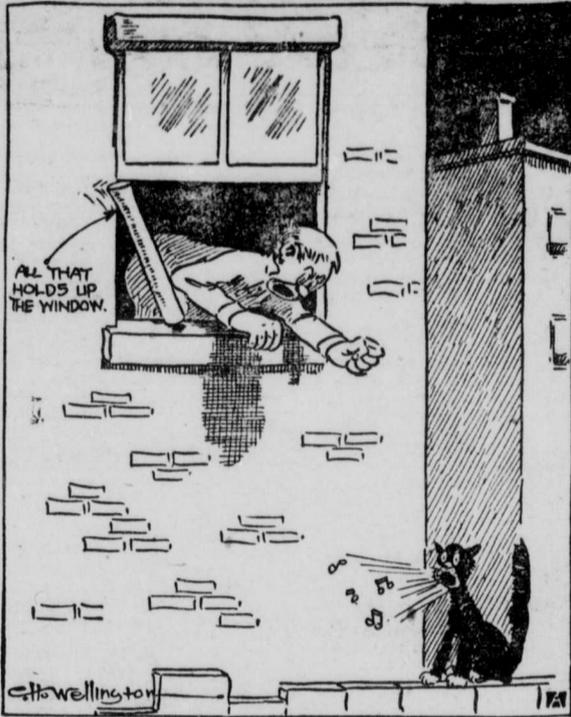
A country school, where the brevity of the noon hour and lack of time to make earlier preparations made it impractical to serve a hot lunch, has worked out a very satisfactory solution of the problem. Each child brings a potato in his or her lunch box. At recess the potatoes are tucked into the ashes in the front of the heating stove. By dinnertime they are well done and form a satisfying supplement to the contents of the lunch boxes and pails.—Dorothy Porter.



FIVE THOUSAND MILES ALONE

This seven weeks old baby travelled from Alberta to Liverpool under the care of the Canadian Pacific, during which time she put on ten ounces in weight. She was photographed with the ship's nurse at Liverpool upon the arrival of the Montclare.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



ALL THAT HOLDS UP THE WINDOW.

British Empire Population

The burning question of the hour, both in Canada and England, is that of a movement of people, immigration to, on the one hand, and emigration from, on the other. With the conditions which have prevailed in England since the conclusion of the war and the resulting volume of unemployment, thousands of men are looking abroad for a betterment of their state. Canada, in her urgent and imperative need of new people, is anxious to receive as many of British stock as she can absorb. According to present information, in 1923 Canada admitted about 75,000 persons from the British Isles, or about the same as were admitted to the United States as the national quota in the twelve months. Whilst a man, perhaps desperate from a period of unemployment, is not going to be influenced to any large extent by sentiment, it is only fair that the just claims of Canada be brought squarely before him, and that the distribution of population be effected within the Empire. The manner in which this population is at present distributed is illuminating.

Taking all the self-governing territories of the British Empire, and regarding as integral units England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland,

and the Irish Free State, there is a population of 67,996,000 covering 7,446,000 square miles, or approximately 9.2 persons to every square mile of the Empire. England alone, with 51,000 square miles of territory, has a white population greater than the entire remainder of the Empire with 7,395,000 square miles of area. Canada is found to have the largest area of any self-governing territory and likewise a population which is greater than any with the exception of England.

England is the densest portion of the Empire by a wide margin with 699 persons to the square mile in its territory. Wales is less than half as dense with 315 persons living to the square mile. Scotland has 162 persons to the square mile, Northern Ireland 214, and the Irish Free State 117 to the square mile. In comparison with these, Canada has 2 persons to every square mile of its territory, the lowest in the Empire with the exception of Australia, which has 1.8 persons. Even South Africa and Newfoundland have 10 and 6 respectively, and New Zealand 11. England alone is the home of considerably more than half the white people of the British Empire, and a little more than twelve per cent. are to be found in Canada.

Why Teachers Go Mad.

Teacher—"Define trickle."
Boy—"To run slowly."
Teacher—"Define anecdote."
Boy—"A short, funny tale."
Teacher—"Use both words in a sentence."
Boy—"A dog trickled down the street with a can tied to his anecdote."

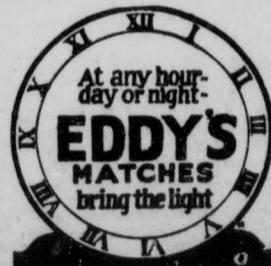
Always strive to appear at your best. Give the world your brightest thoughts, your most courteous speech, the outcome of your kindest impulses and purest motives.

The Russian Winter.

Keeping warm in Russia is a feat. The people of the lower classes in Russia encase themselves for the winter in shaggy sheepskins and look unkempt indeed, but with such a warm covering these people have great powers of endurance and can stand certain kinds of work in the cold that would kill a Canadian. For instance, every house has a "conclerge" or porter, and it is his custom to take his seat on a chair just outside the front porch at nine o'clock in the evening and stay there all night long to protect and safeguard the house. Another odd sight seen in every large Russian city, is the great cones of fire built up at the intersections of the streets where drivers and footmen may remain in order to warm themselves and be comfortable, while their masters are at a ball or opera.

The child sees itself only in the eyes of its elders. Whatever is thought of him, said to him, even feared of him, that he rapidly becomes.—Dr. H. C. Cameron.

ARTISTS—INSIST ON HAVING the best. Winsor & Newton's colors,—the standard of the world. Order through your dealer, and if not available, write direct to Department A, The Hughes Owens Company, Ltd., Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, or to Department A, The Art Metropole, Toronto.



ONTARIO FIRS DESTROYED TO SUPPLY U.S. DEMAND FOR CHRISTMAS TREES

Over 2,500,000 Young Evergreens Taken Across Border in December Causing Irreparable Waste.

A despatch from Wlarton, Ont., says:—Shipments made just in time for the Christmas markets in United States cities brought to a conclusion for the season an industry which has grown to amazing proportions in this province, but one which can be viewed with anything but equanimity by those who have the future well-being of the forest lands of Ontario at heart. This is the annual destruction of fir and other young trees to provide Christmas trees for the homes and institutions in the United States.

In recent years the New England States supplied this demand and in a smaller measure the Province of Quebec, but the Washington Government placed an embargo both upon the cutting and the shipment of home trees for this purpose, with the result that dealers across the line turned their eyes to the apparently illimitable supplies in Ontario, the consumer willingly paying the extra charges for freight necessitated by the longer haul to the American markets.

Each fall the buyers for the American trade reach the localities selected by them and arrangements are made for the annual "cut," which usually begins early in November.

This year it is computed that around five thousand railway cars, each containing on an average from five to six hundred trees, have gone across the border from Canada, the grand total of destruction being over two and a half million of young trees. These are nearly all cut below the first branches on the trunk, the result being that the stumps dies and rots in the ground. Of course, all engaged in the business do not destroy the trees completely, but cut them above the first branches, while the tree thus treated will not die, the limbs only will grow, and it will never be of much commercial value after the trunk has been deforested.

Quite an agitation developed amongst the Indians on the Cape Croker reserve, on the Bruce Peninsula, early in the month, when instructions were received by Agent Alex. Moore from the Dominion Government forbidding further cutting of trees on the reserve, and requiring the collection of five cents on each bundle from all that had already been cut. The Indians were very indignant at the Government's action, as large sums had been made by them previously in this business, but the Agent was firm in upholding his orders, and no further depletion took place on the reserve. The forbidding of this destruction by the Indians did not, of course, apply to private lands, and the activities of the American dealers were transferred to these, and many farmers and their help had several busy weeks in trying to catch up with the demand.

Almost the entire output of the Bruce Peninsula was for the Pittsburgh market alone, and it is stated that twenty-five railway cars, with an average of six hundred trees to each car, left Wlarton last month for the city of Pittsburgh, these costing the dealer a total of about ten thousand dollars. Many of the trees shipped stood as high as fifteen feet, and would be retailed for as much as twenty dollars in the city mentioned.

The eastern side of the Bruce Peninsula has scarcely any coniferous trees, and those on the wooded western side are required for windbreaks. A movement is at present on foot by members of the County Council to ask the Government to formulate a policy to regulate this tree-destroying menace in the future, and to insist on the protection of the young timber and the reforestation of the areas not fit for cultivation. It is understood that invitations are being sent to the Reforestation Department asking for a representative to be sent to the January session of the County Council to explain what steps the Government are prepared to take in this matter.

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A Cure for Tuberculosis
Dr. Spahlinger, a young Swiss scientist, who has practically achieved a cure for tuberculosis. Through lack of funds he has never yet acquired a complete serum, but eighty per cent. of the cases treated with his incomplete serum have recovered, though they had failed to respond to any other treatment. The serum requires contributions from vaccines from twenty-two horses. Ontario is negotiating for the use of the serum.

CELEBRATE RADIIUM DISCOVERY BY CURIE

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Notable Event is Fitly Commemorated in Paris.

A despatch from Paris says:—In a cold, draughty barn on a back street of Paris twenty-five years ago Pierre and Marie Curie, poor and unknown, discovered radium. To-day that event was commemorated in a grandiose celebration at the Sorbonne, with the President of the Republic and a dozen other public dignitaries participating, and paying homage to the modest woman scientist.

But Mme. Curie did not let those who had gathered to honor her forget how they had once neglected her. She told of the barn that served as laboratory for her and her husband, of the loose planks that let in wind and rain, of the small cast iron stove that failed to warm the place even when they had fuel enough to feed it.

Mme. Curie in an austere black robe, spoke without any resentment, however, ending thus:

"The discovery of radium was made under precarious conditions, and the barn where it took place is now found romantic. But to us these romantic elements were not advantages. They used up our strength and delayed our results. Under better conditions we might have reduced our first five years' work to two. This lesson should not be lost for the future."

Pierre Curie died in 1906 at the age of sixty-four, after his head had been crushed under the wheel of a truck in a street accident.

Ontario Legislature to Open February 6

The Ontario Legislature will convene for its 1924 sitting on February 6th next. The session will be the first one of Ontario's sixteenth Parliament.



RAMSAY MACDONALD
Leader of the British Labor party, who may be called upon within a few weeks to form a government in Great Britain. He is a man of charm and culture, a widower with several young daughters. The loss of his wife was a severe blow to him, for she is described as a woman of rare sweetness and devotion. She was a niece of Lord Kelvin, who became deeply interested in socialism in her girlhood.

Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—Excavation work on the new Dominion Government drydock at Esquimalt has been progressing so rapidly during the past few months that the basin is almost ready for the construction works. Laying of concrete has commenced. The installation of the pumps and machinery will be started, in all probability, next summer.

Taber, Alta.—A registered seed company to be known as the Taber Seed Growers Limited, is being organized here. It will own equipment for cleaning seed, will grow seed and carry on registered seed operations and marketing generally. The cleaning plant is expected to be in operation in time to handle seed this season.

Regina, Sask.—In a preliminary report, the secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association makes the following estimate of the market supply of registered and No. 1 seed: wheat, 264,014 bushels, on 12,612 acres; oats, 61,240 bushels, on 8,560 acres; barley, 17,025 bushels, on 336 acres; corn, 4,360 bushels, on 336 acres. The great bulk of this seed was produced in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Brandon, Man.—That the development of good roads in Manitoba, and particularly in the Brandon district, has made rapid strides within the past three years was emphasized when over one hundred good roads boosters gathered at Brandon for the District Association's meeting recently. Each year finds Manitoba in greater favor with the travelling public and in this respect the district surrounding Brandon is taking a leading part in the construction and maintenance of good highways.

Toronto, Ont.—The total value of metalliferous production for the first nine months of 1923 exceeded that during the corresponding period of 1922 by \$4,879,007, or 18 per cent., thus demonstrating the strong position which Ontario's metal mining industry occupies at the present time. The value of production for the first nine months this year was \$31,802,644, compared with \$26,923,637 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Gold production shows a slight decline. Silver, however, shows an increase of over one million ounces. The nickel-copper industry is back again on a pre-war basis.

Montreal, Que.—The Lee Puncture-Proof Tire Co. of Canada Ltd. is locating in this vicinity, where a modern manufacturing plant will be erected, having a capacity of 250 tires and 500 tubes daily. This is a branch of the Lee Tire & Rubber Co. of Conshohocken, Pa., manufacturers of puncture-proof pneumatic tires.

Sydney, N.S.—Satisfactory progress is being made in the sale of Sydney coke. The sales so far have been largely confined to the Maritime Provinces. No difficulty has been experienced in getting dealers to handle the product and these could sell more than they can get. With the new battery of ovens going, there will be a larger supply, which should come near meeting the demand. It is understood that coke will be sent to Quebec Province shortly and arrangements are now being made to handle it there.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 42 1/2 c; No. 1 extra feed, 41 1/2 c.

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

Ontario barley—61 to 63c.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88 1/2 c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69 to 72c.

Ontario rye—No. 2, 72 to 74c.

Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

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

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

Ontario, No. 2 white oats—38 to 40c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

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

Manitoba flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$6.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$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, 23 to 23 1/2 c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c; Stilltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 28 to 30c; twins, 29 to 31c; triplets, 30 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 44 to 45c; No. 1 creamery, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—Extra, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 71c; extras, 68 to 69c; in cartons, 45 to 47c; extras, 43 to 44c; firsts, 37 to 38c; seconds, 35 to 36c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; chickens, 3 to 4

lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 20c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 27c; geese, 24c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2 c.

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

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

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 38c; smoked rolls, 21 to 23c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 5c to 70 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 17 1/2 to 18c; tubs, 18 to 18 1/2 c; pails, 18 1/2 to 19c; prints, 20 to 20 1/2 c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/4 c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2 c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$8 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, choice, \$4 to \$2.50; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding \$1.50; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.75; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$80 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$12; do, med., \$6 to \$9.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; do, grassers, \$2.75 to \$4; lambs, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, bucks, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8.25; sheep, light ewes, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8 to \$8.25; do, selects, \$9.05.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 51 to 51 1/2 c; No. 3 CW, 48 1/2 c; extra No. 1 feed, 46 1/2 c.

Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, 1sts, \$6.10; 2nds, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.40; winter patents, choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.95.

Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$35.25. Moullie, \$40 to \$42.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese, finest westerns, 18 to 18 1/2 c; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4 c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 41 1/2 c; No. 2 creamery, 40 1/2 c. Eggs, fresh specials, 80c; fresh extras, 60c; fresh firsts, 45c; storage extras, 39 to 40c; No. 1 stock, 34 to 35c.

Lambs, fair to med., \$9.50 to \$10; hogs, \$8.75 to \$9 for thick smooths and butcher hogs of good quality; veal calves, \$9 to \$10; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Big Army of Ladybirds to Fight Plant Parasites

A despatch from London says:—A huge army of ladybird beetles is being mobilized at Balham to wage war on plant parasites in all parts of England next summer. Cantonments have been erected on the estate of E. Crabbe, fellow of the Entomological Society, and 500,000 ladybirds are being enlisted for the fray. They are implacable enemies of the deadly aphids which attacks rambling roses, carnations and other flowers and plants and are very pleased to eat the aphids on all occasions.

FRENCH DIR

EFFICIENT FARMING

SALTING PAYS WITH EWES.

Our experience affirms that it pays to provide an abundance of salt to the ewe flock. Those ewes that are to bleed in the springtime are quite seriously handicapped in fulfilling their normal reproductive functions when salt is absent from their ration. Ewes, like cows, need salt badly, and if it is not forthcoming from the livestock man's hands they have no choice but to make a poor showing. The privation from salt is most noticeable during the suckling period, the ewes failing to milk properly, and as a consequence the lambs following are deprived of the requisite milk necessary for their greatest development.

It is so easy to provide salt for the breeding flock that one often wonders why the salting is neglected at times. If this neglect is prolonged the consequences are sure to be cumulative. In other words, the greater the period of no salting, the greater are the adverse nutritional effects.

Not long since we ran an experiment on four groups of breeding ewes in order to determine the effects of super-abundant salting as contrasted with average and no salting. Our experience showed clearly that if salt is kept from the ewes during the winter period they manifest a pronounced craving for the staple mineral article after a few months. During the suckling period those ewes that did not receive salt showed a very marked inclination to do many unexpected things which might lead them to get some of this precious article. These ewes would actually chase the feeder around the feedlots, licking his shoes, pulling at his coat tails, biting his hands and doing other unbecoming and unexpected stunts. I well remember one ewe in particular that was so

crazy for salt that she attempted to eat the salty leather of the camera case that I was carrying.

The groups receiving respectively one-quarter, one-half and one ounce a head daily of common salt did not show any of these cravings and peculiar manifestations such as were exhibited by the unsalted ewes. The best showing was made by the ewes receiving a quarter to a half ounce daily, one ounce seeming to be too much. The ewes receiving salt gained more rapidly and showed a little better nutritional tone than did those ewes not receiving salt. The birth weight of the lambs from the salted groups was somewhat higher on the average than where no salt was given. Water drinking was found to be stimulated by salt feeding.

After the ewes had suckled their lambs for approximately sixty days, salt was allowed to the ones not previously receiving any, and they surely appreciated the opportunity to fill up. The previous cravings and unusual antics now quickly vanished, the ewes becoming satisfied and contented. They quit following one like dogs and behaved once more as normal ewes should.

We believe that one of the best ways to allow salt to breeding flocks as well as to feeding lambs and other sheep is self-feed it free-choice style, keeping it before the sheep at all times. Under such conditions of salt feeding the sheep will take about what they need, and one can be fairly certain that all the individuals will cease to suffer from salt starvation because they can follow their natural inclination to take salt from the box. To salt the flock liberally is to promote health and well-being, to increase profits and to make for a more productive and satisfactory all-around sheep husbandry.

THE PNEUMONIA SEASON

Pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs causes nearly one-tenth of all the deaths in Canada. It ranks second on the list of causes of death.

Pneumonia, like tuberculosis, is a house disease. During the open air season of the summer months pneumonia is at its lowest ebb. When the winter comes—the shut-in season—pneumonia cases and deaths begin increasing steadily month by month until the open air season comes again. Bad indoor air goes hand in hand with colds, bronchitis and pneumonia. A person who lives and works in stuffy, over-heated rooms, neglects outdoor exercise and goes short of sleep, such a person is, to use a slang phrase, "asking for it." Over-heated air is more dangerous than cold air because it dries up the delicate lining membranes of the nose and throat and makes infection much more probable. Arctic explorers don't catch cold.

HOW TO AVOID COLDS AND PNEUMONIA. A person who has a cold should avoid passing it on to others. The mouth and nose should be covered with a handkerchief during a cough or sneeze. As babies and young children are very liable to colds and pneumonia, a person with a cold should keep away from them.

Good general health will do much to prevent these diseases. Take exercise out-of-doors, have fresh air indoors without chilling and eat simple nourishing food. Plenty of sleep and regulation of the bowels is also important.

Do not consider yourself so hardy that you can afford to sit in cold draughts or dispense with an overcoat on long cold rides. If such exposure has been unavoidable, do your best to get warm before retiring. A warm drink of tea, milk or lemonade, a bath and rub down, and warm dry clothing may make the difference between health and an attack of pneumonia. Try to keep yourself fit by the sensible use of food, air, sunlight, work, recreation and sleep. If you are attacked by fever, go to bed early. There is no doubt that the thousands of lives were unnecessarily lost during the influenza epidemic because the sick courageously but foolishly tried to "stick it out" another day before taking to bed.

Keep the following in mind:

1. Be regular in your habits of living. Eat nourishing, easily digestible food. Keep the bowels well regulated. Get eight hours sleep every night. Keep the bedroom windows open.
2. Avoid undue and prolonged exposure to wet and cold.
3. Get regular exercise in the open air each day.
4. Dress so that you are comfort-

able whether indoors or out. Avoid extremes in the matter of clothing. Too much clothing may prove quite as harmful as too little.

5. Keep the living rooms at a temperature of from 65 to 68 degrees. Keep the home well ventilated.

6. Keep the feet dry and warm.

7. Avoid coughers and sneezers.

8. Remember that pneumonia is highly contagious and that there are carriers of this disease just as there are of other diseases.

9. Do not neglect the so-called "Common Cold," for in so doing, you may be neglecting the forerunner of an attack of pneumonia.

By observing these precautions you are strengthening your fortifications against an attack by that deadly enemy, pneumonia, which each winter takes such a heavy toll of life.

Result of Cow-Testing.

A member of a cow-testing association in Quebec reports to the Dominion Dairy Commissioner that in the three years he has been testing, production in his herd of six cows has been increased from an average of 7,142 pounds of milk and 272.8 pounds of fat to 10,563 pounds of milk and 396.6 pounds of fat. In 1920 his best cow produced 9,181 pounds of milk and 359.3 pounds of fat. In 1922 the best cow produced 13,471 pounds of milk and 528.2 pounds of fat. Compare this with the average of all the cows in Quebec milking eight months or longer in 1922, namely 5,010 pounds of milk and 195.5 pounds of fat. The improvement in the herd referred to was brought about by discarding unprofitable cows, as indicated by the test, and replacing them by better ones. As the Dairy Commissioner says, such results are possible to all dairymen who will use cow-testing as a means of accurate information and weed, feed and breed accordingly.

Millets Sown at Different Dates.

The question is frequently asked regarding the best dates for sowing millet for hay production. For several years in succession an experiment has been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College by sowing millets on each of six different dates, starting on May 15th and finishing on August 1st, allowing about two weeks between each two dates of seeding. The average results have shown the highest returns from sowing on June 1st. Naturally, varieties like the Japanese Barnyard and the Japanese Panic require to be sown earlier than the Hungarian Grass which requires a shorter season for development.

The wise breeder never sells a poor animal for breeding purposes.

Farm Equipment Needs.

While proper housing of farm tools and machinery is the greatest farm equipment need at this season of the year, the prudent farmer will find it to his advantage to go over all of his farm equipment during the winter season and place it in the best possible repair for next season's use.

We are prone to postpone this always needed work until the equipment is actually needed, but this is a most uneconomic method. If an inventory of needed repair parts is made and these are ordered at once, costly delays may be avoided next summer.

The work of repairing or replacing worn or broken parts always takes more time than we anticipate, and this time can be taken far more economically during the winter season than when the active farm campaign is on. And we can and will do more of this work ourselves if it is done at this season of the year.

A well equipped shop which can be made comfortable during severe weather is a great convenience and a good investment on any farm. But lacking this a work bench equipped with a good vice located in any outbuilding, and a simple equipment of tools will answer a very good purpose, and will provide the means for profitable employment on many a mild winter day.

At present costs of mechanical labor repair bills run into money rapidly, and any portion of this which can be saved by the productive use of the available farm labor is a most profitable line of employment during the winter season.

Time was when every farmer was something of a mechanic. The pioneer farmer had to be. And the present-day farmer will find it profitable to develop his skill and initiative along this line to a point which will minimize his bills for maintenance of farm equipment and at the same time avoid costly delays when the equipment is needed for immediate use.

Ontario Variegated and Grimm Alfalfas.

Only recently Dr. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, received a letter from a leading American seed house from which the following is quoted: "We are in controversy concerning the comparative hardiness and productivity of Grimm and Ontario Variegated alfalfa. May I ask you whether or not the Ontario Variegated is a Grimm alfalfa?"

The following were the answers given to these questions: The Ontario Variegated is not a Grimm alfalfa. The seed of the former was obtained from Lorraine in 1871 and has been grown in Welland County for the last half century. The Grimm variety was brought from Baden, Germany, by Kulsheim Grimm and was sown in Carver County, Minnesota, in 1858, where this type of alfalfa has been grown since that time. Both varieties have variegated flowers and are similar in some characteristics.

In an experiment at the O.A.C. which extended for a period of nine years, previous to 1916, the Ontario Variegated still had 68 and the Grimm 57 per cent. of living plants. Three years later, however, after coming through one of the most severe winters for the last thirty years, the per cent. of living plants of the Ontario Variegated was reduced to 16 and of the Grimm to 25. Under similar conditions, the common plants were practically all dead four years previous. The Variegated alfalfas, including both the Grimm and the Ontario Variegated, have proven much harder than the common alfalfa in the various experiments conducted at the College within the last fifteen years.

In an experiment which was conducted in 1923 for the eleventh year, the average yield of hay per acre per annum was 4.1 tons from the Grimm and 3.5 tons from the Ontario Variegated. In a ten-year experiment with numerous lots of alfalfa, there was an average annual yield of hay per acre of 3.1 tons from the Variegated and of 1.1 tons from the common or violet-flowered alfalfa.

SHEEP

Some farmers produce wool at a cost as low as ten cents a pound, while their neighbors are spending as much as eighty cents to produce the same quantity. According to specialists, this wide variation is not due to luck.

A survey of many farms show that a large flock of sheep can be cared for with practically the same labor expense required to look after a small flock.

Another consideration is the feeding of legume hay. The farmers showing lowest cost included in the sheep ration twenty-one per cent. of alfalfa and seventy-nine per cent. of clover and mixed hay. Growers showing high cost fed only five per cent. of alfalfa, fifty-five per cent. of clover and mixed hay, and forty per cent. of timothy. Also, the men producing wool cheapest raised twice as many lambs to increase receipts from the flocks as did the group producing the wool at high cost.

For Home and Country

How the Institutes Assist the Work of Immigration.

BY MISS E. J. GUEST, Convener of Provincial Committee.

The most valuable immigrants to Canada are its native-born children, and the proper feeding, health, education, and general welfare of these in their own homes and communities have been the foremost concern of the Branches, judging from Branch, District, and Convention reports.

Next in interest has come the needs of the orphan and dependent children, almost every District reporting assistance from the Branches in money, food, or clothing for the nearest Children's Shelter or Sick Children's Hospitals. Western Ontario Institutes are endorsing a ward in the London Hospital in memory of the unforgettable work for the children of rural Ontario of Mrs. Mina Hutton Wilson and Miss Maud Hooton of Middlesex.

In many cases members have adopted children themselves, and seen that adopted children from the various institutions were getting a square deal as regards health and schooling.

Something is being achieved, though much more could be done, in welcoming new Canadians, especially those of other nationalities, into the Institutes, where they may both contribute to and receive from the fund of home-making information in these centres. The school and the Institute are the two most important community forces for the raising of the standards of citizenship in Ontario homes.

In one case a Branch invited the mother in a French family who had recently purchased a farm in the locality to the meetings. There were five children and it was a busy time, but the man said, "It is the first thing you've been invited to. You had better drop the work and go. Take the baby and I will work near the house and look after the others." The members felt that something worth while had been achieved with that one home.

One member of the committee has recently purchased a Ford car which she makes socially useful in calling on the many new families in the district, a considerable number Belgians, getting them connected up with the nearest Institute and giving the children some instruction in art and domestic science.

The Soldier Settlers continue to be remembered, the Girls' Institutes keeping up the making of layettes for needy cases. This form of immigration work, however, grows yearly less in its demands as the soldiers get established successfully on their farms and their wives become active members themselves.

The needs of the fire sufferers in the North aroused the abundant sympathies of Old Ontario members who, with great promptness and efficiency, contributed thousands of dollars' worth of food, clothing and household furnishings to their sisters in the stricken areas.

Some Branches are making a study of the Immigration Laws and express their approval of keeping the physical and moral standards of admission high, rather than the monetary.

Your Convener is also a member of the Ontario Hostel Committee and can testify to the fine type of young wo-

men coming in through the Government channels to assist in housework. Not many of these, however, get further than the cities. The attention of your Executive was drawn to this, and the President and Secretary asked and were accorded an interview with the Minister of Agriculture in which they urged the better advertising of the attractions of the country homes of this province in Great Britain and the planning for direct passage to the rural districts. This, he said, should receive attention in a practical way.

The member of the committee for Eastern Ontario, Mrs. Jean Muldrew, is at present in Great Britain lecturing for the Department of Immigration and Colonization with what we hope will be satisfactory results.

The committee recommended the same program as last year in immigration activities as the field had been merely touched as yet. They urged, moreover, that the District President or Vice-President be appointed Chairman of a District Committee on this work so that reports might be secured and given at the various annual meetings and conventions, of the valuable and interesting phases of Branch and District action.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM FOR 1924.

1. To secure as full information as possible of immigrant families settling in Ontario, or girls and women employed as domestics in homes throughout the province from: a. The Colonization Department of the Ontario Government. b. The Employment Labor Bureau. c. The Soldier Settlement Board.

2. To secure as full information as possible re children being placed in Ontario homes from: a. The Children's Aid Society. b. The Barnardo Homes. c. The Salvation Army.

3. To see that the children of immigrant families or those placed in homes by the Children's Aid Society or the Barnardo Homes attend school regularly.

To report all cases of cruelty, neglect, or overwork on the part of those employing help to the proper authorities.

To report all cases of children or parents suffering from contagious or infectious diseases or who are mentally deficient, to the proper authorities, and when necessary, to take any other action advisable.

To take an active interest in supporting local Children's Shelters and to co-operate with the Children's Aid Society in securing good homes for the children for adoption.

To familiarize Institute members with the Immigration Laws.

To emphasize, through articles written, through lectures and discussion, the importance of getting in touch with the new-comers and leading them to realize that they have a part to play in advancing community interests.

To visit and welcome new-comers, whether native or foreign-born, to the community and into the Institute, where they may imbibe and contribute to the highest ideals in homemaking and Canadian citizenship.

Winter Rules.

Protect your animals from the cold. This will make them more comfortable and will save you feed.

Stop the holes in your barn.

Board in your tie-up.

An old horse, especially, like an old man, feels the cold.

Blanket your horses on frosty nights in the fall, when their coats are short.

Give your horses and cattle a good bed. Bedding is cheap.

Water your horses at least three times a day. The stomach of the horse is very small.

Punctuality in feeding and watering the stock is very important. They will worry and lose flesh if kept waiting beyond the regular time.

A good grooming costs no money, and is equal to two quarts of oats.

A horse cannot thrive on hay alone. He needs oats or corn for strength; and grass, bran, or potatoes to keep his bowels right.

Keep your horse's feet soft and have him shod often. More feet are ruined in the stable than on the road.

Do not degrade your family by using a lame horse.

Kill the worn-out or incurably lame horse. If you sell him, the money that you receive is blood money.

Canada sent ten million dollars worth of furs to the United States last year.

Do we seek to satisfy the hungering minds of the children with the same degree of care that we use in looking after their stomachs?

The unlimited possibilities of helpful service suggest that fairs and exhibitions have but begun their work of education through demonstration.

The Cross on the Mountain.

Travelers approaching the town of Harriman in eastern Tennessee are attracted by the sight of an illuminated cross that stands on top of one of the many mountains surrounding that railway centre. The cross is twenty-eight feet high and is lighted by sixty electric lights of fifty candle power—making three thousand candle power in all. It is so placed that you can see it from any of the passenger trains that pass through the town. Moreover, it is visible for ten or twelve miles. The city furnishes the current free, and an automatic switch turns it on every evening.

The idea of placing the beautiful symbol where all might see it originated in the mind of little five-year-old Dan Denny. Having received a small cross to play with one day while visiting at the house of a neighbor, the child hung it in a window and called to his mother to come and see it.

"Why did you put the cross in the window?" asked the mother.

"Because someone might see it and think about Jesus and try to be good," replied the little boy.

His mother was so much impressed with the idea that she spoke of it to her friends and suggested that a large cross erected at some suitable place might do a great deal of good. The churches of the town took up the matter, and the cross was set on the mountain top.

And so that great shining symbol of sacrificial love stands like a sentinel above the city, and its message seems the more tender and beautiful because it had its birth in the mind of a child.

In planning, the farmer should always have in mind that high yields make low costs per bushel.

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

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

Interesting facts are just brought to light by the annual report of the British army for the year ending September 30th, 1921, just published, two years later.

Out of 106,071 men who offered their services to their King and country, over 51,000 were rejected, the majority of this number having failed to pass the medical inspection. The general standard of the men who applied for enlistment was poor. The opinion was expressed that this condition was due to their mode of living during the war when they were growing lads. It is safe to say, however, that a large proportion of the men rejected were suffering from various ailments and defects that may or may not be serious but which are bad enough to prevent them becoming soldiers. The regrettable feature of many of the ailments and defects found, is that they started in childhood or early youth, and could have been corrected without much difficulty if they had only been given attention in time. Now, some people will ask who is to blame for not seeing that these children were not given the necessary attention. That is rather a difficult question to answer, for there is a joint responsibility. The parents are responsible to some extent and so is the school teacher, and the local or provincial health organization. Responsibility chiefly lies in allowing the parents to remain in ignorance of childcraft, and child hygiene, and not trying to diffuse the necessary information to parents that will enable

them to bring up healthy children. Sometimes the parents turn a deaf ear to all warnings and refuse to take advice from any constituted authority, but as a general rule it is lack of knowledge that does so much harm. People simply don't know what to do in case of deformities or defects and nobody points out the way. Children are not brought up as weaklings or malformed through wilful neglect on the part of the parents. The parents simply are doing the best they know how, but oftentimes they don't know very much. The solution of this whole problem lies in health education, so that the people may demand and expect an efficient health service. Such a service will provide material and child welfare clinics where advice can be given to mothers and prospective mothers regarding the feeding and care of children, the examination, feeding and general hygiene, care of the child under school age, with the correction of physical defects, efficient school medical inspection with facilities for teaching the children simple rules of health and the avoidance of communicable diseases, a thorough examination of young men and women about to enter industry so that they may as far as possible adopt the trade or calling best suited to their health and temperament. This system combined with frequent visits to the dentist, say twice a year, and a complete medical examination every six months or so would do much to improve the general standard of health in any community.

To Save Time.

Pat was grumbling because he had no money to spend while on his summer holidays.

"I don't know what to do," he groused to his friend Jack.

"Now, Pat," he said, "you ought to take your wages to the post-office and put five or six shillings in every week. By the time your holidays are due you will have a comfortable sum in hand."

"Right!" replied Pat. "I'll try it."

Some weeks later Jack met him and asked him how much he had saved up in the postoffice.

"I have no idea," said Pat.

"No idea! Haven't you got a book like mine?"

"No; I never troubled about a book. I just dropped my money in the letter box as I was passing."

The wrong road never brings you to the right place.

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

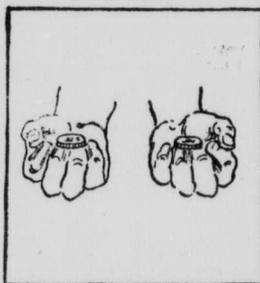
Colds Headache
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Neuralgia Pain, Pain

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

EASY TRICKS

No. 60

Four Pennies



This excellent trick has one drawback—you can't repeat it. You'll see why in a moment.

Hold the hands, palms upward, in front of you. Ask that a cent be placed in each palm. Close the hands and ask that a cent be placed on the closed fingers of each hand. The hands are turned over rapidly. There is a click. The hands are opened and the spectators see that there is one coin in one hand and three in the other.

This is how it is done. The hands are turned over but there is an apparent mishap. The coins which were placed on the fingers fall off on the floor. An obliging spectator picks them up and places them on the fingers. The trick then proceeds with the effect related.

The mishap is an important part of the trick. As the hands (which are close together) turn over, the coin which lies on the fingers of the right hand is held in the palm with the other. The left hand permits both coins to fall. The placing of the coins by the obliging spectator makes the completion of the trick possible.

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

This is a Deep One.

Boss—"Sambo, what were you doing yesterday, that you didn't come to work?"

Sambo—"Well, sah, it's lak dis: You knows, Ah got a brudder dat farms foh himself. Dat boy done went to a sale and bought hisself an old well, an' yest'day he hatched me to chop it up into post holes."

Kindness to animals is a theme that ought to be touched upon frequently by every preacher and every writer whose aim is to make this world better.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Miracles.

Within a wide and shallow bowl
Of gayly painted clay,
A miracle of miracles
Was wrought for me to-day.

A dozen bulbs, which three weeks past
Were fibrous, bare and brown,
Have slowly clothed their funny selves
Each in a leafy gown;

And then, midst pale green sheaths
disclosed
For eager eyes to see,
A sealed-up treasure-house of buds
By magic grown, for me!

At last, these silky pods have burst—
The buds are now in bloom,
Whose fragrance feeds my hungry
soul
And floods my little room.

The age of miracles has passed,
Not to return, you say?
Not so! My Chinese lily bulbs
Have flowered out to-day!

—Mazie V. Caruthers.

IN THE SHADOW OF POOR HEALTH

In This Condition Relief Comes
Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When the shadow of poor health falls upon you; when hope fades and life itself seems scarcely worth living, then is the time you should remember that thousands just as hopeless as you feel have been restored to the sunshine of health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The rich red blood which these pills actually make strengthens the whole system. The nerves are strengthened, headaches vanish, the appetite improves, and once again there is joy in life. Among the thousands benefited by the use of this medicine is Mrs. Jos. Robinson, Oshawa, who says:—"Some time ago I was in an anaemic condition and so weak I would faint away at times. I had no appetite, could not do my housework; in fact life seemed scarcely worth living. I was exceedingly pale and tried doctor's medicine with no good result. Then one day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recommended for a similar condition and I got a supply. I continued taking the pills until I had used about a dozen boxes, and they have made me a well woman. I can now do a good day's work about the house, have no more fainting spells and can go about more actively than I did before. I believe these pills just the thing for pale, weak girls and women, and if given a fair trial will do for them what they have done for me."

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

Both Were Old Fashioned.

An old physician of the last generation was noted for his brusque manner and old fashioned methods, says the Edinburgh Scotsman. On one occasion a woman called him in to treat her baby, who was slightly ailing. The doctor prescribed castor oil.

"But, doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is such an old-fashioned remedy."

"Madame," replied the doctor, "babies are old-fashioned things."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Black Hen Eggs.

An Irishman halled at a dairy and asked the dairyman if he could supply him with a dozen eggs laid by a black hen.

The dairyman was amazed at the Irishman's strange order, but informed Pat that he could pick them out himself.

After Pat had picked out his eggs, the dairyman asked him how he could distinguish eggs laid by a black hen.

"Oh, shure, man," replied Pat, "they are always the biggest."

GIRLS! A GLEAMY MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

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

An abundance of luxuriant hair full of gloss, gleams and life shortly follows a genuine toning up of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine."

Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff is corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or fading hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is delightful on the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic—not sticky or greasy! Any drugstore.



CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ailments of childhood—constipation, indigestion, colic, colds, etc.—can be quickly banished through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which instantly regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. They are guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs and can be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. Alcide Lepage, Ste. Beatrix, Quebec, writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to my baby. They regulated her bowels and stomach and made her plump and well." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Wife—"I've spent the five hundred you gave me for Christmas shopping and I haven't a penny left to buy a present for you, dear."

Hubby—"Humph! I'll give you a quarter more then."

Mum's the Word.

The teacher had been giving the class a lesson in history. The subject upon which she had hit was that of King Alfred and, at the end of the lesson, she directed the class to write an essay incorporating what she had told them. She impressed upon them the fact that she did not want them on any account to mention the episode of the cakes as it had no bearing on historical events, and its authenticity was very doubtful.

Twenty small heads were bent in thought for half an hour and then the essays were handed in.

Tommy's effort, though not brilliant, was certainly original:

"Alfred was King of England. He was a very good king and earned the title of 'Great.' One evening he visited a lady friend, but the less said about that the better."

A Seasonable Frosting.

A simple icing for little cakes is made by adding strawberry juice to powdered sugar and beating until smooth.

MURINE

Keeps EYES

Clear, Bright and Beautiful

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

Don't Cough!

Mix Minard's with molasses and take a teaspoonful. Also gargle with Minard's in water. Minard's gives quick relief.



WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY

is the quickest and best relief for pains in the back and the many other indications of kidney trouble. Sold for 50 years. Satisfaction in every bottle. At your druggist, or direct from WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO. Toronto



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Classified Advertisements

SALESMEN—WE PAY WEEKLY
and offer steady employment selling our complete and exclusive lines of whole-root fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Best stock and service. We teach and equip you free. A money-making opportunity. Luke Brothers, Montreal.

No Lawyer.

The prosecuting attorney was examining a negro witness. "Now, Mose," he said, "tell us what you know about this fight."

"Well, boss," began Mose, "I thinks

"I don't want to know what you think. Tell us what you know," shouted the attorney.

"I thinks—" said Mose.

"I told you," shouted the attorney, "not to tell what you think."

"But boss," said Mose, "I ain't no lawyer; I can't talk without thinking."

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

The quality of your work will have a great deal to do with the quality of your life. If your work quality is down, your character will be down, your standards down, your ideals down.

Mother! Give Sick Baby "California Fig Syrup"

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

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



Shave With Cuticura Soap

The healthy up-to-date Cuticura way. Dip brush in hot water and rub on Cuticura Soap. Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Make a second lathering and shave. Anoint any irritation with Cuticura Ointment, then wash all off with Cuticura Soap. Nothing better for sensitive skins.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Tablets 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

YOUNG DAUGHTER MADE WELL

Mother Tells How Her Daughter Suffered and Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vancouver, B.C.—"My daughter is a young girl who has been having severe pains and weak and dizzy feelings for some time and had lost her appetite. Through an older daughter who had heard of a woman who was taking it for the same trouble, we were told of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My daughter has been taking it for several months and is quite all right now. It has done all it was represented to do and we have told a number of friends about it. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, for I myself take it for that weak, tired, worn-out feeling which sometimes comes to us all. I find it is building me up and I strongly recommend it to women who are suffering as I and my daughter have."—Mrs. J. McDONALD, 2947 26th Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C.

From the age of twelve a girl needs all the care a thoughtful mother can give. Many a woman has suffered years of pain and misery—the victim of thoughtlessness or ignorance of the mother who should have guided her during this time. If she complains of headaches, pains in the back and lower limbs, or if you notice a slowness of thought, nervousness or irritability on the part of your daughter, make life easier for her.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for such conditions.

Gordon & Son

CUSTOM
TAILORS

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

We Will Be Pleased

To Have You Visit

"Our Home"
Tea Room and Shop

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

Oysters now on sale

W. G. SPENCE

Phone 121

Mill Street

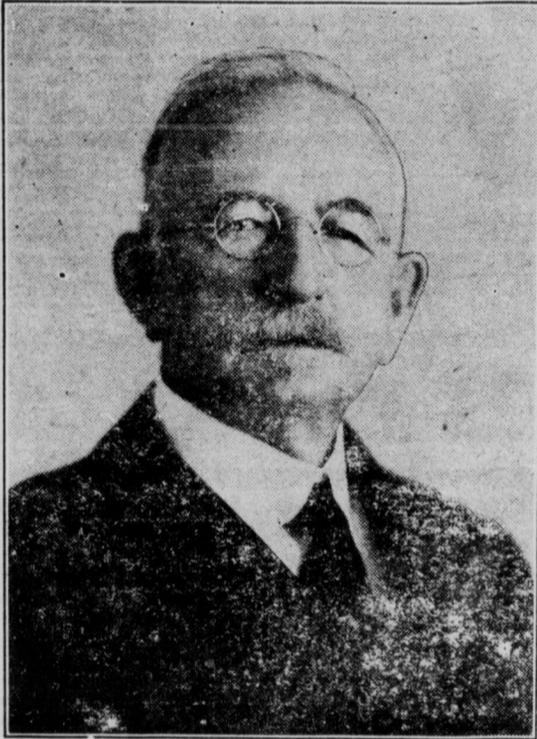
Waterdown

Watch Us Grow

There's a Reason

The Sawell Greenhouses

A Great Tribute to a Great Canadian



A new photograph of the LATE LORD SHAUGHNESSY, taken shortly before his death.

THE death of Lord Shaughnessy in Montreal, on December 10th, brought back into the public mind something of the history of those days, immediately following upon Confederation, in which Canada took her first strides towards nationhood. He was one of the last of that remarkable group of pioneers with imagination to see Canada's potential future and the force of character to give it such a start towards realization as did the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Great men all, Lord Shaughnessy was as great a nation builder as any, but his personality lost nothing of its humanity as his greatness became more widely recognized.

The tribute paid his memory by E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a just appreciation by one who knew him as intimately as another man could. Mr. Beatty said:

"The death of Lord Shaughnessy has removed from Canadian life its most outstanding figure. Public men have come and gone, and their respective merits as I think have been duly appreciated by the people of this country. But in no single instance, so far as my observation goes, has one man combined the achievement, the mentality, the force of character and the human qualities of generosity, charity and consideration for his fellow-men in the same degree as the late Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

"Always he was a strict disciplinarian, but his discipline was impersonal, and his warm Irish disposition reflected itself in numerous

acts of kindness, which increased the loyalty he always inspired in those who were associated with him.

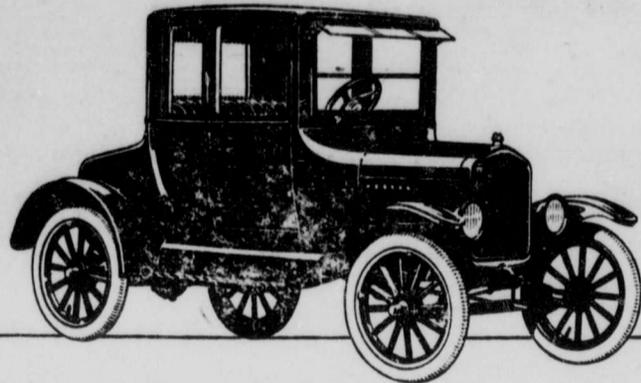
"He possessed in a remarkable degree an acuteness of mental reasoning which few men enjoy. Nothing was overlooked by him, and no act that was meritorious escaped his commendation. Thoroughly schooled as he was in the advantages of good reading, he became a great student of literature and a sagacious critic of public affairs. To those who knew him intimately his qualities of sympathy and charity were perhaps the most impressive.

"He had a unique career, filled with initiative, enterprise and courage. Having run the three-score years and ten he has departed with a record that few Canadians have ever made, and all his accomplishments and successes were clean. Never in his official or his personal life has a suggestion been made against the complete integrity that characterized all his actions.

"In Lord Shaughnessy, Canada loses its most distinguished, most loyal and most efficient citizen."

Mr. Beatty had a final interview with Lord Shaughnessy at his bedside a few hours before his death, and at a time when Lord Shaughnessy realized that he had only a few hours to live.

"Lord Shaughnessy's last words to me," said Mr. Beatty, "were significant of sentiments which had actuated him in his administration of the company over a long period of years. They were: 'Maintain the property. It is a great Canadian property, and a great Canadian enterprise.'"



The New Ford Coupe

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Ford Prices

Coupe, \$665 Fordor Sedan, \$895

Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment Standard on these models.

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

Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment \$25.00 extra.

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

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

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

THOS. E. MacKEEN

Waterdown, Ontario

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Tuesday, January 15th, 1924

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, by S. Frank Smith, Auctioneer, the following property namely:—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Nelson in the County of Hamilton, being composed of Village Lots Numbers Ten and Eleven on Frederick street and Village Lots Numbers Ten and Eleven on the northeast side of Rebecca street in the Village of Kilbride which lots above described are according to a plan of said Village surveyed by Samuel Peters, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, on part of lot number nine in the Second Concession, New Survey of the Township of Nelson.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within fifteen days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

THERESA CHERRIER

4 Hughson Street South
Hamilton, Ontario
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated at Hamilton this 20th day of December, A. D., 1923.

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

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

You Will Find It Here

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, bred-to-lay strain imported from F. A. Schwieger, 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. Maun.

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.

R. J. VANCE

DENTIST

Phone 105

Mill Street

Waterdown

Dr. P. F. METZGER

DENTIST

Phone 177 r 2

Mill Street

Waterdown

Gladiolu Bulbs

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

Len. Fortune

Aldershot

Ontario

THE PUBLIC

Will save a large percentage in purchasing their watches from

N. Zimmerman

And also by having him do repairing for them.

Main Street opposite Weaver's

Fresh Meat

Choice quarters and half-quarters of fresh meat Fridays and Saturdays Stanley H. Hill, Phone 25 r 14.