

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 7.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1924

NO. 23



EAGER TO COME TO CANADA

This photograph was taken at the European head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, England, and shows a number of men who were induced by the special harvesters rate to make further enquiries with regard to the scheme and conditions to be expected here after the harvest. Nearly five thousand men, the finest to come within the Canadian immigrant class in years, were recruited by the Canadian Pacific, and lack of steamship accommodation necessitated the closing of the doors against almost as many more.

Every Government Sale Province is a Bootleggers' Paradise

LIQUOR once sold cannot be controlled. The evil lies in the liquor, not in the method of its sale, nor in the form of the package. This is proven in every Canadian province where government sale, in varying forms, has been tried. ¶ With easier access to intoxicating liquor, drinking has increased enormously. More drunkenness and crime associated with drunkenness have naturally followed. Bootlegging—instead of being CURED by so-called government "control"—is flourishing to a degree that makes Ontario's illicit sale seem small and insignificant by comparison. ¶ A ghastly failure, serving only to MULTIPLY the very evils it was heralded to cure! That is the story of government sale of liquor in BRITISH COLUMBIA, in MANITOBA, in QUEBEC.

British Columbia and the Bootleggers

The Vancouver World, a newspaper friendly to the government, has declared in an editorial: "British Columbia is the bootleggers' paradise".

The Attorney-General of that province—who is the official administrator of the Government Liquor Control Act—said in a recent speech: "The greatest bootleggers of all are the brewers and export liquor dealers".

Dr. A. E. Cooke, of Vancouver, in The Canadian Congregationalist, asserts: "The Government controls neither the manufacture, importation, transportation, nor exportation of liquor. The distillers and brewers control all these, and the Government simply acts as one of their sales agents, controlling about 50 per cent. of the retail end of the trade. The whiskey ring and the bootleggers control the rest."

Manitoba Sick of "Control" in Less Than a Year

Eleven months after Manitoba adopted its government control system, an open-minded investigator of conditions in that province, sums up the situation in these words:

"I leave Manitoba impressed with the evidence that both wets and dries are dissatisfied with the government control system—the wets because there is no legal sale of beer by the glass and because there is some delay and trouble in getting hard stuff, and the dries BECAUSE BOOTLEGGING AND DRUNKENNESS HAVE GREATLY INCREASED."

The same neutral authority declares: "There is no dispute in Winnipeg about bootlegging. Everybody—dries, wets, moderationists, police, government officials, business men, professional men and rounders—tell the same story. The unanimous verdict during the week of August 24th, when I was in Winnipeg, was that bootlegging was being carried on on a tremendous scale, that the city was wide open, that the hotelmen had no re-

gard for the will of the people as expressed in the disapproval of sale of liquor by the glass, and that something had to be done."

Quebec under Government Sale Eclipses Open Bar Evil

Quebec, with its longer experience in government sale, has drifted still further back toward the evil days of the open bar. In fact, the only difference between the Quebec "tavern" and the old bar-room is that customers sit down at tables to drink, rather than stand up at a bar!

And while Quebec goes on spending more money for booze than for education (\$23,000,000 annually for liquor and \$25,000,000 for educational purposes), crime is rampant. The Montreal Gazette was recently constrained to declare: "Montreal is a perfect Mecca for evil-doers, with vicious, immoral resorts and gambling joints, the hiding-places of the alien and other criminals from all corners of the continent."

Ontario Has Higher Hopes

Ontario citizens do NOT want THIS province to become "a bootleggers' paradise". They do not want their government to go into partnership with the distillers and brewers, splitting the booze business "fifty-fifty" with bootleggers—which is the best any government has been able to do under "government sale".

The responsible electors of Ontario DO want the happier homes, women and children, made possible by The Ontario Temperance Act. They DO want to defeat the liquor traffic's insidious effort to turn back the clock. They DO want Ontario to be spared the costly experience of such bootleggers' paradises as British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec.

In this belief, and with the Government pledged to "give active and vigorous enforcement" of The Ontario Temperance Act, the Ontario Plebiscite Committee asks, with every confidence, that Ontario citizens give the Government an unmistakable mandate on October 23rd.

For the Honor of Old Ontario mark Your Ballot thus:

1	Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Ontario Plebiscite Committee
2 Toronto Street, Toronto
G. B. Nicholson, Chairman

East Flamboro Township Council Meeting Seventh Meeting

The Municipal Council of the Township of East Flamboro met at the Waterdown Community Memorial Hall on Wednesday, July 2nd. All members present, the Reeve presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Communications were received from County Clerk John Peart enclosing copies of By-law No. 794 re Equalization of Assessment, and By-law No. 796 re Assessment for County Purposes. Mr. Thomas Alderson addressed the Council re ditch in front of his property on Toronto Hamilton Highway.

By-law No. 735 to repeal By-law No. 702 was introduced, received the necessary three reading, passed and became law.

Moved by R. H. Emery and seconded by John Morrison, that Philip Davidson be granted the sum of \$35 as recompense for loss of his horse.

Deputy-Reeve Forth moved and Councillor R. H. Emery seconded the motion that the Reeve issue his order to pay all accounts passed at this meeting. Accounts to the amount of \$388.09 were passed. They were as follows.

Burge Gundy, 20 hours shovelling snow on Centre Road	\$ 6
C. R. Mount, committee fees expenses for 6 months to June 30th	10
Richard Forth, committee fees and expenses for 6 months	16
John Morrison, committee fees and expenses for 6 months	17
H. A. Drummond, committee fees and expenses for 6 months	23
R. H. Emery, committee fees and expenses for 6 months	30
P. C. Sheppard, School Attendance Officer, for work in S. S. Nos. 1, 2 and 4, from January 1st, 1924 to June 30th, 1924, 36 hours	28
Philip Davidson, recompense for loss of horse	35
Dr. D. A. Hopper, care of Mrs. Ford's child, indigent	30
Geo. Spence, shovelling snow and repairing fences, Spence Road	3
A. C. Mullock, 2nd quarter salary \$180, postage Court of Revision 70c, Tax on cheques April, May and June \$3.33, postage for April, May and June \$3.91, Phone to Bruce & Council 35c	185

On motion the Council adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in or at the call of the Reeve.

A. C. MULLOCK
Clerk

H. A. DRUMMOND
Reeve

Knox Church

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister
Services, Sunday October 12th
11 a. m.—Rev. A. L. Budge, M. A., of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Hamilton.
Evening Service withdrawn on account of Anniversary Services in Methodist Church.

Locals

Several of our citizens attended the fairs at Rockton and Caledonia this week.

The Poultry Association are holding the second of their season's dances in the Memorial Hall Friday night, October 17th.

Miss Minnie Gordon, who successfully underwent an operation at the City Hospital a short time ago, returned to her home last Tuesday.

The names of the prize winners at the High School Field day, held on Thursday of this week, will be published in next week's Review.

There is a possibility that the old Corn Club, which flourished here at one time, will be reorganized. A number of the old charter members are still residents of the village.

The annual convention of the Wentworth Teachers' Association will be held at the Normal School, Hamilton, on Thursday and Friday of this week, and the public schools of the county will be closed on these days.

The W. M. S. Thank-Offering will be held in Knox Church on Thursday evening, October 16th. Mrs. J. Y. Ferguson of Toronto, a returned Missionary from Formosa will be present and give an illustrated address.

The annual meeting of the Wentworth Children's Aid Society will be held in the County Council Chamber, Hamilton, next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the election of officers and transaction of general business. This society is doing an excellent work which is seldom heard of by the general public.

Harvest Home

Annual Harvest Home Celebrations will be held at the Methodist Church on Sunday next and Tuesday evening the 14th. At 11 a. m. 7 p. m. Rev. S. G. Bland, D. D., Toronto, an able minister of Methodist Church, will preach.

A grand concert by the McFarlane Concert Co., of Hamilton will follow the Harvest Supper by the Ladies' Aid on Tuesday night. The artists who will contribute to the program will be Robert McFarlane, soprano; Eileen Sullivan, pianist; Miss Davis, elocutionist; Miss Mary Melkie, violinist; Mr. Robert McFarlane, baritone. The entire program will be of the highest quality, and the tickets to supper and concert 50c.

Home and School Club

The first meeting since the vacation of the Home and School Club was held on Monday evening, October 6th. The main item of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Keen interest was manifested and a very able Executive was the result. The officers are:

President	Rev. C. S. Jones
Vice-Pres	Mrs. R. J. Van der Pijl
Secretary	Miss M. H. Lyon
Treasurer	Rev. E. A. Slaugh
Executive	Mrs. W. Horning
	Dr. Irwin, Mrs. J. Andrtson
	A. Riddell.

The rest of the evening was spent in a social way. A very excellent lunch was served as the concluding item.

Prohibition Rally

A Prohibition Rally will be held in the Memorial Hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Jessie Stephen, Labor Candidate for Portmouth, England; Rev. Dr. Salem G. Bland of Toronto, and the local clergy will be the speakers. Music will be furnished by the united choirs of the village under the direction of Miss E. Dale Sinclair.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

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

CHAPTER XV.—(Cont'd.)

"If you're quite sure it's wise for you to go out—"
"What does the doctor say?"
"I haven't seen him for two days," Hugo replied with a touch of annoyance. "And do I have to ask permission? Or is this an asylum? I thought I was free. Is my door locked? In my hospital we didn't have lady nurses."
"Oh, please don't think—"
"No, my dear; it's all right. Your poor old father—your poor old Uncle John has had a hard time of it lately. You must forgive him if he's peevish. There was a doctor at That Place—Cross, his name was—decent enough chap. He used to say: 'Now, Smarie—I should say, 'Now, John Baliss—don't be peevish or there'll be no apple pie for you at dinner.' And then I'd tighten up. Not worth it to lose one's notion of apple tart. So if you notice me behaving grouchy, just give me a nudge and say, 'Uncle John—now, now, don't you be peevish! And I'll tighten up in two ticks. Come on, dear, I'll be proud to be seen walking out with such a charming daughter!'"

"Daughter?" Alice exclaimed, half used, half dismayed.
"Nice, I should say. Dear me, of course—you're my niece, not my daughter. Don't tell your mother I said that. She'd be awful cross. Why, John Baliss never was married. How could he be, poor fellow? He died when he was ten years old. But don't tell your mother I said that either. He's so touchy about little things. I believe we're quite ready. Oh, my hat, here's my hat. Now shall we go down into the town and select a hat for me? This one's rather old. He had it for about sixteen years. What do you think of that? The only one I've got, too."
"Perhaps it is time to get a new one," Alice agreed.

It was plain enough to her now that Uncle John was not quite right in his head. Of course, he'd had an illness and one could see that he was delicate. She began to feel sorry for him and annoyed with herself for making him poor, fussy, foolish harman.
"I've trotted along beside her, grasping her arm now and again to steady himself, until she took him and by the elbow. His movements were uncertain as those of a mechanical doll."

"I shall have great adventures, sanded I," he chattered brightly, "mind if I sometimes call you or daughter, but I'll be very careful when your mother's about. I possess a proper daughter. She goes to another man's child. But hush—word of that, not a word! . . . I believe I know where your mother's gone. She's gone up to see Hector Gaunt. That's it. A fine fellow—Gaunt—but mad. Mad as a hat—always was. What do you think did once? Married a girl when his wife was still alive. If that isn't madness, I don't know what you'd call it. They should have put him in That Place—not me."
"Did you know Mr. Gaunt?" Alice asked. (What was the absurd little man trying to tell her?)
"Know him? We did a voyage together once. I was always one for adventure. Ask your mother. Romance and adventure. Yes, yes, those were wonderful days. Oh, neither of us knew your mother then. I'd have anything for good old Gaunt. Indeed, I did do one thing for him that he's not likely to forget—or your mother, either. But you must stop me talking. I talk too much, don't I?"

"To stop him? Alice attached no meaning to his babble, but she more and more uneasy. Her father's name and Hector Gaunt's

constantly recurring gave her an eavesdropping sensation. She had always felt the presence of mystery in her mother's life—in her own life, too—and Uncle John was stirring things up too well.
"Did you ever know my father?" she asked, as they emerged from the lift.

The question had no ulterior motive. It was merely to get him off the subject of her mother and Mr. Gaunt.
Hugo chuckled wisely.
"Know your father?" he repeated.
"Well, well, well! Now that's hard to answer."

"He died so long ago," Alice said wistfully.
"Died? Yes, of course he died. Shortly after I bought this hat I'm wearing. That was when your father died. They buried him alive."

Alice started, her expression horrified.
"Oh, no—no! What am I saying? That wasn't your father. Another fellow altogether. Only a joke, my dear. Take it as a joke."

Alice had been brought up to show respect to her elders, otherwise she might have reminded Uncle John that his joking was in bad taste. But all at once there was a change in his manner and he became studiously quiet. He had been letting himself go under the impression that his audience lacked sufficient mature intelligence to piece together these grim witticisms, but now he pulled himself together with something like a jerk.
Dr. Ardeyne was in the verandah waiting for Alice, and several other people were sitting about.

The doctor hurried forward, and poor Hugo quailed under his quietly surprised glance. Hugo's memory was good enough when he chose it to be so. He knew, for instance, that not in any circumstances was he to give it away that he and Philip Ardeyne had ever met before. With men of Ardeyne's profession he had learned to be very much on his guard. Over such as he men like Ardeyne held a power which was as great as that of life or death. Indeed, Ardeyne—or his kind—could and did sentence one to a living death.
"This is my Uncle John," Alice said. "And this is Philip Ardeyne, Uncle John—the man I'm going to marry."

Hugo solemnly acknowledged the introduction and the two men shook hands.
"I'm sorry to hear you've been ill," Ardeyne said. "Better now, I hope?"
"Oh, yes, thank you. Much better. My niece and I are going down to choose me a new hat."
"May I come along?" the doctor asked.

Alice was surprised at her uncle's sudden primness. His manner could only be likened to that of a rather naughty child confronted by a nursemaid or other guardian whom he both respects and fears. "That would be very kind of you," he murmured in reply to Ardeyne's question.

Alice was on pins and needles, but she worried unnecessarily. Hugo said nothing, did nothing that was in the least out of the way. His silence seemed unnatural. He answered nicely when spoken to, but rarely advanced remarks of his own, and never once did he forget that he was Uncle John Baliss, the brother of Jean Carnay.
Privately, Alice was also worrying a great deal about her mother, but did not like to bring up the subject for fear of starting Uncle John off on his trail of rambling and somewhat scandalous reminiscence. Finally, after the hat was purchased and they had returned to the hotel and found that Mrs. Carnay was not yet back, her anxiety got the better of her.
"I do wish I knew where mother is," she said, trying to speak for Ardeyne's benefit alone.

Hugo dashed a hand at his eyes, glasses and settled her momentarily.
"Has your mother gone out somewhere?" the doctor asked. This perhaps explained how Hugo Smarie happened to be at large.
"Yes, she must have started ever so early—long before I was up."

Hugo was staring vacantly towards the mountains. Perhaps in imagination he was on Monte Nero.
"She's gone to Hector Gaunt," he said slowly. "Like in the old days . . . poor Jean, poor Jean!" Then he pulled himself together smartly. "I beg your pardon, what were we talking about? Let's walk a little way along the Lower Corniche. Perhaps we'll meet her."

CHAPTER XVI.

But before Hugo's suggestion that they should walk towards San Remo in the hope of meeting Mrs. Carnay could be put into action a curious incident happened. It caught Philip Ardeyne and, more particularly, Alice unawares.

Carrie Egan strolled out of the hotel, short-skirted, sleeveless, bare-headed, smoking a cigarette in an absurdly long holder. Her coffee-colored frock, composed chiefly, as it seemed, of tiers of silk fringe, very nearly matched her brown skin. A scarlet ribbon was tied around her head and fastened on the top with an eccentric

bow. She looked like a stage pianist or pseudo-Hawaiian maiden.
Ardeyne's heart sank into his boots and he tried to turn Hugo Smarie's attention from the startling apparition, but it was a little too late. Hugo had seen Mrs. Egan, and he stopped dead in his tracks and stared at her apparently fascinated. He jabbed fiercely at his insecure eye-glasses, and shook off Ardeyne's hand.

Mrs. Egan came on down the steps to the terrace, but midway she halted suddenly, and a queer expression flitted across her face. Was it fear?
"Are we going to meet mumsy?" Alice inquired. The sight of Mrs. Egan always filled her with instinctive distrust. She wanted to get away.
"Wait a minute," said Hugo. "I know that lady, unless I'm very much mistaken."
"I don't think so," the doctor put in unweaselly. "Come, let's go. You mustn't stare like that. It's not nice."
The quietly stern note of authority smote upon Hugo's ears with an unpleasant sense of the familiar. He almost obeyed it. Then he straightened himself up and shook off the hand again.

"Leave me alone," he exclaimed peevishly. "I daresay I may speak to a lady if I have once had the pleasure of her acquaintance. How do you do, Mrs. Egan. Perhaps you don't remember me?"
(To be continued.)

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Nature's Change of Clothes.

There must be many people who have actually seen a toad get out of his skin and, arrayed in a brand-new one, which was ready grown underneath, proceed to swallow his old suit!
This is not romance, but plain fact. All reptiles shed their skin, but not until they have acquired a fresh one underneath; yet not all reptiles follow the toad's habit of swallowing the old one. The reason this change of clothing is not witnessed more often is that reptiles seek privacy for the operation, as whilst it is in progress, they are handicapped, and might be at the mercy of an enemy.
Every bird, too, changes its clothing at least once a year. The moulting of the old feathers is done without much fuss, and Nature gives every bird a new rig-out in a very short time.

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renewing color and texture according to breed and variety.

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R24

For the Boys and Girls

STRANGE COMRADES.

This incident occurred in Massachusetts during an unusually dry season several years ago, when even large brooks were absolutely dry.

One hot Sunday afternoon in August I was reading to the children when we were startled by a barking and scratching at the kitchen door, which opens into a wood-house. We knew it was not our dog as he opens the door himself and goes in and out when he chooses.

I went to the door, and, standing somewhat to the side, opened it, I'll admit, rather cautiously. In walked a harmless looking brown dog, about the size of a hound, and directly after him stalked a full-grown deer with spreading antlers!

I closed the door softly, told the children, who were greatly excited, to keep very quiet, and then proceeded to find out what my strange guests wanted. The dog walked about sniffing the air and at last located a pall of water that was in the sink. He put his fore-paws on the edge and gave a most distressing howl. With all haste I filled a pan and placed it on the floor, and dog and deer drank together while I stood by, adding more water as necessary.

Both dog and deer were very friendly and allowed us to pet them, but they soon became uneasy and when the dog went to the door and barked to be let out the deer followed. We watched them out of sight—strange comrades indeed! The deer kept strictly to heel, and when the dog went under a fence the deer went over in the same place.

Upon making inquiries we learned that they were both the property of a gentleman in an adjoining town. He had found the deer when very small, and had secured permission to keep him. The animal was not given his freedom when hunters were supposed to be about, but it was a hunter's shot that eventually ended the beautiful creature's life while he and his "pal" were enjoying one of their Sunday runs.—Florence Hadley.

THE HYMN OF LOVE AND SERVICE.

Day was dying in the west. God's own beautiful creation, the sun, was sinking once more behind the purple hills. Already the western sky was illuminated with streaks of gold and pink. Across the azure lake was traced a path, by these brilliant rays of golden light, which ended at the edge of the water. Each little ripple as it passed along, shone and glistened in its turn and then suddenly became blue once more.

A group of 'teen aged girls were sitting around a blazing campfire on the eastern shore of the lake. The time for closing had come, and the leader as usual asked which hymn they wished to sing before going to bed.

"Jesus calls us o'er the tumult," called out a number of the smaller girls near the back of the group.

"Ah, no! let us sing 'O Love that will not let me go,'" said one of the larger girls.

"Not No!" fairly yelled a chorus of voices, "Jesus calls us o'er the tumult."

"It is odd," said the camp-leader. "At the three junior camps I have at-

tended this year, at each campfire, when the time came to sing our closing hymn there was not one time but a half a dozen voices called out, before I even had a chance to ask them which hymn they wished to sing, "Jesus calls us o'er the tumult." Why is it that this particular hymn appeals to so many? Have you ever stopped to consider, when you were singing it, why it is your heart and soul go into the words?

"Have some of the words of the hymn become fixed in your mind," she continued, "and have others, like the chaff in grain, been calmly thrown aside? No! If you have once sung it with your heart full of love, you could never discard any of them. This is one of the sacred hymns, an appeal as it is, from Jesus, bidding us follow in his footsteps, as did Andrew, his apostle. Above all the strife, the worries of every-day life, He calls to us, and His calm sweet voice bids us forget for a while our sorrows and our joys and give ourselves to Him in prayer, if it is only for a moment. It is hard, yes, very hard sometimes, to give up our earthly treasures, put them aside, and worship the One, who, though He is not with us in body, is always near us, taking care of us. Just think of this verse for a moment.

"Jesus calls us from our worship, Of the vain world's golden store, From each idol that would keep us Saying, 'Children love me more.'"

"We are all God's children, and we must always remember Him as our Heavenly Father.

"God calls us from our joys, our sorrows and pains, from every worry. But what is our call in life? What are we studying the Bible for, every day, girls, in our morning sessions. We are learning about God's word, and thus preparing ourselves so that, if it is God's will, we will be ready to do His bidding and serve Him faithfully and truthfully, with a love in our hearts that will put aside everything else, for the one true God, the God who is Love."

The brilliant colors of the sunset had faded to a greyish black. Only the washing of the water over the pebbles and the murmuring of the wind in the trees broke the stillness in the few moments which followed.

"Which hymn shall we sing to-night?" asked the leader once more. "Jesus calls us o'er the tumult" or—" she could say no more. Already the girlish voices were pealing forth with the love of their souls.

A couple of canoers, paddling past, laid down their paddles and, resting with their heads in their hands, listened to the hymn of love and service. And still they lingered. "Wait, Tom," said one. "Wait till we hear what the girl who is standing in front is going to say." Both young men bent farther forward to catch the soft words, and, still reclining, their heads went down, for the young leader was praying.

And just the same as God's day was ended, and all was still and safe in the arms of the loving Saviour, so were the campers, and they retired to their trundle beds to rest. But each girl, before she lay down, slipped to her knees and offered herself to the One and Almighty Power, the God, who is love.

—Marguerite Calder.

THE ENGLISH ROBIN

By Jesse Taylor, England

The robin is a great favorite with everybody. Children especially love it. It is a pleasure to watch it as it is so tame, and, when noticed, becomes quite friendly. We have admired its lovely, red breast, shaded by gray, and deepening into brown. How graceful and sprightly is this handsome bird! How quick are its movements! What graceful ankles and feet! What a good shape he is, and as for his singing powers they are exceptional and very sublime.

Robins are not all alike, all the world over. They differ in color considerably in different countries. In the north of Europe the robin's breast instead of being red is blue. In Australia it is pink, very much the same color as the breast of an English bulfinch. The first time I saw the Australian robin I did not really know it was a robin because the coloring was so different from what I had seen in England. Not only is the color of the breast different, but its plumage is entirely different. In addition to the breast being pink, the throat is white, the wings are slightly tipped with gold, and the back is a dark shining blue. Although the Australian robin is so

different from the English in plumage, yet it has all the English robin's movements. It shakes itself just in the same way, and bows just as gracefully. It has the same bright and expressive eye. It is also just as familiar and ready to approach anyone. I was not very surprised therefore when I made inquiries about it to hear the words, "Oh, yes, he's a robin sure enough."

One Sunday afternoon when I was sitting reading in the garden, a robin came quite near and perched upon a fig tree that I was sitting under, so I had a good look at him. How wonderful are the robins when you think about them. John Ruskin in his "Love's Meinic" has written about the robin in a very descriptive way. He says, "a robin's beak is its mouth and hands; its bag of tools, its dressing case, its sword by which it defends itself, and its musical instrument." These are very expressive words. We love the robin's voice, it is so plaintive and so sweet. One of its charms is that it sings its sweetest songs in the winter. In the dark and dull days when other birds are silent, the robin treats us to rich and lovely music.

When I was a little boy I was very fond of birds and found a lot of pleasure in watching them, especially at nesting-time. I knew most of the nests in the country-side. I remember a robin with one leg that was very tame. He used to come into the kitchen, and was as friendly as possible. He came every winter for four years

and always found a good supply of crumbs, but one winter we missed him, and, alas, we never saw him again. There was another robin that was tamer still. He was the tamest and sweetest robin we ever knew, so we called him "our robin." We really did nothing to tame him. He began to come every afternoon in the summer time when we had tea in the garden. He was quite tame from the first. He would come into the summer house and perch upon the chairs, upon my knee, and often upon my foot. One day when we came to tea, the robin was already there helping himself to the cake. For some weeks he used to go to my daughter's bedroom every morning and wake her up by singing one of his sweet songs. After that came the robin's breakfast. He got so tame that he would take a crumb from between her lips. I need hardly say that this robin became a great favorite with us all. He was "our robin." We were very sorry indeed that after coming to us so much, and giving us a great deal of pleasure, there came a day when we saw nothing of him. We searched everywhere for him, but he never came again, so we thought he must have been killed.

The Wicked Giant Man.

Luella is a china doll who's sprawled upon the floor,
And Buster Boy's a ragged dog who sits beside the door,
And Mary Anne's a little doll, and Jill's a tabby cat,
And I'm a great big giant man who eats 'em where they're at.

Of course, I'm looking innocent, with specs upon my nose,
With carpet slippers on my feet and ashes on my toes;
But Mistress Mary Wonder Eyes has just discovered I'm
The wicked, wicked giant man who's in her nursery rhyme.

So while I hold my paper up and read the daily news,
Why, Mary keeps her dollies still with many sh-shs and shu-shu.
So if you think I'm only dad because I look demure
You better read that nursery rhyme and then you'll know for sure.

For when the dolls are on the floor and Buster Boy's a-drowse,
And little Jill, the tabby cat, is practising her me-ows,
I come from lands of Make Believe beyond the nursery mat,
A wicked, wicked giant man to eat 'em where they're at.

—Jay B. Iden.

Labor's High-Class Club.

The workmen of Havana, says a writer in Travel, have achieved a position for themselves. Probably in no other part of the world has the laboring man such a club as exists in the opera house building in Havana. The subscription is high—it is two dollars a month—but so are wages, and every chauffeur, cigar maker and domestic servant seems to belong to it.

The rooms are of marble decorated with paintings by famous artists. There is a school; there is free medical attendance; and there are benefits at death. The workmen themselves own and manage the building.

In the cigar factories the larger rooms are furnished with a high rostrum from which during working hours readers, paid by the workmen, declaim political articles from the daily newspapers or poetry or fiction. On one of my visits the reader was dealing with high politics at the top of his voice. What he had to say was not flattering to the otherside, as I judged from the stamping of his feet and the sawing and clenching of his disengaged hand. But you could not judge from the impassive faces of his employers as they rolled their cigars whether they agreed with the newspaper or not. At any rate they must have felt that they were getting their money's worth from the reader.

They Count, Too.

Teacher—"Now, Willie, if James gave you a dog and David gave you a dog, how many dogs would you have?"

Willie—"Four."

Teacher—"Now, dear, think hard. Would you have four if James and David each gave you one?"

Willie—"Yep. You see, I got two dogs at home now."

Sentimental.

"Let me see," said the young man thoughtfully. "I've got to buy some flowers, and some chocolates, and theatre tickets, and—"

"Doing mental arithmetic?" asked the senior clerk.

"No, sentimental arithmetic," was the reply.

Nothing Lower.

Jack—"I don't think I should get zero on this paper."

Teacher—"I don't either, but that's the lowest I could give you."

If you sulk in the corner and refuse to play the game, you do quite as much harm to yourself as you do to anybody else.—Mr. Asquith.

Things You Want to Know About Home Decoration

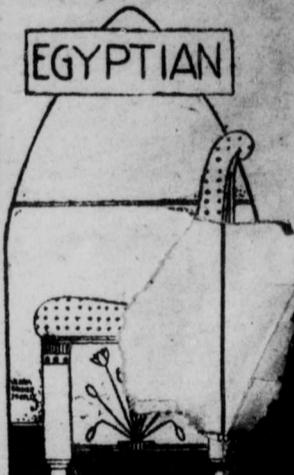
By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH, National Authority on Home Furnishings.

Earliest Furniture on Record.

We who live in modern homes are prone to take for granted the many comforts with which we are surrounded. The origin of the furniture we use does not concern us. That it be utilitarian in character and pleasing to the eye we do demand, but its evolution from that of early times seems almost legendary. That we may better appreciate the vast field of furniture design, it is well if in the midst of modern surroundings we sometimes give thought to early times, which could boast of much less in the way of comfort than our own. It is well to make oneself familiar with the different periods of furnishings in order to be able to trace its development to the objects of beauty which adorn our homes to-day.

In to-day's illustration is shown an Egyptian chair, one of the earliest types of furniture known to have existed. The distinguishing points of Egyptian furniture were the seats which were made of plaited narrow strips of leather; the metal finlay often placed in the wood; the curved seats made to conform to the lines of the figure; the low couches, without footboards, but with small rests to fit under the neck.

To the student of period furnishings the subject offers fascinating material for research; to the average woman a knowledge of the distinguishing points of the products



of the different eras is sufficient to awaken her interest and make her less casual in her acceptance of home beauty obtainable to-day.



With The BOY SCOUTS

Medal for Toronto Scout.

The Gilt Cross of the Boy Scouts Association has been awarded to King's Scout Ernest Edgar King, aged 17, of the 50th Toronto Troop for saving Norris McDonough, aged 10, from drowning in the Don River near Leaside last summer. This award was made by His Excellency Baron Byng of Vimy, Chief Scout for Canada, upon the recommendation of the Provincial and Dominion Boards of Honor.

According to the information before the Boards which investigated the case, Norris, who could not swim, was holding on to a vine at a place where there was a slippery bank and a deep hole, although he had been previously warned of his danger. Finally he slipped off the bank, and letting go of the vine plunged into the hole. King's Scout King at once went to his rescue and after a struggle succeeded in getting the boy ashore.

As is often the case, no one went to Scout King's assistance, and if it had not been for his courage, promptness and skill there is no doubt that the boy would have been drowned.

Besides the Scout medal, Scout King will receive a special letter of commendation from Dr. James W. Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association for Canada.

Italian Troop in Ottawa.

A troop of Italian Boy Scouts has been formed in connection with St. Anthony's Italian Roman Catholic Church, Ottawa. It is being registered as the 17th Ottawa Troop.

Rover Scouts at Brockville.

A patrol of Rover Scouts has been formed in connection with the 1st Brockville Troop and the boys composing it are looking forward to a most interesting programme of activities. Most of them were former members of the 1st Brockville Troop and none of them are under 17 years of age.

Saskatchewan Secretary in Ontario.

On his way from Toronto to Western Canada after attending the special All-Canada Gillwell Training Course held in Ottawa, Mr. W. J. P. Selby, of Regina, Sask., Field Secretary of the Canadian Council for Saskatchewan and Alberta, stopped off at Sudbury, Port William, Port Arthur, and Kenora, Keewatin, meeting local Scouts and Scout Leaders and discussing matters pertaining to their work with them. His visits are reported to have been a real inspiration to our local workers.

They'll Hear Umps Say "Play Ball!"

What patrol wouldn't want to win an inter-patrol competition when the prize for the whole patrol is a trip to Detroit and grand stand tickets to see two major league baseball teams play a game? No, it isn't a dream. It is the prize offered to the patrols of the 2nd Chatham Troop for the spring inter-patrol competition, and believe us, those boys are all on the jump.

34th Hamilton Wine Cup.

The 34th Hamilton Troop, Godfrey S. White, Scoutmaster, attached to Emerald Street Methodist Church, won

the A. T. Enlow Cup for efficiency in Scout work, after a recent competition in Hamilton district troops. The cup was handed over successfully at the Hamilton Craft Exhibition on March 2 following Sunday morning. The added to Emerald Street Scout ushers. Scouts read A. Patrol Leader read the Scout Law. The Rev. C. S. Applegate gave a message to the Scouts on "Dress to the Scout." In the part Scouting training of boys as Chris-

The Back

We have most of us doors have been We have got just cosy and bright The fire in the old sofa The lamp's night We have a moment Right into shop And something clatter of the fan And something, a tin in a toast for Soap and a tub bathing for soap treatment is best on skin

We: Free by Mail. Address Canadian Shavers, P. O. Box 2214, Montreal, P. Q. Catalogue and 10c. Payment in advance.

It sees your new Shaving Stick.

ALL THE

It hasn't fine ornaments, photos, And bowls of Sweet Water posies like that. A loud-ticking clock and a lot of prizes, And drowsily purring cat; But tiredness and worry drop; We love that back old shop. Look in my head, my



Not All-in thing to do Hubby—"Wife, select trouble covered dinosaur eggs. Pin years old, and are going in the museum." "Wife—"Put 'em all in my I bet they sold some ter-and-egg man last

When you see dead, date him

About the House

BAD CHILDREN.

It has been discovered that bad children are frequently suffering some physical handicap which makes them abnormal. You know yourself that if the children are excessively tired or hungry, they are perfect demons compared to what they are when comfortable. We may follow this up and find that many times the naughty tricks of children can be traced to defects in their care or well-being which can be easily remedied.

No normal child is naturally cross, in spite of those who insist that some babies just naturally have three-months colic and are cross. He may be, but it is an unpoor old-fashioned notion and the whole has had a hard day. But the baby is not a monster. There was a doctor who mistook an orange, his name was Chap. He used to say, "I should say, 'Now much the same part for you at dinner has a cross day. Not worth much rich pudding of apple sauce, or maybe his me behaving a slight headache. Judge any children are frequently in, because the ears ache and they tell the mothers, but it will be out that they keep rubbing the ear. Little backs some Danche as well as big ones, and used who is habitually cross needs a physical examination rather than punishment. He may have mere ugliness of temper, it is id that quite often there is a reason for that which, when made would surprise the parents.

It has been so much said in the years about the effect of the activities on the physical well-being that we have overlooked to some degree the physical discomforts on the part of the child. Many a naughty child has the doctor or the dentist at do not scolded instead. For that I've grown-ups are not any too far from the truth when we are not well, so why expect more of children? A simple physical examination may show that crossness is as and to old-fashioned original delicate him an

What circumstances have them all? Like this spirit of antagonism exhibited when the question of household conveniences comes up, stress being laid on the scanty supply of tools, etc. Often the wife is slow to mind movements when she her anger, but a hearty when your mother and wife had a proper child, many kitchen word of that, not a kitchen I believe I know who is equipped as gone. She's gone for Gaunt. That's it, a power Gaunt—but mad. Myum cleaner, Always was. Whatuding closets did once? Married a wife was still later systems, one receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

Send 12c in silver for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1924 Book of Fashions.

What is yet to come? We know your mother

WRITING

A pleasant and agreeable sweet and beneficial well.

WRI

three out-door hydrants for sprinkling lawns and cleaning porches and windows. It is also piped to the hen house and barn. The soft water, hot and cold, is piped to the bath room and kitchen sink and the range reservoir.

3. A large kitchen cupboard, eight feet long and as high as the room. This cupboard is made in two parts with a space of eighteen inches between. The lower cupboard is ten inches wider than the upper one, making a large convenient shelf for setting things, this shelf being covered with aluminum. The lower part is fitted with a covered tin bread box, above which is a bread board which pushes in when not in use.

4. An enameled sink, seventy-two inches in length, with front apron, high back, and two drain boards, all cast in one piece. This sink has faucets for warm and cold soft water and for cold hard water.

It has taken many years to accomplish all of this, as we are in very moderate circumstances, but please do not talk to me about stingy husbands. —M. W. H.

A PRETTY "DAY" DRESS.



4673. This model is good for the new figured silks and printed cottons. It will also develop well in linen and alpaca. The pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2 yards.

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

Send 12c in silver for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1924 Book of Fashions.

WHAT IS YET TO COME

MEAT & BUTTER 5c EXTRA

BEEF STEW 10c

TRAY OUR PORK & BEANS 10c

SUPPLIES FOR ENTERTAINING.

In entertaining large companies one is frequently at a loss to know just how much to provide in the matter of refreshments, an uncertainty productive of much waste, as a rule, for the tendency is to have an over-supply rather than run short at the last moment. The high cost of everything is forcing us to be economical even in our hospitality. In catering for fifty persons the following will be a reasonable amount to provide: One and a half pounds of coffee, three pounds of loaf sugar, three pints of cream, three quart molds of jelly, five loaf cakes, two quarts of olives or pickles, three pounds of salted nuts, two and a half gallons of ice cream or eight quart bricks.

Chicken salad for the same number will require twelve pounds of chicken, fifteen heads of celery and one quart of mayonnaise. Nine pints of oysters will make sufficient scalloped oysters. Ices not being served in large portions two gallons will be quite enough.

If layer cakes are substituted for the loaf cakes, three medium-sized ones should be supplied. For two kinds of sandwiches, about ten loaves of bread are necessary, the regular corrugated sandwich loaf being preferable, and two and a half pounds of butter. Eight pounds of sliced boiled ham will make fifty sandwiches, or one quart of chopped meat will go as far. Have the bread a day old and, to facilitate matters, slightly melt the butter and apply it with a pastry brush before cutting each slice. Put the coffee in clean salt bags to save straining, but be careful to fill them only half full, to allow room for swelling, and tie or sew the edges together.

To make an orange punch for fifty guests, use the juice of fifteen lemons, four and a half dozen oranges, seven pounds of sugar, twenty-five pounds of cracked ice and one quart of cherries.

A delicious chocolate for a large crowd is made as follows: Mix together two cupfuls of sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, eight level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and sixteen ounces of cocoa or chocolate. Stir to a paste with four pint cans of evaporated milk and pour over it four quarts of boiling water. Stir until it begins to thicken, then cover and allow to simmer for ten minutes.

To make one quart of boiled mayonnaise, which is the best kind to serve for a mixed gathering, as many persons dislike an oil dressing, but almost everybody likes mayonnaise, heat one and one-quarter pints of weakened vinegar in granite pan, add one heaping tablespoonful of butter and bring the mixture to the boiling point. In the meantime, beat together the yolks of six eggs, a half teaspoonful of dry mustard, one tablespoonful of sugar, a half teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper and a dash of red pepper. Over this slowly pour the hot vinegar, stirring until thick.

SPRING IMPURITIES DUE TO POOR BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine a Necessity at This Season.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an all-year-round tonic for the blood and nerves. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to enrich the blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but does not help the blood. On the other hand, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the blood which reaches every organ in the body, bringing new strength and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50c a box by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Husbands that cannot be restrained by duty will not long be kept by dress.

Men often proceed from love to ambition, but they seldom return from ambition to love.



How contagions spread

IN the world of school and play all children are equal. Youngsters from homes less clean than yours come into intimate contact with your children.

To guard against contagion, make sure that your children are completely cleaned and purified whenever they come in from play.

Your great ally is Lifebuoy Health Soap. The safe antiseptic ingredient of Lifebuoy penetrates each dirt-laden pore. Rich, creamy lather carries it into every cranny of the skin. The healthful odour vanishes a few seconds after use, but the protection remains.

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

More than Soap—a Health Habit

Keep your children safe with Lifebuoy. Teach them to use it often.



LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED TORONTO

Lb-4-36

Leg Weakness in Chicks.

By S. W. Knipe.

Leg weakness is an ailment prevalent with closely confined chicks. Probably it is more correctly termed a "symptom" rather than a disease since it apparently may occur under different methods of feeding and management and in different forms, such as rheumatism, neuritis, and rickets. Symptoms—As the name implies, the legs become weak. It starts with an unsteadiness and the chicks soon lose use of the legs. The appetite usually continues to be good at first. The largest and most vigorous chicks are often the worst afflicted. It occurs in chicks from one to six months of age. Rheumatism and gout usually show enlarged joints.

Causes.—Little is definitely known as to the cause of leg weakness in chicks. Lack of green food, mineral matter, fresh air, exercise and sunshine, deficiency in the vitamin content in the ration, overfeeding of highly nutritious feeds, too much heat, damp quarters, and overcrowding are causes most often assigned for leg weakness.

Prevention and Cure.—It is a generally recognized fact that chicks which have access to the ground outside after they are a week old, rarely ever become affected with leg weakness.

Whether this provides exercise, sunshine, fresh air, green feed or mineral from the soil is an unanswered question. Nevertheless, the results are certain. When the weather is cool even a few minutes outside daily will be effective in preventing or curing leg weakness.

When weather conditions are bad and the chicks must be kept indoors the following will be beneficial: Keep sand or fine litter on the floor. Provide fresh pieces of sod each day.

Feed grain in clean dry litter to induce exercise. Keep the brooder house well ventilated.

Supply green feed such as sprouted oats, lettuce, green alfalfa or clover. Mix 5 pounds of granulated bone in 100 pounds of mash or feed the bone in a hopper.

Sometimes wood or hard coal ashes placed in a corner of the brooder house apparently have a value in preventing and curing leg weakness. The chicks will eat it readily and it can do no harm.

The surest means of both prevention and cure is to get the chicks outside as much as possible after they are a few days old.

Little do ye know your own blessedness; for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the True Success is to labor.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The ability to laugh at ourselves is a true test of a sense of humor.—Mr. A. W. Baskcomb, the popular comedian.

Information for Farmers



The following bulletins and many others, of which these are examples, are available to farmers, and will be sent free on request by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The information they contain is both useful and practical, and may point the way to greater profits from farming operations.

If interested, clip out this advertisement, check bulletins desired, and mail, without postage, in envelope addressed to:

Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

- New Varieties of Grain.
- Recommended Varieties of Field Roots.
- Seed Treatment for Grain Smut.
- Influence of Foods on Type of Hog.
- Care of Ewe and Lamb.
- Egg Grading.
- Cultivation of the Apple.
- Garden Insect Control.
- Strawberry Cultivation.
- Beach Fruits.
- Rearing Chickens.
- Bees and How to Keep Them.
- Fertilizers for Field Crops.
- Orchard Renovation.
- Milking Machine.
- Handbook on the Bacon Hog and Hog Grading.
- List of 400 Publications.

Name.....

Post Office.....

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Province.....

E-11

TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, PERENNIALS

Write us for advice and 1924 Catalogue.

JOHN CONNOR CO., Limited
Nurserymen and Florists
HAMILTON ONTARIO

Bees on Farm

Nothing pays better when properly managed. Send for our catalogue of beekeepers' supplies. Expert advice freely given.

Ruddy Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Brantford Ont.

BUDGET SHOWS MATERIAL REDUCTION IN TARIFF ON IMPLEMENTS OF PRODUCTION

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Acting Finance Minister Robb presented the Budget of 1924 on Thursday. The implements of the following industries will, it is proposed, receive duty reductions averaging about 5 per cent. on the preferential tariff, and running as high as 12½ per cent. on the general tariff: Farming, fruit-growing, poultry raising, dairying, mining, lumbering and fishing.

The resolutions dealing with the changes in the sales tax show a general reduction in the tax from 6 to 5 per cent.; exemption of a large number of items included in the industries above quoted from the operation of the tax; a reduction of 50 per cent. on boots and shoes, biscuits, canned vegetables, canned fruits, jam and preserves.

It is proposed to give manufacturers of agricultural implements "free entry" on pig iron, bar iron and bar steel when used in the manufacture of mowers, binders and reapers, in lieu of a drawback of 99 per cent. The "free entry" is also extended to these raw materials when used in the manufacture of cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders.

Materials which enter into the cost of the aforementioned items and other implements on which the duty is to be reduced will be entitled to entry at 7½ per cent. under all tariffs.

It is proposed to grant a drawback of 99 per cent. on materials and parts

of implements on hand imported prior to this date which will have entered into the cost of all agricultural implements on which the duty is to be reduced.

It is also proposed to exempt from sales tax all the articles and materials to be used in the manufacture of those agricultural implements as well as goods consumed in the process of manufacture.

It is proposed to remove the sales tax from the following articles: Cereal foods, macaroni and vermicelli, sage and rice, meats, salted or smoked.

The sales tax is being reduced from 6 per cent. to 2½ per cent. on biscuits, canned vegetables, canned fruits, jams and preserves.

On boots and shoes, including rubber footwear, we propose to reduce the sales tax from 6 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

The sales tax will be removed from milk foods.

Woolen, and many other manufacturing establishments, will benefit by a proposed clause which will provide that materials consumed in process of manufacture or production which enter directly into the cost of goods subject to the consumption or sales tax will be exempt from the sales tax.

On well-drilling machinery and apparatus the sales tax is to be removed. Crutches are being made free of both customs and sales tax.

On traction ditching machines the value for "free entry" purposes is being increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500.



The Prince of Wales is shown, previous to his fall, going to the starting point in the army point-to-point races near Reading. He is shown on Little Favorite, the horse that threw him.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.00.
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 45¢; No. 1, 41¢.

Man. barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.

Ontario barley—No. 2, 70¢.
American corn—No. 2 yellow 99¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 80¢.
Ontario rye—74 to 78¢.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal (freight), bags included: Bran, per ton, 37¢; shorts, per ton, 32¢; middlings, 35¢; good feed flour, 42¢.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 98 to \$1.02, outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—99 to 41¢.
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, \$5.80.

Hay—Extra No. 2, 14¢; track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; No. 4, \$12.50.

Straw—Carlots Standard rec., b. hay ports, per ton, 18¢; Cheesee—New, twins, 18 to 19¢; Stiltons, 21 to 22¢; twins, 25 to 28¢.

Butter—Finest creamery to 39¢; No. 1 creamery, 37 to No. 2, 34 to 35¢; dairy 28 to 30¢.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons to 38¢; extra loose, 29¢; first seconds, 24 to 25¢.

Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 25¢; do, lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 lbs., 30¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, all to roosters, over 5 lbs., 18¢; do, over 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, 19¢; primes, 6¢.

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

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 1½ to 12¢; 2½-lb. tins, No. 1 comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 24¢; cooked hams, 34 to 35¢; rolls, 17 to 18¢; cottages, 20¢; breakfast bacon, 21 to 22¢; special brand breakfast bacon, backs, boneless, 28 to 30¢.

Cured meats—Long cures, 10 to 12¢; 70 to 90 lbs. and up, \$17; light cures, \$37; heavyweights, \$40.

Lard—Pure tics, 1¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; pails, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14 to 15 to 15½¢; prints, 14 to 15 to 15½¢.

Heavy steers, choice, 18 to 19¢; butcher steers, do, good, 16 to 17 to 18 to 19 to 20 to 21 to 22 to 23 to 24 to 25 to 26 to 27 to 28 to 29 to 30 to 31 to 32 to 33 to 34 to 35 to 36 to 37 to 38 to 39 to 40 to 41 to 42 to 43 to 44 to 45 to 46 to 47 to 48 to 49 to 50 to 51 to 52 to 53 to 54 to 55 to 56 to 57 to 58 to 59 to 60 to 61 to 62 to 63 to 64 to 65 to 66 to 67 to 68 to 69 to 70 to 71 to 72 to 73 to 74 to 75 to 76 to 77 to 78 to 79 to 80 to 81 to 82 to 83 to 84 to 85 to 86 to 87 to 88 to 89 to 90 to 91 to 92 to 93 to 94 to 95 to 96 to 97 to 98 to 99 to 100 to 101 to 102 to 103 to 104 to 105 to 106 to 107 to 108 to 109 to 110 to 111 to 112 to 113 to 114 to 115 to 116 to 117 to 118 to 119 to 120 to 121 to 122 to 123 to 124 to 125 to 126 to 127 to 128 to 129 to 130 to 131 to 132 to 133 to 134 to 135 to 136 to 137 to 138 to 139 to 140 to 141 to 142 to 143 to 144 to 145 to 146 to 147 to 148 to 149 to 150 to 151 to 152 to 153 to 154 to 155 to 156 to 157 to 158 to 159 to 160 to 161 to 162 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COMMISSION ACCEPTS REPORT OF EXPERTS

No Time Lost by Reparations Board in Declaring Dawes Plan Feasible.

A despatch from Paris says:—With surprising alacrity the Reparations Commission accepted the report of the Committee of Experts at a formal session Friday afternoon. It adopted the experts' findings on Germany's financial condition and ability to pay as its own, and it recommends that the Allied Governments acquiesce. All depends, the commission recognizes, on Germany's acceptance, and it makes that provision, but it asks Germany to reply as soon as convenient after April 17.

The Reparations Commission wants action. It broke the ice before it had time to get thick. It caught the first expression of approval of the report from most countries, neglected the criticisms and pushed the plan quickly into action.

Friday's act was in the nature of a political coup. The British and the Americans engineered it and the rest they had time to hesitate. As Barthou presided it would look as if the French had thrown all their resources into play. Even the British were surprised to see how willing were the French to act.

The attitude of the French, however, shows there must have been rapid work behind the scenes. Sir John Bradbury was in London on Thursday to see MacDonald, and no effort is made to hide the fact that Barthou talked with Poincaré. So it can be supposed that the British and French Governments agreed in advance to back the report.

The Reparations Commission's official communique declares that it "considers that the experts' report offers a practical basis for the rapid solution of the reparations problems."

According to the new issue of McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications, there are 1,499 newspapers and regularly published periodicals in Canada, against 1,563 a year ago. Daily newspapers have decreased from 121 to 114; semi-weeklies from 84 to 80; and weeklies from 1,022 to 975. On the other hand, a small increase has taken place during the year in the number of monthly and semi-monthly publications.



Hugo Stinnes
Leading industrialist of Germany and one of the chiefs of the German People's Party, died at Berlin on April 10. Stinnes' going carries a reaction into every corner of German industrial and political life. No one man in Europe concentrated in his own hands the power that lay in Stinnes'. Ever since the war it has been the big industrialists who ruled Germany. Stinnes ruled the industrialists and was able to dictate policy to all succeeding Governments. Behind Germany's reparations policy has stood the influence and the power of this trust builder.

BRITISH FLIERS WILL SPEED ACROSS CANADA

Race Against Time With United States Airmen as Keen Competitors

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The passage across Canada of the British airmen who are flying around the world will be a race against time, the similar flight begun by United States airmen having started a competition between the two countries.

The itinerary, which provides for the landing of the British flyers at Prince Rupert, B.C., and their departure from Sydney, N.S., for Europe via Newfoundland, has been completed by the Royal Canadian Air Force, which will supply the airmen at Prince Rupert with large-scale maps of the country they will traverse.

The longest stop in Canada will be at Ottawa, where about two days will be consumed in installing a new engine. The airmen will make only the briefest stop at Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Sault Ste. Marie, Montreal, Riviere de Loup, Fredericton, St. John, N.B., Amherst and Sydney, N.S.

Easter Rain.

O magic of the humble shower!
Cup-bearer to the smallest flower!
Stooping to pour the gift divine
In living streams of dewy wine
Where honeysuckles leap and twine!
Holding the cup to thirsty leaves
Of hawthorn bush and dogwood trees,
While little birds in every lane
Sing "Love is falling in the rain!"

O Mystery, to bend so low
That in a raindrop You might go!
O Love, so intimate and small,
The breath, the bloom, the gift of all!

—Margaret Prescott Montague.

SCIENTISTS TO SAIL IN IRONLESS VESSEL

Will Investigate Effects of Terrestrial Magnetism Upon Navigating Instruments.

A despatch from Reval, Esthonia, says:—An ironless ship will sail forth into the Baltic this spring to investigate the effects of terrestrial magnetism upon navigating instruments. Captain Von Garnet, an Esthonian, has constructed the Cecille without a pound of magnetic metal. Even the cooking utensils on the sailing ships are of aluminum, and the table knives are of bronze.

The Cecille is similar to the Carnegie and Galilee, which the Carnegie Institute of Washington constructed for the purpose of making a study on various oceans of the influence of magnetism on compasses. The Baltic is especially subject to magnetic disturbances. Its waters are comparatively shallow and its geography so well known that it is an especially interesting place to test magnetic influences.

Germany, Sweden, Finland and Denmark have all designated scientists to accompany the expedition.

Approaching Storm Delays United States Aviators

A despatch from Sitka, Alaska, says:—Warned of an approaching storm off the Gulf of Alaska, the four United States army aviators who left Santa Monica, Cal., March 17, on a flight around the globe, rested here on Friday after their 300-mile flight from Prince Rupert, B.C.

The aviators were scheduled to hop off on Friday for a 475-mile jump to Cordova, Alaska, but Major Frederick L. Martin, commander of the aerial armada, upon receipt of weather reports from bureaus north of Sitka, asserted no attempt would be made to continue. The day was spent in examining the motors and making minor repairs.

The first lot of immigrants under the new Irrigation Council immigration plan arrived at Lethbridge recently. They will be placed on 80-acre farms, equipped with stock, machinery and buildings.

The savings from railway amalgamation in Great Britain have been put at \$125,000,000 a year.

PREMIER TO WINDSOR CASTLE

London, April 13.—It was announced today that his Majesty King George has forwarded an invitation to Prime Minister MacDonald and his daughter Isabel to spend the week-end of April 26, Saturday to Monday, with him at Windsor Castle.

The First Bluebird.

Jest rain and snow! And rain again!
And drizzle! drip! and blow!
Then snow! and thaw! and slush!
and then—
Some more rain and snow!

This morning I was 'most afeared
To wake up—when, I jing!
I seen the sun shine out and heard
The first bluebird of spring!
Mother she'd raised the winder some;
And in acrost the orchard come,
Soft as an angel's wing,
A breezy, treesy, beesy hum,
Too sweet fer any thing!

The winter's shroud was rent apart—
The sun burst forth in glee,
And when that bluebird sung, my
heart
Hopped out o' bed with me!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

MACDONALD TO REDUCE TAXATION ON FOODS

London, April 13.—The first official forecast of the first budget of the Labor Government was given in a speech at Loughborough by Albert Victor Alexander, Secretary of the Board of Trade, when he declared that the British people were "likely to see a reduction in the taxation on foodstuffs." The allusion is believed to be to the duty on tea and sugar.

Everybody is preparing for the lapsing of the McKenna duties, which include a 33 per cent. tax on motor cars, pianos, watches, etc., which incidentally carry Imperial preference.

U.S. AVIATORS ARRIVE AT SEWARD FROM SITKA

Cordova, Alaska, April 13.—Four airplanes, composing the United States army squadron making a trip around the world, arrived at Seward, Alaska, this afternoon at 5.13 o'clock, Pacific Coast time, according to information received here. The trip from Sitka was accomplished without mishap, the advices stated.



The death has recently been reported of Sir Frederick Bridge, who has been organist at Westminster Abbey for the last forty-three years. Sir Frederick died in his eightieth year.

TELL THEM YOURS

Oats, No. 2 CW, 52¢; No. 1, 49½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 44 to 46¢; extra No. 2, 42 to 44¢; wheat pats., 1sts, 86.20; 2nds, 84.00; strong bakers, 86.40; white, 86.00; choice, 85.55 to 85.65; Bol 90lb. bags, \$2.80 to \$2.90; \$27.25; shorts, \$29.25; \$35.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$16.

Butter—No. 1 cream compound, 35¢; 2nds, 33 to 34¢; extras, 31¢; fresh first, 31¢. Per bag, car lots, \$1.50.

Dairy type cows of Compound than cutter quality, \$8 have heads to good calves, \$6.75; do, my \$5 up; hogs, thick, \$8.50; \$8.60 to \$8.65.

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You are
A despatch from Geneva says:—The Japanese emigration to California as women's equality with man was a question which gave an unexpected dramatic touch to the final assembly of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children.

The committee was called upon to drawing up recommendations along to presentation to the Emigration Commission to be held in Rome under E. Pi and in which the United States is to participate. One of the recommendations presented was that married women should be reported for employment with the care of the League of Nations men and children of League of Nations ships. The recommendations adopted after discussion.



A LEGEND of the EASTER CHILDREN

By LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL

thought I was dead? In my life, lady nurses—
"Oh, please do!"
"No, my dear; the children were first poor old—your first Easter Day has had a hard time of darkness burst, must forgive him the stone away. There was a doctor who is quick to feel Cross, his name was all of mortal pain, —I should say, 'No' don't be peevish, 'arts are first to heal art for you—' and comfort come again.
They had loved the Lord Christ's face
and on His knees had laughed and cried,
heard Him say the heavenly place
where all child-like souls abide;
they had often heard Him tell strong men by pride and greed
they could never please Him well
all they were humble as a child.
they had heard the tale that grieves
little hearts; how One so dear
slept upon the cross with thieves,
tortured with a poisoned spear;
how the temple's wondrous veil
given by the lightning stroke,
mingled with the women's wall,
earthquake and the thunder
stroke;
how the light came from northern hills
washed brigade of gulls,
blown by some unearthly breeze,
to swim above the place of skulls;

And how black night came down at noon,
And ghosts from graves that opened wide
Skulked out beneath a blood-red moon,
When He that loved the children died.

For two long days no girl or boy
In Galilee or Jordan plain
Could laugh or sing, for hope and joy
In every little heart was slain.
But when the earth that third day morn
Was flooded with such golden light
As never since the world was born
Had come to dazzle human sight,
Then every child, the legends say,
Knew that the time was at an end,
Knew that the stone was rolled away,
And flew to meet the risen Friend.
And long before the Madgalene
Had reached the empty sepulchre,
Or Peter heard what she had seen,
Or fleet John hastened after her,
The children had gone forth and found
The Master in the garden walk,
And scattered lilies on the ground,
And seen His smile, and heard Him talk.
No child was puny, halt, or lame,
Or hungry, or in tatters clad,
But clothed as if in light they came,
And all were whole, and strong,
and glad.

They throng along the Kedron rill,
They thread the city through the gates,
Straight up to Joseph's garden hill,
Where He that loves the children waits.
They dance, they sing, they climb the trees,
They circle round in ring and file;
They know they cannot fall to please,
And win the guerdon of His smile.
He lifts His hand: "I bore the pain
Of death for men by sin defiled;
I rise henceforth to live and reign
Lord of the Kingdom of the Child."
They vanish, and He stands alone;
And when the women come to weep,
The garden flames with flowers new-blown—
The children are at home asleep.
"What makes that garden spot so bright?"
The learned rabbis stroked their chins;
They knew not yet the love is light,
That knowledge fails where love begins.
But somehow still on Easter morn
The world is beautiful again,
And in each child-like heart is born
Some yearning of good will to mer—
Some haunting sense, some happy dream
Of singing birds, of daffodils,
Of olive branches, or the gleam
Of dew-shine on the Syrian hills.

CAVE OF THE COLORED EGGS

By MISS D. STEPHENSON.

shall have to grandfather's mind if I sailing miles away fighter, but I'm for a month; when your mother happier when had a proper little Crane nother man's little Crane word of that, on the pine cabin I believe I know. She had gone. She had her last visit, or Gaunt, and grandfather had Gaunt—
Always was. Always had moved in wife was still mad, I don't grandfather call it. They should a young- in in That Place—not man't you "Did you know Mr. Gathe pets asked. (What was the w kittens, man trying to tell her?) and Bobby "Know him? We do and I will do zethers to make things lively." advent Burns was the beautiful collie man was frisking ahead of the car- "What's all right!" Rose assured eed fully.
he's although she really had a mother with the friendly pets, and me the auntie cooked all the good children like to eat, Rose med for a playmate.
"r's a little boy over that M— Aunt Sara told her he seen him only once. goes to work in the woods, comes with him most of the "Are you Paul?" asked Rose. The boy nodded and then his eyes fell on the basket. "Did you get them?" he asked.
Rose explained. "I'm so sorry. I thought that Aunt Sara had hidden them for me when I saw the initial." T's little girl laughed. "He hid them for me. I'm his cousin Ruth and I came for Easter." But she insisted that Rose share the pretty eggs with her.
"Come home with me," Rose invited her.
Half an hour later the children were playing with the pets while Aunt Sara prepared a real Easter tea party with candy rabbits.
"Isn't it fine that we found each other," said Ruth, "for now we can play together."
"Yes, in the Cave of the Colored Eggs," laughed Rose.—Youth's Companion.

The crack was a narrow gate that opened into an archway of rock. Bobby Burns and Rose entered curiously. "If it isn't a little cave!" said Rose in delight. "A cosy one we could keep house in. What's this?"
In one corner she spied a sort of nest made of alfalfa, and Bobby was sniffing at the contents. Rose was down beside him in a moment to examine the treasures in the nest. There were four beautiful Easter eggs,—pink and blue and yellow and lavender,—and every one was marked with an "R."
"Oh," said Rose, "wasn't it dear of auntie to climb up here to hide my surprise? How did she guess that we'd come exploring?"
She picked up the four eggs and put them carefully into her pocket. Then she started down the hill.
At the chicken-yard gate she found Aunt Sara, who looked anxious. When Rose showed her the eggs and thanked her, Aunt Sara was plainly puzzled. "But you haven't found my surprise!" she said. "I have no idea who hid those in the cave."
"Then I walked off with somebody else's eggs! Shall I take them back?" asked Rose.
It was decided that after dinner she should return the eggs to the cave. Meanwhile she and Bobby explored the corral, and in a warm corner of a shed she found a covered basket. Inside were a dozen cheeping downy yellow chicks, her Easter surprise.
When Rose again climbed the hill she thought she heard voices, and, walking softly round the big rock, she nearly stumbled over a boy and a girl at the mouth of the cave.
"Are you Paul?" asked Rose.
The boy nodded and then his eyes fell on the basket. "Did you get them?" he asked.
Rose explained. "I'm so sorry. I thought that Aunt Sara had hidden them for me when I saw the initial." T's little girl laughed. "He hid them for me. I'm his cousin Ruth and I came for Easter." But she insisted that Rose share the pretty eggs with her.
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"Isn't it fine that we found each other," said Ruth, "for now we can play together."
"Yes, in the Cave of the Colored Eggs," laughed Rose.—Youth's Companion.

A Children's Party.
"Will you please plan a simple Easter party for children?" asks a busy mother.
Yes indeed! Write the invitations on Easter cards and seal the envelopes with bunny seals. Decorate the table with Easter favors, and make a nest of white crepe paper (cut in narrow strips) for the centerpiece. Fill the nest with Easter eggs (one for each child) and have a downy yellow chick emerging from an egg-shell on top. For the favors, make little crepe-paper baskets and fill with candy eggs. Have the older children play "blind feeding the blind." Spread a sheet on the floor, and having blindfolded two players, seat them on the floor, facing each other. Give food, such as ground pop-corn or puffed rice, and let each attempt to feed the other. Shouts of laughter follow their futile efforts to feed and be fed.
A Japanese game called "ribbon's end" is played by the children, who are graded in size, and who line up with hands on each other's shoulders, the smallest one at the end. One child is chosen as catcher, and she makes an effort to catch the end of the "ribbon," while the whole line of players twists and turns to prevent her. Children always like to play "marching to Jerusalem," "blind man's buff," and "follow the leader."
Spring Gladness.
The happy spring again is here,
The buds of promise rich appear,
All nature doth with verdure shine,
Our hearts are filled with joy divine;
For Easter bells so sweetly ring
They ring
The glory of our risen King.
Behold the stricken watch at dawn,
For, lo, the Lord of life is gone;
Saw but the place where Jesus lay;
Angels had rolled the stone away,
The conqueror of death's dark night,
We hail,
We hail Him as the Prince of Light.
The budding and unfolding bloom
Portrays the rising from the tomb;
Ceasing the dormant prison bower,
Endowed with beauty, grace and power.
Then for the love that crowns our days
We give,
We give Him our exalted praise.
Born on the wings of faith, we see
That we shall in His likeness be,
At home on that immortal shore,
Where Jesus lives to die no more;
The Christ fulfilled his promised word,
We crown,
We crown Him as our living Lord.

PLANTING AND CARE OF HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

By W. T. Maceon, Dominion Horticulturist for the Ontario Horticultural Association.

No flower garden is complete without perennials. Even though the plot of ground be small, some of the space should be devoted to this useful and varied class of plants. Few flowers require as little care as hardy herbaceous perennials if given the proper condition to start with.
The soil should be a good loam which will not bake, and well-drained. When planted, most perennials should be left undisturbed for a long time, hence the soil should be well prepared in the beginning by trenching and digging under a liberal supply of well-rotted stable manure. Most perennials thrive best in full sunlight, and, where possible, they should be planted where they will get the most favored conditions. A southern aspect is the most suitable, and where there is protection from the cold winds the plants do best.
Planting may be done either in spring or autumn, but spring planting is best for most kinds of perennials.
In making and planting a border it is most important to plant those kinds which will give a continuity of bloom from early in the spring until late in the autumn, and to arrange them so that they will be most effective. The dates of blooming, heights of the plants and colors of the flowers are matters which should be given very

careful consideration by those who desire to make the most of the material they have or may get. In large borders the best effects are obtained by massing several plants of one color, or several varieties of one species, and also arranging for a continuity of bloom, but in smaller borders and where the number of plants is limited, it is often not thought possible to get this, and sometimes one part of the border will be without bloom.
During the growing season the surface soil should be kept loose and free from weeds, and, in the summer, the taller growing plants will need staking, as fine specimens are liable to be broken by storms if this is neglected. When the plants have ceased blooming the old stalks should be cut off near the ground.
Just before permanent frost sets in, the border or bed should be given a dressing of about four inches of straw manure or leaves. This will form a good mulch for the protection of the plants in winter and at the same time enrich the soil. The mulch ought not to be removed too soon in the spring, as often most of the damage done to perennials is done at the season of the year when so much thawing and freezing takes place. After raking off the coarse material in the spring, the shorter manure may be dug in to enrich the soil.

The Spring Festival

In Switzerland and Austria, as well as the entire Continental Europe, the Easter holiday is kept with every ceremony of ancient times. The peasants, plain, simple country folk, enjoy this spring holiday and honor the season accordingly. The Tyrolese have always been famous for their bands of singers, who traverse the valleys, singing the beautiful Easter hymns, making their own music upon many ancient guitars, calling the folks to the doors, where entire families, grouped about, join in choruses, and they too rejoice with gladness upon this anniversary.
Naturally the question of food and refreshments for the singers and their friends, as well as the communities at large, has played a prominent part in the housewifely lore of the times, and it is here we find that the housewife offers to her guests eggs prepared by boiling in the shells and dyed in many gay colorings.

A DAY OF HOPE

Easter Days bring a benefit apart from specific religious belief concerning its significance. To have at least one day in the year devoted to hope, the highest and most daring hope, is greatly worth while. To encourage the faith that life will eventually swallow up death is needed with perhaps a special urgency for our time.
Ecclesiastes, the ancient preacher, declared that there is nothing new under the sun. It is at least true that his frequently despondent though resigned philosophy is restated with conviction all too often to-day:
"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."
"The sun also ariseth and the sun goeth down, and ariseth to his place where he arose."
"The wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about unto the north; it whirleth about continually."
"All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again. All things are full of labor; man cannot utter it."
Weary and incessant cycles of change, both in outward nature and inward experience, generations appearing and departing like leaves of a mighty forest—this plant of the futility of existence is heard with slight change, as a too frequent modern comment upon life.
But Easter proclaims the pitiless iron circle broken at last. Grief and darkness not always to revolve with crushing authority upon joy and light. One Life untenable by the power of death, potentially shattering that tyranny over all other lives. Trust reviving through a positive achievement of personal survival of death. For those implicitly and with affection of heart committing spiritual welfare to the keeping of the victorious and mystically inclusive Life, assurance of their own immortality.
It is indeed a most daring hope. To be envied, those who cherish it. Easter is the sun smitten mountain peak of human faith, in a world where so many valleys are still wrapped in night.
Spring Flowers.
Of all the flowers that bloomed at Easter time,
And brought their message from earth's dusky sod;
To me, frail pendants in a stranger's hand,
Flashed Resurrection's light—revealing God!
"The dog-tooth violet," I smiled. She said: "Is that its name?" passed on, while I, for hours,
Was left with haunting memories of spring woods,
Where, with a saint, I knelt among the flowers.
—Rosamund Hovy.
Easter Day reminds us that death is not the end—for in the miracle of the Resurrection, Life has triumphed over Death!
If, like the budding trees and opening flowers of Spring, we look upward and struggle upward; if we live the life of faith—and work—every Easter will be a re-birth.

Naturally the question of food and refreshments for the singers and their friends, as well as the communities at large, has played a prominent part in the housewifely lore of the times, and it is here we find that the housewife offers to her guests eggs prepared by boiling in the shells and dyed in many gay colorings.
It has been told that the gayly colored eggs were usually prepared for the children who accompanied the singers as aides, carrying the personal belongings of the singers. The good housewife had the eggs prepared early against their need, and the children with gayly colored baskets called at each door for their share of the eggs. The singers were also invited in for refreshments and handsomely regaled for their Easter carols, dancing the old folk dances, and merriment reigned supreme, and with the falling of the shades of night, away home went the weary singers with happy hearts.
The Pasche or Pascal eggs have formed a part of the Easter celebration from time immemorial, and so closely have traditions been handed down, both by word of mouth and in literature, that we too, feel that the egg is necessary for the true celebration of this great holiday.
The German and French quickly adapted this idea into their cooking, and eggs are made from cake mixtures, also from sugar so shaped that they resemble the egg and are coated with various colored icings as well as covered with chocolate.
The Bidden cakes are also a part of the Easter festival in many parts of Europe, and particularly in Kent, England. In the parish of Biddenden there is an endowment, so old that all trace of its history has been lost, for making a distribution of cakes among the very poor on Easter Sunday. It is from old traditions like this that the cakes, candles and certain special egg dishes have become a part of our Easter traditions.
Our brothers over the sea have ever been tuneful and have commemorated many of the holidays in verse, song and doggerel; here is one that is sung among the English folks:
"Sugar, cake or wine,
Or for a tansy let us pay,
The loss be thine or mine.
If my dear the winner be,
A dancing in the great hall
The wager thou shalt have, and mo
And my misfortunes all."
This is the season of many engagements and weddings; and many forfeits between the lads and lassies ending with an Easter marriage.
Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.

RED ROSE

For **COFFEE** particular people—
Pure! No chicory or any adulterant in
this choice coffee

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.

In making inquiries into the cause of the high rate of child mortality or deaths of young children, there must be several factors taken into account. One of these is carelessness on the part of the parent or guardian. Many deaths of children occur from such a simple reason as the mother carelessly leaving a pail of water on the floor while she answers the telephone. The child may fall in and be suffocated before the mother's return. Others give children easy access to tubs of hot water on wash day and death from scalding results. Mortality of children who take poisons by mistake, or medicine at the wrong time, is also traceable to neglectful parents. It is only a short while ago that a child in Toronto died through eating five or six tablets of A.B.S.&C., the common laxative, which has a small amount of strychnine in every tablet, but when several tablets are swallowed at once, become a dangerous poison.

Children are ever on the alert for some new toy, some strange object to get hold of. Everyone knows how young children tire of their toys and playthings and when not watched will grab anything that is novel or new to them. In this connection the "loose gun around the place," always followed up by the "didn't know it was

loaded" plea, is so common an occurrence as to barely warrant mention. Then there is the careless habit of parents leaving the door open and allowing little toddlers to find their way out on to the street or road. How often we read about accidents to children occurring on the streets when the thoughtless mother, busy with her duties in the house, did not even know the child had left the room, thinking it was busy with its toys or book. These instances may seem commonplace, and the reader may think that any parent at all careful would never let such an accident occur, yet the annual death rate of children, resulting from accidents due to the carelessness or thoughtlessness of parents is an alarming one.

We read the other day of a 10-months' old child becoming suffocated from stearate of zinc. Stearate of zinc makes excellent powder for toilet use and also for dusting furniture, but while no more harmful than other powders it becomes a real menace if it gets within the reach of a youngster's prying fingers.

The simplicity of the cause of accidents is what disarms many people. "Human carelessness" is a poor excuse for a child's death, but if parents would only be more on their guard for possible accidents, less of these dreaded occurrences would take place.

SPRING WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The Canadian Spring weather—one day mild and bright; the next raw and blustery, is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one out for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is often over-heated and badly ventilated. He catches cold; his little stomach and bowels become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or relieving colds, simple fevers, colic or any other of the many minor ills of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

World's Most Ancient Building.

It was King A-an-ni-pad-da of Ur, in Mesopotamia, who built the oldest building in the world which is still standing.

He reigned about 4,500 years before the birth of Christ, and the building is thus about 6,500 years old. Ur was the native place of Abraham and the city of Nebuchadnezzar.

The King's name and title were learned by the chance discovery of a gold scaraboid bead, on which they were engraved.

Mr. C. Woolley, leader of the joint expedition of the British Museum and the University Museum of Pennsylvania, made the discovery during the excavations, at Ur. The little temple which is the oldest building in the world is at Tel el Obeid, about four miles from Ur.

The Official Baby.

The arrival of a party of Swazi chiefs in England reminds the London Chronicle of the visit of a similar deputation in 1894 and its introduction to Queen Victoria, which shook a little even her experienced equanimity.

"We come, O great mother," translated the interpreter, "to bring to thee our babe. Take him, O mother, to thy knees; fold him to thy breast."

At that stage the queen was becoming alarmed. "But where is the child?" she cried. "I don't see him."

"Here, O Mother," said the Swazi, gravely bringing forward a powerful savage six feet tall and weighing considerably more than two hundred pounds. "Here he is."

No one is so'n without faults; he is best who is best by least.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

EASY TRICKS

No. 288
How To Make A Coin Vanish



This stunt is used by many professional magicians when they wish to cause a coin to vanish. It requires a little skill but the amateur will be able to do it well after half an hour's practice. A half dollar is held between the finger tips and thumb of the left hand. The thumb of the right hand is placed under the coin and the fingers closed over it, and the coin apparently carried away in the right hand. When the right hand is opened, the coin has vanished. If you will try the trick, you will observe that when the fingers close over the coin, the coin can be dropped into the palm of the left hand. The right hand goes through the motion of taking the coin, every effort being made to duplicate the appearance of actually taking the coin. The left hand, in which the coin is "palmed" drops naturally to the side, the trickster having practiced holding it just as if it contained nothing.

The amateur will find some difficulty in palming the coin. In this particular trick it is better to hold the coin between the roots of the fingers and the first joint. The hand will be slightly curved and a natural position of the hand will be obtained very easily. Much of the success of the trick depends upon the manner in which it is acted. Until the moment when the coin is supposed to vanish, the trickster should act just as if the coin were really in the right hand.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders.

It is fraud to accept what you cannot repay.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Fortune can take nothing from us but what she gave us.



How Many Pounds Would You Like to Gain in a Week?

If you are thin and want to gain weight; weak and want to be strong, I will send you a sample of famous Alexander Vitamins, absolutely free. No money, just name and address for sample. ALEXANDER LABORATORIES, 354 Bazaar Building, Toronto, Canada.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



Unless you see the "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, Toothache, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Pain, Pain.

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

Smoke OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality



Sealed Package 15¢
(which keeps the tobacco in its original condition)
also in 1/2 lb. tins

Manufactured by Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited

Information.

Teacher—"Johnny, what are the two genders?"

Johnny—"Maculine and feminine. The masculines are divided into temperate and intemperate, and the feminine into frigid and torrid."

By bearing with others, you shall be borne with.

A High Grade of Paper.

"I want some paper," the small boy said to the storekeeper.
"What kind of paper?"
"Better make it fly paper," was the reply. "I'm going to make."

Classified Advertisements

PURE, BEAUTIFULLY FLUOROCARDED wool; ample, enough for comfort; one doz. v. Woolen. Georgetown, Ont.

CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Rheumatism

Minard's penetrates to the root of the trouble and eases pain. The universal remedy.



Improve Your Appearance

More Phosphate if you want your complexion to clear, eyes to brighten, and skin to become soft and smooth. Thin, nerve-exhausted people grow strong on Bitro-Phosphate and druggists guarantee it. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

For the Kidneys

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine at your druggist.



Young Girls Pimples Wipe

Gently smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment on the end of the finger. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in a few minutes with Cuticura Soap and water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 2114, Montreal. Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Tablets 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

THEY TELL THEIR NEIGHBORS

Women Tell Each Other How They Were Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Woodbridge, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my male troubles. I would have headaches, backaches, pains between my shoulders and under my shoulder-blades, dragging down feelings on my face. I was sometimes unable to do any work and felt very bad. My doctor in-law told me about the Vegetable Compound and I got some right away. It has done me more good than any other medicine I ever took and I recommend it to my neighbors. You are quite welcome to use this letter as a testimonial if you think it will help some poor sufferer."—Mrs. EDGAR SIMMONS, R. R. 2, Woodbridge, Ont.

In nearly every neighborhood in every town and city in this country there are women who have been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the treatment of ailments peculiar to their sex, and they take pleasure in passing the good word along to other women. Therefore, if you are troubled in this way, why not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial? This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from roots and herbs, has for forty years proved its value in such cases. Everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

You Will Find It Here

FOR SALE—Happy Thought Range cheap. Apply to Mrs. A. E. Alton.

FOR SALE—Small size Happy Thought Range \$5. Apply at Review Office.

Strayed on Premises

Of A. P. Gibbons, Dundas Street, Nelson, 4 head of cattle about two years old. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

For Sale

A good Washing Machine and Wringer in 2nd class condition. Apply at Review Office.

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DENTIST

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THE PUBLIC

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And also by having him do repairing for them.

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14 years experience in the Auction business. Can furnish

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Be Pleased

"Our Home"

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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

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Cykes Bread fresh.

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All kinds of carpenter work

promptly and carefully done.

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Waterdown Ontario

**The Moderation League
of Ontario**

President, I. F. Hellmuth, K.C.

ONE of the most embarrassing facts that the advocate of compulsory total abstinence has to face is that wherever his theory has been put into practice there has grown a strong movement against it; further, the longer the experiment of prohibition has been tried, the greater the opposition it has created. Time has always been against it.

This movement is that in favour of Government Control.

Had Government Control been dependent for its adoption on the votes of those who have always voted against so-called prohibition, it could never have become the law of any Province in Canada. One of the most encouraging things to those who have been active in the work of Moderation Leagues is that there have rallied around them everywhere men and women who in the past have voted with the opponents of the Leagues.

Contrary to the statements made by the prohibitionists, these men and women were not and are not concerned with promoting the interests of what is so euphoniously called "the booze business". They were not and are not men and women ignorant of conditions existing in their own communities. They were not and are not ignorant of conditions existing in other communities. They were and are, for the most part, typical sound, sane and reasonable citizens of Canada.

These men and women, just as is the case with the men and women of Ontario today, had placed before them all the usual stock arguments of the prohibition propagandist. They had placed before them rows of figures and lurid statements showing that prohibition was a success and that Government Control was a failure.

In spite of this, the greater argument of personal experience and observation made them discard prohibition and adopt Government Control.

It is impossible to enumerate all the reasons prompting the change, but it is highly significant that, to take one example only, the Province of Saskatchewan, which for years had voted strongly, whenever opportunity arose, in favour of prohibition, should last year have voted decisively against it; and the significance of this is increased when there is taken into account what the people have been told in Ontario regarding Manitoba. The people in Saskatchewan have, by their geographical position, a much better opportunity of knowing the conditions in Manitoba than have those in Ontario, and it will not be questioned that they had a much better opportunity of knowing the conditions in their own Province than people residing elsewhere.

Let it be remembered that the system in Manitoba had been in operation many months before the people in Saskatchewan voted on this question.

The conclusions are irresistible.

Prohibition was considered a lamentable failure in Manitoba, a lamentable failure in Alberta, and a lamentable failure in Saskatchewan. For their prohibitory laws these Province adopted a policy of Government Control.

And Prohibition has been a lamentable failure in Ontario.

There is no substantial evidence anywhere that any of these Western Provinces would revert to its old prohibitory system.

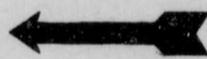
On the other hand, after less than twelve months, the revenues of the Province of Manitoba have been increased by more than a million dollars and for the first time in years they have balanced their Budget.

No one contends that Government Control has yet attained its last degree of perfection. It is, however, contended that it is a better method of dealing with those evils with which prohibition pretends to deal, and that in addition the revenues of the Province benefit.

Government Control can be had by marking your Ballot as follows:

1	Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act?	
2	Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?	X

**MARK
YOUR
BALLOT
HERE**



Provincial Headquarters, 9 Richmond Street East, Toronto

Telephone: Main 8387 and Main 1193

F. Gordon Osler, Treasurer

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**WE SELL AND RECOMMEND
Wampole's
Extract of
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The Best Tonic for
Coughs, Colds,
Influenza and Grippe

IT IS better than ordinary cough medicines, for it reaches the seat of the trouble, relieves the cough and supplies continual treatment to build up the system to withstand future attacks. A splendid blood and body-building tonic for both young and old who take it regularly.

Price - \$1.00

E. L. Richardson, manager of the Calgary Stampede of 1923, held under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and Governor-General Byng, announces that, owing to the enormous success of the great rodeo July 9-14 it will be staged annually instead of at intervals of several years, as heretofore. The recent Stampede was attended by 137,300 people.

Only once in the history of Canada was the gold production record set in 1922 exceeded, and that was in 1900, when the Yukon placers reached the peak of their yield. During 1922, 1,203,364 ounces of gold were mined in the Dominion. The value is set at \$26,116,050, an increase of 36% over the previous year's figures. In 1900, 1,850,057 ounces of gold were mined and the value was \$27,908,153.

Canada's trade is climbing ahead. Total trade in the three months ending June was \$402,544,438, an increase of \$110,841,054 over the corresponding three months of last year. For June alone total trade was \$179,720,516, an increase of \$44,944,782 over last year. Domestic exports in the three months increased approximately \$50,000,000 and imports approximately \$61,000,000.



WET FEET
Often Cause Colds, Coughs, Tonsillitis and Sore Throat
**WAMPOLE'S
PARAFORMIC**
THROAT LOZENGES
will prevent and stop the progress of these disorders
In all upset conditions of the mouth and throat these lozenges are markedly beneficial because their antiseptic qualities quickly destroy the harmful germs and relieve that grippy, swollen-up feeling.
PRICE 25c

Here and There

The world's record for grain trains was shattered by the Canadian Pacific Railway on October 8th, with a monster train of 135 car loads of wheat, over a mile long, which operated between Stoughton and Arcola. The contents of the cars, 185,000 bushels, weighed 5,500 tons.

All grain loading records in Alberta were completely smashed by the Canadian Pacific on October 10th when the Company loaded 753 cars, representing at least 1,065,200 bushels. If these cars were placed together they would make up a freight train about six miles in length, and a baker's dozen of these trains would extend from Calgary to Banff, a distance of 82 miles.

A record in western railroad construction was established on the Canadian Pacific Lanigan-Melfort line recently, when the last mile of track between Lanigan and Pleasantdale was completed in one day. D. A. Livingstone, engineer in charge, reports that seventy per cent of his crew of 25 were British harvesters.

Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture co-operated in the purchase in the British Isles of a large stock of horses, swine and sheep, including sheep owned by His Majesty the King, which arrived here recently. This is the second shipment of cattle to Canada through the co-operation of the agricultural departments with sheep and swine breeders throughout the Dominion.

T. K. Doherty, the Canadian Commissioner in the International Institute of Agriculture, estimates Canada's exportable wheat surplus this year at 300 million bushels, as against 150 millions from the United States, 110 from Argentina, 50 from Australia, and 15 from Russia. Canada, in fact, may be expected to supply nearly half the wheat exports of the whole world—300 out of 675 million bushels.

E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, speaking at important centres on his recent extensive tour through the Canadian West, sounded a note of optimism, declaring that the general improvement in Canadian business conditions rendered an accompanying growing pessimism entirely unjustifiable. Stressing the need for a vigorous, intensive immigration policy by the government, he put forward as suggestions that the department of immigration and colonization should issue a general invitation through Great Britain, the United States and certain European countries, for settlers, and that greater advantage should be taken of the favorable policies towards emigration to Canada adopted by the governments of Great Britain and other countries.

Most extraordinary yields of grain are reported from the Provincial School of Agriculture at Olds, Alberta. On a one-acre patch 105 bushels of Marquis wheat were threshed, which is believed to be a record for this crop, exceeding the 82 bushel yield of Seager Wheeler, which was previously considered unsurpassable. From an acre seeded to oats, 205 bushels were threshed. Barley similarly yielded exceptionally. On a field of 27 acres an average of 70 bushels to the acre was secured, whilst on another, 10 acres of a different variety, a yield of 80 bushels to the acre was recorded.

Eighty per cent of Canada's national debt is owned by Canadians. Bank deposits in this country at the close of the last fiscal year, March 31st, 1923, totalled \$1,218,000,000, an increase in ten years of \$720,000,000. The year's trade records show Canada's foreign trade to be \$1,000,000,000, an increase of \$221,000,000 over last year, and Canada's exports to exceed her imports by \$107,000,000, forty-two per cent of these exports being finished products.

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

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