

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1924

NO. 42

STOP HERE AND KEEP

those shoes from becoming wet by wearing

Gutta Percha Rubbers

we have them in all sizes for men, women and children

Keep those feet from getting wet by wearing

Dependable Shoes

Come in and look our's over

A special delivery of spring styles in Oxfords and Pumps for ladies expected to arrive about March 1st.

The Peoples's Store

A. R. SHARP, Prop.

Seasonable Goods at Reasonable Prices

Children's Sleeping Combinations, fleeced lined. Just the garment for children.

\$1 to \$1.25

Infant's White Flannelette Nightgowns made of good strong flannelette.

\$1

Women's Flannelette Gowns, well made of heavy white Flannelette.

1.35 to 2.50

Women's and Children's winter underwear at a 15 per cent. reduction.

Full double bed size Bed Comforters made with good strong covering and well-filled. 15 per cent. off.

Men's Flannelette Nightgowns, in strong striped flannelette, full sizes.

\$1.50 to \$2

Men's Overalls, with or without bib, all made of the best grade of ducks and made by the best makers of Canadian overalls. Kitching's and Arm and Hammer brands, ranging in price from

\$2 to \$3

EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

"The Land of Promise" Village Council Meeting Home and School Club

Don't fail to see the above musical Play which is to be given in the Memorial Hall, Waterdown, on Wednesday evening, February 27th, by Knox Church Choir. Some of the musical numbers follow.

While There's Love in the Heart
Forty Years Ago.
The Love Behind the Smile.
My Funny Bone.
The Heart is a Garden Fair.
Make All My Dreams Come True.
Don't Count Your Chickens.

A few of the lines.
"She'll have to change some before a minister will pick her out for a wife." "My husband never wants me to stay long where men are, he's got a very jealous disposition." "You refused him? But you told him, didn't you, that one of your other sisters would have him?" "This thing begins to appear spooky to me." "Good-bye! To think that we so soon must part."

Watch for bills giving synopsis of play and cast of characters.

Knox Church

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister
Morning Service— "Degrees of Spiritual Perception."

Evening Service— "The Man Whose Sorrow Was Turned Into Joy." Series on Bible characters.

Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.45 a. m.

The Church Club meets Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Methodist Church

REV. C. L. POOLE, B. D., Pastor
Services at 11 a. m. and 7. p. m.
10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible classes.

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

Prayer Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.



Long Distance Super Salesman

"All my sales are made by Long Distance," says an Ontario merchant.

"My brother, who travels for the firm, strikes the large towns and sells to all small towns in the vicinity by Long Distance. Even letters enquiring for prices are answered by Long Distance. I could quote you hundreds of instances."

Another merchant says if a customer is out when a traveller calls, he makes note of his stock, and a special toll salesman calls him by Long Distance and sells him.

Experience shows that Station-to-Station calls can often be used with entire satisfaction.



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The adjourned regular meeting of the village council met on Tuesday, February 12th at 8 p. m. for general business. The Reeve and all other members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Communications were read from the Canada Des Moines Steel Co., the Employers' Liability Assurance Co., the W. A. Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. Investment Bankers, the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, and one from the C. P. R. Co. re assessment of property for 1924.

The council was waited on by Mr. C. P. McGregor, representing the Methodist Sunday School, re sewer connection for the proposed new Sunday School building. Also by a number of citizens with reference to an "Old Boys' Reunion" in Waterdown this coming summer.

The Auditors' Report was then presented by Messrs. Creen and Mount. It was moved by Councillors Speck and Edge that the Auditors' report as presented be accepted and that the auditors be paid their respective allowances.

Moved by Councillors Speck and Thomas that the Municipal Council of the Village of Waterdown desires to endorse the action of the delegation of January 11th, 1924, representing over 350 municipalities in requesting the Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada, and his government, to use every effort to enable the Hydro Electric Power Commission to develop electrical energy on the St. Lawrence River on behalf of the municipalities of Ontario. And in view of the immediate necessity of making provision for an adequate supply of power to meet the municipal and industrial requirements of this Province we respectfully request that the Government of Canada approve the plans of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the development of the St. Lawrence river and the undertaking of the first stage in such development at Morrisburg, and that immediate action be taken so that the commencement of this work may not be delayed.—Carried.

The following bills and accounts were passed and ordered paid.

Village Accounts

To John J. Creen, allowance for auditing village accounts, \$15.

To Jacob Mount, allowance for auditing village accounts, \$15.

Hydro Accounts

To H. Nicol for work at Waterdown \$138, at Plains Road \$10.30, total \$148.30.

On motion the council adjourned to Monday, March 10th, at 8 p. m. for general business.

J. C. MEDLAR,
Village Clerk.

Locals

Mr. Henry Guenther has purchased a lot on George street.

Mr. Hartell of Hamilton has purchased Dundas street property in the village.

The Poultry Association will hold another dance in the Memorial Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 28th.

Miss Ruth Job, neice of Mrs. W. R. Flatt of this village, died suddenly at her home in Freeman on Sunday, February 17th. She was in her 29th year.

The second meeting of the Home and School Club was held in the Public School on Wednesday evening, February 13th. As announced by the executive this was a very informal meeting so as to enable the members to become acquainted and interested. Rev. C. S. Jones had charge of the games and delighted the members with the manner in which these were conducted. Even the oldest joined in with a zest and a relish that made everyone realize that we are just as old as we think we are. A number of slides portraying the country of the Dutch were shown by Mr. R. A. Riddell to acquaint those interested, with the value of this form of visual education. The advance of this method over the old method of "telling things" was commented upon by nearly everyone present. The solos rendered by Miss E. Dale Sinclair and Rev. E. A. Slack were splendidly received. These with the excellent instrumental duet by Mesdames Vance and Davidson provided the musical part of the evening. The Refreshment Committee under the convensorship of Mrs. John Spence, provided a very excellent lunch. It is a source of encouragement to the officers and those interested to find nearly ninety names already enrolled as members. The next meeting will be held in the afternoon during the second week of March. An excellent programme dealing with health work in the schools is being prepared. Further announcement will be made when details are completed.

Pancake Social

A Pancake Social will be held at the home of Mrs. A. Newell, Tuesday afternoon, March 4th. Proceeds for building fund of the new Methodist Sunday School.

Carlisle

Mr. J. M. Alderson who lately had an operation at the Hamilton General Hospital is progressing very favorably.

A number of the Methodist Choir and few of their friends had a chicken supper at the home of Mr. Herb. Bennett, the choir leader, last Thursday night. The tables were tastefully decorated with the valentine idea being carried out to the letter. After supper the evening was spent in games and music. Everyone present voted it one of the best evenings of the season.

Mrs. Leuressier is quite ill at the present writing.

The W. M. S. meeting has been postponed on account of the bad weather.

At a well attended Board meeting of the Carlisle circuit on Monday, February 18th, it was decided to leave the matter of the selection of a new minister for the coming year in the hands of the Conference Station committee.

We regret to report the death of Mrs. Henry McCartney which occurred at her home here Tuesday morning. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family. The funeral will be held at the home Thursday afternoon followed with a service at the church. Interment at Carlisle cemetery.

For One Cent

you may obtain 5 cups of

"SALADA"

TEA

Ask for a trial package today.
Delicious! Economical!

"Down a Peg."

The expression "taken down a peg," is explained by a tankard which appeared at a recent sale. It was very ancient, was made not of metal but of wood, and on its inside were eight projecting pegs or pins.

There are various explanations of the peg's presence, one being that St. Dunstan introduced them among the hard-drinking Saxons to encourage moderation, but the likeliest and simplest explanation is that at a time when one drinking vessel served for the whole company, it was necessary to have a marked vessel lest a greedy man should take more than his fair share.

Of course, these greedy persons would become marked men, and it would be everyone's duty to see that they were "taken down a peg"—that is to say, that as many as possible got their drink before it came to the greedy one, so that he might have the last peg, which contained all the dregs.

It is possible, too, that the expression, "I don't care a pin," comes from the pin or peg-tankard, as from one pin to the next was but a gill, the fourth part of a pint, and was thus to most drinkers a negligible quantity.

Flower Gems in Glass.

Marvellous artificial blooms that resemble Nature's finest specimens in every respect, except scent, are being made by expert glass-blowers.

Every part of a flower or plant is faithfully reproduced, from the long, delicate stems and colored petals to the almost invisible pollen.

The first thing which the maker of these wonderful blooms does is to blow the petals from glass as thin and fragile as tissue paper. The glass petals are then shaped and colored exactly like the natural ones.

Some of the rarer plants cannot be easily reproduced, and often several experiments have to be carried out with different colors before a really good imitation is obtained.

These glass flowers are used extensively in museums, both to show details of plant or flower formation and as backgrounds for displaying specimens of birds and insects. So far has this branch of scientific glass-blowing been developed that it is practically impossible to distinguish the artificial blossoms from the real.

Island Bought With Tobacco.

Ten Stick Island, mentioned recently in a despatch from the New Hebrides, got its name in a queer way.

Of considerable height, though only a few hundred yards in circumference, it used to be a favorite mark for men-of-war engaged in target practice while stationed in the group, so that it seemed in danger of being gradually shot away.

The chief who owned it protested, and claimed compensation. The captain of the patrol ship to whom the claim was presented promptly bought the island for the British Crown, paying ten sticks of tobacco for it, and then the chief went on his way rejoicing.

Some Interesting Facts.

On July 4, 1894, there was but one practical automobile in the world. The following year the first automobile race was run near Chicago. In 1896 England limited road motor vehicles to four miles an hour. In 1903 the first motor vehicle crossed the American continent.

"Let there be a purpose in all your legislation to recognize the right of man to be well born, well nurtured, well educated, well employed, and well paid. This is no gospel of ease and selfishness, or class distinction, but a gospel of effort and service, of universal application." Calvin Coolidge.

FOSTER HOMES WANTED

For BOYS and GIRLS of school age. Specially selected for immigration to Canada. Further information apply to

The Salvation Army
297 George St. Toronto

Sleep.

Come, Sleep! O Sleep, the certain knot of peace,
The balmy-place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,

The indifferent judge between the high and low;
With shield of proof shield me from out the press
Of those fierce darts Despair at me doth throw;

O make in me those civil wars to cease;
I will good tribute pay, if thou do so,
Take thou of me smooth pillows, sweetest bed,

A chamber deaf of noise and blind of light,
A rosy garland and weary head;
And if these things, as being thine,
Move not thy heavy grace, thou shalt in me

Livelier than elsewhere, Stella's image see.
—Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86).

People Who Live on Stilts.

In his story of "The Martians," Mr. H. G. Wells makes the visitors from another planet machine-like beings which walk on a sort of tripod, taking immense strides with these stick-like legs, against which the fastest runner is unable to compete.

A visitor to the Landes, that strange country which lies between the Garonne River and the Pyrenees, might almost imagine the romance had come true, should he espy a shepherd or two striding across the country mounted on a pair of long stilts, and carrying a walking-stick in the shape of a scaffold pole.

Not many years ago almost the whole of the population of the Landes went on stilts, because the terrific tempests blowing from the Bay of Biscay smothered the land with fine sand, and stilts became an absolute necessity of locomotion.

To-day the district is greatly improved by reason of the planting of broom and pines, which has resulted in the growth of a forest, the cessation of dust-storms, and such an improvement in the soil that the peasants have turned to agriculture, formerly impossible.

Nevertheless, wide areas are still very sandy, and the shepherd still goes around on stilts, blowing a shepherds' horn, and, when inclined to "sit down," leaning back on the scaffold-pole, and knitting a stocking, or carving a toy with his clasp-knife.



He—"Do you object to smoking?"
She—"I should say not. I was wondering why you were so stingy with 'em."

Mistook His Occupation.

An elderly Scot was standing in a railway station when a traveler trod heavily on his foot.

"Hoot, mon!" groaned the Scot.
"Canna ye take care? Ye've nearly killed me. Hoot, mon! Hoot, hoot!"
The traveler looked the suffering Scot up and down.

"Hoot yourself," he said. "I'm a drummer, not an auto."

The Good Old Days.

"I fancy one reason for my unpopularity with my acquaintances," admitted J. Fuller Gloom, "is due to the fact that although I recollect as well as any of them when a square meal for a hungry man could be obtained for twenty-five cents, I insist that it wasn't any better than the meal we get nowadays for a dollar and a quarter."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

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

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

"My dear Jean," said Hector Gaunt, "don't exasperate me. Look here, I was a boy of twenty when I married that woman. She was nearly forty—old enough to be my mother. I married her in Australia, and she left me a few months afterwards. Years later I met you and we fell deeply in love with each other. Why shouldn't I marry you? If Nancy wasn't dead by that time, she ought to have been. You should have stuck to me, Jean. What did it matter?"

Jean could not look at things in his large and loose fashion, but she realized that perhaps he was not to be judged as other men, that he was one whose head would always be in the clouds.

In her opinion, if obliged to make such a terrible decision, it were better the world should believe that Alice was the daughter of Hugo Smarke, the criminal lunatic, rather than the child of such an irregular union as had taken place between herself and Hector Augustus Gaunt.

"Forgive me," Jean said timidly. "I need you—I need a friend, Hector."
At once he was contrite. He flung himself on his knees beside her.

"Jean, it's you who must forgive me. You were such a child, and I was old enough to know better. But I wanted you so—I loved you so—I couldn't bear the loneliness of my life any longer. Or at least, I thought I couldn't. And you were alone in the world, too—no parents or close relations, only old Madame Douette to look after you, and she wasn't a very dependable person. It seemed as though we were made for each other. Do you remember how happy we were? Our stolen meetings? Do you remember the time we went to Nice to meet some friends—after we'd been secretly married—and how you came up here and we spent two wonderful days together? Do you remember—"

"Don't—don't! I haven't wanted to remember," Jean said sharply. "Hector, we mustn't talk like this. It's—it's unnerveing. My nose is quite red, I'm sure. What will Alice think when she sees me? Oh, I know I look a fright Now be sensible, Hector, and help me about Hugo." She took a puff and mirror out of her bag and trembled; her teeth chattered a little.

Hector Gaunt poked up the fire, then blew it with the bellows. She was right. Why couldn't he be sensible? Too much of a visionary. Suppose he were to tell her that he had not really been alone all these twenty years? Would she understand? He had her photographs and his memories. No, he had not really been alone. "What can I do to help you about Hugo?" he asked. "Do you want me to go with you to meet him?"
Jean shook her head.

"No, I don't think that would be wise. I'd better see him alone, first. But if I send for you—"
"I'll come," he replied.
"Do you—do you think he is really cured?" Jean asked timidly.

"I hope so. Certainly the doctors wouldn't let him out if he weren't."
But Gaunt was only trying to reassure an unhappy woman. He remembered that Hugo Smarke had been convicted of manslaughter, not murdered, and had been in what was practically prison for fifteen years. No doubt he had shown himself to be quite tractable, and they were more or less obliged to let him out. It was the wear and tear of ordinary life which Hugo Smarke had never been able to meet. He had always taken life as a series of crises; excitement was as the very breath in his nostrils, with which he drew in a poison to fume his lightly-balanced brain.

CHAPTER IX.

Alice had almost forgotten that a woman named Carrie Egan had breezed into the Minosa Palace that morning and brought with her a disturbing change of atmosphere, but it was remembered when the little cavalcade trailed back at sunset.

The big silver car stood solitary on the terrace, and Mrs. Carnay, who in her weariness had ridden Tomaso to the very steps of the hotel, speculated upon its ownership.

"A new arrival?" she wondered.
The car had been there that morning, but in her hurry she hadn't noticed it.

Alice waited for Philip to give an explanation, and it seemed just a little significant to her that he did

not offer any. The girl experienced an emotion which was worse than simple jealousy—jealousy coupled with dismay. Why didn't Philip say that the car belonged to Mrs. Egan, an old friend of his?

The two women went up to their rooms, and Dr. Ardeyne, after presumably making for the smoking-room, came back into the hall and spoke to the concierge, who in answer to a question replied that Mrs. Egan was in, he thought. Yes, she had a sitting-room.

Ardeyne looked at the clock. He had an hour before it was necessary to dress for dinner. The concierge obligingly gave him the number of Mrs. Egan's rooms; they were on the ground floor, and he could if he chose stroll down the corridor and call upon her. He could call now and get it over—the bone she had to pick with him, and perhaps another one which she hadn't mentioned.

But he was scarcely in the mood for controversy, particularly with a woman.

It had been such a happy day, the very happiest day of his life, he told himself. It seemed a great pity that Carrie Egan should choose this moment to come here. He hadn't even known that she was in Monte Carlo. It was over a year since he had so much as set eyes upon her. They had parted in anger after a violent quarrel, and the doctor did not wish to be reminded of that quarrel or the cause of it. It seemed unreasonable that he had ever made such a fool of himself.

Having determined to postpone an interview which was bound to be disagreeable, Ardeyne went straight to his own room and dressed, but all the time the thought of Mrs. Egan hung over his head. Perhaps it would be much wiser to see her before the inevitable after-dinner rendezvous in the big lounge.

So he strolled down the corridor, now quite deserted in that hush before the dinner hour, and knocked at her sitting-room door.

The Italian maid opened it a crack. Yes, the Signora was in; she would inquire. In a moment she came back and admitted him.

Mrs. Egan had taken unto herself the royal suite, originally decorated for the entertainment of Queen Marguerita while her Majesty was superintending the arrangement of her delightful villa next door. It was, indeed, a regal suite, stiff with gold brocade and much formal furniture. The windows opened upon a wide verandah overlooking the terrace where Mrs. Egan had parked her car. The big sitting-room, or more appropriately salon, was littered with dressmakers' and milliners' boxes, some of them half unpacked, some not yet opened. Several huge bunches of carnations thrown down carelessly suggested that a visit had been paid to the flower market in Ventimiglia that afternoon. The Italian maid evidently was not very orderly in her methods. She flew about in a distracted fashion, gathering up the various boxes, until her mistress appeared and dismissed her.

Mrs. Egan was half-dressed. Her short mop of dark hair was beautifully done, although to the unsophisticated eye it looked as though she had merely run a comb through it. An airy peignoir floated from her bare shoulders, and against her curiously brown neck gleamed a big emerald, like a winking green eye. She was smoking a cigarette, and offered one to Philip Ardeyne. As she passed the box to him he noted—as he had done on former occasions—the bluish tint of her exquisitely formed finger-nails. Always it had caused him a slight thrill for the mystery of her ancestry. There was strange blood in her veins, that he knew. Was Malay or Africa responsible for those finger-nails, for the crinkly hair and the smooth skin which wore a perpetual tan? Somewhere in the dim past that mystery lay hidden. Perhaps even the woman herself did not know.

He took the cigarette, although it was so near dinner time, but declined a rather rich-looking liqueur she offered as an aperitif.

"What's the quarrel you have with me?" he asked, trying to speak as though he did not know, or could not guess. "It's been hanging over me all day."

"Has it? And where have you been all day?" demanded the woman.

Ardeyne flushed very slightly.
"Visiting a friend of Mrs. Carnay," he replied.

"Mrs. Carnay? I thought it was Miss Carnay?"
"Alice's mother," Ardeyne said.

"Oh, her mother is here, too? She looks like a girl who'd have a mother hanging about. And are you really engaged to her, Phil? Engaged to that pretty little piece of porcelain?"
"I'm glad you think she's pretty," the doctor said dryly.

"I was under the impression," Mrs. Egan went on, "that you were engaged to me, but—"
Ardeyne pitched his cigarette into the empty grate. He looked angry, but had himself fairly well in hand.

WRIGLEYS

After every meal

A pleasant and agreeable sweet and a i-n-s-t-i-t-u-t-i-o-n-a-l benefit as well.

Good for teeth, breath and digestion.

Makes the next cigar taste better.

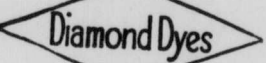


Sealed in its Purity Package

"We were never engaged," he said. "And there was Burnside—you always preferred him to me. After what happened—"
"Really, Phil?"
"Oh, I'm not being monstrous, and I'm not a fool. Let's be honest about it, Carrie. You certainly left nothing to my imagination that night—"
"You were a beast," Mrs. Egan said quietly. "You accused me of things that—well, no matter. Jack Burnside is married, by the way. However, that has nothing to do with you and me. That isn't really what I'm wild about. Look here, Phil, is it true that you and your precious medical board have let out that lunatic, Hugo Smarke?"
(To be continued.)

WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 cents.



Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.

Its Handicap.

The mistress of the house gazed fixedly at her servant, taking in her appearance from head to toe. "Mandy," she finally remarked, in a tone of kindly criticism, "your dress looks rather shabby. Hadn't you better have it turned?"

"Land's sake, ma'am," the girl exclaimed, "does you-all think dis head dress has three sides."

Going Down.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Gadgett, proudly. "We can trace our ancestors back to—well, I don't know exactly who but we've been descending for centuries."

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

"I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain, what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an 'honest man'."—George Washington.



After Dishwashing! CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

is simply wonderful for keeping the hands beautifully white and soft and smooth. Positively prevents redness and chapping. Use it at once after washing dishes, and note the improvement of your hands.

Keep a bottle handy by the kitchen sink



OXO CUBES
To Oxo Limited, 232 Lemoine St., Montreal.

OUR FREE BOOKLET

Our little book describes our work and our excellent toilet preparations and contains many hints on the care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair, Hands and Complexion. For over 30 years we have been successfully treating Eczema, Pimples, Blackheads and other skin and scalp troubles by mail. We remove Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., forever, by Electrolysis. Write HISCOTT INSTITUTE, 81D College St., Toronto

ISSUE No. 8—24.

For the Boys and Girls

A BIRD PARTY THAT'S NEW. BY NETTIE R. MILLER.

Each guest was invited to come representing a bird and to be prepared to give an imitation of its song and a description of some of its characteristics. The rooms were decorated with green to give an atmosphere of the woods.

When all had assembled, the hostess announced that the concert would begin, and she called upon each one in turn. The guests were given paper and pencils and were asked to write the names of the feathered songsters from the songs and descriptions. The one guessing correctly the largest number of birds was awarded a bird book as a prize.

The guests were next invited into an adjoining room, where pictures of different varieties of birds, without names, were fastened to the walls. Each picture was numbered and the guests were given cards containing as many numbers as there were pictures and were asked to write the names of the birds opposite the corresponding numbers. The winner of this contest was also awarded a prize.

Then the guests were asked to be seated and the following questions were passed around, each to be answered with the name of a bird:

1. What bird makes clothing?
2. What bird is a royal sportsman?
3. What bird represents the national colors?
4. What bird is not truthful?
5. What bird keeps late hours?
6. What bird is derisive?
7. What bird is unpleasant?
8. What bird is inclined to melancholy?
9. What bird is a girl's name?
10. What bird is a celestial body?
11. What bird is a part of the kitchen?
12. What bird grows on trees?
13. What bird is a believer in corporal punishment?
14. What bird is very just?
15. What bird is dishonest?
16. What is the most frolicsome bird?
17. What is the military bird?
18. What bird is a church dignitary?
19. What is a domesticated animal?
20. What is the most tempestuous bird?

The one who answers the largest number of questions correctly, received a prize. (The answers to these questions will be found at the end of this article.)

A bird game was next in order. The guests were seated in a circle and the first one was asked to name a bird, then the second to name one beginning with the last letter of the one previously named; for example, the word nightingale was given by the first player, and the second gave emu, and

so on down the line. No pauses were allowed and the player who could not promptly name his bird was obliged to drop out of the game. The one remaining longest in the circle won the game.

The next game occasioned much merriment. Two leaders were selected who chose sides, as down for a spelling-match. A cord was stretched down the centre of the room, and the two sets of contestants lined up on either side of it. Some light feathers were blown or floated down the centre between them. The object was for each side, by blowing, to keep the feathers from falling on its side of the cord. If a feather fell on the floor, the one nearest to whom it fell was obliged to drop out of the game. The side having the largest number of players at the end of the game, was the winner, and the leader was awarded a prize.

A variation of the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral game was played. One of the guests left the room and the remainder decided upon the name of some bird. When the player returned, he asked a question of each member of the company, all of which had to be answered by "Yes" or "No." The questioner determined by the answers the name of the bird. If he was unable to do so, he had to go out again, but if he was successful another player was chosen as questioner.

Table partners for supper were secured in the following manner: The hostess passed around cards, corresponding sets to the ladies and gentlemen. On the cards were written the names of birds, a different set from those represented at the beginning of the party. These were mostly common fowls and birds, such as: The hen, goose, duck, crow, owl, turkey, gobbler, rooster, whippoorwill, chickadee and others easily imitated. Each boy was asked to imitate the bird on his card, and the girl who had the corresponding one, if she recognized her mate, stepped forward. This continued until all had secured partners. It occasioned much merriment, as some of the efforts were very funny.

The centerpiece was a large green fest filled with grapes. The souvenirs were small green nests filled with egg-shaped bonbons. The place-cards were cards on which were pictures of the birds represented by the guests, each one finding his own particular bird. The evening proved instructive as well as entertaining. This party can be repeated by using other games.

Answers to Bird Questions.

1. Tailor-bird. 2. Kingfisher. 3. Bunting. 4. Lyre. 5. Nightingale. 6. Mocking-bird. 7. Crossbill. 8. Bluejay. 9. Phoebe. 10. Starling. 11. Oven-bird. 12. Nuthatch. 13. Whippoorwill. 14. Crow (because it never complains without caws). 15. Robin. 16. Lark. 17. Adjutant. 18. Cardinal. 19. Catbird. 20. Stormy petrel.

strange sort of animal, who gives up a nice quiet holiday with meals served to time and a nice soft bed to sleep on, and takes a number of high spirited boys to camp, and has all the worry and responsibility of looking after them.

He will stay out late at night looking up absentees, he spends time and money to give a good time to what the Chief terms "A band of bare-kneed rascals with cow-boy hats, and staves in their hands." What pay does he get? None. Some people may consider him a harmless lunatic to be humored. Well, the best way you leaders can humor him is by showing that you can be trusted to do your job whether the S. M. is present or not. If you are badly bitten with Scoutitis you might become S. M. some day, and expect your P. L.'s to give you loyalty and obedience. It counts a lot towards the S. M.'s peace of mind to know that if he is called away, his leaders will not take advantage and fool about, but will carry on with their work. No, I don't suppose you liked the blowing up you had that morning in camp, when things were wrong, and I don't suppose the S. M. liked having to give it to you. He only did it officially, he is still your friend. As you know, before I gained my wood badge, I had to go through a course of training at camp. We all took turns at being P. L. and Second. If things were put up to the mark the Deputy Camp Chief blew up the Leader, but that did not make any difference to their personal friendship—it was all in a day's work. I hope that some day I may change my red plume for a green one. If so, I shall want to keep an A1 troop going, to do that I shall have to point out mistakes and shall expect the leaders to take it all in good part.

Then what about your Seconds? Has it ever struck you what a miserable job they have got? You know they can't run the patrol in their own way because they are not boss, but

they must be prepared to take charge and carry out the Leader's ideas should he be away at any time. So give them a chance to do a bit as they are the future Patrol Leaders.

You leaders are your patrol's representatives at the court of honor. So get to know your patrol's ideas and bring them forward, as it is by discussing new ideas that we can go ahead and improve ourselves.

Well, the fire is almost out and it's time we went. Good night. Good night, all.

HOSTESS AT DOWNING STREET

MISS ISHBEL MacDONALD IS FIRST "LABORITE."

Girl "Mothered" for Years is Now the Nation's First Political Mistress.

No. 10 Downing Street once more has a new tenant. In the two hundred years of its existence that famous residence has accommodated Tories, Whigs, Conservatives and Liberals, but never before has it housed a Labor Premier. As recently as ten years ago the thought of a Labor hostess in the home of England's rulers would, if hinted at, have been cause for pitying looks or perhaps mild derision.

Premier Hostess Only Twenty.

Miss Macdonald is establishing two records. Not only will she be the first Labor hostess in Downing Street, but she will be the youngest woman who ever occupied the position. It is a heavy responsibility for a girl who, since the death of her mother several years ago has been "mothered" by the devoted Scotchwoman Miss Bevoets, who has paid more attention to training her and to taking charge of the cooking and laundering than to grooming her as the nation's premier political hostess.

Downing Street has behind it a long tradition of splendid entertainments, ranging from the impressive functions of Hanoverian times to the famous breakfasts given by Lloyd George. In recent years there has been a tendency to cut down on lavish entertainments, but, nevertheless, there are certain social duties which no mistress of the Premier's residence could escape even though she wished to.

At least three or four receptions must be given each year, as well as a couple of garden parties to which all M.P.'s are invited. In addition to this, it is necessary for the Premier to do a certain amount of individual entertaining, as well as extending hospitality to various distinguished guests.

If Premier Macdonald also occupies Chequers Court at Buckinghamshire, the official country home of the British Premier, his daughter's social obligations will be doubled. Yet Miss Macdonald, who is hurrying her course at the London School of Domestic Science and frankly admits that she prefers scientific work to housekeeping, displays no perturbation at the prospect of taking over the grimy building, which, however much it is renovated, never manages to look really presentable.

No. 10 Somewhat Shabby.

As a matter of fact, No. 10 is a badly built and confusingly arranged dwelling. Many guests at receptions in the past have lost their way when preparing to leave, and have found themselves in the kitchen instead of at the front door. If it were not for the tradition which dictates that all premiers must live there, doubtless many of the former incumbents would have sold the place to the highest bidder—real estate men valuing it at £10,000.

Nevertheless, such new incumbent adds a little furniture, alters the decorations a little and makes the best of it. Miss Macdonald is lucky, however, in that the wives of many members of her father's Cabinet enjoy reputations as hostesses. Their experience and assistance will naturally be forthcoming on her request.

Any one who imagines Labor entertainments will be rather dowdy affairs might pause to consider the social position of such a Labor hostess as the Viscountess of Chelmsford, who as the wife of the Indian Viceroy entertained perhaps as lavishly as any queen. Lady Parmoor is another Cabinet minister's wife who has had long social experience, while Mrs. Haldane often has entertained for her brother, Lord Haldane.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Beatrice Webb and Mrs. Noel Buxton also figure in the list, while there is no doubt Lady Astor, although a Unionist in politics, would be willing to give the young Labor "first lady" a sympathetic word. In fact, few people would be surprised if Downing Street under the new regime did not even more than live up to its old traditions.

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.—Disraeli.

The Woman Who Discovered Radium



Madame Curie

Here is Madame Curie, whose book tells the amazing story of the discovery of radium and its effect on modern science. When Madame Curie visited the United States and Canada about three years ago, she was presented with a gram of radium, worth \$100,000, the tribute of American women to her genius.

Mention the discovery of radium, which has advanced science and relieved human suffering, and people think at once of Madame Curie. This celebrated woman is the discoverer of radium, but her book "Pierre Curie," which is a biography of her husband and, at the same time, the story—told for the first time by the famous Frenchwoman—of the discovery of radium, shows that without the labors of her husband, also an eminent scientist, radium would probably be an unknown quantity to-day.

There are so many disappointing examples in the lives of celebrities of petty domestic jealousy, either on the part of the wife of "the great man" or "the lady of the house," that it is refreshing to read Madame Curie's account of the indispensable part her husband played in the discovery of the force that has revolutionized modern science and advanced by many years the treatment of skin diseases.

Madame Curie writes, with touching sincerity, of the disadvantages under which her husband worked. "One cannot help feeling sorrow," she writes, "in realizing that one of the greatest French scientists never had an adequate laboratory to work in, and this though his genius had revealed itself as early as his twentieth year. Without doubt, if he had lived longer, he would have had the benefit of satisfactory conditions for his work, but he was still deprived of them at his death at the premature age of forty-eight."

When his scientific discoveries at-

tracted so much attention that he was offered the decoration of the Legion of Honor, Pierre Curie replied, in part, "I pray you to thank the Minister, and to inform him that I do not, in the least, feel the need of a decoration, but that I do feel the greatest need for a laboratory." But he never got the laboratory.

To furnish further proof that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country," be it recorded that the pitchblende from which the first radium was extracted was secured by the Curies through the influence of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna, France in time recognized the greatness of the experimenters, but their early efforts did not stir the public imagination, and at no time did they have any practical public support. It was merely "recognition." This is the history of many great pioneers in the field of scientific research all over the world; but there are hopeful signs. One of them is the arrangement the Canadian Government has recently made to provide Dr. Banting, discoverer of insulin, the new treatment for diabetes, with sufficient funds to carry on his experiments and to cover his personal expenses.

If your boy, after reading this article, confuses terms and asks you for a radium set, tell him there are only four ounces of radium in the world—derived from millions of tons of pitchblende—and that each ounce is worth more than \$2,000,000. A gram costs only \$100,000; but even that's a lot of money.

PROTECTION FOR PRINCE OF WALES

"HIS DOCILITY REMARKABLE," SAYS SLEUTH.

Paris Detectives Never Left British Heir During "Complete Freedom Visit."

The vaunted freedom of the Prince of Wales when travelling incognito is, for the most part, an empty term, says a Paris despatch. It is true that when he goes a journeying under one of his lesser titles he escapes from the exacting international etiquette which imposes tiresome official duties upon the heir to the throne of a sovereign state. But even if he cuts this diplomatic knot by calling himself the Earl of Chester the fact that he is the Prince of Wales is not lost sight of for a moment.

On his recent visit to Paris it was said everywhere that he enjoyed "complete freedom." The Paris police, who had his safety in their hands even more than the Scotland Yard representative who accompanied him, have another view of the matter. Never for a moment did the Prince live as an inconspicuous unimportant visitor.

Kept Watch Day and Night.

A group of the most skilled detectives of the Paris police under the direction of a special commissioner were detailed to keep watch on him day and night, but to be so discreet about it that their charge could never suspect their proximity.

It must not be supposed that these keepers looked like stage detectives. When the Prince went walking or shopping one or more of the men was

dressed with such elegance that Beau Brummell himself could have offered no criticism of his attire.

One of the detectives when asked his opinion of the Prince, replied, "His docility is remarkable. He must have known that he was being tracked by us, but not one gesture of impatience did he show. But even at that he is not so philosophical as the Shah of Persia. That ruler, as soon as he spots us, stops and offers cigarettes."

"When the Prince of Wales went to the theatre the girl who showed him to his seat and the woman who handed him a program were from the Detective Bureau. The taxi that he carelessly entered after the play was driven by one of our men. It wasn't accidental—if he had decided in favor of the next car he would still have been in our hands."

"There were many others of us near the Prince wherever he went—some even were 'guests' at various affairs—to say nothing of waiters. Oh, yes, I know he went to midnight dancing places. Well, we have dancing detectives that make any professional dancer look awkward."

Jade Music.

Jade is employed by the Chinese for making certain kinds of music gongs used in the temple. The tone of these gongs, which are not bell shaped, is said to be very beautiful. We all know of the tremendous cost of jade, and we can imagine the value of a jade gong shaped like a carpenter's square, with one end of two and a quarter feet and another one and a half feet. Such a piece of fine green jade would hold its own with a Stradivarius violin in cost.

"If thou canst for a while, but cease from all thy thinking and willing, then thou shalt hear the unspeakable words of God."—Boehme.



With The BOY SCOUTS

A Talk to Patrol Leaders.

By an A. S. M.

"Come on, you leaders, draw up your chairs round the fire."

I wonder how many of you have seriously thought about your job as a Patrol Leader? Do you realize that you have a great deal to do with the shaping of the character of the six or seven chaps who go to make up your patrol? The member of the Patrol look up to you to show them the way, you are the pathfinder blazing the trail for them to follow.

When I was a little fellow in the infants, I remember how we thought the big kids, as we called them, to be important people to be feared. The Tenderfoot Scouts in your Patrols look upon you as important people to be respected, and they will say that a certain thing is so, because the P. L. says it is. Personal example is a great thing. If the Leader is slack at obeying orders, or argues on parade, one may expect his patrol to be a poor show. Remember your actions are watched and commented upon by those who are following you. Your Patrol nights and week end Patrol Camps are the things that go to prove whether the stripes on your uniform are the outward sign of true leadership, or just covering up a hole or two.

Do your Patrol nights develop into a "rough house," or do you get some work done? Are your camps real scouty camps or merely a time of slackness?

Scoutmasters might appear to be a

About the House

MEMORIES.

In the morning there shall be not a doubt,
Put a song and glad laughter all about.
Let us think it; let us dream it, if you please;
Let us live it so 'twill be memories.
Memories! We make them now going on
Through the rich and radiant moments of the dawn.
Let's determine, then, to know every day
Happy moments that shall glow by our way.
Then, when gray and full of years, we can smile,
Living over happy days, after while,
And at evening there shall be not a doubt,
But eternal promises all about.
—Jay B. Iden.

AN APRON SHOWER.

When casting about for material for a shower to bless the engaged girl with, decide upon aprons and see what a prolific shower they will make. If the girl is likely to do a lot of her own work—and that's what most of our friends are happily planning for—we may as well begin at the bottom and tell about the aprons of our acquaintance, from the humblest to the highest.

First there are the lowly but necessary gingham. After making sure of her favorite color, buy the half-inch plaids instead of the old fine plaids; then embellish the border above the hem with cross-stitching on the white squares in the color of the dark squares. Repeat the design on the pockets and on the centre of the belt. Make the ties three inches wide and long enough to tie in a square bow in the back. Say three gingham will be enough.

Then buy enough organdie of her most becoming color to make, after a good pattern, two long-sleeved and high-necked aprons that button down the back, with white organdie collars, cuffs and pocket trimming. These are Sunday-supper aprons to slip right on over a pretty dress.

Next buy enough sheer India linen, or lawn, to make two long, straight aprons with a four-inch hem at the bottom and wide long ties. These aprons are to slip on at serving time or when getting a light supper, and are very useful and not quite as business like looking as the friendly gingham. Crease the gathers in the old way and gather twice to make them lie well in at the belt. The aprons must be sheer but have no trimming.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY OCCASION.

The fancy-work apron is made of unbleached canvas, having three deep pockets at the bottom instead of a hem, made by turning the material up and putting a narrow hem at the top so that it is right side out and stitching down between the pockets with featherstitching. The apron may be embroidered with flower motifs in the centre of each pocket. Through a casing at the top a ribbon three inches wide may be run for ties in the color matching the embroidery.

An apron made of asbestos cloth to use when working around the stove is cut after the fashion of the butcher's apron and is bound with tape. It has a neck loop of tape and ties of the same. Rubber-lined material may be purchased by the yard, and an apron made on the same lines as an asbestos apron will keep the wearer dry when doing her laundry work. It is also good to wear when washing the dishes. The little ticking apron with pockets for clothespins is another handy possesson.

Every girl who is to have a home in the country will need a garden apron made of pretty cretonne after the pattern of the Sunday organdie apron. There must be a sunbonnet and a kneeling pad to match to make the set complete.

For silver-cleaning days there is a newcomer that is convenient and a silent helper. Make a gingham apron long and wide, and cover it with a

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ISSUE No. 8-24

thin flannel apron the same size. Then lay in the centre, after the two former materials are gathered, a large-sized chamois. The latter is fastened to a tape belt of its own, then tacked to the apron belt, from which it is easily detached when it must be washed and dried. In holding the silver pieces on the lap the flannel is soft and does not scratch, and any moisture is not likely to go through, and the chamois polisher is right at hand. A small white woolen glove is excellent to use for applying the paste. Fudge and tea aprons are made of linen embroidered in any way liked, but if giving a tea the hostess will wear little silk or crepe de chine aprons or little butterfly things of lace and cambric.

A MOVABLE DRAINBOARD.

In kitchens without running water it is sometimes a problem to dispose of dishwater after every meal, without having to carry several heavy dishpanfuls out to some outdoor drain. A woman who was anxious to make her kitchen more convenient, solved the question by getting her husband to make her a movable drainboard with a hinged support at the lower end. This drainboard had a band about two inches high running around three sides to prevent water from being spilled about the kitchen. It hung by a large hook on the kitchen wall when not in use. When it was time to do the dishes this housekeeper set up the drainboard with one end on the table, the other end resting on the hinged leg, the whole sloping toward a tall tin coffee drum which received the water. When the dishwashing was over, the water was removed in one trip out of the kitchen, instead of the numerous journeys formerly required, and the drainboard was hung on the wall again.

A COMFORTABLE SUIT FOR THE SMALL BOY.



Pattern 3711 is shown in this illustration. It is cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 6-year size requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. If made as illustrated trousers and collar will require 1 1/4 yards of material and blouse 1 1/2 yards.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

SPOTLESS MAHOGANY.

A neighbor of mine, noted for her spotless and shining mahogany, once told me her secret. In a bowl on her desk she keeps half a cream nut—Brazil nut—and when even a slight scratch or mark appears on the wood she rubs it away entirely with the cut end of the nut, polishing later with a soft cloth. The oil in the nut completely restores the finish.

OLD VELVET MADE NEW.

For those who still use wood or coal ranges or the hot plate over gas stoves, we can recommend an ideal way of renovating velvet. After brushing off the top of the stove, lay a large cloth wrung out of water on it and over this the velvet, right side up. As the steam rises brush the goods with a soft brush until all creases disappear. If necessary dampen the cloth more than once.

The human race is divided into two classes: those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and inquire why it was not done the other way.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A fish that is illuminated with phosphorescent lights, and can make distracting noises while pursuing its prey, has been found off the California coast.

There is no crime so great as ignorance.—Lord Leverhulme.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Shows Through a Twitching of the Muscles of Face and Limbs.

Chorea, or as it is more generally known, St. Vitus dance, is a trouble that usually attacks young children, though older people may be afflicted with it. Its most common symptoms are a twitching of the muscles of the face and limbs. As the disease progresses the twitching takes the form of spasms in which the jerking motion may be confined to the head, or all the limbs may be affected. Frequently the patient is unable to hold anything in the hands or to walk steadily. In severe cases the speech is often affected. The disease is due to debility of the nerves and relief comes through an enriched blood supply, which feeds and strengthens the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been most successful in reaching this trouble through their specific action on the blood, which it enriches and purifies. The following instance will show what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do in this trouble. Mrs. S. E. Makins, Parry Harbor, Ont., says:— "As a young girl I was badly stricken with St. Vitus dance. My parents tried several medicines but without avail. I was steadily growing worse and could scarcely walk without falling. I had to quit school and had no control of my nerves or actions. Finally a neighbor advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the use of these for a couple of months restored me, and I have had no attack of the trouble since. I have, however, taken the pills at different times since, when I felt out of sorts, and find them all you claim for them if given a fair trial."

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

The Pup.

Shy on wisdom,
We confess;
Just a lump of
Foolishness.

Roll and tumble
All the day;
Full of friendly
Harmless play.

Just a clumsy
Yappy mutt;
Always getting
Under foot.

Hate to see him
Growing up;
Funny, awkward
Little pup!

Next to money the hardest thing to keep is a secret.

Home Nursing in Pneumonia

In Canada, January, February and March are active months for the disease known to doctors as "pneumonia." As far as the layman, that is, one who is not scientifically trained to understand the disease in all its aspects, is concerned, the first duty should be to acquire sufficient knowledge to enable him to do all he can to prevent himself from catching the disease. In this one only needs to remember the epigrammatic saying of the great Pasteur, "Disease springs from disease." For those whose position and duty require them to come in contact with people suffering from disease the greatest precaution should be taken. But if, after all precautions have been taken and some member of the family has been so unfortunate as to contract pneumonia, then a knowledge of how to care for the patient will be found of great value. The following notes upon this subject are recommended to our readers:

Pneumonia is an infectious disease—it is caught from another person who has the disease.

It is spread by means of the sputum and discharge from the nose.

What to Do When Pneumonia is Prevalent.

Avoid crowded and ill-ventilated rooms.

Avoid fatigue, chills, and unnecessary exposure.

Keep fit.

Gargling and nose-washing night and morning are useful measures. A suitable solution is made by mixing one teaspoonful of common salt with a pint of warm water and adding sufficient crystals of permanganate of potash to give it a pink color.

What to Do When Nursing a Case of Pneumonia.

The patient should have a separate room; if possible see that it has a sunny aspect. Remove unnecessary furniture and keep the room well ventilated and clean.

Remember that the sputum and discharges from the nose are highly infectious, either directly by the acts of

coughing, sneezing, and talking, or indirectly by the soiling of linen, handkerchiefs, caps, spoons, or the hands of the attendant nurse. Therefore, to destroy the germs of infection, it is necessary to collect and destroy the sputum. A cup containing a strong solution of chloride of lime or a ten per cent. solution of lysol can be used for the patient to spit into.

Handkerchiefs should be put into a five per cent. solution of lysol for 24 hours before washing and boiling. (N.B.—Two tablespoonfuls of lysol to a pint of water make a five per cent. solution.)

Old clean rags or paper handkerchiefs are useful because they can be promptly burnt.

The patient should be kept clean; face and hands should be frequently washed, and these soon get contaminated.

Cups, spoons, and other eating utensils, should be disinfected at least twice daily by means of boiling water. Toothbrush and thermometer should be kept in weak lysol (two per cent.).

Precautions to be Taken by the Nurse.

Avoid standing in front of the patient or "taking his breath" while attending to him. Throat gargling and nose douching are recommended. Face masks should be used as much as possible by those attending the sick. These can be made of four layers of buttermuslin, 8 inches by 5 inches, provided at the corners with tape for fastening behind the head. Several of these are desirable so that they can be frequently changed and washed (boiled).

The nurse must wash her own hands after attending to the sick and after touching soiled handkerchiefs, etc. Plain soap and water are sufficient for this; avoid soaps which roughen the skin.

As the infection is personal, there is no need for disinfection of the room.

The above precautions are valuable in the majority of acute respiratory diseases and such diseases as influenza, measles, whooping cough, and the ordinary cold in the head.



Oldest Dated Handwriting Discovered at Ur.

The authorities of the British Museum attach great importance to a report from C. L. Woolley, leader of the expedition sent jointly by the museum and the University of Pennsylvania, disclosing their discovery of Ur-of-the-Chaldees of an example of the oldest dated specimen of handwriting, says a London despatch.

The main body of workmen had been engaged in clearing the Ziggurat or staged tower, whose ruins dominate the plain of Ur. Describing the contents of a small temple excavated during the first month, the report says:

"Such finds would have been, indeed, noteworthy to whatever period they belonged, but these are the more surprising, in that they are the oldest works of art in metal yet known."

"A marble tablet was discovered inscribed in Sumerian which records that this was the temple of the Goddess Ninkhura, built in her honor by the King of Ur, Aamipadda, son of King Mesonipadda. The latter is known to us, from king lists drawn up about 2,000 years before Christ, as a ruler of the first dynasty of Ur."

"Taken at its face value, the Su-

merian chronology would assign our statues and relics to a date somewhere about 4500 years before Christ; even of that chronology has to be modified we can yet say that our month's work has given us the oldest dated example of man's handwriting and the oldest known triumphs of the art of Tubal Cain."

The Pioneer in Canada.

Thirty-two years ago the now famous "SALADA" Tea was placed on the market in metal packages. "SALADA" was the pioneer package tea in Canada. Immediately its superior flavor and purity won for it a great popularity that has been growing ever since. It is still a little different and a little better than ordinary tea.

Toothbrushes and mirrors are unknown on Porto Santo Island, off Madeira.

Seeds for Sale

Peel County is noted for its high-quality seeds. Peel Seed House, Brampton, Ont., is located in the very centre of this district. It has large quantities of Grimm, Variegated and Special Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy, etc., which are sold direct to farmers, any part, in any size lots. Write at once for price list.

PEEL SEED HOUSE, Brampton, Ontario

BABY CHICKS

Queen City Hatchery, Breeder and distributor of husky, healthy Chicks and Ducks, ten varieties. Write for catalogue and price list. 2 Linmore Crescent, Toronto, Ont.

Take No Chances

Twist and turn as he may, your horse cannot get away from the Safety Snap on the Safety Halter. Now back to pre-war prices. Blank counters, for 85 cents; 50 cents west of Port. Williams. Snaps only sell at 5 cents each. For your protection, the Safety Halter Blank is now supplied with blue thread running through it. Insist on the genuine. They cost no more. Send a post card now, for book of stable hints, showing the newest money-saving horse specialties.

G. & C. Smith & Sons, 6 Water St., Stratford, Ont.

MORTGAGE LIFTERS

130 Egg Hot Water Incubators \$19.75 Fully Guaranteed

Freight paid to your nearest R.R. station. Made in Canada of clear B.C. red cedar, beautiful. \$19.75 Delivered fully and durably finished, with double glass door, double walls with air space, heavy copper tank, shipped set up ready for use. 130 Egg Hot Water Incubator Complete \$19.75 130 Chick Brooder with incubator \$22.25 100 Hen Capacity Brain Sprouter \$16.00 My twenty-four years experience has proven that there is more money in poultry than any other livestock. 1924 incubator and poultry catalogue beautifully illustrated with colour plate free. L. R. Guld, Incubator Dept., Rockwood, Ont.

To supply the steadily increasing demand for
EDDY'S MATCHES
Eddy's make
120 MILLION matches a day

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John, N.B.—From all indications, the potato shipments to Havana this season through the port of St. John will greatly exceed those of last year. To date there have been 750,887 bushels sent forward in twenty steamers, while from September 1, 1922, until January 31st, 1923, a total of 505,668 bushels were shipped in seventeen steamers.

Quebec, Que.—Announcement has been made by the Federal minister of agriculture that a new Dominion seed laboratory will be established here. The plant is practically ready for operation and seed samples for the Province of Quebec will be tested and graded here under the Dominion Seeds Act.

Fort William, Ont.—Contract has been let by the Mutual Elevator Co. for the construction at the head of the Lakes of a grain storage elevator having a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of grain. It will cost \$1,000,000. Work will start in early spring, with expectations of having it ready by October 1, 1924.

Winnipeg, Man.—It has definitely been decided by the United Farmers of Manitoba to establish a wheat pool for the handling of Manitoba's 1924 crop. Incorporation will be sought by special act of the Legislative Assembly, now in session, and the pool will be officially known as the "Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd."

The contract, which has been adopted, is not radically different from the Alberta pool contract.

Regina, Sask.—The total grain crop of the Province of Saskatchewan in 1922 was over 458,000,000 bushels, of which 250,167,000 bushels were wheat. The total value of the province's field crops is estimated at \$287,270,600. Adding livestock and other farm products the total agricultural value of the province in 1922 was \$505,318,966.

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta's butter production last year was 18,500,000 pounds, or 2,000,000 pounds more than in 1922, according to reports presented at the annual meeting of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.

Victoria, B.C.—The amount of timber scaled in the Province of British Columbia during 1923 was 2,542,280,000 b.f.m., as compared with 1,899,168,000 feet in 1922, an increase of 34 per cent., according to a statement made by the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Acting Minister of Lands for the province.

Dawson City, Y.T.—Referring to the rush now in progress from Mayo to the newly discovered silver regions of the Beaver River district in the Yukon Territory, W. E. Cockfield, of the Dominion Geological Survey, says silver lead ores have been discovered at many points, and with much of the area still unprospected there's chances that further discoveries will be made.



Prince Erik of Denmark

Who married Miss Lois Booth of Ottawa, grand-daughter of J. R. Booth, millionaire lumberman. The bridegroom is a son of H.R.H. Prince Valdemar, brother of Queen Alexandria of England.

PLANS AFOOT TO AMEND U.S. CONSTITUTION

Resolution Introduced in Congress to Effect Quicker Changes in Administration.

A despatch from Washington says:—Plans to amend the constitution in order to bring about quicker changes in Administration after the voters have spoken and to eliminate "lame duck" control of legislation and of the executive branch of the Government, were seriously undertaken in the House on Thursday.

The White resolution introduced by Representative White, proposing such an amendment to the constitution, was favorably acted upon by the committee on the election of President and Vice-president.

The resolution provides that the President and Vice-president shall begin their terms at noon, January 24, while the terms of Senators and representatives shall begin on January 4.

The resolution contains another provision concerning the selection of a President in the event neither a President nor a Vice-president shall have been chosen by House or Senate, respectively, whenever the election shall have gone to the Congress. This latter provision applies to a situation which it is considered might possibly arise under the present political circumstance relative to the election of the next President and Vice-president.

Under the constitution the House elects the President, while the Senate elects the Vice-president under the proposed amendment. In the event the House does not elect within the time given, the Vice-president is to serve as President "until the House shall have elected," and if the Vice-president has not been chosen the Congress shall specify who shall serve with the President until the election occurs.

Already a preliminary list has been drawn up and submitted to the Canadian Authors' Association president, and Dr. Locke has received this list in turn from the president in Ottawa. He will start in on his final selections immediately.

"Incurably" Blind Man Has Sight Restored

Paris, Feb. 17.—As the result of an operation performed by Dr. Bonneton, of Bordeaux, Elie Carrier, pronounced completely and incurably blind after a shell explosion during the war, has had his sight restored.

Effort to Stamp Out Epidemic Cost \$14,000,000

A despatch from London says:—The gross amount of money paid to farmers in the United Kingdom by way of compensation for animals destroyed by the authorities in the effort to stamp out the foot and mouth epidemic is estimated at £2,863,000. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Commons on Thursday in answer to a question.

We are living in an extraordinary rush of discovery in physical science.—Sir Oliver Lodge.



DIRECTING DESTINIES OF INDIA'S MILLIONS

Sir Sydney Oliver, left, the new secretary of state for India, is an exponent of the social equality of white, yellow and black races. He tried putting his theory into practice, as governor of Jamaica, and claims it was a success. The great experiment, it is understood, is about to be made in India. Will it work? On its success or failure depends the political condition of India's restless millions, who are bitter in their complaint at the way past governments have drawn the color line. Lord Reading, right, the present viceroy of India, is a Liberal in politics and in his policy as viceroy. There is every likelihood of the two clashing on matters of administration when socialist methods are applied in dealing with oriental radicals.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 46 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 45 1/2c.

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

Ontario barley—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2c.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 80c.

Ontario rye—No. 3, 75 to 79c.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Milled—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 98c to \$1.02, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.70; bulk seaboard, \$4.35.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.30 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$5.80.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50 to \$13; mixed, \$12.50.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.

Standard cleaned screenings, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 21 to 22c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c; Stiltons, 23c. Old, large, 27 to 29c; twins, 28 to 30c; triplets, 30c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 58 to 59c; fresh extras, loose, 55 to 56c; fresh firsts, 53 to 55c; extras, storage, in cartons, 46 to 47c; extras, 44 to 45c; firsts, 39 to 40c; seconds, 32 to 34c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 23c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 50c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32c; geese, 22c.

Beans—Can. handpicked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.

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

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c per

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

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; cooked hams, 36 to 37c; smoked rolls, 19 to 21c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15 1/4 to 16c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pa's, 16 1/4 to 17c; prints, 18 to 19c; sh.-tensing, tierces, 14 1/4 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Hoavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$4.25 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, medium, \$3.50 to \$4.00; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.00; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$70 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$8 to \$10; lambs, choice ewes, \$14 to \$15; do, bucks, \$10.50 to \$12; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, f.o.b., \$7 to \$7.25; do, country points, \$6.75 to \$7; do, selects, \$8.25 to \$8.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 55 to 55 1/2c; do, No. 3, 53 1/2 to 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 52 1/2 to 53c; No. 2 local white, 50 1/2 to 51c.

Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts., \$8.30; do, 2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; winter pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$2.90. Bran—\$28.25. Shorts—\$30.25. Middlings—\$36.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lot, \$16.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 42 to 42 1/2c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 41 1/2 to 41 3/4c; No. 1 creamery, 40 1/2 to 41c; seconds, 44c. Eggs—Fresh specials, 55c; fresh extras, 52c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Com. to med. quality veal calves, \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, thick smooths and shons, \$8 to \$8.25; select bacon hogs, \$8.75.

Five Hundred Canadian Books Sent to Empire Exhibition

A despatch from Toronto says:—Dr. George H. Locke, Chief Librarian in Toronto, has been asked to select the Canadian literature exhibit to be shown at the British Empire Exhibition this coming summer in London, England. Dr. Locke has started in on his task and hopes to have the exhibits chosen and well on their way to the Old Land in a fortnight.

Dr. Locke has been asked to do this by the Canadian Authors' Association and expects to collect altogether about 500 works in Canadian literature, exclusive of books and writings in French.

Already a preliminary list has been drawn up and submitted to the Canadian Authors' Association president, and Dr. Locke has received this list in turn from the president in Ottawa. He will start in on his final selections immediately.

Survivors Rescued After Sixty Hours

Lifeboat Returning to Salvage Anchor Finds Two Sailors Lashed to Masts.

A despatch from London says:—After being lashed to masts for sixty hours, two survivors on Friday were rescued from the ketch Lord Hamilton, which went on the sands Tuesday night.

The vessel was carrying cement from Hamburg, when it became unmanageable in Tuesday's storm. When the ship struck the members of the crew climbed two small masts and made themselves fast. In a short time the vessel settled, and the spars were visible from the shore.

Cheap and Quick Way to Obtain Insulin

British Scientists Use Water Instead of Alcohol With Results in Two Days.

A despatch from London says:—Very great interest has been aroused by an announcement of a new method preparing insulin without the use of alcohol. The discoverer of this method is Dr. E. C. Dodds, chemical pathologist to Middlesex Hospital, and in the current number of the Lancet he and F. Dickens, assistant in the biochemistry department of the hospital, make a preliminary communication of the subject.

Whilst the old method required costly alcohol and the process took eight days, it is claimed that Dr. Dodds' method requires only water and two days for the process.

Insulin prepared by the new method, so far has been used on four cases of diabetes, and found quite satisfactory.

The authors acknowledge their indebtedness to the Medical Research Council, and especially to Doctors Dale and Dudley. The discovery is placed freely at the service of mankind.

120,000 DOCKERS STRIKE IN BRITAIN

2-Shilling-a-Day Increase Demanded by Transport Union Workers.

London, Feb. 17.—One hundred and twenty-thousand dockers throughout Great Britain struck at noon Saturday. The men, belonging to the Transport and General Workers' Union, demand a 2-shilling-a-day increase. The employers offered 1 shilling outright and arbitration of the other shilling.

Three-cornered negotiations among the employers, employees and the Ministry of Labor were held at the Ministry up to the last minute. All efforts at compromise failed, however.

There is a close connection between Poplarism and the dock strike which would naturally make the Government anxious to prevent a serious strike situation from developing, for a large part of the populace of Poplar district consists of dockers, and heavy calls on the Poplar guardians would have to be met for unemployment relief because of the casual nature of the work in this calling.

The national strike committee in London issued a statement that the decision to begin the strike had been solidly honored at all points and added that instructions had been issued to all transport workers to refuse to haul any goods from docks, wharves or warehouses affected by the strike, and also to refuse to participate in any local settlement.

Shipping will be tied up and affect all countries to some extent. At Middleborough yesterday there were twelve liners for the Far East and fifty-six other crafts waiting to be loaded. There are about eighty ships at Hull, the chief port of entry for fruit and vegetables from the Continent.

Some big meat firms here are already suggesting the necessity of rationing meat if the strike continues. About 85 per cent. of meat sold in Great Britain is imported. Two ships, each with 80,000 quarters of beef, are due at the London docks to-morrow, and it is doubtful if they can be unloaded. One of the biggest cold storage firms here reports only a two weeks' supply on hand.

A shortage of wheat at various ports, particularly Liverpool, indicate some of the smaller flour mills will have to close down during the strike if it lasts a week.

LABOR GOVERNMENT DEFEATS LOCAL OPTION

Leading Members of Commons Urge Temperance Measure for Wales.

A despatch from London says:—Lloyd George, Lady Astor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, marched hand-in-hand under the blue banner of temperance on Friday when the House of Commons defeated a private bill proposing local option for Wales. The Unionist Liberal and Labor members united to give the measure its quietus, defeating a closure motion the aim of which was to prevent its being talked out.

This is the eighteenth time the bill has received its first reading in Parliament and perished, and its defeat seems to push prohibition far into the background of British politics. In actual fact, however, drinking is on the decrease.

EGYPTIAN POLITICS HOSTILE TO CARTER

Cairo Authorities Make Display of New Power and Desire to Retain Treasures.

London, Feb. 16.—There is something more behind the surprising developments concerning the tomb of Tutankhamen than the public is aware of," says The Evening Standard to-day. "The deadlock by which Howard Carter is now shut out of the tomb, which he has been so long exploring, is caused by three main factors:

"The commercialism of the whole process of opening the tomb and the very vigorous copyright exercised with regard to all news concerning it that have aroused much antagonism in Egypt.

"The desire of the Egyptian authorities to exert their new power and incidentally to ensure that all the treasures from the tomb shall remain in Egypt.

"The desire of the French officials connected with the Service of Antiquities to maintain their powers as custodians, in perpetuity, of Egyptian antiquities.

"The British having voluntarily renounced practically all their powers over Egypt, the Egyptians are now eagerly snatching at this opportunity of showing their independence. Moreover, extraordinary jealousies have been aroused over the allocation of the great treasures found in the tomb. King Fuad is himself a keen collector of antiquities and is credited with desiring to possess the finest private collection."

DEPOTS ESTABLISHED FOR WORLD FLIGHT

Along Coast of Alaska and in Japan for Benefit of British Airmen.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Gasoline, oil and supply depots will be established along the coast of Alaska among the Aleutian Islands and in Japan for the benefit of the British airmen who will attempt the round-the-world flight in the Spring. The work of placing these depots will be undertaken by H.M.S. minesweeper Thiepval, which leaves Esquimaux on February 28. The Thiepval will carry Lieut.-Col. L. E. Broome, organizer and supply officer of the flight and will be absent on the cruise for nearly three months.

Through the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force, the British airmen will be assisted from Yokohama to St. John's Newfoundland, nearly half way round the world. The Canadian Air Force is in charge of all details of the cross-Canada part of the flight.

Prince Erik and Bride New en Route to Europe

New York, Feb. 17.—Prince Erik of Denmark and his Canadian bride, formerly Miss Lois Frances Booth, formerly of Ottawa, yesterday on the Berengaria. A group of relatives and friends, including Prince Vladimir, the bridegroom's father, and Prince Viggo, his brother, saw them off.

I have a taste for trashy literature, for penny dreadfuls and shilling shockers.—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

EFFICIENT FARMING

OPERATING AN INCUBATOR.

Given a suitable room, the first thing is to clean the machine before and after every hatch. Brush the machine clean, wash it out with hot water, then spray or wash it with a disinfectant. The next operation is to set the machine level. The thermometer must be accurate, and to assure accuracy it should be tested at least once, or better, twice during the year. The temperature given is usually one hundred and three degrees Fahrenheit throughout the hatch. Our experience has been that it is better to take an objective of one hundred and one or one hundred and two degrees, and if the machine creeps up to one hundred and three degrees we have no cause for worry; but given a temperature of one hundred and three degrees, when the machine goes up to one hundred and four or above, usually either the hatch is small or the chicks hatched are hard to rear. Low temperatures are not so fatal as are high temperatures.

The amount of moisture required in an incubator depends upon the make and the room. Generally it is best to follow the manufacturer's directions. Hatching by the Natural Method.

Setting the hen.—It is generally agreed that, in order to secure a good hatch, the hen must be placed where other hens are not likely to disturb her; for, as a rule, we seldom get good hatches when other hens lay in the nest with the sitter. Some farmers do not set a hen until one becomes broody on a nest where no others lay, which often necessitates late chicks. The difficulty can be overcome by making a new nest for the broody hen. A box about twelve inches square and six inches deep; some earth, or an overturned sod in the bottom, with care to have the corners very full so that no eggs can roll out from the hen and get chilled; next, about two inches of straw or chaff, and then a few earthen eggs put into the nest. The nest should be placed in some pen where nothing can disturb the hen, and put her on after dark. Feed and water must be within easy reach, and a dust bath should also be convenient. If the hen is sitting quiet the next day, you will be safe in putting the eggs under her. In our experience we get ninety per cent. of the hens to sit by following this method.

It should be remembered that the hen will be in better condition if dusted with insect powder when set, and also a few days before the hatch comes off. This will usually keep the lice in check, especially if some tansy or mint leaves are used in making the nest.

Selection of Eggs.

Select for color, size and shape, the kind of eggs you want for market. Continuous selection, year after year, will give results. Do not select dirty eggs, nor do not handle eggs unless your hands are clean. The shell is porous, hence there is possible contamination.

Eggs deteriorate in hatching quality with age. When you hold eggs for hatching keep them in a cool place about fifty to sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Be sure the place is clean and not musty. Eggs for hatching should be kept not longer than ten days.

The eggs from late hatched pullets, or immature birds, seldom hatch as well as eggs from mature birds. Our best hatching eggs have been produced from early hatched pullets that laid well in the early winter and then went through a partial moult. The pullets hatched in early February have, the following spring, produced remarkably good eggs for hatching. Heavy breed pullets hatched in May have produced the poorest hatching eggs.

Eggs from birds out of condition, whether from feeding, housing, or management, produce eggs difficult to hatch. It is also true that the hatching power of eggs in a day or two will vary, the cause of which at times is difficult to locate.

POTATO INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION.

Although potato inspection and certification has rapidly increased in scope and usefulness since its inception in Canada in 1915, there are naturally many potato growers throughout the country to whose attention it has not yet been drawn. It is therefore desired at this time briefly to enumerate the aims of the work and the methods followed, in order that all growers interested in the production of seed potatoes reasonably free from disease may be kept informed with regard to this phase of agricultural activity and, if they desire to do so, make application for an inspec-

tion of their fields during the coming season.

The aims of the above work are:

(1) To encourage the greater production of seed potatoes free from disease.

(2) To make known to the growers the various diseases affecting potatoes, their economic importance, and accepted methods for their control.

(3) To recommend to the growers, in the event of a change of seed being found necessary, sources of disease-free seed potatoes, thus gradually eliminating undesirable stock.

(4) To assist the growers whose stock upon inspection is found to measure up to the standards set, in securing favorable prices for their seed, by the issuance of official certificates vouching for its quality.

The methods applied in carrying out inspection and certification of potatoes are as follows:

(a) The fields are inspected at blossoming time, and again about a month subsequently, in order to ascertain what diseases (if any) affecting the growing plants, are present.

(b) Failure of any fields to measure up to the standards set for these two inspections disqualifies them for any further consideration for seed purposes.

(c) The crops of fields which pass the two field inspections are inspected at harvest time, or subsequently, and if found reasonably free from disease affecting the tubers, are passed as worthy of certification as Extra No. 1 seed potatoes.

(d) A final inspection is made—if so requested by the grower—of all such crops when sold, and a certification tag attached by the inspector to every bag at the time of shipment. These tags are issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and all bear the official seal of the Plant Disease Inspection Service. This seal ensures the validity of any tag upon which it appears, and should be looked for by all purchasers desiring to secure bona-fide Extra No. 1 certified seed potatoes.

All growers of potatoes intended for seed purposes, who have not yet received a practical demonstration of the work and who desire to have their fields inspected during 1923 are urged to communicate with the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as early in the season as possible in order that arrangements may be made in good time to meet their requirements.

Profitable Cow Testing.

Cow-testing has shown an improvement in three years in one herd in Prince Edward Island from an average per cow of 5,990 lbs. milk and 217.6 lbs. fat to 7,884 lbs. milk and 280.1 lbs. fat and in another herd from 7,416 lbs. milk and 252.9 lbs. fat to 10,218 lbs. milk and 349 lbs. fat. In New Brunswick a herd in which the system was followed increased from an average per cow of 4,197 lbs. milk and 219.6 lbs. fat to 5,537 lbs. milk and 275.9 lbs. fat. A Nova Scotia herd recorded an increase from an average of 4,044 lbs. milk and 169.1 lbs. fat to 5,554 lbs. milk and 234.7 lbs. fat. In Quebec one herd increased from an average per cow of 6,682 lbs. milk and 254.2 lbs. fat to 8,164 lbs. milk and 320.3 lbs. fat. Another herd in the same province developed from an average of 5,240 lbs. milk and 199.4 lbs. fat to 7,067 lbs. milk and 264.1 lbs. fat. In Ontario an average increase per cow was registered from 6,422 lbs. milk and 218 lbs. fat to 10,235 lbs. milk and 346.4 lbs. fat, an actual increase through cow-testing of 3,803 lbs. milk and 128.4 lbs. fat! In Alberta an average per cow was increased from 4,593 lbs. milk and 168.2 lbs. fat to 8,359 lbs. milk and 254.6 lbs. fat, an increase of 3,766 lbs. milk and 86.4 lbs. fat.

Value of Dairy Exports.

Canada's exports of dairy products in the month of November, 1923, amounted to 21,970,898 lbs. valued at \$4,636,639, of which 17,138,802 lbs. valued at \$3,440,104 went to Great Britain, 1,954,776 lbs. worth \$785,164 to the United States and 384,682 lbs. worth \$75,936 to the British West Indies. Besides the foregoing the United States took 217,000 gallons of fresh cream at \$359,315, and 108,183 gallons of fresh milk valued at \$39,606, bringing the total value of the dairy products taken by that country up to \$1,184,085.

In balancing the debits and credits of the months or years, let us not forget that the greatest assets of all are —FRIENDS.

Starting Plants Indoors.

Plants may easily be started in the house by using a "flat" or an old soap box. The box should be three or four inches deep, should have holes in the bottom to permit drainage, and should be small enough so that it can easily be handled when filled with soil.

Fill the box to within one-half inch of the top with fine loam, then firm the soil and have it perfectly level and free from stones, sticks or lumps before seed planting. Mark the rows with a straight stick that is as long as the box is wide, making the rows about one-fourth of an inch deep and two inches apart.

The seed should be covered very lightly, and they should not be over-watered, as that causes weak plants. Place the box near a window, preferably on the south side of the house, and turn the box every two or three days so that plants will get equal amounts of sunlight from all sides.

The time of planting the seeds depends upon the approximate date of transplanting to the garden. Lettuce or cabbage can be set out of doors very early and therefore can be started before tomatoes or peppers. As soon as the plants seem crowded in the box they should be transplanted or thinned so that they will not become spindly. In from six to eight weeks plants reach the transplanting size.

When it is necessary to provide more space for the growing seedlings they may be thinned out in the box in which they are grown, thinning to one or two inches between plants.

Early plants can also be secured by planting seeds out of doors in a hot-bed.

Dig a pit 3x6 or 6x6 feet, two feet deep, on the sunny side of a building. Line inside of pit with old boards, held in place by stakes. Make boards along back of pit extend six inches higher than in front, so that sash will slope when placed on top. Get a load of fresh horse manure, let it heat a few days, fork it over, let heat again and put into the pit, tramping firmly, until manure is eighteen inches deep. Place sash over pit, bank firmly with earth and a few days later place a four-inch layer of soil over the manure. Plant seeds in this when temperature gets down to 90 deg. F. and stays thereabouts.



The ground was all covered with snow one day.

And two little sisters were busy at play.

A snow bird was sitting close by on a tree
And merrily singing his chick-a-dee-dee.

He had not been singing that song very long

Ere Emily heard him, so loud was his song.

"Oh, sister, look out of the window," said she;

"There's a dear little bird singing 'Chick-a-dee-dee!'"

"Poor fellow, he walks in the snow and the sleet,

And has neither stockings nor shoes on his feet.

I pity him so; how cold he must be!

And yet he keeps singing his chick-a-dee-dee.

"Oh, mother, do get him some stockings and shoes,

A warm little hat and a coat, if he choose.

I wish he'd come into the parlor and see

How warm we would make him, poor chick-a-dee-dee."

The bird had flown down for some pieces of bread,

And had heard every word little Emily said.

"What a figure I'd made in that dress," thought he

As he hopped about singing chick-a-dee-dee.

"I'm grateful," said he, "for the wish you express,

But I have no occasion for such a fine dress.

I'd rather remain with my limbs all free

Than be hobbling about singing chick-a-dee-dee.

"There is one, my dear child, though I cannot tell who,

Has clothed me already, and warm enough, too.

Good morning—Oh, who are as happy as we?"

And away he went, singing his chick-a-dee-dee.

Fly specks on gilt and bronze frames of pictures and mirrors, and also on the electric fixtures are unsightly. Scrubbing compounds will clean them off, but take the lacquer or finish off, too. A saturated solution of washing soda, applied to the surface with a soft cloth, will remove the fly-

Results of Spray Experiments in 1923

BY L. CAESAR, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It should be kept in mind that the orchard—10 acres—was composed of alternate rows of Snow and McIntosh apples about 20 years old.

The following are the most important results obtained:

1. Check trees averaged 91 per cent. scab.

2. Trees sprayed only once, namely, as buds were bursting, averaged 46 per cent. scab.

3. Trees sprayed only once but later than above, namely, as blossom bud clusters were just appearing but were not yet showing pink (this stage is known as the pre-pink stage), averaged 28.7 per cent. scab.

4. Trees sprayed twice, namely, at either of the above times and again as the blossoms were ready to burst—the pink stage—averaged 16.8 per cent. scab.

5. Trees sprayed three times with lime-sulphur and either arsenate of lead or arsenate of lime, averaged 2.6 per cent. scab.

6. Trees sprayed with dry lime-sulphur, not soluble sulphur, at the maximum strength recommended by the manufacturers, four applications being given and all well timed and thorough, averaged 18.1 per cent. scab.

7. Wettable sulphur was shipped too late to use on any but the third or calyx spray, lime-sulphur being used in the first and second spray. Trees thus treated averaged 8 per cent. scab.

8. Trees sprayed with Bordeaux throughout showed an undesirable amount of russeting of the fruit but the foliage was good. The russeted fruit averaged 33 per cent. scab.

9. Where Bordeaux was used for the first two sprays and lime-sulphur for the third, the foliage was greener and better than where lime-sulphur was used in all three applications, the fruit too was but little russeted.

10. Arsenate of lime gave as good control of worms as arsenate of lead, the average for both plots being 4 per cent. wormy apples, all being due to side worms of which more than half made only surface injuries and did not succeed in entering the fruit.

11. A large excess of lime in making Bordeaux mixture seems desirable as there was almost no yellow leaf or leaf drop this year compared with a heavy drop last year when less lime was used. The formula this year was 3 lbs. bluestone, 9 lbs. hydrated lime, and 40 gallons water.

12. Hydrated lime gave just as satisfactory results as stone lime in making Bordeaux mixture and was, of course, much more convenient to use and store.

13. The addition of 3 lbs. hydrated lime to lime-sulphur before adding arsenate of lead lessened greatly the amount of sludge or blackish precipitate but seemed to make little or no difference in the efficiency of the spray.

14. Four sprays this year were no better than three in Norfolk County where the experiments were conducted. Last year a fourth spray was very valuable, especially in preventing scab.

15. The cheapest spray mixture was lime-sulphur, hydrated lime and arsenate of lime. This cost 25 per cent. less than lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead. (The hydrated lime was added to prevent the arsenate of lime burning foliage.) The next cheapest was Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lime, which cost 2.5 per cent. more than lime-sulphur, hydrated lime and arsenate of lime and 25 per cent. less than Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. The dearest spray was Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. In the above it must be remembered that the strength of the lime-sulphur for the first application was 1 gallon to 35 gallons water as there was no scale present.

16. Some dusting was done but owing to a breakdown of the duster no reliable results could be inferred as to its efficiency.

SOME INFERENCES FROM THE ABOVE.

(a) The best time to apply the first spray this year was at the pre-pink stage, though the semi-dormant stage gave good results too.

(b) Each of the three regular sprays helped in the control of scab. No one can afford to omit any of these sprays.

(c) The best combination of sprays taking everything into account was, for this year at least, Bordeaux (3,9, 40 formula) for the first spray, Bordeaux of the same strength and arsenate of lime 1 pound for the second, and lime-sulphur 1 gallon to 40 gallons water, hydrated lime 2 or 3 pounds, and arsenate of lime 1 pound, for the third or calyx spray.

(d) Arsenate of lime on account of its cheapness, its making no precipitate or black sludge with lime-sulphur and of its equal killing value compared with arsenate of lead should, so far as one can judge, be substituted for arsenate of lead. It must not, however, be used with water alone but only with Bordeaux or lime-sulphur and with the latter 2 or 3 pounds of hydrated lime should be added to every 40 gallons of liquid to insure against burning.

(e) Some have thought that stone lime was superior to hydrated lime in making Bordeaux but there seems no good reason why hydrated lime should not be used especially as it is much easier to procure, store and handle.

(f) It does not seem safe to substitute dry lime-sulphur for the ordinary liquid lime-sulphur. Some years it will doubtless work well, but in a year favorable for scab it seems inferior.

(g) There is no need of using lime-sulphur stronger than 1 gallon to 35 or 40 gallons of water for the first spray unless scale is present.

In conclusion it may be of interest to know (1) that on an average about 6 gallons of spray per tree was found necessary, the trees being about 20 years old, thrifty and capable of bearing about 5 barrels each; and (2) that the main infection period for scab this year in all parts of the province was before the blossoms burst. Therefore any person who omitted the early sprays should not blame the spray for not controlling scab.

To Test New Varieties of Plants.

The Canadian Horticultural Council has drawn up rules and regulations for the trial plots where new varieties of plants submitted for registration will be tested before being certified. These gardens will be confined to government institutions, such as experimental farms and agricultural colleges. Up to the end of 1923 eight new varieties of flowers and one new variety of strawberry had been accepted for recording with a view to ultimate registration.

It has been decided by the Board to record the origin and characteristics of some of the standard varieties of fruits originated in Canada. These will include the "McIntosh" and "Fameuse" apples, the "Hilborn" black raspberry, the "Herbert" red raspberry, the "Jocelyn" gooseberry, the "Saunders" black currant, the "Fitzgerald" peach, and the "Windsor" cherry.

Besides the trial gardens, the Council will recognize demonstration gardens, the object being to bring to the attention of the public such superior varieties of horticultural plants as are approved by the Council. The demonstration gardens will be conducted by responsible organizations such as horticultural societies.

Put Push, Pluck and Perseverance into poultry keeping and Luck need not be considered.

I solder an inverted tin pan (which can be bought for ten cents) to the bottom of my lanterns. It prevents upsetting just as well as a cement base, and is much lighter to carry. As it presents a ring on the bottom it stands steady on uneven floors.—John Gormly.



Many people appear to believe that the secret of getting eggs, particularly in winter, is in the feeds given and the methods of feeding; others believe the whole problem is in the breed or strain; while others think that the housing is the problem to solve. All these are important, but the main reason for poor results is a lack of careful work months before the eggs are wanted. While you are collecting the high-priced winter eggs you should be making careful plans to secure the crops of pullets for next season, so says Prof. W. R. Graham, Poultry Dept., Ontario Agricultural College.

Where eggs in winter are wanted the early hatched pullet is, without doubt, the one to depend upon. Yearling hens and those older are very rarely good producers during November and December. They are uncertain even in January and February and really do not begin to lay well until March. Where the egg production falls below fifteen per cent. during the winter months, one is not making much profit. The age at which most pullets begin laying is from six to seven months; some lay at four and one-half to five months, and others not until eight or nine months of age. This means that if a fifty per cent. egg yield is wanted in November the pullets should be hatched during March or April; May hatched pullets will lay a little, but as a rule, not forty or more per cent. daily.

No use to go down in the back lot and holler about the good things you have to sell. Get out where men will hear you. Put it in the paper.

RED ROSE

COFFEE

For 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.

Scarlet fever, the scourge of child life, is on the increase. There were 870 cases reported during the month of January, 1924, with 13 deaths. During the month of January, 1923, there were only 368 cases, so the number of cases this year has more than doubled.

Prevention of contact is the only known way to prevent scarlet fever. Keep sick children at home and away from other children in the household. Although the disease belongs to the list of winter born ailments, and an increase at this time may be expected, it can be cut to a minimum by prompt isolation of cases. The school room offers the best medium for spreading scarlet fever, hence any child having even the suggestion of a rash, a cold or a sore throat, should be kept at home until permission to return is granted by a competent physician.

The seriousness of scarlet fever lies in the fact that it is extremely infectious. Mild cases, known as scarlatina, frequently pass unnoticed. Yet these spread infection just as potently

as the more severe cases, and the virulence of disease builds up with increased prevalence. In other words, the more a disease spreads the more serious are the cases of it that occur. Scarlet fever is infectious to the very last stage of the disease, and much of it is spread by the careless person who ventures abroad before complete recovery. The regulations of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario require a quarantine period of 10 days for contacts, and in the case of patients a quarantine period of 35 days from appearance of rash, providing the discharges from nose, throat or ears are all cleared up.

After effects from scarlet fever, such as deafness and arrested development often follow. The disease is particularly damaging in its effects on the kidneys, and much Bright's Disease of later life may be attributed to scarlet fever contracted in childhood. There are from two to four deaths in every 100 cases of scarlet fever. Exercise precautions so that your child may not be numbered among the victims.

Thrift Shops.

A thrift shop is merely an old-fashioned "rummage sale" put upon a permanent basis and organized to keep the community attics and dark closets well combed of their superfluous articles. It does not take a large town to support one thrift shop. Poor people are not the only ones interested in picking up bargains, especially when the shop is devoid of the more objectionable characteristics of a second-hand store and the customers realize that the proceeds of the sales go toward some worthy object. Thrift shops in several small Eastern cities have been successful.

Let us talk to each other more and about each other less.—Anonymous.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



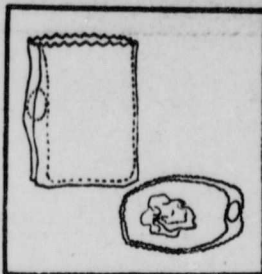
Unless you see the name "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain, Pain. Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of 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."

"Don't get tired—
drink Boveril"

EASY TRICKS

No. 227
The Vanishing Egg



An egg is shown and is placed in a small paper bag. The magician makes mysterious passes over the bag and then presses the bag smaller and smaller. The egg vanishes. The bag is opened and inside of it a handkerchief is found.

The bag and egg are prepared for the trick. The bag is made of two bags, one inside of the other. One side of the openings of the two bags are pasted together. It is thus possible to place an object either in the inner bag or between the two bags. The egg is prepared by punching a small hole in both ends of the egg and blowing the contents out. The egg should be permitted to dry before presenting the trick.

The handkerchief, a silk one, is in the inner bag at the start. The egg is placed between the two bags. The magician should ask an obliging friend to play mysterious music while he is doing the trick. The object of the music is to drown the sound of the crushing of the egg shell. If the opening between the two bags is treated with mullage just before presenting the trick, the opening may be closed in the act of twisting up the mouth of the bag.

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

Denied Food to Starving Explorer.

Ada Blackjack, Eskimo woman, and sole survivor of the ill-fated Arctic expedition under Allan Crawford, the Canadian explorer, probably saved herself and refused to aid Lorne E. Knight, a member of the party, according to an interview with Harold Noice published in the New York World. Noice led the rescue party that reached Wrangel Island only to find Knight dead and Allan Crawford, Milton Galle and Frederick Mauer missing. Ada Blackjack was rescued.

Early stories paid tribute to the heroism of the woman. These stories, Noice said, were based on her own statements and on parts of a crude diary she kept. Some entries in this diary, thought to have been unreadable, have been deciphered by Noice and his wife. These, the explorer said, revealed that Ada refused to aid Knight as he lay dying on the island, and probably saved herself on food that would have saved Knight from starvation.

Ada was taken along with the Crawford expedition as a seamstress and cook. The diary kept by Knight reveals that she had other plans, Noice said, and proposed marriage to Crawford, and when he repulsed her, declared she had left Nome determined to marry one of the four white men in the party. None could see Mrs. Blackjack as a mate, however, and eventually the diary spoke less and less of her.

When Crawford, Galle and Maurer left on a dash for Siberia to get outside aid Ada was left to look after Knight, who was sick with scurvy. The three men were never heard of again. Knight's diary tells of the woman refusing to look after the traps, which were set near the tent, and of her washing her hair and making beads for herself when Knight was dying.

When the Noice expedition reached Wrangel Island late last summer they found Knight's emaciated body, weighing only 90 pounds. Mrs. Blackjack was well and fat. The party's original supply of food had not run out. There were 12 pounds of hard-tack, tea and blubber, Noice said.

Mr. Noice said he intended to bring the facts before the Explorers' Club and start some kind of an inquiry which would establish the facts officially.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders.

Pen and Pencil.

A combined fountain pen and mechanical pencil, the size of an ordinary fountain pen, is one of the latest pocket writing conveniences. The pen portion is self-filling. Pencil points can be replaced.

It does not matter what feelings of revenge and jealousy a person may have toward us, if we hold the love thought, the charitable thought toward him, his javelins of hate will glance from us, fly back and wound only himself.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

OLD CHUM

SMOKING TOBACCO

IS FOUR TIMES SEALED



to bring you the full richness and mellow sweetness of this—

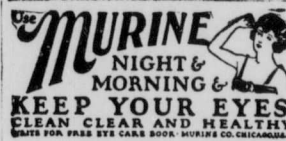
"Tobacco of Quality"

Manufactured by
IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

Musical Story-Telling.

Many people object to the idea that music should be made to represent a picture or a story, and think that it should be merely a succession of pleasant sounds. The greatest musicians, however, including Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann and Liszt, as well as many only one degree down in the scale of composers, like Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett, have written their most inspired works for the piano or for the orchestra with the definite intention of telling or illustrating a story. Beethoven, the greatest of them all, in fact, said that he never composed without having a picture in his mind. But he did not always tell us what that picture was.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.—Disraeli.



INDIGESTION, GAS, STOMACH TROUBLE

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

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no dope nor other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago; it removes the cause. Ask your Druggist.

Joints Ache?

Minard's will ease the pain and stiffness. The old reliable remedy.



Thin Folks

If you are weak, thin and nervous let your druggist supply you with Bitro-Phosphate. It is guaranteed to increase weight and strength and restore energy, vigor and nerve force. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

It adds nothing to my satisfaction that another man shall be disappointed.—Lincoln.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

WOOLGROWERS, YOUR OWN wool manufactured or exchanged for yarn or blankets. Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

ACNE ON FACE CUTICURA HEALS

Hard, Large and Red Pimples, Itching Was Terrible.

"Had been troubled all my life with acne on my face. My forehead was a mass of pimples. They were hard, large and red, and the itching was most terrible. My face was disfigured. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using them got instant relief. I bought more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. G. S. Miller, Box 14, Marshall, Wash., Jan. 9, 1922.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman's Limited, 246 St. Paul St., W. Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 2c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 5c. Cuticura Soap shaves without rug.

EXCRUCIATING PAINS, CRAMPS

Entirely Remedied by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Eberts, Ont. "I started with cramps and bearing-down pains at the age of eleven years, and I would get so nervous I could hardly stay in bed, and I had such pains that I would scream, and my mother would call the doctor to give me something to take. At eighteen I married, and I have four healthy children, but I still have pains in my right side. I am a farmer's wife with more work than I am able to do. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I feel that it is helping me every day. My sister-in-law, who has been taking your medicine for some time and uses your Sarsaparilla Wash, told me about it and I recommended it now, as I have received great relief from it."—Mrs. NELSON LOTT, R. R. 1, Eberts, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for ailments common to women. It has been used for such troubles for nearly fifty years, and thousands of women have found relief as did Mrs. Lott, by taking this splendid medicine.

If you are suffering from irregularity, painful times, nervousness, headache, backache or melancholia, you should at once begin to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is excellent to strengthen the system and help to perform its functions with ease and regularity.

UNRESERVED
AUCTION SALE
 OF
FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

S. Frank Smith & Son have received instructions from
MR. THOS. S. ALDERSON
 to sell by Public Auction on the premises
Lot 3 and 4, Con. 8, Township of East Flamboro
 Two Miles East of Carlisle
Tuesday, February 26, 1924

- the following valuable property:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>HORSES</p> <p>1 Grey Mare 9 yrs. old, in foal
 1 Black Team 4 and 5 yrs. old, 2700 lbs. This is a well matched team</p> <p>CATTLE</p> <p>1 Jersey Cow due March 15
 1 Jersey Cow due March 10
 1 Jersey Cow due April 1
 1 Jersey Cow due last of March
 1 Jersey Cow due about March 5
 1 Jersey Cow due about time of sale
 1 Jersey Cow due about time of sale
 1 Jersey Cow due April 1
 1 Jersey Cow due June 1
 These are all Pure bred Jerseys
 1 Durham Cow due March 20
 1 Durham Cow due April 1
 1 Durham Cow due April 10
 1 Holstein Cow due time of sale
 1 Holstein Cow due about April 5
 The above are all good dairy cows and will be sold without reserve.
 1 Jersey Bull 1 Hereford Bull
 2 Heifers, half Jersey
 2 Holstein Heifers
 7 head of Durham Yearlings</p> <p>POULTRY</p> <p>3 Ducks 3 Geese
 1 Pomeranian Pup 4 months old</p> | <p>SWINE</p> <p>1 Sow with pigs
 3 Sows due March 5
 4 Sows due March 10
 4 Sows due later 10 Shoats
 1 Pure-bred Berk Sow 1 Boar</p> <p>Implements</p> <p>1 Deering Mower
 1 Set Bobsleighs 1 Root Pulper
 1 Set Light Sleighs
 1 Light Wagon 1 Walking Plow
 1 Heavy Wagon 1 Potato Digger
 1 Set of Heavy Wagon Springs
 1 2-furrow Riding Plow, Cockshutt
 1 1-furrow Walking Plow, Tudhope
 1 Power Cutting Box
 1 1/2 h. p. Gasoline Engine, London
 1 Pair of Horse Clippers
 1 Massey-Harris Cream Separator
 1 Gasoline Barrel
 1 Daniel's Hot-water Incubator
 1 Silo 8 ft. x 24 ft., new
 5 feet of Ensilage</p> <p>Grain and Roots</p> <p>200 bu. Seed Oats 10 ton Straw
 500 bu. Seed Mixed Grain
 10 bags Dooley Seed Potatoes
 25 bags Cobbler Seed Potatoes
 25 bags National Big Potatoes</p> |
|---|---|

Also 25 acres of land with house and barn will be offered for sale
 11.30 train will be met at Flamboro Station. If weather is rough shelter will be provided for 75 horses.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP
TERMS. \$10 and under cash, over that amount 7 months credit will be given on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Poultry and Potatoes cash.

You Will Find It Here

FOR SALE—Bell Organ, piano case, in good condition. Apply to F. Waters, Main street.

FOR SALE—Three Young Brood Sows, due to farrow about Mar. 1st. Apply to P. C. Sheppard.

FOR SALE—A one-horse 2-seated sleigh only used a few times, also a cutter in good condition. Apply to Robert Spence, Main street.

PIANOS, Organs and Phonographs tuned and repaired. F. Waters, Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Good 6 year old driver. Apply to John Mitchell Millgrove. Phone 29 r 15.

FOR SALE—18 Pure-bred Toulouse Geese. Apply to A. C. Mullock, Waterdown.

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

FOR SALE—A quantity of good hay. Stan. H. Carey, Phone 196 Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Good Balwin Apples 35c in your own basket (11qts) Ed. Blagden, Waterdown.

LOST—Fountain Pen on Station Road near Newman's. Reward. Harold Vance, Waterdown.

FOR SALE—1 good cutter, 1 set of single harness. Apply to Joseph Tuok, Mill street, Waterdown.

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

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

FOR SALE—Fresh Jersey Cow. Apply to Stan. Hill.

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 To Have You Visit
"Our Home"
Tea Room and Shop

We sell P. M. C. Creamery Butter and Buttermilk, also soft drinks, hot tea and coffee, candy, light refreshments, tobacco, fruit, choice groceries, stationary and school supplies. Canada and Sykes Bread fresh.
 Oysters now on sale
W. G. SPENCE
 Phone 121
 Mill Street Waterdown

Gordon & Son

CUSTOM TAILORS

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

Running on schedule the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada," Captain A. J. Hailey, again demonstrated her right to the claim of "Queen of the Pacific." The Canadian vessel left Vancouver 24 hours after the American liner "President McKinley" and arrived in Yokohama five hours in the lead.
 The British Government is completing at Chatham the largest and most wonderful under-water craft in the world. On the surface she will displace 2,750 tons and when submerged 3,600 tons, this displacement being 1,400 tons greater than that of the largest German submarine. With a twelve-inch gun the new submarine will be able to bombard any object and then quickly disappear under the sea.



41% of all Genuine Ford Parts are sold for 15 cents or less.
 35% of all Genuine Ford Parts are sold for 10 cents or less.
 The blue and white sign identifies the Authorized Ford Service Stations.



Service Everywhere At Low Rates

There are 3500 authorized Ford Service Stations in Canada.
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 Each is manned by specially trained Ford mechanics skilled in every operation pertaining to servicing your Ford.
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 Hamilton Ontario
 14 years experience in the Auction business. Can furnish hundreds of references.
 I specialize in Live Stock and general farm sales.
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 All kinds of carpenter work promptly and carefully done.
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 For Prospective Chauffeurs, Repair Men and Car Owners. Take advantage of the winter months, learn a trade that puts you in business for yourself. Day classes \$50. Write for information.
Wilson Auto School
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There's a Reason

The Sawell Greenhouses

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Wedding Cakes a Speciality
 Our Aim is to Please the Public
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 DENTIST
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 DENTIST
 Phone 105
 Mill Street Waterdown

NOTICE

A Public Meeting for the purpose of organizing a Choral Society in the village will be held in the Methodist Sunday School room on Friday evening, February 29th at 9 o'clock. All those interested are cordially invited to be present.

THE PUBLIC
 Will save a large percentage in purchasing their watches from
N. Zimmerman
 And also by having him do repairing for them.
 Main Street opposit Weaver's