

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924

NO. 43

BE PREPARED

for the thaw by wearing rubber boots. We have them in all sizes, with red or white soles.

For Street Wear

We have Overshoes in both one and two buckles, Jersey cloth rubbers and plain rubbers.

Do not wait until the thaw overtakes you, but be ready for it when it comes.

The Peoples's Store
A. R. SHARP, Prop.

DRY GOODS

Bleached Sheeting 2 yards wide, nice clean even weave cloth, good weight
60c a yard

Bleached Sheeting, 2 1/4 yds. wide, good heavy cloth, even weave, extra weight
\$1 a yard

Circular Pillow Cotton 40c a yd.
Circular Pillow Cotton, 42 in. 50c a yd.

Unbleached Sheeting 2 yards wide, a good cloth at
55c a yard

Bleached Cotton from 20c to 35c
Hemmed Sheets and Pillow Cases

Bleached Table Damask 75c to \$3

Men's Furnishings

Men's Overalls all made from the best quality black, khaki or striped materials, and made by the most reliable Canadian makers.

\$2 to \$3 a pair

Men's Work Shirts, the best assorted stock we have had for a long time. All high grade good wearing goods.

\$1 to \$1.75

EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

Pancake Tea

A Pancake Tea in the interests of the new Methodist Sunday School building fund, will be held at the home of Mrs. A. Newell on Tuesday afternoon, March 4th, under the direction of Mesdames Heatherington, Newell and Church. Pancakes served from 5 to 8. Admission 25c

Grace Church

REV. E. A. SLACK, L. Th., Rector
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Matins and Sermon 11 a. m.
Holy Communion 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at 11 a. m.
Evensong and Sermon every Sunday at 7 p. m., except last Sunday in the month when the only service of the day will be at 3 p. m.

St. John's, Nelson

Evensong and Sermon every Sunday at 2.30 p. m., except last Sunday in the month when Holy Communion will be celebrated at 10.30 a. m.

Knox Church

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister
Communion Service
Evening Subject—"The Man Who Chose the Harder Road." 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.



Telephone girls sell goods

A small store in a small town can train one or two of its own girls (or men) to take telephone orders on advertised goods, as the big stores do.

In one store with over 100 telephone operators, each takes telephone orders, acting as shoppers for the telephone customer. In this store as many as 3,000 telephone orders will be received in one day.

Some grocers use the same method. May we help you apply it to your business?



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

High School Report

Form I—French

M. Erwin 94, E. Hagedorn 94, J. Eaton 92, A. Bell 89, C. Goodbrand 89, J. Jackson 89, H. Dale 88, L. Spence 88, F. Jackson 83, C. Sinclair 81, A. Park 80, M. Harris 79, B. Burns 76, G. Hamilton 75, W. Plintoff 72, C. Erwin 65, G. Sheppard 64, D. Tansley 64, J. Roberts 61, H. Bowen 53, O. Dougherty 51.

Below 50—I. Carson, J. Weaver, J. Harbottle, H. VanNorman, B. Cummins, L. Nicol, M. Slater, V. Foster.

Absent—F. Organ.

Form II—Geometry

M. Smith 100, Z. Bogle 95, O. Sinclair 93, I. Millar 90, M. McCartney 85, H. Hall 84, R. Sherwood 84, H. Green 83, W. Hendershot 78, E. Harris 75, J. Goodbrand 73, E. Eager 67, L. Beatty 66, G. Poole 65, R. Newell 63, B. Baker 59, A. Eager 50.

Below 50—D. Greene, H. Eager, H. Robson, D. Spence, E. Lovejoy, C. Stock, B. Thornborrow, D. Wilson, A. Smith, S. Springer.

Absent—G. Eaton.

Form III—British History

L. Underwood 90, N. Walker 81, A. Nicholson 74, C. Sheppard 66, A. Duncan 64, M. Goodbrand 60, V. Langton 54, B. Jones 53, M. Everett 52, E. Gray 50.

Below 50—E. Thompson, C. Liddycoat, T. Scanlon, M. Sheridan, I. Madden, M. Baker.

Absent—R. Gallagher, R. Brown, B. Bousfield, C. Hill, M. Hill.

Hall Board Meeting

The regular meeting of the Board was held Monday evening, February 18th, Chairman F. W. Crooker presiding. Other members present were Mrs. R. J. Vance, Wm. Edge, G. E. Nicholson and A. J. Lovejoy.

It was moved by Mr. Edge and seconded by Mrs. Vance, that the minutes of the previous meeting be adopted as read.—carried.

Moved by Mr. Edge, seconded by Mrs. Vance, that the following accounts be paid: Mr. Mount as caretaker for January \$13.00. Light for February 12th \$17.55. Waterdown Review for printing to February 18, \$8.50.—carried.

Moved by Mrs. Vance, seconded by Mr. Lovejoy, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Crooker and Mr. Nicholson for their kindness in helping the Board at the Memorial Services.—carried.

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Edge, that no paper decorations be used on lights in Hall in the future.—carried.

Moved by Mr. Lovejoy, seconded by Mr. Edge, that an extra light be put in each stairway.—carried.

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Edge, that the meeting adjourn.—carried.

A. J. LOVEJOY, Sec.

Women's Institute Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Waterdown Women's Institute will be held in the Community Hall on Wednesday, March 5th at 3 p. m. sharp. Addresses will be given by Mr. W. H. Torrance on "Helpful hints on banking" and by Miss Margaret Sinclair on "Canadian Authors". The musical programme will be under the direction of Mesdames S. Carey and C. Galivan. A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies.

Locals

Mrs. E. Small of Kilbride is visiting with Mrs. A. Newell.

Miss Lilly Reid, of Woodstock, spent the week end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Langton of Toronto were week end visitors in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford King of Brantford visited a few days in the village this week.

Miss Ruth Mitchell who has been confined to her bed for the past five weeks is improving nicely.

Mr and Mrs. Walker Sheppard of Cranbrook, B. C., is spending a few weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Tuck and other relatives here.

The Ladies' Adult Bible Class of the Methodist church will hold another sale of home-made baking at Dale's store on Saturday afternoon, March 8th.

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.

Carlisle

The home of Mr. Harry Livingstone was burned on Saturday night, the family escaping only with their lives. Very little was saved from the house as none of the neighbors were aware of the fire at the time.

The funeral of Mrs. Lemessurier took place from her home on Monday February 25th. Mrs. Lemessurier was well known here, and was a member of the Methodist church for many years. She will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

The choir is planning to give an interesting play entitled "The New Minister." The dates are not definitely set yet, but will probably be March 26, 27 and 28.

We are very sorry to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett Eaton's baby is very ill with pneumonia at the present time.

Miss Stella Cairns, Mr. Silas Gaddye and Rev. F. R. Hendershot will go to Toronto on Thursday and Friday to attend a large missionary pageant which is being held there, a report of which will be given in the Carlisle church next Sunday morning. Everyone is urged to come.

Greenville

Miss Maud Adams had the misfortune to fall through a trap door resulting in a bad shaking up.

Miss A. I. Williams resumed her duties at the school this week after a two weeks absence through illness.

Cowper & Co. finished cutting ice this week, taking 150 ton from the dam here.

Mrs. L. Gravelle is able to be out again after a fall on the ice at New Years.

The snow shoveling gang are busy on the Brock road, 13 men were only able to go 20 feet in one day.

The Comet bus service has not been in operation since the storms of last week.

Until You Try "SALADA"

GREEN TEA
you have not tasted the best.
Fresh, fragrant and pure. Try it.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

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

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

Ardeyne compressed his lips. He had known what was coming. Hugo Smarle had killed Tony Egan, his friend and business partner, and Tony Egan had also been a friend of the doctor.

"Smarle has recovered his sanity," Ardeyne said. "There was nothing to do but let him out."

"Recovered!" sneered Mrs. Egan. "And you call yourself a brain specialist."

Unfortunately, Philip Ardeyne privately agreed with the sentiments her tone more than the actual words expressed. He had argued against the release of Hugo Smarle, but the board was up against the stubborn fact that whatever might happen in the future, at the moment—and for some time past—the man who killed Tony Egan was sane. And, as the doctor said, there was nothing to do but let him out.

"How can it possibly affect you?" Ardeyne asked. "Poor Tony was killed in a quarrel by a lunatic who has been confined at Broadmoor for fifteen years. The man isn't going to bother you, and surely you aren't hankering after further revenge? I had a talk with one of his relatives, a sensible sort of fellow, and he assured me that Smarle would be well looked after. He has a family—a wife and a daughter, I believe—and they are going to take him to some quiet place abroad."

Mrs. Egan shrugged her shapely brown shoulders. "There's a side or it of which you know nothing," she said. "I would have given half of what I possess to keep Hugo Smarle where he was for the rest of his life. Sane, you say! Does that mean he can contract business?"

"Certainly it does," Ardeyne was puzzled. "Well, I say he's not sane. You watch and see. He'll be making horrible accusations before long. It was money over which Tony and he quarrelled. You'll see. He'll rake that all up again and try to rob me. Perhaps he'll murder me. Then I hope you'll be satisfied. Letting a maniac loose on the world! Really, Phil, you doctors take a lot on yourselves—a fearful responsibility, I call it. Hugo Smarle's been waiting for this opportunity. That's why he's pretended to be cured."

Ardeyne laughed. "Every madman pretends to be cured, as you put it, or, rather, he imagines himself never to have been anything but sane. But you can't quarrel with me about this fellow, Smarle. There was nothing whatever

to do but free him. I may tell you that he'd have been discharged a year ago if I hadn't held out against it."

"There'll be a law suit. You'll see," Mrs. Egan passionately continued her own train of thought. "It will drag along for years, no doubt, and in the end, whether I win or lose, I'll find myself impoverished by costs. Oh, you doctors and lawyers! A clever gang you are—always working together to the advantage of your own pockets. The uncle who died and left you such a nice little fortune was a lawyer, wasn't he?"

"He was," Philip replied, "but he didn't make his money by it. That came originally from his father, who was a brewer."

Somehow the conversation ended. The whole thing had destroyed the fine flavor of Philip Ardeyne's day. He wished with all his heart and soul that his name had been kept out of the newspapers, for because of that publicity Carrie Egan had known where to find him. Happily he was ignorant of the fact that the same publicity had given the same information to Mrs. Carnay, and was responsible for his second meeting with Alice.

Mrs. Egan's dissatisfaction with the release of Hugo Smarle irritated him less than the fact of her being here in this hotel, a looker-on as it were upon these idyllic first hours of his romance. A year ago he had been almost in love with Carrie Egan. But sudden disgust had risen up to cure him. Yet she was here, and once he had made love to her. He feared her laughter, feared the possibility of her hurting Alice. The position carried with it a certain amount of humiliation.

The dinner-gong sounded as he walked down the corridor away from her rooms, and at the end, by the concierge's desk inquiring for letters, he found Alice. The girl threw him a quick, inquiring glance. Perhaps she expected to be told why he had suddenly appeared from that corridor.

"Mother's tired," she said. "She's going to have dinner upstairs tonight."

"Oh, I'm sorry—still, it will be rather nice to be alone, just you and me, eh?"

Alice smiled shyly. "Yes, it will be nice, Philip."

"Yes, my darling?" They were walking towards the stairs to the dining-room. Alice kept her face straight ahead and spoke in a very low tone. No one was near, but she did not want what she was saying even to be guessed.

True Romances Barred

We regret very much to inform our Canadian friends that our magazine, TRUE ROMANCES, has been barred by the custom or post-office officials.

Magazines are barred from Canada because of complaints registered against them. We find, however, that adverse critics of our publications rarely read them. From the title and general appearance they sometimes class them with publications which depend entirely upon their sale through lascivious appeal. As a reader of this publication you know that the magazines we publish are not of that character.

We would be greatly pleased, therefore, if you would indicate your friendly feeling toward TRUE ROMANCES and your confidence in it by petitioning the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada, that such reinstatement be made.

At the foot of this announcement is a brief form of petition provided for your convenience. Will you not sign it to-day and mail it to E. J. Blackley, 130 Richmond St. West, Toronto, who will present it together with the large number of similar petitions to the Commissioner of Customs as soon as they are all in.

MACFADDEN PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

The Honorable Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Canada

I believe that TRUE ROMANCES is a magazine of good moral tone and high ideals and that it is honestly entitled to reinstatement upon the list of magazines eligible for circulation throughout the Dominion of Canada. Accordingly I respectfully petition you to make such reinstatement.

Name
Address
Mail to E. J. BLACKLEY, 130 Richmond Street West, Toronto

"Are you sure you care for me—
lot?"

"Sure? I should think I was!"
"You really do love me, Philip—for
ever and ever?"

His answer was as satisfactory as
circumstances permitted. "... And
why should you get such ideas into
your head? There never was anybody
but you" (a slight exaggeration) "and
there never will be. The same assur-
ance from you, please."

For a fleeting instant she turned
and looked at him, her eyes so liquid
and lovely with brimming adoration
that his very soul seemed to drown
in their depths. There comes but one
woman in a man's life with such eyes
of love; he is lucky, indeed, if he finds
her.

And Philip Ardeyne told himself
how lucky he was—this wonderful
prize was his. How tenderly he would
cherish it.

CHAPTER X.

It was a pity that Jean Carnay had
not the remotest suspicion of that
other woman's presence in the hotel.
The Mimosa Palace was a big place,
yet they would have been certain to
meet that evening if Mrs. Carnay
had not decided to dine in her own
rooms. After dinner the band played
in the lounge, part of which was clear-
ed for dancing, and everybody fore-
gathered there for coffee.

But poor little Mrs. Carnay remain-
ed upstairs desperately reviewing the
plan she had concocted for the pres-
ervation of her daughter's happiness.
She was suffering from heartache,
too, brought on by a too free indul-
gence in regret. It had been disturb-
ing to meet Hector Gaunt again. All
these years she had regretted him, but
rather painlessly. There had been so
many other things to think about,
even to worry about. There had been
her five years of marriage ending in
such tragedy; there had always been
Alice, a solace; and the shadow of
Hugo Smarle, a menace. So she had
hurried with her treasured child from
place of place, repelling close friend-
ships, living lightly on the surface of
something which might at any mo-
ment crack and plunge her into the
depths. Well, it had cracked. And
now she was expecting the plunge, al-
though by no means reconciled to it.

With a book on her knees she sat
in the little slip of a sitting-room be-
fore the olive-wood fire and thought
over what it might have been like for
her and for Alice had she braved
things out as the left-handed wife of
Hector Augustus Gaunt. Would the
child really have suffered? No one
would have known Hector had made
that quite clear to her. His old wife
was alive; he had heard from her un-
expectedly on the subject of money
after a long lapse of years, but there
had been no question of her bothering
him, no question of denouncing him
for the bigamist he undoubtedly was.

But Jean had been badly frightened.
The baby was coming—the baby who
would have no name; and there was
mad, but chivalrous Hugo Smarle
wishing to marry her and father her
child.

Thinking about Hugo, Jean was
forced to admit a great deal that was
favorable to him. Hugo had always
been kind to her, and no one in the
wide world would ever have guessed
from him that Alice was not his own
child. Thank heaven, thought Jean,
there had never been any other chil-
dren.

Quickly she picked up her book as
the sitting-room door opened. It was
not quite ten o'clock, but Alice had
come up, bringing Dr. Ardeyne with
her. They hoped she was not too
tired; Alice herself was a little tired.

And then Mrs. Carnay broke the
news she had prepared for them, keep-
ing her face in shadow as much as
possible.

"By the way, dear,"—ostensibly
Jean addressed Alice—"Uncle John
Balliss is on his way to Genoa from
Paris. I had a telegram from asking
me to meet him at Ventimiglia."

"Uncle John Balliss?" echoed Alice.
Balliss, she knew, was her mother's
maiden name. "A relative of yours,
numsey?"

"My brother," said Mrs. Carnay.
Alice looked surprised. She had
never heard of her mother's brother,
never knew there had been such a
person; but she was well used to re-
tidence, even in family affairs. So she
merely remarked, "How interesting!"

"And," Mrs. Carnay contin-
ued, "I thought I'd ask him to break
his journey and stop over with us
for a week or so. It's a good many
years since I've seen your—your
Uncle John."

"I should like to see him," Alice
said. If Philip had not been there she
would have expatiated upon the
fact that, barring a fleeting child-
hood's memory of Christopher Smarle
she had never met a single relative on
either side of the family. But Alice
was just a little ashamed of their iso-
lation. Other people had shoals of
relations, but she and her mother
seemed not to have one who was the
slightest bit of use to them for social
purposes.

They talked a little more before
Ardeyne said good-night. He wanted
to hire a car for to-morrow and make
rather a picnic of meeting Uncle John,
but Mrs. Carnay said no. Her brother
was a little peculiar in some things,
and he had not been very well lately.
It would be better if she met him
alone. He might require tactful coax-
ing to get him to alter his plans.
Ardeyne thought to himself: "She
wants to tell him about Alice and me.
I hope 'uncle John' isn't a tremenda-
ly important person—or given to

fanciful prejudices. Suppose he doesn't
like me?"

(To be continued.)

Why Do We Dream?

What is the cause of dreams? Why
does the brain, which is under control
in what seems a wild and irrational
way?

The answer is simple: If the blood
while we wake, work while we sleep
did not continue to circulate while we
sleep, we should never dream those
fantastic dreams which puzzle us so
much. It is because our blood still
circulates through the brain that
thoughts, vague and unconnected
mostly, must continue to be thrown off
and cause what we call dreams.

Our power of thinking, while we
wake, is governed by reflection, and is
sound or unsound according to our
mental capacity. When asleep, how-
ever, this no longer holds, though it is
said that persons who, in their wak-
ing hours, habitually keep their minds
and fancies under strict control, have
far more rational dreams than those
whose mental self-control is weak.

The brain, the most sensitive por-
tion of the body, is composed of atoms
refined to the most exquisite degree.
In all probability, when Science pos-
sesses the delicate instruments neces-
sary to explain all atomic nature, it
will be found that what is commonly
called "grey matter" is akin to the un-
known force which produces Light.

The ordinary light—which you dis-
tinguish from darkness—is, in reality,
hardly less artificial than manufac-
tured light. It is produced by a cer-
tain force acting upon the ether and
transmuting it into light-waves. These
light-waves, in their turn, act upon the
retina of the eye and enable you to
see.

What this force is Science cannot
exactly say. It is certain, however,
that friction is the chief cause operat-
ing to produce light, and herein you
get the analogy with the human brain.
In order to move or "throw off" the
atoms of the brain, friction is neces-
sary. That friction is caused by the
circulation of the blood, and the more
sensitive the quality of the brain, the
more easily it responds to the action
of the blood circulating through its
thousands of small blood-vessels. This
is the point where thought is created.

So you dream while you sleep, for
the reason that your brain, by virtue
of the never-ceasing blood-circulation,
continues to throw off its atoms and
carries, by force of habit, a jumble of
symbols which, not being under con-
trol, issue forth wildly, vaguely, and
unintelligently or at least without co-
ordination.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

His Cutest.

She was very literary, and from
America. She had just been "doing"
the home of Sir Walter Scott.

The guide was a little bored.

"Marmion" is just too—she
beamed. "And 'Ivanhoe,' why, that be-
longs! 'Kenilworth,' now—Isn't that
the real literary goods? And 'The Lady
of the Lake'—but there, anything of
Scott's—"

"And do you know his 'Emulsion'?"
asked the guide.

"For goodness' sake! Why, I think
that's just the cutest thing he ever
wrote."

ECZEMA

of the skin and scalp is an afflic-
tion that we have been successfully
treating by mail and in our offices
here for over 20 years. If afflicted, write us ex-
plaining your case fully. We also treat all
Pimples, Itchings, Blackheads and other non-
contagious skin troubles. Superficial Hair,
Moles, Warts, etc., permanently eradicated by
the only method—Electrolysis.

Write for Booklet "F"
Hiscott Institute Limited
Hiscott Bldg.
612 College St. Toronto

WRIGLEYS

Chew it after
every meal
It stimulates
appetite and
aids digestion.
It makes your
food do you more
good. Note how
it relieves that stuffy feeling
after heavy eating.



The Irish of it.
Kelly—"If yez force me to pay that
note now, I can't pay it."
O'Brien—"But if I wait till yez pay,
it, I'll never git it!"

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Sarcasim.

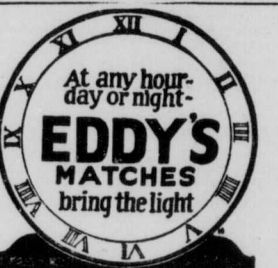
Alice for the first time saw a cat,
carrying her kitten by the nape of its
neck.
"You ain't fit to be a mother," she
cried scathingly. "You ain't hardly fit
to be a father!"

WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shab-
by Garment or Drapery.



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



\$10.00 Collins Metal Hen
The one hundred per cent halibut
The early chicks pay-no bother.
Ask local dealers or send us \$10.00
Free Catalog-Largest Makers
Collins Never-Fail Products Ltd
HAMILTON, ONT.
LARGEST MAKERS-POULTRY EGGS

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.
Brampton, PEEL SEED HOUSE, Ontario

You Can Stand
on this Wash Board

Our SMP Pearl Ware Wash Board is so strong, tough and durable that a full-grown man or woman can stand on it without doing the rubbing surface or any part of it the least harm! The enameled surface won't chip, flake or peel off. Think of the wear there is in such a wash board! There is the same wearing qualities in all articles in SMP Pearl Ware. Try out the wash board and be convinced.

Ask for SMP Pearl Ware

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

For the Boys and Girls

THE CARE OF BIRDS.

Most girls enjoy owning birds, but not many understand how to choose them, how to win their confidence, what food to give them or how to care for them when they are sick.

When you buy a bird make sure that you get one that is young and healthy. If it is a canary, unless you want one that has already learned to sing, choose a long, slender bird less than one year old, with smooth, thick feathers that lie close to the body, and rosy, transparent feet. For a singer choose a male bird that is ten months or a year old, and that has a variety of low notes.

Make the cage comfortable and keep it clean. Place the perches so that the bird has room. Do not use a painted cage, for your bird is likely to eat flakes of the paint. Clean the cage and scald the perches frequently. Since birds that have nothing else to occupy their attention will sometimes pull out their own feathers, arrange a few playthings in the cage to divert the bird's attention from itself. A key on a ring or a clothespin will serve. Parrots are easily amused by a small wooden ladder with a bell attached to the top rung; they like to climb up and ring the bell.

When you have settled your bird in a sanitary, comfortable cage teach it not to fear you. The best time to gain its confidence is in the morning, when you clean the cage and feed the bird. Talk and whistle to it and accustom it to seeing your hands and face close to the cage; but move gently. If you move suddenly or joggle the cage, you will frighten the bird.

Then accustom it to being handled. Catch it every morning by removing the upper perch, putting one hand inside the cage, and following the bird with the other hand from the outside. When you have caught it let it rest comfortably and give it a lettuce leaf or a slice of apple. After you have done that a few times, try holding a piece of lettuce just outside the open door of the cage; the bird will soon hop to your hand.

Next teach it to fly round the house, that will give it healthful exercise and a sense of freedom. Open the door of the cage every morning; the bird will readily return to it when it is tired.

Cleanliness and proper diet are essential to the health of all caged birds. Make your bird bathe every day. It will do it more readily if it is allowed first to fly round the room. If it still seems opposed to taking a dip, place a fresh lettuce leaf in the bottom of the tub; it will jump in to investigate and probably will bathe willingly. Parrots, however, detest bathing. If you have one that refuses to take a bath, spray it occasionally with an atomizer.

Do not feed your bird on seed that has a sharp taste or that is gritty. Rape seed, which tastes sweet, is the best, with an occasional lettuce leaf or a slice of apple and plenty of fresh, cold water. See too that a cuttle-fish bone is fastened to the cage; the bird will sharpen its bill on it and probably nibble at it, and the salt taste will stimulate the appetite. Scatter bird gravel in the cage and renew it three times a week. A bird's gizzard grinds the food that the bird eats, and the gizzard cannot do its work without gravel. The proper food for canaries is a mixture of seeds—four parts of Sicily seed, three of German rape, two of India millet and one of Turkish maw. Watercress, plantain, chickweed, a fresh fig or the yolk of a hard-boiled egg with cayenne pepper sprinkled on it are relished by canaries and, given from time to time, will make sufficient variety in their diet. Never feed hemp seed to canaries; it fattens them, causes them to molt out of season and impairs their singing powers. Parrots and macaws need a stronger and more varied diet than canaries require. Crackers and bread—dry or soaked in condensed milk and water in the proportion of one-half teaspoonful of milk to half a cupful of water—are good for them, and so are apples, lettuce, celery tops and an occasional lump of sugar. A sweet red pepper or an onion is an excellent tonic for a parrot.

Do not hang the bird cage out of doors in warm weather; sudden changes in the temperature may bring upon house birds colds, bronchitis or pneumonia. At night cover the cage with a light cloth; sleeping birds are peculiarly susceptible to the cold. Birds sometimes suffer from sprains or rheumatism. To cure them bathe and gently rub the affected parts with warm water with which a few drops of arnica have been mixed. If your bird has inflammation of the feet and legs, the probability is that the perches are too small or that the bird's claws are too long. If the

fault is with the perches, buy new ones; if it is with the nails, clip them. Hold the bird in one hand, and with a pair of sharp scissors clip outside, and away from, the small red vein that you will see in each claw if you hold the claw against the light. Trim each nail smooth. If you clip the nail too close, dip the foot in warm salt water, which will check the pain and the bleeding.

Another menace to the health of caged birds is the presence of small red insects, mites, which, if they are not exterminated, sap the life of the birds. If you suspect that your bird is troubled with mites, remove it from the cage, scour the cage with kerosene and scald the perches. Air the cage thoroughly, then sprinkle mite exterminator in it, and take care to fill all the crevices with the powder. In the evening place a piece of cotton flannel, with the furry side in, over the cage. Mites leave the bird at night and return to it at daylight; remove the cloth before daylight, and you will find the insects clinging to it. Use the cloth every night, and scald it every day, until you have got rid of the mites.

If your bird is in good health, its feathers will be smooth and thick and will lie close to its body; its eyes will be bright, and it will move briskly. If it is not well, it will sit in a corner of the cage with its feathers puffed out, and with dull eyes. Never let a sick bird lie on the floor of the cage; it needs a soft nest. Place it in a padded box and cover it with a warm, light cloth.

Few caged parrots are kept by their owners in the healthy, cleanly condition that results in bright plumage and vivacious monologue. The failure is frequently owing to ignorance rather than to carelessness on the part of the pet lover.

For example, dealers have been known to tell the purchasers of parrots and cockatoos that birds of those species do not require water either to drink or for a bath, yet one of the most necessary requirements of Polly's existence is cool fresh water in generous supply. There should be a separate cup for it in the cage, and the contents should be renewed at least twice a day.

It is true that parrots seldom are willing to take plunge baths, but some kind of bathing is necessary to their health, and many birds enjoy the gentle shower from an atomizer. Apparently it recalls the heavy night dews that in their tropical birthplace provide the usual means for their ablutions.

Regular diet is most important. The breakfast should be crackers well softened in milk. A half teaspoonful of condensed milk in half a cup of water makes about the right mixture. Condensed milk is less likely to sour in the digestive process and is therefore preferable for birds of the parrot family, the digestion of which is slow.

For the seed cup mix one part of hemp with three parts of sunflower seed, and fill the cup anew every day. Avoid giving much hemp or raw meat, for both of them are heating foods and are likely to lead the bird to pull out its feathers, which is a habit of parrots.

A bit of fruit each morning should be included in the dietary. The greater the variety the better. An occasional raw carrot will be appreciated, too.

During the afternoon the bird should have a dry cracker and a few nuts of any sort at hand. A sweet red pepper is an excellent tonic. If the parrot will eat it, a morsel of raw onion now and then is an excellent specific against colds and other disorders.

Tropical birds especially must be carefully protected against draughts and sudden changes in the temperature. Never leave the cage of a parrot out of doors at night even in mid-summer. Parrots are extremely susceptible to bronchial pneumonia. The cage should hang in a room of even temperature, but anything above seventy degrees is too warm.

A cuttle-fish bone hung in the cage is helpful at molting time as well as useful in sharpening the bill.

Few lovers of pets are aware that besides learning to talk a parrot can be taught a number of tricks: to shake hands, ring a bell, climb a ladder, kiss its master or mistress, and so forth.

In teaching a bird remember how extremely nervous the creature is with which you have to deal. Unvarying kindness and patience are necessary. You will find the parrot much more receptive after breakfast than before it. Accustom it first of all to being released from the cage; then to perch upon your finger or hand. Never squeeze a parrot in handling it.

After each lesson reward it with a piece of some fruit and talk to it in a low but cheerful voice. To teach it to climb to your shoulder pin to your coat or dress something that the parrot likes to eat.

A Morning Wish.

The sun is just rising on the morning of another day. What can I wish that this day may bring to me? Nothing that shall make the world or others poorer, nothing at the expense of other men; but just those few things which in their coming do not stop with me, but touch me rather, as they pass and gather strength:

A few friends who understand me, and yet remain my friends.

A work to do which has real value, without which the world would feel the poorer.

A return for such work small enough not to tax unduly any one who pays.

A mind unafraid to travel, even though the trail be not blazing.

An understanding heart.

A sight of the eternal hills and un-resting sea, and of something beautiful the hand of man has made.

A sense of humor and the power to laugh.

A little leisure with nothing to do.

A few moments of quiet, silent meditation. The sense of the presence of God.

And the patience to wait for the coming of these things, with the wisdom to know them when they come.—Canadian Teacher.

The World's Biggest Parks.

Hyde Park, London, is considered large by most people, although it shrinks to small proportions when compared with Richmond Park. But it is on this side of the Atlantic that one finds something really big in the way of parks. Jasper Park, for instance, between Yellowstone Pass and the Saskatchewan River, contains 5,000 square miles, whilst Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming, runs to 3,575 square miles.

The large size of these parks can be realized when it is stated that the English Lake District, which some day may become the National Park of England, does not exceed 500 square miles.

It would be difficult to determine where the most beautiful National Park is situated. The Yosemite Park in California excels all others in the height of its trees, the depth of its waterfalls, and its 2,000ft.-high cliffs; while the Yellowstone includes a lake 7,788ft. above sea-level and four times as big as Windermere.

New Zealand's Southern Park attracts thousands of tourists, for it is situated amid scenes of wonderful natural beauty. Yet it may be doubted whether Revelstoke Park in the Rocky Mountains, dominated by snow-capped peaks and fast-running rivers, does not win the prize.

The White Kitchen.

If yours is a white kitchen, you will find it easier to wipe off soil and grease as they appear, rather than when they accumulate until extreme measures are required to remove them. It is easier on the paint and it means a neat, clean kitchen all the time, not just following housecleaning.

London may have begun life as the port of St. Albans, which was, centuries ago, the great British stronghold of Verulamium.



By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH.



The Sun Room.

The sun room was the fourth room in the group we have described in the two articles preceding this one. We have demonstrated how a number of rooms may be tied together by introducing some color common to all. The bride should remember that this will bring about the best results in decorating her home. Never should she select the furnishing for each without taking the others into consideration.

To-day's illustration shows the sun room, which was situated on the west side of the living room. Because warm colors were used in the living room some warm colors

had to be introduced into this small one which opened off it. But because its exposure was west and it was restricted in size, it was thought best to have the decorations neutral in tone. The dining room offered the cool color, but green could not be repeated too often throughout the group. Therefore the furniture was made gray, sand colored curtains with green bands were hung at the windows and green cushions were placed on the chairs. All four rooms described are in relation to each other. We will give a detailed description of their decorations in our next week's articles and explain to the bride to be how furnishings can be made to balance.



The "big brothers" of the Chatham Boy Scouts are the members of the Chatham Lions and Rotary Clubs. Recently the boys challenged the Club members to a game of indoor baseball. The challenge was accepted, the game was staged in the local armories and the final score was 22-19—in favor of the Scouts.

The Scouts of the 1st Tillsonburg Troop were recently the hosts of the Sunday school teachers of the Avondale Presbyterian Church and their wives, at a sumptuous banquet served by the boys themselves. The boys took hold of all arrangements like veterans and carried through the whole affair in splendid style. Mayor Rennie, one of the speakers, expressed keen interest in the Scout movement and stated that he was ready to give the boys his support any time in any way they could make use of it.

Scoutmaster Rev. E. A. Slemin of the 1st Stayner Troop was recently the recipient of a fine arm chair, a present from the Scouts and Cubs of Stayner in recognition of his work with them.

Renfrew is another Scout town receiving fine help from the Rotarians. There are three troops there and one member of the Rotary Club attends

each weekly troop meeting prepared to give the boys a ten-minute talk on some subject of interest, often about their own businesses or professions.

The Wolf Cubs of Prescott have a skating rink of their own. The Scouts of the 2nd Prescott Troop helped them to put it into shape.

Ottawa now has a Rover Scout Troop. A letter from Dominion Camp Chief Rodney C. Wood, read at the opening meeting of the new troop, expressed his regret at being unable to attend, but expressed his gratitude that the troop was being started. "Rovering," he wrote, "is sweeping through Britain and continental countries and other parts of the Empire and is providing a programme of really splendid activities for young men."

Owen Sound now has a "Women's Auxiliary to the Boy Scouts Association." And it is everything that the name implies. For each church or organization in Owen Sound which boasts of a Boy Scout Troop or Wolf Cub Pack, the Auxiliary has named a Convener. Each Convener finds her own Committee to assist in any undertaking of a social character or such like intended to promote the interests of the Troop or Pack in her church or institution. Membership in the Auxiliary costs 25 cents per annum. To aid the Owen Sound Boy Scouts Association financially the Auxiliary is now working on a musical play to be produced shortly.

The new 1st Portsmouth Troop was presented with its charter on one of the stormiest nights of the winter by the officers and boys of the 1st Kingston Troop, who tramped to Portsmouth for a joint meeting with the new troop. There was a full attendance of both troops. Honorary Field Secretary C. R. Temperton, of Toronto, was also present and gave the boys an interesting talk on "Loyalty." Scoutmaster Hall of the 2nd Kingston Troop conveyed to the Portsmouth boys the best wishes of his troop.

My Task.

To love someone more dearly every day,
To help a wandering child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray,
And smile when evening falls,
This is my task.

To follow truth as blind men long for light,
To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight
And answer when He calls,
This is my task.

And then My Saviour by and by to meet,
When Faith hath made her task on earth complete,
And lay my homage at my Master's feet
Within the Jasper walls,
This crowns my task.

—Henry VanDyke.

Charged with begging in a London street, a young man was reported to have "made up" his face with theatrical grease-paint to appear as if he was frozen with cold.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



About the House

WHAT TO BUY IN A RUG.

Color and pattern are the first two things to think about when buying a rug. The quality and kind you can determine afterward, but once that color and that pattern are down on the floor we have to live with them, willy-nilly, for many years.

How can you tell what color? Study your walls first. If they are brown or any of its relations—tan, cream, ecru, or even ivory—the chances are that your best choice in rugs will run to one of three things.

First, a slightly darker tan or brown. Remember, we must keep the general tone of our floors darker. It may be a tan background with many small notes of darker brown in it, so that it gives an impression of something quite dark. It may be a solid body color of darker brown. But keep it darker if you want your room to be comfortable to live in.

Second, a tan with some blue and possibly some touches of rose or mulberry in the pattern.

Third, a solid contrasting color, as blue, which is the best color always to use in large quantities in contrast with tans and browns. Again, these may be plain or patterned, but the total effect of that color mixture on your floor must be dark enough to hold the floor down in place below the wall.

For all colors of walls the principle of color selection in rugs remains the same—either showing the same color, a contrasting color, or a combination of the two.

As for pattern in rugs, again study your wall paper. But this time study also your curtains and the coverings on your chairs and sofa. If the paper has a marked pattern—a little inconspicuous one doesn't count—and the draperies are plain, then you are safe to use a pattern in the rugs and keep your upholstery plain. But if the paper is plain, the curtains patterned, and the upholstery also patterned, then the rug would be better plain too. It is all a question of balancing the attention-compelling spots in the room. Always we try to keep some quiet space, and some decorated spaces. If either one gets overdone the room is uncomfortable. But there is no need of having a decorator to tell when you have enough pattern. Just look around. If the wall is strong in pattern, and curtains and furniture weak, of course the floor has to have something lively to balance it. On the other hand, if the wall is simple and curtains and upholstery much decorated, there's no room on the floor for anything more. You need quiet and rest down there.

JUST SOAP.

To wash or not to wash?

Soap and water as a cleanser seem to be going out of style these days. But I confess to being old-fashioned. For I like the tang of water and the deep, cleansing feeling of a soap on my face. Perhaps you are the same? Then you'll be glad to know that I am going to talk about soap this month.

A simple test is to touch the soap with the tip of your tongue. Free alkali will burn and sting. Such a soap may be all right for the kitchen floor, but not for your face. You can disregard that soapy taste. That only means that the soap has everything in it a soap should have.

Many women have an idea that colored and perfumed soaps are bad. This is not so. It is impossible to give a soap a pleasant perfume unless it contains pure ingredients. In the same way, you can't make a bad soap pure white. But that doesn't mean that only white soaps are good soaps. For a natural green tone comes from the use of certain rich oils. Other soaps shade all the way from a creamy tan to a warm, dark brown. These colorings are caused by the secret processes with which these soaps are cooked, while those dainty pink and lavender tints are the rich ingredients in the perfumes.

So, you see, most soap is good soap. It only remains for you to select the one that will help you. In general, cream soaps, oatmeal soaps, and olive-oil soaps are for thin, dry skins. Medicated soaps and sulphur soaps are for skins that have eruptions. Butter-milk soaps, lemon and lime soaps, and peroxide soaps help to whiten, while the perfumed soaps are for the normal skin. If you are inclined to superfluous hair, it is well to select a bland, mild soap.

WHEN JAR TOPS STICK.

"Is there an easy way to open sealed jars?" demanded the young housekeeper, very exasperated and red of face. "I'd much rather prepare fresh fruit or vegetables than try to open a jar of canned ones. I've cut my

fingers, spoiled my best paring knife and nicked ever so many of my new jars in the process."

"Hot water," answered her experienced friend. "Pour hot water into a dipper or small basin to the depth of a couple of inches or more. Invert the can in it and leave for five minutes. Do not, of course, plunge a very cold glass jar into boiling water. At the end of a few minutes you will find that the cover comes off very easily. 'Obstinate corks are readily removed in the same simple way.'"

WHEN HEMMING NAPKINS.

To crease your hem perfectly before beginning hand sewing on napkins, run the edges through a hemmer on your machine, with the needle unthreaded. What is usually a dreaded task becomes greatly simplified if this precaution is taken.

FARM WOMEN'S WANTED COLUMN.

Nickproof chinaware.
A self-picking cherry tree.
A rainproof wash day.
A self-filling school lunch box.
An automatic self-starter for the day's work.

A cluck that can be glued to her eggs for the full period of incubation.

A formula for finding a teen-age youngster when you have need of him.

A portable telephone that need not be trotted after from the top floor of the house or the end of the garden.

Chemically treated garden seeds guaranteed to produce a crop of ready canned vegetables.

A spiral wash cloth that will enable Junior to get his ears clean without maternal assistance.

A silencing device for father's auto horn when it is used to hurry the family in the getting-ready process.

A DAINTY SET FOR THE "LITTLE GIRLS" WARDROBE.



4283. This comprises a neat yoke dress that may be finished with or without the ruffle, and a petticoat and comfortable drawers. One may use voile, lawn, batiste or crepe for the dress and cambric or nainsook for petticoat and drawers. It will require 1 1/2 yards for the Dress, 3/4 yard for the Drawers, and 1 1/4 yards for the Petticoat, of 36-inch material for a 2-year size.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months to 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years.

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

Tracing Winds in the Upper Air.

The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute at De Bilt, near Utrecht, with branches elsewhere in Holland, used until some years ago for wind observations in the upper air, small rubber balloons, which were obtained from France. Then information came from Paris that the manufacturer of these balloons could furnish no more. The institute was thus reduced to the choice of ceasing the upper air observations or having the balloons made in Holland. Experiments began at once and continued for some time, and now it is said that they have been entirely successful.

It is stated that the small and light rubber bags made in an automobile garage at Utrecht can, after undergoing a certain chemical process, be easily inflated into large balloons that are plainly visible in the air. Further, it is claimed, observations with these balloons can be made at a greater height than was ever possible with the imported ones. On favorable days, observations have been made at a height as great as 9.32 miles. As these balloons are pure white and transparent as glass, they are said to form a peculiarly favorable image in the telescope, different from the former imported balloons.

Largest Unexplored Area.

One of the largest unexplored areas in the United States lies in a triangular space, between the Colorado and the San Juan River, in southeastern Utah. Here an area as large as some of the smaller Eastern states still remains practically unknown to white men.

Cannibals recently discovered in New Guinea are reported by an explorer to have features of a distinctly Jewish type, although their skins are bronze.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease. Fully nine-tenths of all the minor ills of childhood have their root in indigestion. There is no medicine for little ones too equal Baby's Own Tablets a relieving this trouble. They have proved of benefit in thousands of homes. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Lunette, Immaculate Conception, Que., writes: "My baby was a great sufferer from indigestion, but the Tablets soon set her right, and now I would not be without them." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Heavy.

"Gruet always liked fat girls, and he has finally succeeded in getting one for a wife."

"Yes, love will find a weigh."

Thomas A. Edison

Noted inventor, recently celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. In honor of the occasion he took two hours at mid-day from work in his New Jersey laboratories.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

The Record of a Great Year Simply Told

AT DECEMBER 31st, 1923

The Company had assets, invested in the best classes of securities, of	\$209,257,000
(An increase for the year of \$35,168,000)	
The total liability of the Company (including reserves and other liabilities to policyholders of \$185,586,000) amounted to	\$187,885,000
The Company has set aside for unforeseen contingencies the sum of	\$3,500,000
Leaving a surplus over all liabilities and contingency funds of	\$17,872,000
(An increase for the year of \$3,603,000)	
The cash income for the year, from premiums, interest, rents, etc., was	\$46,965,000
(An increase for the year of \$10,714,000)	
Total payments to policy holders or their representatives for death claims, maturing policies and other benefits, in 1923 amounted to	\$22,145,000
New paid assurances issued during the year totalled . . .	\$107,391,000
(An increase for the year of \$16,593,000)	
The Company had assurances in force (net) amounting to .	\$703,765,000
(An increase for the year of \$72,360,000)	

The 318,443 ordinary policies of the Company protect homes and businesses at home and abroad, while in addition 22,731 commercial and industrial employees are protected under Sun Life group assurance policies

Dividends to policyholders again materially increased

Every figure in this statement sets a
NEW HIGH RECORD
in Canadian Life Insurance history

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PLACES EMBARGO ON WESTERN U.S. CATTLE

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—A cattle embargo which prohibits the importation into Canada of practically all livestock, as well as hay, straw and fodder from the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, was imposed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture last night. Having received confirmation from Washington of a report that foot and mouth disease had broken out in Alameda County, Cal., the Federal authorities decided to forbid the importation of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, dogs and poultry, as well as their flesh, hides, horns, hoofs, or any other parts, or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from these three states. The order applies to Oregon and Nevada, because they border on California. It remains in force until assurance is received from the United States Government that the foot and mouth disease is wiped out.

Curiously the embargo chiefly affects industries other than cattle breeders. Canada imports very little livestock from these three states, except an occasional pure-bred animal for breeding. But the embargo against straw will prevent its use as packing material by shippers of commodities such as canned and bottled goods, which have a steady market in Canada. The Department of Agriculture to-night said that the embargo would be applied against straw packing. This order does not apply to shipments of cured meats, lard or tallow.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Department of Agriculture declared a quarantine Saturday on account of foot and mouth disease in Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano Counties, California. There is no present expectation of extending the quarantine beyond those counties. Six herds, involving 663 cattle and 200 hogs, are infected, for the most part in Alameda County.

ALBERTA TOWN SUFFERS FIRE LOSS

Stavely, Near Calgary, Visited by Disastrous Blaze Wiping Out Business Section.

Calgary, Feb. 24.—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of Southern Alberta razed the entire business district of Stavely, Alberta, 73 miles south of here, to the ground at 2.30 o'clock Sunday morning, causing property loss estimated at between \$175,000 and \$200,000.

The blaze was first fought by the town volunteer fire brigade, but when it became uncontrollable a call was sent in for the Calgary fire brigade, and, after two hours' hard work, they succeeded in keeping the fire from spreading to the residential district. Seventeen buildings—practically the whole business district—were razed to the ground before the fire was placed under control. Less than half a dozen buildings escaped the fury of the flames.

The structures destroyed included the branch of the Bank of Commerce, five restaurants, a garage and several office buildings. This is the third big fire that has stricken Alberta towns within 100 miles radius of Calgary in the past six weeks.

BRITAIN TO PENSION DEPENDENT WIDOWS

Labor Government Considering Scheme—Cost 15,000,000 Annually.

London, Feb. 24.—Widows and children will form one of the new Labor Government's first considerations in its pension legislation.

All three of the British parties are more or less committed to the principle, while many welfare organizations are urging the adoption of some sort of relief for dependent widows, whose number has increased greatly since the war.

Parliament is considering a scheme under which every widow with dependent children under fourteen years of age would receive sixteen shillings weekly, with six shillings six pence additional for each child under fourteen. Each orphan would also get six shillings six pence weekly, with safeguards regarding its expenditure.

The estimated cost of the scheme to the Government is £15,000,000 annually.

We cannot arrest sunsets nor carve mountains, but we may turn every home, if we choose, into a picture which will be no counterfeit, but the true and perfect image of life, indeed. —Ruskin.

IRISH LINEN AND HOMESPUN OUTPUT INCREASING TO PRE-WAR LEVEL

A despatch from London says:—Now that Ireland is running through a period of peace, many familiar products of the old sod will once more be seen in the shop windows of the world. That Irish handicraft is again finding a market is shown by the fact that the export value of manufactured goods in 1923 was double that of the previous year and is steadily increasing.

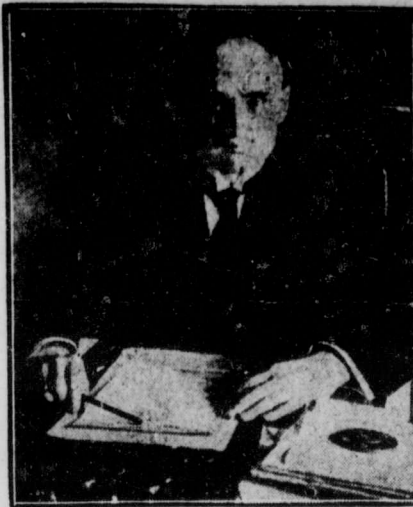
Peace has meant prosperity to the factory districts, the foremost of which is Shillelagh, where, for the first time since the war started, huge stocks of shillelaghs are being manufactured for export. The industry has given employment to hundreds of workmen in the district, and it is expected that this year a million or more of these oak saplings will be distributed throughout the world.

Stocks of this knotty ammunition are reappearing in the shop windows

of Dublin and London in anticipation that the shillelagh will be as popular with the tourists as it was in the old days, when every American thought his trip abroad ruined if he was forced to return home without one.

Exports of the famous Irish home-spuns also are rapidly increasing, the looms being busy filling orders, while the linen industry of Dublin and Northern Ireland is slowly getting back to the pre-war level. Reports from the industry and commerce departments of both the Northern and Southern Governments anticipate that 1924 will equal 1913, when Ireland reached its maximum exportation.

Favorable weather for the small Irish farmers this year will place the Emerald Isle on the certain road to national prosperity, and the outlook was never better, according to Joseph McGrath, the Free State Minister of Commerce.



Hon. J. P. A. Cardin, new Minister of Marine at Ottawa, shown at his desk shortly after taking over his new duties. He succeeded Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who became Minister of Justice.

CLAIMS TO BE DEBATED BY BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

Commission Appointed to Decide War Debts Due British Government.

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has taken the first steps in preparation for the conference with the Soviet Government. The British Commission will be under the direct guidance of Ramsay MacDonald, assisted by Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, but its working heads will be two civil servants of great experience. It will be divided into political and economic sections, and the former will be under J. D. Gregory, a counsellor in the Foreign Office, and the latter under Sir Sydney Chapman, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade. The latter will be engaged chiefly in considering the question of debts owed by the Government and citizens of Russia to the British Government and British subjects.

It is expected that the Soviet authorities will plead, as an offset to the heavy public debts that Russia owes to Great Britain, the damage incurred by Russia through the civil war carried on in the early days by the Soviets by such White leaders as Denikine and Kolchak.

With regard to the Russian war debts, if the Soviet acknowledges them, it is not unlikely that the question of settlement will be allowed to stand over until the problem of the settlement of all other war debts comes up, but the British Government may take a more stringent line concerning Russia's pre-war debts and other gilt-edged securities, like railroad bonds.

Only Sixth of Opium Output Used for Legitimate Needs

A despatch from Geneva says:—Twenty-five hundred tons of opium in excess of the amount justified by medical and scientific use is produced yearly, according to the health organization of the League of Nations.

The total world's annual output is 3,000 tons and the physicians and experts of the health commission estimate that 500 tons is ample for legitimate needs of the world for opium and its derivatives, including morphine.

What a Brick Will Stand.

It takes a weight of 4,500 pounds to crush a cubic inch of best brick.



Sir William Wheeler, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, proved in an address recently that a child born today had 12 more years to live than a child born 25 years ago, due to strides in medicine.

Seven Deaths From Smallpox in Windsor

Windsor, Feb. 24.—Five persons have died from smallpox in Windsor and its environs within the past 48 hours, bringing the total death list up to seven. Fifty new cases were reported to-day.

The latest victims are: James Irvin, 23 years old, 103 Elm Avenue, Windsor, and Henry Dubey, aged 44, Detroit. Irvin died at Grace Hospital Saturday afternoon, and that institution has been placed under quarantine. The Grand Central Hotel, 219 Sandwich St. East, which has contained several smallpox patients for several days past, was to-day converted into an isolation hospital, and those stricken with the disease are being taken there as fast as the cases are reported to the Health Board.

With the exception of Irvin, all fatalities thus far have been in the family of Gordon Deneau of Moy avenue, whose death occurred nearly three weeks ago.

Lady Strathcona Gives \$120,000 to McGill

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Governors of McGill University have been notified of a donation of \$120,000 by Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal to provide a permanent endowment for the Department of Zoology.

1,500 CARS OF GRAIN VIA VANCOUVER PORT

Pacific Gateway Used for Export Until Lake Navigation Opens.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 24.—Fifteen hundred cars of grain are reported loaded on the prairies to-day for the Vancouver route. All grain moved from the prairies until lake navigation opens must go out of the country through the Pacific gateway. The elevators and mill space at country points and in Winnipeg can accommodate no more at the Lake terminals, the storage has reached the point of saturation. The terminal elevators, the boats and some cars are full. There will be, it is estimated, a thousand cars in the terminal yards before the opening of the Lake ports, in spite of the considerable quantity of grain that will go east by rail in the next two months. All except orders in the meantime must be filled via the Vancouver port. Complaint is being made that interior Government terminal elevators have not been stored to capacity and the trade cannot understand why this additional space is not made available, since some seventy-five million bushels of grain are still in farmers' hands on the prairies.

SETTLEMENT OF DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE

Employers Agree to Advance Men One Shilling Now and Another First of June.

A despatch from London says:—The dock workers' strike is considered virtually ended, although final negotiations may be protracted. The employers have agreed to advance the men one shilling now and another shilling on the first of June, and there will be what is termed a "satisfactory inquiry" into the question of decentralization of an agreement for no reprisals.

These are unofficially stated to be the terms of the settlement, but they will not be officially made known until the delegate conference of the men's representatives has decided whether to accept the terms. It had been hoped that the decision would have been given Thursday night, but the conference merely adjourned until Friday without reaching a final conclusion because the different port areas are sharply divided. London, Hull and Southampton favor the terms of settlement, but Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool oppose them, and other ports are doubtful.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.12 1/2.
 Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 46c; No. 1 feed, 45c.
 Manitoba barley—Nominal.
 All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
 Ontario barley—65 to 70c.
 American corn—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2c.
 Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 82c.
 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, 96c 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 re-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, 54 to 55c; fresh extras, loose, 48 to 50c; fresh firsts, 46 to 48c; extras, storage, 41 to 42c; 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, 15c; 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, 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 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 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
 Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 25c; 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 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2 to 19c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 14 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.
 Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.15; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do. good, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do. med., \$4.50 to \$5; do. com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do. med., \$4.50 to \$5; do. com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do. med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.00; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do. com., \$2.50 to \$3.00; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do. fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do. fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$10; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do. med., \$8 to \$10; do. com., \$5 to \$7; do. grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$14.50 to \$16; do. bucks, \$10.50 to \$12; do. fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do. culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8; do. culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8; do. f.o.b., \$7.50; do. country points, \$7.25; do. selects, \$8.80.
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, \$6.30; do. 2nds, \$6.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; roller pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Rotted oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$2.90. Bran—\$28.25. Shorts—\$30.25. Middlings—\$36.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.
 Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 41 1/2 to 42c; do. No. 1 creamery, 40 1/2 to 41c. do. seconds, 39 1/2 to 40c. Eggs, fresh extras, 53c; do. fresh firsts, 48c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.45. Com. dairy type cows, \$3 to \$3.50; do. better ones, \$4; canners, \$1.50; calves, med. quality, \$9 to \$9.50; do. poor ones, \$8; hogs, thick, smooths and shop, \$8.25.

EFFICIENT FARMING

DANES AGAIN POINT WAY TO CANADIAN HOG PRODUCERS.

Great Britain will probably for 1923 outstrip its own record in the quantity of bacon and hams imported. The trade is greater than ever. From the Canadian point of view the opportunity for export business is, therefore, greater than ever.

Though the actual amount shipped from the Dominion between January and the end of October was greater than in the same period last year, our percentage of total supply was smaller. Again Denmark, a country of only three and a half million people and of an area that could be dropped into one of the Great Lakes, sent four and a half times as much bacon to England as went from Canada.

In the first nine months of 1923 the British imports were distributed as follows:

Canadian	10.3%
Danish	44.9%
American	38.1%
Others	6.7%
	100.0%

As might have been expected, this state of things has called for comment. In the December issue of the "Journal" of the Ministry of Agriculture of Great Britain there are two editorial articles from which extracts are given below, because of their significance to our own two-fold industry of livestock producing and meat packing.

"There is a great need for an increase in the number of pigs kept in this country, and particularly of high-grade bacon pigs. It is not a question of breeding an improved variety of pig; the Danes, so often held up as models, use British pedigree boars for producing their bacon pigs. Nor is it a question of nature of food, for the Danish pig is fed on standard lines—largely with foreign barley. Yet the difference in the results is striking."

The view is held that, whereas at least three-quarters of the Danish pigs give first quality bacon, less than one-quarter of the English pigs reach that standard. "The Danes secure their results by concentration on the single aim of producing a side of bacon pig for the English market. Beginning with the boars, they do what is in accord with modern views on genetics. Boars whose progeny do not come up to a certain standard are slaughtered. In other words, the test applied is progeny, not pedigree. The standard is not a fancy one based on external points. It depends mainly upon precise measurements of the carcass, and consideration is given also to such matters as early maturity, capacity of flesh to take up salt readily, distribution of fat and lean."

"It is clear that the Danes have succeeded because they have organized the whole business of bacon production, from breeding to curing and marketing. In this country there is a lack of unity of aim or effort. As Professor Wood pointed out in the course of a discussion at Cambridge, the farmer is insufficiently in touch with the consumers' market. The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that there is one procedure which may go a long way to remedy the existing state of affairs. We need more standardization of our production. What the English market requires and appreciates is a regular supply of a standard product. It is the finest market in the world. The irony of the position is that the best English produce is still superior to anything coming from abroad. The best Wiltshire bacon still commands the highest price, but no one can undertake a future delivery of regular supplies of uniform quality. Yet the Danes can contract to supply sides by the thousand, all of one quality."

"Co-operative societies, after all, are only methods; it is organization, and the common purpose inspiring and actuating the whole mechanism of production and supply that count."

The following are extracts from a second article in the same issue of the "Journal" of the British Ministry of Agriculture:

"The farmer who sets out to produce bacon pigs should breed and feed with the object of turning out a uniform product of the type that can be converted into first quality bacon with the least amount of waste. It may be emphasized that a pig suitably bred for the bacon manufacturer is usually an excellent pork pig; but it does not follow that a pig which may be killed for pork is of suitable structure for first quality bacon."

"Strong representations have been made to the Ministry by the bacon curers that they are unable to obtain sufficient pigs of the right quality to enable them to keep their businesses

running at full power, and that in particular they receive an undue proportion of pigs which cannot be converted into first quality bacon. It is stated that in other countries, notably Denmark and Sweden, where pig rearing has been organized for the production of bacon, as many as 75 per cent. of the pigs sent to market are convertible into first-class bacon, largely as a result of aiming at a standard type, whereas in England, doubtless partly owing to the numerous breeds and crosses, the proportion is no higher than 25 per cent. A large proportion of the pigs in the remaining 75 per cent., although of good quality, are too fat and heavy for first-class bacon."

In some respects the responsibility for this undesirable state of things rests with some of the bacon curers who have paid upon a basis of weight alone without reference to the suitability of the carcass for bacon production, but the Ministry is aware that certain firms of bacon curers have now become selective in buying and are adopting an improved method of payment.

"The Ministry considers that the development of the bacon industry and the production of the right type of bacon pig will depend upon the financial inducement offered to the farmer by the bacon curer for the supply of graded pigs at recognized graded prices. The farmer, too, should realize that by helping forward the bacon industry he is stabilizing prices for himself. The producer, the curer and the retailer are all equally responsible for increasing and improving the supply of English bacon. They are, in fact, partners, and the interest of each is bound up with that of the others, and close co-operation between them is essential."

"The size calculated to produce the best price is the medium bacon pig producing sides when cured of 55-65 lb. in weight, i.e., a pig approximately 220 lbs. live weight or 160-165 lb. dead weight. Such pigs should be ready at about seven months old."

"The ideal bacon pig can be raised in many ways from the various English breeds. It is generally agreed that the bacon type of pig can best be obtained as a first cross, using one of the large breeds to attain length of side. It is rarely wise to go beyond the first cross, as with a second cross, the progeny often fail in uniformity of type. As an example of a suitable cross, many rearers of bacon pigs use Large White (Yorkshire) boars for their length of side, with a Middle White sow to secure more rapid growth and a better ham and streak. A cross the other way about also makes a very good bacon pig. The bacon pig can, however, be obtained from other breeds and crosses provided that the breeder keeps in mind the type. Owing, however, to the presence of black pigment in the mammary glands of certain races of black pigs, producing the so-called 'seedy cut' in the streaky, wholly black pigs should be avoided, unless, as seems possible, strains can be selected which do not show 'seedy cut'."

"In the feeding of pigs for bacon it will be sufficient to emphasize the fact that bacon pigs should not be too fat but should show a good proportion of lean, and that foods tending to produce soft fat should be avoided. An excess of swill or too much maize or linseed tends to produce an undesirable quality of fat."

Does a Garden Pay?

I am not sure whether our garden pays its way or not. It takes a lot of hard work to plow it and get out the stuff; and then it's plant and hoe, plant and hoe! Gosh, but my back gets tired at it! Sometimes I think we could get along without a garden by buying a little green stuff off the market occasionally.

I have been keeping tab on this gardening business. Last spring I put in two whole days with the team hauling manure, plowing, harrowing, and listing. That was ten dollars! I put in two more days helping Wife plant things. That was six dollars! Seeds cost eight dollars, and counting the time I helped hoe and work it through the summer would amount to twenty dollars!

Of course, we had all the fresh vegetables we wanted on the table, and sold about forty dollars' worth. We put up 450 quarts of corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, and all kind of junk. We made 30 gallons of kraut, had 150 pounds of soup beans. Had plenty of kale, cabbage, and turnips to feed our chickens through the winter, but it cost pretty heavy. Our garden may pay—I dunno, I dunno!—M. R.

How I Sold Hyacinths.

Hyacinth bulbs that I bought in the fall I sold in blossom at Easter time at 100 per cent. profit. The local florist readily paid me 50 cents each for the potted plants.

Grocers, bakers, confectioners, and other merchants are usually glad to handle these plants at Easter time, often without any commission if the owner agrees to take back unsold plants. The flowers make good trade attractors.

The right kind of an advertisement in the local paper will bring customers even when the flowers cannot be displayed where the crowd passes. The supply of moderate-priced blossoms at Easter time is seldom equal to the demand, especially in the smaller towns.

I purchased the bulbs from a large seed house in the city, choosing the choice, imported, "exhibition size"—tall at 20 cents each. I planted them in five-inch pots, one bulb in each, in rich, dark soil, with which a small amount of sand and leaf mold had been carefully mixed. The pots cost me five cents each.

As I wanted the hyacinths to bloom at Easter time, I had to keep them back, so I buried them, pot and all, deep in sand in a corner of the cellar. About six weeks before Easter I took them from the sand. When the buds began to swell I led them to open at the time I desired by giving them plenty of sunshine to urge them forward if slow, or placing them in a subdued light when they came on too fast. As near a uniform temperature as possible was maintained. The flower bunches were extra large in size, and some of the bulbs produced four clusters.

Poultry

Good results were obtained from the poultry kept at the Dominion Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., by feeding a home-made mixture of scratch feed. For pullets the scratch feed was made up of one part cracked corn, one part wheat, one part oats. This grain was scattered in a deep litter of straw, morning and evening. The laying hens were given the same mixture but were given less scratch grain in the morning. The smaller quantity given at this time induced greater exercise with beneficial results following. In addition to the scratch feed a dry mash was given consisting of two parts wheat bran, middlings and cornmeal and one part of beef scrap. This mixture is kept constantly before the birds in a hopper. During the winter months when other green food is not available, mangels are fed daily. A slight difference was made in the feeding of the yearling hens. Only one part of cracked corn was used in the scratch feed while in the dry mash the proportion of cornmeal was considerably reduced. At the end of the season it was found that the pullets in this flock gave a net profit of \$2.19 per bird, while the yearling hens gave \$1.04 profit per bird. The reason for holding over the birds the second year was to secure the advantages of the better results they gave in the hatchability of their eggs and the vitality of the chickens.

Live Stock and Products Exports.

Market reports of the Dominion Live Stock Branch show that in 1923, 57,672 cattle were shipped to Great Britain compared with 18,475 in 1922, and that 96,873 went to the United States compared with 189,760 in the year previous. Great Britain took 24,074 calves last year compared with 27,720 in 1922, 6,232,400 lbs. of beef compared with 6,231,900 lbs., 99,230-100 lbs. of bacon compared with 98,384 lbs., 2,072,000 lbs. of pork compared with 395,700 lbs., and 29,500 lbs. of mutton compared with 34,100 lbs. The United States took, 28,748 sheep in 1923 compared with 90,266 in 1922, 13,087,300 lbs. of beef compared with 18,583,600 lbs., 282,400 lbs. of bacon compared with 154,600 lbs., 709,000 lbs. of pork compared with 609,000 lbs., and 1,553,000 lbs. of mutton compared with 4,497,800 lbs.

Milk in Bread Making.

The Chemistry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College studied experimentally the effect of whole milk, skimmed milk, condensed milk and milk powder in making bread. The whole milk naturally had some of the effects of fat, and the sweetened, condensed some of the effects of sugar, but, otherwise, milk will not replace sugar, malt or shortening in making bread. It has an influence all its own which none of these other constituents will produce. In conjunction with these other ingredients it does, however, influence the flavor of the bread, and improve the color of the crust. In fact it makes a richer loaf of bread, with greater moisture retaining and higher food value properties.

Sunlight—that's the big item in farrowing houses. Germs turn up their toes when Old Sol enters.

The World of the Blind and Canada's Effort

Before the outbreak of the Great War, work on behalf of the adult blind of Canada was non-existent in the national aspect of the case. A few scattered organizations were located in certain centres, but the scope of their activities and appeal was purely local. The result was that general lack of knowledge regarding people without sight prevailed among the great body of sighted citizenry.

The war came and changed all this. Our blinded men soon began to come home to us. The admiration of heroic service to the country and sympathy for the loss of the greatest physical blessing known to man aroused an interest in their welfare which with their assistance, was extended to benefit civilian blind as well. It was at this stage that the Canadian National Institute for the Blind was organized and chartered March 31, 1918. Readers should therefore note that the Institute was formed through the efforts of blinded soldiers, blind civilians, patriotic and unselfish women and interested business men. Its objects were to furnish in every way possible the health, happiness, education and economic independence of the adult blind of Canada, and to prevent needless blindness. To this end it has established factories of various kinds employing blind men and women; has trained and employed home teachers who travel about the country visiting people in their own homes and giving useful instruction in many lines; has taken over the Canadian National Lib-

rary for the Blind and made it its library and publishing department; has organized a wonderfully efficient salesroom department to furnish at cost supplies required by blind workers in their homes, and to buy back large quantities of finished and saleable articles. The Institute has established a department to co-operate with sighted bodies in the campaign to conserve vision and prevent the increase of blindness. It has taken by far the most extensive and most reliable census of the blind ever taken in the Dominion. It has given timely and needed relief to many individuals and families whom without this assistance might have become public charges and have lost that priceless quality of good citizenship—self-respect. The Institute has done many great and noble things, but perhaps the achievement which will speak to the public and general understanding with the loudest and clearest voice is that which tells of the increase, in five years, of the total value of work produced by the Canadian blind from \$40,900 to \$460,000 a year.

Is it not a good thing, is it not a sane thing to be a sharer in such a work, both as a buyer of goods made by hands unguided by eyes, and as a giver to the funds of the Institute—for the field is yet new and the outgo is much greater than the income.

Donations of time, effort and funds are promptly acknowledged by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Pearson Hall, Toronto, Ont.

Testing the Incubator.

An incubator should be run at least five days, or a week, before filling it with eggs, so that it may thoroughly dry out and so that an inspection can be made of the working parts. The lamp must work in perfect harmony with the thermostat, and must not be turned up too high nor down too low.

Running the machine a week will show you how high the flame should be after refilling the lamp with oil, and how much the wick must be cleaned or trimmed before relighting it. Before refilling the lamp the height of the flame should be noted before disturbing it, and also the temperature of the machine, so that the proper adjustment can be made.

A thermostat is able to handle only a very little surplus heat, for the reason that the temperature inside the incubator must go higher in order to make the thermostat act more freely. This may cause the temperature of the egg chamber to get too high and the only practical thing then to do is to regulate by the flame of the lamp. After that information has been secured much of the mystery of artificial incubation will be secured.

When the heat is started in the machine, the thermometer must be watched, and when the temperature reaches 103 deg. F. the thermostat must be adjusted so the clapper above the lamp raises clear about one-sixteenth or one-twelfth of an inch. Should the temperature continue to rise, the flame of the lamp must be lowered until the thermometer registers 102 deg. F., and stays there. Care must be taken that this clapper covers the hole perfectly, and if it does not, slightly bend and adjust it so the clapper fits tightly over the hole until the temperature goes up to 103 deg. F. when adjustment must be made as already stated. Inspect the working about a half-hour after making the adjustment, and if everything is

promising return an hour later, or as many times as necessary until it is running correctly.

I have had very little trouble with thermometers. I have found that most of them differ very slightly, if any. When I want to test one I place it in two or three different machines with other thermometers, and make comparison. I place it just as high, same slant, same position as the thermometer I am testing by, side by side, with the glass tubes having the same slope.

If I find any difference it will be most likely a trifle high, for glass shrinks with age, and after the difference is determined the thermometer is used again, allowing for the difference.

If the two thermometers, when placed side by side, do not compare in length, I place the bulbs side by side on a perfect level with each other; for if one thermometer is a little higher or a little lower than the other one, they will not register alike. In many instances I have known an inch either up or down to make a difference of one or two degrees, the amount of difference varying according to the inside of the machine.

—C. C. S.

A Guide in Purchasing Fertilizers.

Farmers purchasing fertilizers would do well to see that they get what they pay for. A pamphlet recently issued by the Dominion Seed Commissioner, shows that in many instances the fertilizers offered for sale neither come up to the guarantee nor meet the requirements of the Fertilizers Act passed in 1922. The pamphlet referred to, entitled "Fertilizer Samples," can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, and conveys a deal of valuable information relative to different brands of fertilizers.

Goodies for St. Patrick's Day

Chicken Fritters—Cut meat from a dressed chicken, into thin meat slices, flour these well, or if preferred, draw them through egg and cover them with bread crumbs, which have been mixed with a little butter in a small frying pan, when hot put in the slices of meat, cook them gently, turning them once or twice during the process. When brown pile them on a dish and send brown to the table.

Potato Puffs—Boil six potatoes and put through ricer. Beat one egg, mix with it one-fourth cupful of milk, add the potatoes, piece of butter and salt. Form potatoes into fancy shapes, brush with egg and bake in hot oven.

St. Patrick's Cake—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of flour, two cupfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk, four whites of eggs, one cupful of corn starch, one-half teaspoonful of almond extract. Cream butter, add sugar, and almond, sift together, flour, corn starch, baking powder. Add alternately with milk to first mixture, beat eggs (whites) until stiff, add to cake and beat vigorously. Make into loaves.

Frosting—Whites of three eggs and pulverized sugar to make a good stiffening, add a little vanilla flavoring and green coloring.

St. Patrick's Balls—One cupful of milk scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt,

one-half cupful of compressed yeast, two cupfuls of flour. Let rise overnight. In the morning add flour, enough to make a stiff dough. Let rise again, then add one-half cupful of sugar, a piece of butter, a little nutmeg, two eggs. Beat butter, sugar, and eggs to a cream, then add to dough. Knead, roll with rolling pin, cut with a large cake cutter, then cut in halves, dip in melted butter and lay against one another, with rounded part up. Let rise again then bake. Very delicious.

Pea Timbales—Cook one tablespoonful of flour, in one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, when bubbling, stir in gradually, one-half cupful of milk, cook until smooth, and season with a little salt and onion juice. Remove from fire, add three beaten eggs, and one cupful of cooked peas, pressed through a sieve, turn into greased timbale molds. Stand them in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderately hot oven. Turn out on gaily piled in individual dishes with sauce.

Cooled Celery—Select the fine white stalks, wash well, and cut in two-inch lengths, then with a small knife slit the ends into fringe, about one-half-inch long. Keep in a bowl of ice water to which a little lemon juice has been added to keep it white. Serve in heated plates and serve with white French or mayonnaise dressing.

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

and the choicest of Red Rose Teas is the
ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

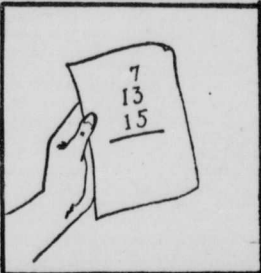
Try This on Your Doc.

A printer received an inquiry from a surgeon who wanted bids on several thousand letter-heads, different sizes, grades and colors, and he wanted the form held standing.

The printer wrote back: "Am in the market for one operation for appendicitis, one, two, or five-inch incision, with or without ether; also with or without nurse. Quotations must include putting appendix back and cancelling the order if found sound. Successful bidder is expected to hold incision open for sixty days, as I expect to be in the market for an operation for gallstones, and I want to save the extra cost of cutting."

EASY TRICKS

No. 328
Perplexity



This is hardly a trick, but it will be an interesting stunt to try some time. It will not always, it should be said, be successful, but you will be surprised to find how often it works just as it should.

Write on a slip of paper the numbers 7, 13 and 15.

Ask a spectator to hold this slip of paper, but not to look at what you wrote until you give him the word to do so.

Ask another spectator to mention any number between 5 and 10, another to mention any number between 10 and 15 and another to mention any number between 10 and 20.

More often than not, the numbers 7, 13 and 15 will be given. Almost invariably, at least two of the answers will be in accord with your prediction.

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

Mysteries of the Ear.

The mechanism of the human ear has been known during long ages, but the manner in which it conveys definite information to the brain is quite another announcement, however learnedly we may speak of sound-waves striking upon the drum of the ear, setting up a vibration which is communicated to the brain by a row of white threads attached to a series of wonderfully-articulated bones.

That these threads, like the aerials which catch the flutterings of the ether bearing sounds across the Atlantic, and give them rebirth exactly as they were born three thousand miles away, to the last squeak of the clarinet or chirp of the piccolo, translate to our brains the meaning conveyed by the air vibrations which lap against the ear-drum or tympanum does not greatly help us.

We call the threads nerves, but how the tympanum adapts itself by contraction and relaxation, without our will intervening, to the different pitch of sounds, we have no idea. We only know that it does.

What the Package Does.

Tea growers have found from experience that it is necessary immediately to pack tea in air-tight metal-lined chests, to preserve the flavor and goodness of the leaf. Equally so is an air-tight package necessary for the small lots of tea for individual consumption. Bulk tea is always inferior tea because it is exposed to air. The "SALADA" air-tight aluminum package is the most efficient way of preserving tea known.

Quick Growing Trees for the Prairie.

Many of the species which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers, for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar, and Manitoba maple. It is safe to say that wood large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years.—Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 1.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.



A Volstead Chance.
"Out West is a movement of the hand toward the hip-pocket still considered a hostile sign?"
"Gracious, no! Volstead changed that."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.



The appointment of Mr. R. C. Vaughan, Director of Purchases and Stores, Canadian National Railways, has been announced by Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President of the System.

NERVOUS INDIGESTION

Some of Its Causes and How Relief May be Obtained.

Many people suffer from nervous indigestion. The commonest causes are worry, over-work, lack of exercise, or a general run down condition of the system. It is a disease of the nerves rather than of the digestive organs, and is corrected by giving needed nourishment to the nervous system and building up the blood.

The treatment consists largely in rest, recreation and the use of a true tonic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In addition, the patient should follow a careful diet, and avoid coffee and stimulants, these being unsuitable for nervous people. As one's nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, the latter must be built up and made rich and pure, which is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. If there is loss of weight and pallor, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially helpful. Mrs. Adolphus Villeneuve, R.R. No. 2, Apple Hill, tells as follows how she obtained relief:—"I was so bad with nervous indigestion that I could not digest anything I took, and as a consequence was a great sufferer. I doctored for four months, but seemed to be getting worse instead of better. I lost strength to such an extent that I could hardly go about. Then my mother came to see me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I followed her advice and got a supply at once. After taking a few boxes I felt my strength returning, and I continued their use, until at the end of a few months I could eat anything I desired, had regained my old time health and strength, and was in every way a well woman. I am so thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me that I always advise their use when any of my friends are run down or ailing."

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

How to protect goods from the attacks of worms has always been a hard problem for packers of dried fruits and cereals. A new process exhausts the air in a steel drum in which the food is placed and then fumigates the contents with carbon disulphide. Exhausting the air distends any living tissue that there may be in the fruit or cereal, whether worm or egg. That opens the pores and separates the cells so that when the gas is turned on it fills the spaces and poisons the insect or kills the egg.

Misunderstandings may separate friends far more widely than either time or space.

Eye service that depends for fidelity upon the employer's presence is merely stealing.

GIRLS! A GLEAMY MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

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

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

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

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Graduate Nurse Finds "The Perfect Remedy"

Graduate of National Temperance Hospital tells of remarkable Cases Where Tanlac Has Proved Effective.

"From my long experience as a professional nurse, I do not hesitate to say I consider TANLAC the most efficient and natural stomach medicine and tonic to be had. It is undoubtedly Nature's most perfect remedy," is the far reaching statement given out for publication recently by Mrs. I. A. Borden, Seattle, Wash., a graduate of the National Temperance Hospital of Chicago.

"I have used TANLAC often in treatment of my patients and my experience has been that for keeping the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels functioning properly, and for toning

up the system in general, it has no equal.

Tells of Case.
"About a year ago I had a lady patient who could not keep a thing on her stomach fifteen minutes, not even water. I prevailed on her to try TANLAC and after the sixth bottle she could eat absolutely anything she wanted without the slightest bad after effects."

"I had another patient who simply could not eat. I got him started on TANLAC and by the time he finished three bottles he was eating ravenously and had regained sufficient strength to return to work."

"These two instances are typical of my experience with TANLAC. My confidence in TANLAC is unlimited." TANLAC is for sale by all good druggists. Over 40 million bottles sold. Accept no substitute.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

Make Paris a Seaport to Avoid Floods.

In order to prevent dangerous Seine floods Paris will be made into a seaport.

This will be accomplished by deepening the bed of the Seine from Paris to Rouen to insure a minimum of sixteen or seventeen feet of water. This will be sufficient to care for the winter freshets and also make the river navigable for vessels of from 2000 to 2500 tons, 260 feet in length and drawing fifteen feet. The plan is put forward by M. Le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works.

France's finances do not permit the plan to be rushed to completion. The work, which is estimated to cost in the vicinity of 1,000,000,000 francs, will be extended over a period of fifteen years and paid for out of the annual credits. One of the valuable "by-products" of the scheme will be the increased electric power created by the number of waterfalls resulting from replacing the existing sluices with much larger ones. Several applications for concessions of the falls were filed immediately when the plan was announced.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

A friend's gains make you richer than your own possessions; his accomplishments please you more than your own achievements; and the more friends you have, the richer you are, and the more you can do.—Amos R. Wells.

Wolf hunting in Russia before the War was often done with wolves which were kept in captivity and released only to be chased down by mounted huntsmen and swift hounds.

Mother! Give Sick Baby "California Fig Syrup"

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

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



WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY

should be taken at once for speedy relief of backache, headache, swelling, dizziness, lack of ambition, and numerous other complaints due to improper kidney and liver action. An honest remedy sold for 50 years. At your dealer, or direct from

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO. Toronto, Ont.

For Invalids

Delicious, strengthening beef-tea and dozens of other tasty and nourishing dishes may be easily and quickly prepared with



In tins of 4, 10, 50 and 100.

Classified Advertisements FOR SALE

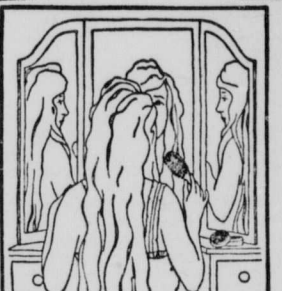
WOOLGROWERS, YOUR OWN wool manufactured or exchanged for yarn or blankets. Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

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.

"Whoever does a useful thing, and does it well and cheerfully, is contributing to the world's happiness and betterment."



Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book



Thick Lustrous Hair Kept So By Cuticura

At night touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Keep your scalp clean and healthy and your hair will be luxuriant.

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

WOMAN SUFFERED FOR MONTHS

Weak and Nervous. Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Webbwood, Ont.—"I was in a very weak and run-down nervous condition, always tired from the time I got up until I went to bed. Sleep did not rest me at all. My sister recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and others told me about it, but it was from my sister's advice that I took it. It did not take long until I felt stronger, headaches left me and my appetite came back to me. I am a farmer's wife and have many things to do outside the house, such as milking, looking after the poultry, and other chores. I heartily recommend the Vegetable Compound to all who have the same trouble I had, for it is a fine medicine for women."—Mrs. LOTTIE F. ELSASSER, Hillcrest Farm, Webbwood, Ont.

Another Nervous Woman Finds Relief
Port Huron, Michigan.—"I suffered for two years with pains in my side, and if I worked very much I was nervous and just as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was sleepy all the day and didn't feel like doing anything, and was so nervous I would bite my finger nails. One of my friends told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me so much that I soon felt fine."—Mrs. CHARLES BEELER, 501-14th St., Port Huron, Mich.

Women who suffer from any feminine ailment should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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."

Does Your Blood Need Iron?

How to Make the Test That Tells.

A PALE face, a nervous, irritable disposition, a lack of strength and endurance—these are the warning signals that Nature gives when your blood is getting thin, pale, watery and starving for iron. Iron is constantly leaving the body, especially toward the period of middle age and you must make up for this iron deficiency if you want to escape disease and be strong and well.

When the iron in your blood runs low signs of old age creep into your system. In such cases ordinary iron-containing foods seldom supply a sufficient quantity of this important element to make up for the waste. Therefore, many physicians now prescribe a concentrated form of organic iron—Nuxated Iron—which contains iron like the iron in your blood.

If you are not sure of your condition, go to your doctor and have him take your blood-count, or else make the following test yourself: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired; next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. All good druggists sell Nuxated Iron, on the distinct understanding that if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

WET FEET

lead to colds. Avoid chills by rubbing with Minard's Liniment. The great preventative.



WEAVER'S FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

Choice Lemons per doz.	25c
Choice Oranges per doz.	30c
Large size Grape-fruit	3 for 25c
Choice Clover Honey 3 lb. pail	70c
Stuart's Marmalade 4 lb. tin	77c
MacLaren's Jelly Powders	3 for 25c
Molly-O-Tea per lb.	75c
Highest Grade Bulk Tea per lb.	62c
Choice Dates	2 lbs. for 25c
Table Figs per lb.	25c
Cooking Figs per lb.	10c
Castile Soap	7 cakes for 25c
Davies' Pure Lard 3 lb. pail	55c
Choicest Side Bacon per lb.	32c

We carry a full supply of all kinds of fish

Give us a trial before going elsewhere

Phone 128 Orders Promptly Delivered

You Will Find It Here

FOR SALE—Irish Cobbler Potatoes for seed. Manchurian Barley for seed. Apply to W. Forth, Phone 35 r 5, Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Northern Spy Apples 11 qt. basket 35c, in your basket. Mrs. Breckon, George street

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 Baldwin Apples 35c in your own basket (11qts) Ed. Blagden, 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.

HERE AND THERE

Smoking compartments are to be provided in the new wooden winged monoplane for use on the London-Amsterdam-Berlin air route.

801,980,268 feet of lumber were produced from mills in the Ottawa Valley last season as against 238,116,764 feet in the 1921-1922 season.

We Will Be Pleased

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

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

Oysters now on sale
W. G. SPENCE
Phone 121
Mill Street Waterdown

Gordon & Son

CUSTOM TAILORS

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

The United States has invested in Canada \$2,500,000,000, according to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, which has just completed a survey of Canadian industry and the amount of United States capital invested. Of the total sum invested, \$1,200,000,000 is in bonds, and the remainder in farms, mortgages, small businesses, industrial enterprises, banking and private loans. It is computed that more than 200 branch factories were opened in Canada by United States concerns in 1919, and a great number in 1920 and 1921, and that late in 1922 the number of these came to 700.

A collie dog is reported to have saved the life of a London West girl, while accompanying the child to a nearby store. On the way she stopped on the C. P. R. railroad tracks in the path of a westbound trolley. Realizing the child's peril, the dog threw himself against her with sufficient impact to knock her clear of danger, and was cut to pieces by the train before he could regain safety.

The girl's mother tried to discourage the dog from going when the daughter started for the store, but he went, and was the means of saving the child's life, and died heroically as a result.



Why Ford Predominates

VALUE

From 1904 until 1923 the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, manufactured 450,000 Ford cars and trucks of which 91% are still in use. More convincing proof of their inbuilt worth could hardly be given.

Selected materials, simple design and accurate workmanship are factors in this long life. They explain the high utility and operating economy of the Ford when new. And they also give it the ruggedness to withstand the wear and tear of daily driving year after year.

This long life means slow depreciation, sustained value, satisfactory performance from your Ford while you continue to drive it, and a measurable resale value when you wish to dispose of it.

It means that the Ford gives you unusual value per dollar invested, not only this year but for a long term of years to follow—means that when you select the Ford you obtain approved security for the dollars you invest.

See Any Authorized Ford Dealer

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

BUCKLEY'S BRONCHITIS MIXTURE "SAVED My Life"

Read this true statement

"I, Mrs. Clayton, have suffered from Bronchitis for years and found relief only in Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture. I consider this to be a wonderful remedy and wouldn't be without it in the house, and I am firmly convinced that it saved my life." Mrs. W. Clayton, 90 Uzbridge Ave., Toronto.

Buckley's is guaranteed to relieve with the very first dose, coughs, colds and bronchitis. Get a bottle at your druggist's today.

W. K. BUCKLEY, LIMITED
142 MUTUAL ST., TORONTO 180

For Sale in Waterdown by
W. C. LANGFORD

W. R. SECKMAN AUCTIONEER

29 Connaught Ave. South
Hamilton Ontario

14 years experience in the Auction business. Can furnish hundreds of references.

I specialize in Live Stock and general farm sales.

Phone at my expense
Garfield 808-w

CARPENTER WORK

All kinds of carpenter work promptly and carefully done.

Chas. Galivan

Waterdown Ontario

Automobile School

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

442 Barton St. E. Hamilton, Ont.

Watch Us Grow There's a Reason

The Sawell Greenhouses

Central Bakery WATERDOWN

Try our Home-made Bread, Pies and Buns

Wedding Cakes a Speciality

Our Aim is to Please the Public

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Mill Street

Waterdown

THE PUBLIC

Will save a large percentage in purchasing their watches from

N. Zimmerman

And also by having him do repairing for them.

Main Street opposite Weaver's

Save Shelling Peas.

Save shelling peas by using the following method: Wash, and put the unshelled peas in a stewpan. Boil ten or fifteen minutes; stir thoroughly with a fork, then pour them into a colander, saving the water. Pick out the empty pods, put the peas in the strained water, and return all to the fire. Season as usual. You will have saved the sweetness from the pods and much valuable time.