

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 7.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924

NO. 22

High School Field Day

The Fourth Annual Field Day of the Waterdown High School will be held on the school grounds, Thursday afternoon, October 9th. The following events will commence at 1:30 sharp.

Boy's Championship

1. Broad Jump, senior
2. Broad Jump, junior
3. 100 yard Dash, senior
4. 100 yard Dash, junior
5. High Jump, senior
6. High Jump, junior
7. Final of 100 yards if necessary
8. Running Broad Jump, senior
9. Running Broad Jump, junior
10. 220 yard Dash, senior
11. 220 yard Dash, junior
12. Hop, Step and Jump, senior
13. Hop, Step and Jump, junior
14. Hurdle Race, senior
15. Hurdle Race, junior
16. Half Mile Race, senior
17. Half Mile Race, junior

Girl's Championship

1. 75 yard Dash
2. Running Broad Jump
3. Hop, Step and Jump
4. Ball Throwing
5. Hurdle Race

Events Open to H. S. Pupils Any Age

Boys

18. Three-legged Race
19. Apple Race
20. Relay Race
21. Obstacle Race

Girls

6. Slow Bicycle Race
7. Relay Race
8. Egg Race
9. Balloon Race
10. Sack Race

Locals

A number from this vicinity attended the Milton Fair last Saturday.

The Poultry Association held the first of a series of dances last Friday evening.

Mr. O. B. Griffin has purchased a store in Hamilton and intends moving to the city next week.

Austin Alton has greatly improved the appearance of his store building with a finishing coat of stucco.

By Royal Proclamation His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, has designated October 5th to 11th as Fire Prevention Week.

A meeting of the Home and School Club will be held in the Assembly room of the Public School, Monday evening, October 6th, at 8 o'clock.

The High School teachers of Hamilton and district will hold their annual picnic on the High School grounds at Burlington on Saturday afternoon. Games and sports will be run off, after which a picnic lunch will be served.

The milk producers of Ontario supplying milk from this district, met last week and decided on a winter price of \$1.95 per 8-gallon can to go into effect October 1st. This is a reduction of 25 cents per can over the corresponding period last year.

East Flamboro Township Council Meeting

Sixth Meeting

The Municipal Council of the Township of East Flamboro met at the Waterdown Community Memorial Hall on Wednesday, June 4th. All members present, the Reeve presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Canadian Good Roads Association requesting membership fee for 1924. A refund of \$4.65 was received from Charles Howins, same being overcharge on snow shovelling bill. St. Joseph's Hospital notified the Council that Thomas Best of Carlisle had been admitted to their institution and that the Township would be held liable for his fees while there. In connection with this the following resolution was passed.

Moved by John Morrison, seconded by C. R. Mount, and resolved that owing to the fact that this Council considers Mr. Best able to finance his own family's hospital bills and Doctor accounts, therefore we consider ourselves not liable for the above accounts.

A representative of the Taylor Safe Works addressed the Council re the purchasing of a vault for the Township records. No action was taken in this matter.

Moved by John Morrison, seconded by R. H. Emery, and resolved that Young Foot be refunded all his taxes for 1922, except School Rates, on account of his house being burned in the fall of 1922.

At 12 o'clock Deputy Reeve Forth moved and R. H. Emery seconded the motion that the Council adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock as a Court of Revision of Assessment Roll for 1924.

After completion of the Court of Revision, the Council resumed the Township work. C. R. Mount moved and John Morrison seconded the motion that the Reeve issue his order to pay all accounts passed at this meeting. Accounts to the total of \$449.97, and Debenture Interest and Principal to the amount of \$2301.18 were passed. They were as follows.

J. C. Medlar, Treasurer of Waterdown, Debenture Interest and Principal U. S. No. 3 East Flamboro's share	\$2301 18
Morton Williamson, salary as Assessor for 1924, \$300, 10% of \$640 dog tax collected \$64, Postage \$15.86, phone \$1.05	380 91
Hamilton General Hospital, care of Willis Seneca, indigent	11 50
H. Barnard Stamp & Stencil Co. 25 dog tags	2 61
Wm. A. Watson, Jr., 5 hrs. team, snow on Town-line Nassaguya	3 00
Wm. A. Watson, Jr., 10 hrs. shovelling snow Town-line Nassaguya	3 00
Jas. A. Gray, 21 hrs. shovelling snow on 11th Concession West	6 30
Jas. A. Gray, 5 hrs. with team	3 00
John Gunby, 25 hrs. with team, snow on Mountsbury Road, 13th Concession and Centre Road	15 00
The Waterdown Review, printing and stationery as per bill	10 50
Wesley Fonger, grading and removing stone on Filman's Lane	3 60
Registrar County of Wentworth, ten deeds	55
M. A. Hayes, repairing culvert on 2nd Concession	10 00

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

Here and There

Exports in Canada's Inter-Empire trade last month exceeded imports by over \$12,000,000. Against imports from 26 countries belonging to the British Empire, amounting to \$16,718,000, Canada exported goods amounting to \$27,885,000.

Noel Victor Fearneough, aged seven weeks, son of a farmer of Merrin, Alberta, the youngest child on record to travel alone, left pool, England, in charge of officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Lines throughout the trip.

An experiment in shipping Canadian peaches to England has proven successful. The peaches were packed in small boxes and placed in cold storage, reaching London in fine condition. There is likelihood of an increased demand for Canadian peaches.

Representative of the best sheep and swine blood of Great Britain, 33 animals imported from the Old Country arrived in Regina, Saskatchewan, recently. There were 19 sheep and 16 hogs in the shipment. The animals were bought by the government for farmers in the province.

Canada's highest lookout station has been completed and will be ready for use next year. It is situated on Mount Carleton, near Revelstoke, British Columbia, and is 8,425 feet above sea-level. It will be used for the detection of forest fires and for meteorological and other observations.

The Canadian McIntosh red apple is the champion dessert apple in the British Empire, so judges at the Imperial Fruit Show, which opened in Manchester recently, adjudged. They also decided that Cox orange pippins, from British Columbia, on the whole, are the best of the sixteen exhibits from overseas, and winners, therefore, of the "Daily Mail's" fifty-guinea cup.

What is declared to be a world's record for the transportation of grain has just been achieved by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In one period of 24 hours there were moved from Winnipeg for the head of the lakes 1,776 loaded cars. The best previous record, also held by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was 1,579 cars, moved east on October 25th, 1921.

One thousand young buffalo will be taken from the Dominion park at Wainwright, Alberta, and turned loose in the north in the region in which wood buffalo are found. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, announces. This will prevent the slaughter of these animals made necessary by the increasing size of the Wainwright herd.

A dispatch from London says that the gold medal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association has been awarded to the Government of Ontario for its collection of dairy produce, including bacon, dead poultry and eggs, at the Dairy Show held there recently. First prize in the colonial farming section, namely the silver medal was won by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association of Guelph, and the bronze medal was awarded to H. Leclere, of Montmagny, Quebec.

Details have just been announced concerning the "Aorangi," the new motor ship that is being built by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The motorship is under construction at the Clyde yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company and when completed will be the largest motorship in the world, having a displacement of 20,000 tons. On the Pacific she will be exceeded in size only by the "Empress of Canada" and the "Empress of Australia," of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which is her agent.

All grain shipment records for the prairie provinces have been shattered during the past two months. Since the commencement of the crop year, September 1st, loadings totalled 151,596 cars, representing 169,054,065 bushels, against 154,795,820 bushels handled in the same period last year. Of this quantity the Canadian Pacific loaded 66,469 cars, representing 100,307,085 bushels, against 84,071,820 bushels during the 1923 period.

Strayed on Premises

Of A. F. Gibbons, Dundas Street, Nelson, a head of cattle about two weeks old, which can have same by the suggestion of the Pritt, General Manager of whether there is a story is difficult to

Progress or Reaction

Ontario Electors Must Choose

THE issue of the Plebiscite of October 23rd is: Shall the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage continue to be prohibited, or the traffic be re-established and conducted by the Government? Since September 16th, 1916, the legalized sale of liquor for beverage purposes has been prohibited. During eight years The Ontario Temperance Act has wrought a moral, social and economic transformation, gradual but real. A new generation knows nothing of the evils of the liquor traffic before the O. T. A. came into force. Older generations may have forgotten. Think of it! There is not a man or woman 29 years of age who has legally seen the inside of a bar-room or liquor shop in the Province of Ontario. Booze is banned! It is a discredited and dishonored outlaw. Now, it wants to come back. It seeks not only re-instatement, but that the Government itself shall be an active partner.

Do You Remember?

The old-time Bar-Room and Liquor Shop, with their disgusting sights and sounds and smells;

The staggering, cursing, drunken men who jostled us on the streets and on the cars—particularly on holidays or at public demonstrations—and who filled our jails;

The poor, battered, bedraggled hulks of men and women—God's children, our brothers and sisters, every one of them;

The destitution, misery, wretchedness, squalor, filth and disorder in many hovels that might, and should, have been homes;

The vice, the immorality, the crime, the debauchery, incited by liquor, that appalled good citizens.

The O.T.A. Has Made Good

Contrast those conditions with the situation today. The Ontario Temperance Act has brought immeasurable improvement. Drunkenness has decreased. Crime has lessened. Homes are happier. Children have been given a better chance. Savings Bank deposits have increased. All down the line, PROGRESS has been written into the history of Old Ontario!

OFFICIAL RECORDS PROVE ALL THIS!

The following table shows that, in Ontario under the O. T. A., there has been a substantial decrease in the offences that are usually associated with drink:

	1914	1922
Assaults	1,627	756
Crusalty to Animals	1,172	256
Vagrancy	4,703	1,507
Keeping and Frequenting		
Bewild House	802	352
Loos, Idle and Disorderly	6,411	1,736
Drunkenness	17,793	10,063

NOTE THE OPINION OF OUR MANUFACTURERS:

"Does Prohibition, under the O. T. A., result in more comfortable homes and better supplies of food and clothing for wives and children?"

When this question was asked of leading Ontario manufacturers by the Ontario Board of License Commissioners, 1,163, or 82 per cent., answered "Yes", while only 239, or 17 per cent., said "No".

All Systems of Government Sales Have Failed

So-called "Government Control" has proven a dismal failure wherever tried. Drinking, drunkenness and bootlegging have reached appalling proportions. Every Canadian Province that has tried any form of "Government Sale" has already learned a hard lesson.

Take BRITISH COLUMBIA: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., in a public address in Vancouver recently, declared:

"Never, in the history of the country, was bootlegging comparable in magnitude and murderous results to what it is today."

Or, MANITOBA: Figures furnished by the Chief of Police of Winnipeg show an increase of 43 per cent. in the number of

For the Honor of Old Ontario mark Your Ballot thus:

1	Are you in favour of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Are you in favour of the sale of a beverage of beer and spirits to be brewed and bottled under Government control?	<input type="checkbox"/>

drunk and disorderly cases in the first five months under Government Sale, as compared with the corresponding five months of the previous year under Prohibition.

And, finally, QUEBEC: The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Presbytery of Montreal, April 15th, 1924:

"That we regard it to be a patriotic duty to make it known that the drug traffic flourishes here as never before and is on the increase, bootlegging flourishes in and from this Province as never before, that drunkenness is on the increase and that the Quebec system of Government Control is socially injurious and not a success."

Ontario Must Hold the Line

If a majority vote for "continuance", it means that we will have a better law more effectively enforced, with correspondingly improved results. The Government, through the Prime Minister, has definitely pledged itself to "strengthen" the Act and "give it active and vigorous enforcement".

If a majority vote for "Sale", it means the re-establishment of the old, discredited Liquor Traffic, in the guise of respectability under a system that makes the Government the bartender and every citizen a partner, acting as sales agent for the brewers and distillers and making profit for them out of the destruction of life and happiness.

The Ontario Plebiscite Committee, uniting the temperance forces of Ontario, calls upon all who love their Province and wish its continued and increasing prosperity and the happiness of its people to VOTE FOR THE LAW that has accomplished immeasurable good, and not for a return of the traffic that has wrought such havoc in the past, and would do it again.

The Ontario Plebiscite Committee

1 Toronto Street, Toronto

G. B. Nicholson, Chairman

None Better "SALADA" GREEN TEA

is the finest uncolored green tea procurable in the world. Superior to the best Japanese. — Try it.

Warned by a Star.

It is a little known fact that the earth receives heat from the stars. So small, however, is the amount of warmth imparted to our world from the nearest star that it would take 1,000,000,000,000 years for it to boil a pint of water.

The heat felt is about equal to that of a candle burning fifty-three miles away. The heat of the stars is measured with an instrument called a thermocouple, which consists of two pieces of wire soldered together to make a circle. These pieces of wire are of different metals, one piece being of bismuth and the other a mixture of bismuth and another metal.

The light coming from the star is allowed to fall, through the lens of a large telescope, on to one of the joints of the thermocouple, and the heat is just sufficient to set up a current which can be detected by a very delicate galvanometer.

There Was Once a Road Through the Woods.

They shut the road through the woods Seventy years ago. Weather and rain have undone it again And now you would never know. There was once a road through the woods

Before they planted the trees. It is underneath the coppice and heath, And the thin anemones, Only the keeper sees. That, where the ring-dove broods, And the badgers roll at ease, There was once a road through the woods.

Yet, if you enter the woods Of a summer evening late, When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools Where the otter whistles his mate.

You will hear the beat of a horse's feet And the swish of a skirt in the dew, Steadily cantering through The misty solitudes, As though they perfectly knew The old lost road through the woods— But there is no road through the woods. —Rudyard Kipling.



Absolutely Untrue.

Acquaintance—"The paper charges that you college boys put in almost all your time at gambling." Student—"That's absolutely untrue! I don't know a boy that doesn't spend a great part of his time at the shows."

Triangular Wheels.

The carts that travel the "rocky road to Dublin" would have a much rougher time of it if their wheels were like those that the Mongolian peasant uses on his ox cart. The two wheels, says Mr. A. S. Kent in *Old Tartar Trails*, are unprotected by iron tires, and therefore with constant use over stony roads they soon lose their roundness and become first octagonal, then hexagonal and then pentagonal. At that point the Mongolian begins to think that he ought to have new wheels; but before his caravan has reached a place where he can find a Chinese to do the work the wheels have passed the rectangular stage and have become triangular, and the vehicle will go no farther.

Making Use of Monkeys.

The Malays for centuries have domesticated monkeys and have trained them to climb coconut trees and pick the nuts.

Slaughter by U.S. Railways.

In the last fifteen years there have been 26,297 railway collisions in the United States. Deaths, 4,326; injured, 60,882.

There is but one way to prevent these collisions, and that is to stop the railway companies from running their trains so fast.

"The Street O' Dreams."

I know a little Cornish street That winds down to the sea; A street of crazy cobbles, neat As cobble-stones can be. It simply teems with life by day And yet, at night, it seems Throughout its narrow, moonlit way, A fairyland of dreams.

The little houses seem, in pairs, To lean across the stones. Discussing all the day's affairs In whispered undertones. Quaint shadows in the moonlight dance To music of the breeze, (And if to see them you should chance, Do not disturb them, please).

I call my street the Street o' Dreams— The name appeals to me, Because its every cobble seems To breathe of phantasy; The Cornish air, the Cornish skies, Explain in part—and then My street is like the dream-blue eyes Of Cornish fishermen.

I love my little Cornish street That winds down to the sea; I love its roughness 'gainst my feet— Its quaint antiquity. The timbered cottages, rose-clad, The crystal road-side streams; All those dear memories make me glad Of you—dear Street o' Dreams. —Leslie M. Hurd.

The Things I Miss.

An easy thing, O Power Divine, To thank Thee for these gifts of thine! For summer's sunshine, winter's snow, For hearts that kindly, thoughts that glow, But when shall I attain to this— To thank Thee for the things I miss.

For all young Fancy's early gleams The dreamed-of joys that still are dreams, Hopes unfulfilled, and pleasures known Through others' fortunes, not my own, And blessings seen that are not given, And ne'er will be, this side of heaven.

Had I too, shared the joys I see, Would there have been a heaven for me? Could I have felt thy presence near, Had I possessed what I held dear? My deepest fortune, highest bliss, Have grown perchance from things I miss.

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm; Grief turns to blessing, pain to balm; A power that works above my will Still leads me onward, upward still; And then my heart attains to this— To thank Thee for the things I miss. —Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shabby 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.

Consolation.

We are consoled for the loss of those confiding persons who doffed the heavy undies two weeks too soon, by the comfortable reflection that they'd have only lived to rock the boat—or, still later in the season, carry the old fowling piece at full cock.

Mammoth Bone From Sea.

The shoulder blade of a mammoth was recently dredged from the sea by a trawler and landed at Douglas in the Isle of Man.

Success lies in the man and not in his materials.

WOMEN with hair on the face can have that hair removed permanently by electrolysis, which is positively the only safe treatment. Over 20 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. We treat all skin conditions. Etc. Booklet containing complete booklet free by mail. Booklet sent on request. Write giving particulars. **LIMITED, 219 College**

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

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

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.) Ardeyne felt as though somebody had clubbed him half insensible. He stood there dazed, yet thoroughly comprehending. This man was Alice's father, this "Uncle John" whom Mrs. Carnay had kept so carefully from his sight. Less than a month ago John Ballias was Hugo Smarle, the criminal lunatic being adjudged a sane and therefore soon-to-be-free man. The medical board had "sat upon" his case for the fourth and last time, and against his better judgment Philip Ardeyne had been forced to yield to the consensus of opinion. Alice's father!

And then—as poor Jean had anticipated might happen—Philip Ardeyne's anger rose hot against Alice's mother. It was she, poor, pitiful, silly woman, who had tried to engineer this clumsy deception. She had brought Smarle here, or he had been forced upon her, and she thought to pass him off as another man altogether. Alice must have been in the plot. Ardeyne shuddered. Then he thought of Carrie Egan, the widow of the man Hugo Smarle had slain. She was here, too—under the same roof. No wonder Mrs. Carnay had kept Smarle a prisoner.

During the strained silence Hugo's uncanny brain leapt to a conclusion. "Ardeyne, are you the doctor Alice is engaged to?" he asked. Ardeyne nodded without speaking. Hugo groaned and slapped his knee. "That's done it!" he exclaimed, ruefully. "My wife—my sister, I mean—didn't want you to know. Well, as a matter of fact, she didn't want anybody to know. Doubtless you're prejudiced. You think because I was in that place I must have been like all the rest of 'em. Jean is going to be dreadfully cross with me. What shall I do?"

"Nothing," Ardeyne said, finding his voice at last. "You needn't let Mrs. Carnay know that—that we've ever met before. Do you think you can keep it to yourself?" Hugo looked crafty. "Trust me. It was only that you took me by surprise. I'm not likely to fall into that pit again."

CHAPTER XIII.

Philip Ardeyne went downstairs and out into the air. For the moment he was utterly confused. As he crossed the terrace one of the lift boys ran after him and gave him a note from Alice which should have been delivered before. Had he received it half an hour earlier he wouldn't have gone up to the Carnay's sitting-room in the hope of finding her; he wouldn't have made that unpleasant discovery. For a whole week Hugo Smarle had been in the hotel, and so had Carrie Egan. And the woman who called herself Jean Carnay? Hadn't she known Mrs. Egan was here? It was possible that she hadn't.

The doctor tore open Alice's note: Dearest, I've coaxed poor Mumsey out for a breath of air. She's nearly made herself ill looking after Uncle John, as you know. We have a little shopping to do and will be at the English tea-gardens about four o'clock. Please forgive me for not showing up for tennis. Your own, Alice.

Ardeyne realized that he had his tennis racket under his arm and had expected to spend a pleasant afternoon on the courts. He had gone to the club and, when he did not find Alice there, had resigned their place to another couple. Then he had gone back to the hotel and discovered Uncle John. He handed the racket to the lift boy and walked straight down, through the terraced gardens to the Strada Romana. His feet were taking him in the direction of the English tea-gardens. He walked along slowly, and presently there he came, a little coming towards him, a curious little procession. At its head walked—or strode magnificently—the farmer, Hector Augustus Gaunt, in tweed knickerbockers with a grey flannel shirt open at the neck, and an old, discolored panama on his head. Then came two mules heavily laden with sacks of provisions, and last plodded the old, old woman of the farm, barefooted, carrying her shoes, and with an immense burden of empty flower baskets on her head. Undoubtedly they had been to Ventimiglia for the market and were returning with the week's supplies.

With a wave of his hand Gaunt halted the procession and spoke to Philip Ardeyne. "Did Mrs. Carnay's brother arrive safely?" he asked, without the formality of a greeting. "Yes," he replied, a little abruptly. So Hector Gaunt was in the plot to deceive him also.

"Give Mrs. Carnay my kindest regards," said Gaunt. "Tell her . . ." he hesitated for a second. "Tell her to bring her brother up to the farm when she feels like it." "The little cavalcade made a forward movement as though to go on, but Ardeyne checked it.

"You know Mr. Ballias?" the doctor asked. "I haven't seen him for a good many years," Gaunt replied. "I hope he's well." Ardeyne spoke of the "flu" and Hugo's mild attack of it. "Oh—then as soon as he's better, tell Mrs. Carnay to bring him up to the farm. Good-day to you, sir." Off they went, the tall, lonely-looking man striding ahead, the barefooted old woman bringing up the rear. It had all been most casual—too casual. Hector Gaunt knew—must have been a party to the attempted deception; and for some reason unknown to himself the doctor was allowing Gaunt to think it was successful.

He walked on, his feet continuing to take him in the direction of the tea-gardens. Alice was waiting for him there—waiting with that crafty, scheming little mother of her. But at the thought of Alice Ardeyne's heart softened and trembled. He was up against the terrible fact that he loved Alice. This, if you like, was a form of insanity. To love a girl with the blood of a Hugo Smarle in her veins was bad enough, but to argue in a sneaking way to oneself that one could risk it and marry her was downright madness.

Ardeyne halted for a moment at the head of the narrow muddy lane which led down from the Strada Romana to the tennis club and the tea-gardens. Should he go on? Should he, too, be a party to this thing and pretend that he was fooled? It seemed necessary just for the time being. He continued down the lane. The magic call of tea was clearing the courts, and the white-clad players were streaming across to the little wistaria-embowered chalet where two enterprising English girls had established their tea house.

Alice and her mother sat apart at the back of the garden under a lemon tree. An extra chair tipped against the table awaited Philip Ardeyne. Mrs. Carnay's hands moved feverishly over a jumper she was knitting. There were scarlet spots on her cheeks. She looked breathless, and Alice looked vaguely unhappy.

Ardeyne had no more than seen them, no more than nodded, when Mrs. Egan rose up and confronted him, a startling and beautiful apparition in her short and sleeveless tennis frock, her fluffy hair repressed in a net of scarlet ribbon. "Oh, Phil—what a miracle to catch you alone!" she cried, her voice in no wise modified. "Sit down with me. I'm alone, too. . . ."

Then she turned her head and followed his glance, shrugging her shoulders and making a little mouth. "Sorry! That's your girl over there—isn't it? And the woman? Is that her mother?" Ardeyne held his breath as Mrs. Egan scrutinized Jean Carnay, whom apparently she had only just this moment noticed. Jean's cheeks were hectic now, and her hands flew rapidly but in a futile fashion. She was not counting the stitches. Hemmed in, she could not make an excuse to Alice and walk out of the place without passing close to Ardeyne and Mrs. Egan. No one but herself knew actually what she suffered, but the doctor guessed.

Mrs. Egan was staring at her in a quiet, puzzled fashion, but most intent. The shapely brown arms hung inert; the woman's head was hung a little, her nostrils slightly distended. Her attitude was that of some magnificent jungle animal surprised, scenting possible danger.

"Phil, I should like to meet Miss Carnay's mother," she said, after this momentary pause. "Shall we all have tea together?" "What could he do or say? There seemed no way of evading it. But the mischief—if any—was already done, and one could only go on with the elaborate pretence which Mrs. Carnay had set up.

Ardeyne heard himself assuring Carrie Egan that, for his part, he would be delighted. He lingered to get the attention of one of the fluttering young waitresses and Mrs. Egan went on ahead of him. After he had settled the matter of cakes and scones, he joined them. Everything seemed all right. Ardeyne felt that his delay might be called cowardly, but for the life of him he had been unable to force himself to be present at the meeting between those two women. He wondered if they had known each other well, or perhaps not at all in the long ago. He, himself, was abroad at the time of Hugo Smarle's trial, a student at Bonn, scarcely more than a boy. His friend, Tony Egan, was considerably older; Smarle, he had not known, except by hearsay. But those two women, Jean Carnay—as she called herself now—and Carrie Egan, would both have attended the trial. The terrible circumstances were such that they could not help remembering each other. . . . Oh, yes, we like it here very much indeed, but shortly we must be

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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 hearty eating.
Whitens teeth, sweetens breath and keeps the gums healthy.
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moving on. I don't know that the climate absolutely agrees with me. It isn't everybody's climate, I find." Mrs. Carnay was speaking. Her nervous smile included Ardeyne. She looked as though in a high fever, with flushed face and brilliant, terrified eyes. Their tea arrived and was disposed of very hurriedly. Mrs. Egan, too, fell upon the climate of the Italian Riviera. Never had it received such a blasting. Treacherous, fit only for old women of both sexes who knew enough to creep indoors before sunset and always kept a bottle of quinine tablets in their pockets, said Mrs. Egan. Then she got up with an ungainly movement which endangered the equilibrium of the tea-table, and hurried off with an informal leave-taking. "Perhaps I'll see you all later. We have a set to finish, and it's getting late." (To be continued.)

The Spider Monkey.
The spider monkey is so called on account of its extremely long slender limbs and long tail.

Clock as Savings Bank.
To save money, an inventor has made a clock that has to have small change dropped in it before winding.

An Epidemic.
The teacher explained to the class that an epidemic was "something that spreads."
Teacher—"Now, Tommy, give me an example of an epidemic."
Tommy—"Jam, miss."

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

WEBSTER MAGNETOS
PARTS and SERVICE
Auto Starter and Generator Repair Company.
559A Yonge St. Toronto

WHEN IN TORONTO VISIT THE
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Just—Send four wrappers from
OXO CUBES
To Oxo Limited, 232 Lamoine St., Montreal.
ISSUE No. 13—24

For the Boys and Girls

UNCLE PETER'S CHERRY PIE.

Of course you remember the valentine party given by the Bunny Hollow folks, and the Squirreldale folks, for the benefit of Uncle Peter and Aunt Sally Thumpalong, and Uncle Timothy Green-top?

Well, up to that time Uncle Peter had been as kind as possible; but suddenly he became so impatient that Aunt Sally couldn't do a thing to please him. She said it was because he was worn out with his long siege of rheumatism, and she didn't blame him until he demanded cherry pie—made of fresh cherries; he scorned Aunt Sally's dried ones. In the middle of March, too, and bitter cold at that.

Poor Aunt Sally! She ran across the road to ask Granny Cottontail's advice. "And Peter says," she remarked, "where there's a will there's a way; that if I wanted cherries myself I'd find a tree somewhere—boo hoo!" And she threw her apron over her head and cried, she was so tired out.

"Well, well! That's too bad," exclaimed Granny soothingly. "Peter must have rheumatism right bad to be so unreasonable! But never mind, Sally—Peter shall have his cherry pie"; she laughed.

"First," she continued, "you sit down by the hearth and take off those thin wet shoes; I've a heavy pair for you—and some woolen stockings, too. And here's a cup of hot tea to comfort you."

Then Granny bustled to another room and in less'n no time returned with the shoes in one hand and the stockings in the other, and she told Aunt Sally to change at once or she'd be sick. "And who'd take care of Peter then?" she remarked.

"Now," she continued, "we'll make a mock cherry pie and Peter'll never know what's inside of it unless you tell him."

First she took a string of peach kernels from the rafters, and told Aunt Sally to pound one of them as fine as possible. Then she spied Quilly Quick scampering past the house and she raised the window and called to him and asked him if he

would run round to Moses Muskrat's house and borrow a cup of cranberries for her—she knew that they had a plenty.

In a very short time Quilly returned with the cranberries and Granny thanked him and asked him how his Ma was—and gave him two delicious seed cakes.

Then she whisked up enough pastry for a tiny pie—and filled it with cranberries—and the peach kernel, to make it taste like cherries. Such a beautiful pie!

When Aunt Sally took the pie—nicely browned—home to Uncle Peter and told him Granny Cottontail had made it for him, he was perfectly delighted, and said: "Granny's smart as she can be—and I knew you'd find cherries if you looked for them."

Aunt Sally had just opened her mouth to say there were no cherries in the pie when Doctor Pedley walked in. He was the rabbit doctor and had come to change Uncle Peter's medicine.

After he had felt Uncle Peter's pulse he asked him how was his appetite.

Uncle Peter said, "Very poor—I don't want anything but cherry pie and Granny Cottontail made a fine one for me this very morning." Then he told Aunt Sally to cut it—maybe the doctor would like to have a piece.

The doctor did want a piece and he smacked his lips over it and said: "Where under the sun did Granny get cherries in March? They're out of season." Then added: "It reminds me of Maria Brown and Gobbler Short. I was in the woods this morning getting calamus root and there was Maria thrashing round at a great rate. I asked Gobbler Short what she was doing. And he said—'behind his wing: 'Would you believe it? That turkey hen's hunting a nest. Did the same trick last year and every egg was frozen. Goodness me, doctor—I wish you could help me.'"

"I told him I'd see what I could do, but maybe if Granny Cottontail knows where to get fresh cherries in March she'll know how to prevent a turkey hen from laying in the snow." And Doctor Pedley laughed and said good-bye.

But whatever your soil they should have manure. Not on the roots, but where the roots can grow into it as they go farther down and spread farther out.

A well-planted peony will rejoice your heart every spring by the increased vigor of its growth. And do not worry about the ants which sometimes climb the stem to suck the sticky sweet juice that covers the buds. They do no harm. The peony comes as near to being immune to disease and death as anything I know of.

One of my difficulties in getting people to realize the beauty of the peony is that they form their judgment of it from one or two bad sorts that they have seen in some neighborhood garden. If you would know the beauty of the peony go to some garden or nursery where you can see such varieties as Madam Calot, Sea-Shell, Adolphé Rousseau, Ne Plus Ultra, Fastiva Maxima, Queen Victoria, Duchess de Nemours, Victor Hugo, Lady Bramwell, Officinalis Rubra, La Tulipe. I should be willing to guarantee that I could convert anyone into a peony enthusiast in five minutes provided he had some natural appreciation of the beauty of flowers, by simply showing him one bloom each of any half dozen of the sorts named.

The Awakening.
The stream once more escapes its stilly death
From Winter's carcass slips its chilly breath;
The sun with love draws near,
And warms the heart of earth,
Who Summer soon will rear,
When Spring is given birth.

—D. O. C.

An Oversight.
Sandy McIntosh started to build a small outhouse. He worked from the inside, and as he had the material close beside him, the walls were rising fast when noon arrived, and with it his son John, who brought his father's dinner.

With honest pride in his eye, Sandy looked at John over the wall on which he was engaged, and asked:
"How do you think I'm gettin' on?"
"Fine, father; but how dae ye get out? You've forgot the door!"

One glance around him showed Sandy that his son was right; but, looking at him kindly, he said: "Oh, but ye've got a grand hold on ye, John! Ye'll be an architect yet, as sure's yer feythed's a buldier!"

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

Antiquities at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Comparatively few people are aware of the fine collections of antiquities which are displayed in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology in Toronto. Space in the building is already at a premium and those in charge live in constant hope of the erection of a new wing, which would permit of an advantageous display of the many interesting and instructive specimens at present packed away in storerooms.

From time to time the Department of University Extension, University of Toronto, issues bulletins designed to keep the public in touch with noteworthy additions to the archaeological collections and keep people posted on the historical value of the museum's exhibits. A recent bulletin describes sections of the Chinese, Canadian and Indian pottery collections, as well as recent additions to other groups.

A Lohan or Apostle of Buddha, the gift of Mrs. H. D. Warren, amply illustrated and described in the pamphlet, attracts considerable interest. It is a Chinese pottery figure of the Tang dynasty, measuring 41 inches in height. The statue, which is delicately modelled in white clay, and covered with green, yellow and white lead glazes, is supposed to be one of sixteen Lohan or disciples of Buddha thought to have been taken from a remote mountain sanctuary in Chihli some years ago. The Lohan, represented as a young man, was a human being who had reached the end of the eight-fold path and had attained perfection and enlightenment. Other statues of the Lohan group are to be found in the British Museum, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where there are two, the University Museum in Philadelphia, and the Matsukata Collection in Japan.

Of no small appeal to Canadians both from the patriotic and artistic point of view is the description of the Museum's two cases of Canadian-made pottery. This collection is the work of J. S. Keele of the Dominion Department of Mines, Miss Adeline Wadsworth and the pupils of Miss Grocock at the Central Technical School, Toronto. The clays are taken from Muskoka, and various other parts of the Dominion from coast to coast.

From the ancient New World has come a distinctive group in the pottery section, namely Indian pottery from the Casas Grandes region of northern Chihuahua, Mexico. This was originally part of a collection which was divided between the Museum at Santa Fe, New Mexico; the Archaeological Society of Washington, by which it was deposited in the National Museum; and the Royal Ontario Museum, thus giving these three institutions remarkably complete series of this class of early pottery. The pieces, of which numerous illustrations are given, are done in plain, black, red and polychrome. The unusually thin walls of the vases bear witness to the skill of the potter and the fine quality of the clay used, while the design and coloring excites admiration. This pottery is known to have been made before Columbus even dreamed of a New World.

The impression of a preponderance of art over utility is given by a beautifully executed wheel-lock petronel, a recent addition to the Arms and Armour collection. This gun, the gift of Robert Mould, is of German workmanship, dating from the latter half of the sixteenth century. Despite the fact that the stock of the gun is delicately inlaid with stone and the butt terminates in a pear-shaped formation much like a spear-head in appearance, the weapon was apparently deadly enough for the age. The German Reiters gained no

small reputation for themselves due to their skill with this weapon which had the advantage over the more ancient match-lock gun that it could be carried in a holster loaded for quick action.

Reminiscent of a period in English History, about the middle of the eighteenth century, when there was a revival in the fashion for oriental objects of ornament, is a Chinese Chipendale mahogany cabinet. This is an addition to the T. Eaton collection. It is distinguished by its pagoda-like design of top and the delicate fretwork. It is the fore-runner of the modern China cabinet and very similar in appearance as well as in use.

Typical of Roman burial custom is the front of a Roman boy's sarcophagus made in the second century A.D. and bearing on it a medallion portrait of the deceased. As was the fashion in that age there are figures on the sarcophagus of the boy's game-cocks and rabbits. This example of ancient funeral sculpture comes from Bologna.

When Words Fail Us.

There are many things in everyday life which we find difficult to describe. For instance, how many people can describe the difference in favor between tea and coffee? It sounds simple, but it requires the services of an expert in beverages to do so.

Dictionary descriptions are considered to define an object so accurately that no other description is admissible, and in most cases the information is conclusive. But take the word violin, which the dictionary describes as "a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow." If this information were supplied to a Pitcairn Islander and he were asked to draw the instrument—assuming, of course, that he had never seen a violin—the result would be alarming.

Only a mathematician can describe a spiral staircase; most people attempt to do so by a circular movement made with the finger.

Everyone who has seen a concertina "knows" it, but the chances are that an attempt to describe the instrument would hopelessly confuse ninety-nine out of every hundred people.

In most descriptions one has to call in the assistance of comparison. The description of flowers is impossible without a standard—which must be well-known—as a basis of visual comparison.



Miss Millionbucks — "But you are penniless."

Cholly Redcent — "But if you marry me I'll have a hundred dollars at least. I have a bet of that amount you'll marry me."

I have never seen a ghost and have no hope of seeing one.—Mr. Arnold Bennett.

Only one couple out of every 1,000 married people live to keep their golden wedding.

LUNCH COUNTER CARS ON NATIONAL



LUNCH COUNTER CARS ON NATIONAL

Lunch counter cars which will care for the needs of passengers in the colonist, first class and tourist cars of the main line trains, who do not desire to use the regular dining cars, have been placed in service between Winnipeg and Toronto by the Canadian National Railways. The suggestion of the lunch counter cars was made by Mr. Walter Pratt, General Manager of Dining, Sleeping and Parlor Cars, and of Hotels.



Why the Baby Believed.
Wolf C. — "Man, I think the baby swallowed that little bell. Shall I shake her and see?"

Let Hamilton Has Good Game.
A game in map reading and drawing topped the programme at a recent meeting of the crack 1st Hamilton Troop, and was followed by a game in which discs were arranged on squared paper. In the latter game the boys were given two seconds to look at the arrangement of the discs, after which each patrol went back to its own corner and tried to place similar discs in the same order on other squares. In this the Ravens and the Owls tied.

A Strenuous Task.
Customer — "Sixty cents seems very high for eggs. Haven't you any cheaper ones?"
Scout Poultry Farmer — "No, me'am. I'm sorry I haven't. You see it's very expensive producing them. One egg is a whole day's work for a hen."

Scouts in Safety Work.
The Boy Scouts are co-operating with the Ontario Safety League in accident prevention work. A recent instance is their activity in broadcasting a Safety League warning about the danger people, and particularly children, were exposing themselves to in climbing out on the great ice hummocks formed along the shores of the Great Lakes this winter. At some points Scouts with larlat ropes patrolled the shores where these formations were particularly attractive to the venturesome.

As He Understood.
Patrol Leader — "Heat expands and cold contracts. Give me an example."
Tenderfoot — "In summer the days are very long; while in winter they are short."

What Scouting Is.
Baden-Powell says: "Scouting is a game in which elder brothers can give their younger brothers healthy environment and encourage them to healthy activities such as will help to develop citizenship."

"Its strongest appeal is through Nature Study and Woodcraft. It deals with the individual and not with the company. It raises intellectual as well as purely physical or purely moral qualities. At first it used to aim for these ends—now by experience it is known that where properly handled, it gains them."

Service.
Recruit — "The Scoutmaster says I am to get my uniform from you."
Quartermaster — "Sure, Buddy. How will you have it—too large or too small?"

Is Baldness a Blessing?
Bald people usually bemoan the loss of their hair and sigh for the locks which have gone for ever. But there is at least one advantage which comes from baldness.

For example, have you ever met a bald man who was consumptive? It has been proved that bald men are peculiarly immune from this disease. One doctor has said that out of five thousand consumptive patients not a single one was bald.

Baldness is sometimes caused by bad dieting; but more frequently by letting the cold and damp penetrate to the roots of the hair. A man will emerge from a barber's shop with his hair wet even on the coldest day.

Excessive exercise is liable to bring on baldness. Athletes become overheated, and when they cool off, their scalp becomes chilled.

Where is El Dorado?
Some time ago, when the ruins of an Aztec city were discovered in the Amazonian forest, they were popularly supposed to be those of El Dorado, the golden city to which Raleigh and many other adventurers were said to have been lured, some to their death, and a few to fortune, in Elizabethan times, when the wildest stories of the New World found credence.

El Dorado sounds like the fanciful names which the Spaniards and Portuguese gave to the cities they established, such as Buenas Ayres, Santiago Los Angeles, and so on.

But the fact is that El Dorado is not a city at all, and never was, although it would make a fine-sounding name for some new capital.

The story goes that Orellana, the lieutenant of the great Pizarro, pretended he had discovered a land of gold between the Orinoco and Amazon, but when it was proved delusive, the big mother with oil and rolled up the map and called it El Dorado.

Whether there is a story is difficult to say.

About the House

INTEREST YOUR CHILDREN IN BOOKS.

A few days ago I drifted into one of the large book stores in a big city. My attention was immediately drawn to the number of people crowding around a certain department. Instinct told me there must be a bargain, and a woman's inclination toward bargains led me directly to that part of the store.

This large book store was promoting a sale of children's books. The eagerness and thoughtfulness with which these mothers, and I grant also grandmothers and aunts, were selecting books to develop along constructive channels the minds of the children in which they were interested, were entertaining.

I paused at one of the counters with more than ordinary interest in the situation. One prospective customer, drawing upon the opinion of a kindly saleslady, said, "I want a book that is easy for a ten-year-old girl to read."

This mother undoubtedly did not make this specification because she was afraid of giving the child something hard to do; but rather to instill in her youthful mind that reading is a pleasure.

It is essential also, that the books we select for children be interesting to them, as well as easy to read. Stories within the child's sphere of experience in life are most appreciated and leave their impression. Stories of imaginative happenings and unusual incidents are always entertaining and have their part in developing the imaginative nature of the child.

Mother and father may do much to lead the little folks to love the right kind of books. One mother recently told me of her experience in developing the reading habit in her young son. "His father and I often read the books he reads," she said, "so we can discuss it with him afterward. In some stories we try to see who can find the most hidden lessons. If we have other books that will help him to understand more thoroughly the one he is reading, we leave them lying on the library table where they will be sure to catch his eye. When he finds something himself, that connects up with what he has previously read in a story, it is much more interesting to him than as if we called his attention to it."

In working with children I have found that dramatizing certain scenes or a part of the story impresses the lesson upon the young mind almost indelibly. Months afterward the child will give voluntary reference to the story.

The child's mind is easily molded, and molding in the early days has a lasting effect upon the mature life of the child. If the child can be led to develop the reading habit as a pleasure, concentration in his later school work comes easily. Wise is the parent who sees to it that their children read the right kind of books, and plenty of them. The right reading habit developed in a child will cling to him when his school days are memories.

MONEY IS NOT THE ONLY THING TO BE SAVED.

Health education, proper associations and surroundings for growing children; time saved from drudgery to be invested in something more worth while (such as care of the minds of one's children as well as their bodies)—all these things must be considered in regard to saving money.

The woman who sells her birthright of sound nerves, good temper and a gracious home atmosphere for fancifully decorated or contrived foods and elaborate furnishings that need much care is not being thrifty. Nor is she being truly economical if she fails to invest money in wholesome foods that mean a life of vigor to growing children; or in household tools and appliances that, once bought, mean hours of time and strength saved.

You must first have a proper sense of value; know what is most important to fundamental happiness, and go after it. Buy the cloth of life before you spend money for its fringes!

Being thrifty isn't stingy. It doesn't mean endless going without. It means getting the most for your money. Try budgeting, which means only wise and deliberate expenditure; sailing up the financial stream with your hand on the helm instead of just drifting down it.—A. L. P.

TWO RECIPES.

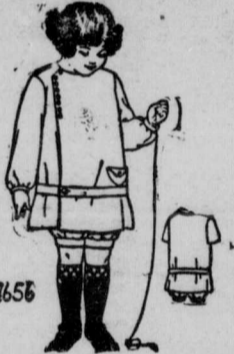
For a good sub-made crackers can be put into a bowl one teaspoonful of salt and a pound of butter. When together, add the flour in just

moistened. Work and knead until the dough is a smooth, elastic paste; then pound with a wooden mallet for at least ten minutes, until the dough is full of bubbles. Roll out, cut in squares, prick with a fork, place on slightly greased pans and bake. If the dough is run through a food-chopper eight or ten times it will be quite as light as if it had been beaten.

Maple Tarts provide a timely dessert. They require one cupful of maple syrup, one tablespoonful of corn-starch dissolved in one-quarter cupful of cold water, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

Heat the syrup. Add the corn-starch (dissolved in cold water) and the beaten egg; cook until clear. Add the butter and vanilla and beat well. Line individual baking tins with plain pastry and bake until straw color. Fill with maple mixture, cover with maple meringue and brown in a slow oven. Maple meringue is made thus: Beat the white of an egg until dry and stiff. Add three tablespoonfuls of maple syrup. Beat well and use at once.

A POPULAR PLAY SUIT.



4656. Pongee, linen, wool rep, jersey and gingham would be good for this model. The sleeve may be finished short, or in wrist length. The closing is comfortable and convenient.

This pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 4, 5, and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material.

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.

A PRAYER FOR THE KITCHEN WALL.

My labor makes me glad!
May I have eyes to see
Beauty in this plain room
Where I am called to be:
The scent of clear blue smoke,
The old pans polished bright,
The kettle's chuckling joke,
The red flame's lovely light.
May I have wit to take
The joy that round me lies.
Whether I brew or bake,
My labor make me wise!

My labor leave me sweet!
When twilight folds the earth,
May I have grace to smile
And count the day's good worth.
An old song in my soul
And quiet in my breast,
To welcome tranquilly
The night's old gift of rest,
And gather strength to face
To-morrow's busy strife.
Here in this humble place,
My labor bless my life!
—Nancy Byrd Turner.

A DOORSTOP GIFT.

A unique all-year-round gift, easily made, always appropriate and appreciated because of its usefulness, is a sand-filled doorstop. This may be made at practically no expense from bits of velvet, gay pieces of cretonne or other firm material that may be languishing in your sewing basket or odds-and-ends box. Cut two pieces of material, ten inches square, and stitch together, right sides out, leaving one edge open. Four inches from the stitched edges and parallel with these, place a firm row of machine stitching. Fill the outer openings thus made with clean sand. Stitch up this edge and bind all around with a braid of contrasting color. When using this attractive doorstop, insert the flat portion under the open door, which will then remain open at the desired angle, slamproof against sudden gusts of wind.

PAINLESS IRONING.

I detest ironing sheets, but I have found a way to iron them painlessly. I put a partly folded sheet over the ironing board, then iron the small pieces—towels, handkerchiefs and napkins—on the sheet. By moving the sheet occasionally so that I iron on a

new place, the sheet is soon ready to fold and put away.—E. M.

The Sugar-Maker.

Peasant in form and face old Philippe stood

Upon broad snowshoes in the softening snow

That spread its whiteness through the sugar-wood.

Above him cawed the first returning crow;

A blue haze danced upon the hilltop's rim.

Where early April wrought her magic spells;

And from tin buckets filling fast to brim,

The dropping sap rang out like sanctus bells.

And as old Philippe heard the echoes pealing

Among the maple trees and silver birch

That rose above him like the vaulted ceiling

And painted pillars of the village church,

He looked up toward the blue mysterious sky—

Then bowed as though the Host were passing by.

—Prof. Oliver Cahill, Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

HOME TREATMENT SAFE AND EFFICIENT

Ailing People Made Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do one thing, and do it well. They build up the blood, increasing the number of red corpuscles. As this is done the blood becomes a richer red and is able to carry more oxygen, the great supporter of human life. As the blood improves in quality the tissues of the body are better nourished and the functions of the body are better performed. This is the reason Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been so successful in the treatment of diseases due to poor, thin blood, and it is also the reason why they are so successful in building up strength after fevers and acute diseases. Among those who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with great advantage is Mrs. Helena B. Taylor, Hanover, Ont., who says: "Not long ago I was critically ill. The trouble started with anaemia and a run-down system, and ended with pleurisy. I was confined to my bed for three months and three doctors were in attendance at different times. My life was despaired of, and I was practically living on doctors' medicine, because I could not eat. My friends did not expect me to recover. During my girlhood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had brought me through a severe attack of anaemia, and my mother urged that I should try them again. The doctor could not understand why we wanted to try these pills, but we decided to do so. After taking six boxes a decided change was taking place. I was actually getting hungry and anxious to live. After using twelve boxes a miracle was worked. I could walk and felt my strength coming back, and people on all sides were asking what was helping me, and we were not slow in telling them it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. With my health fully restored through the use of these pills I am a striking example of what this wonderful medicine can do, and now I never see a pale or sickly-looking girl or woman that I do not feel like going up to her and asking why she does not take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

A Liner's Safety Chain.
The terrible effects which might result from carelessness in a blacksmith's work are well illustrated by the great importance of every link in the chain of a ship's anchor.

The anchor chains of the Lusitania were 339 fathoms long—nearly 2,000ft.—with a weight of 125 tons! Every link has to be carefully welded at the proper temperature. Such work requires infinite care, for in no case is the saying truer that the chain is only as strong as the weakest link. On every single link in such a chain the safety of a giant vessel and the lives of perhaps 2,000 people may depend.

The earliest blacksmith's forges known were holes in the sides of hills, called boomeries. The Romans invented the first bellows about the year 350, using a bladder of goat skin.

Nowadays enormous ingots of steel are heated in furnaces, and the hydraulic forging press is taking the place of the blacksmith's hammer and anvil. The hammer welded by the strong arm of the village smithy becomes, instead, a hammer equal in weight to one of thousands of tons!

The unflinching mark of strength is patience.

The woman who knows how to manage a man never lets him know it.

WESTERN PIONEER TELLS INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

Frank Rikert, Who Left Illinois for California in Covered Wagon in 1864, Wouldn't Take \$100 for Bottle of Tanlac.

Frank Rikert, well-known resident of North Sacramento, Cal., who came from Illinois in a covered wagon in 1864, along with other hardy pioneers, recently exhibited a bottle of Tanlac, which he had just purchased, to a friend at his home and remarked: "If I thought this was the last bottle of Tanlac I would ever be able to buy, I wouldn't take one hundred dollars for it," thus proving the high valuation he places on the famous treatment.

"I believe Tanlac really saved my life when I took it after the flu about a year ago," continued Mr. Rikert, "for the attack left me 20 pounds off in weight, and unable to turn over in my bed without assistance. I tell you, I thought my time had surely come."

"But, thanks to my wife's insistence, I kept on taking Tanlac till I was able to do all my work again, had back all my lost weight, and I've been feeling years younger ever since. I'm always telling my friends about Tanlac, and can't say too much for it."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

Romance of Makers of British Highways

So many great arterial roads are being planned in this country that Britain will soon have regained her proud position of having the best road-system in the world, says a London magazine. Yet if it had not been for two remarkable men—Thomas Telford and John McAdam—our roads might still have been, in more senses than one, insufferable.

The Romans were the most famous of all road-makers. They constructed a number of great main arteries during their occupation of Britain, some of which still exist as monuments to their thoroughness and ingenuity. When they departed, our roads were allowed to lapse into a more or less neglected condition, until in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the art of making durable, well-constructed highways was revived. To-day it may well be said that our roads are paved with gold, for on an average it costs £282 to maintain each mile of highway.

Shepherd's Cottage to Westminster Abbey.

What we owe to Telford's genius at a time when most of Britain's roads were in as sorry a state as they were in pre-Roman times will never be fully estimated. Telford contributed almost as much to the comfort and convenience of modern road travel as any highway authority of our own day.

The son of a Scottish shepherd, Telford was forced at an early age to tend sheep and to do odd jobs for a living. When he was fifteen he was apprenticed to a builder, a trade which he learned so thoroughly that at twenty-three he was a master mason, in which capacity he came to London.

His work on the construction of Somerset House brought him an order to build a house for the Resident Commissioner of the Portsmouth Dockyards, and from this he went on to undertake a number of more important tasks, including the building of the bridges over the Severn.

One of his greatest achievements was the laying-out of the London to Holyhead road, which covers a distance of 260 miles. He also undertook the reorganization of the road in the Highlands, involving the construction of 920 miles of highway and 1,117 bridges, the task occupying nearly twenty years. He left his mark on many other roads in the United Kingdom, and when he died he was given

an Abbey burial as a token of the nation's respect.

Telford's name, in the minds of engineers and highway experts, is linked with that of John Loudon McAdam, who invented what is now well-known as the macadamized system of road-making. He was born the year before Telford—in 1756.

While at school, McAdam modelled a section of roadway in clay, and his interest in the subject of road-making was kindled at an early age. His first efforts to improve the roads were carried out at his own expense, and he spent large sums in perfecting his method. As a result he was given the post of Surveyor-General of British Roads, and in this position he soon found opportunities for putting his theories into practice.

Briefly, a macadamized road is made by levelling and draining the ground over which it is to run, and spreading on the surface a quantity of broken flints. The action of vehicular traffic causes the angles of the stones to unite, and, finally, to be welded in a solid mass. A tarred "top dressing" is then applied, and afterwards rolled in.

Wood-paving, which is becoming increasingly popular in towns, was introduced into this country ninety years ago, the first wood-paved road being laid down in Russia. Formerly the blocks were laid in the manner of bricks, on a surface of gravel. Later a system of sand bedding was adopted.

How many motorists, or, for that matter, pedestrians, as they progress in comfort along our roads, give a moment's thought to the two men who literally paved the way for them?

The Dizzy Whirl.

We commend to the natural philosophers this original view of a common phenomenon. It was found in the examination paper of a youthful scholar who was ambitious of being admitted to the upper class in high school:

"The earth revolves on its own axis three hundred and sixty-five times in twenty-four hours. This rapid motion through space causes its sides to perispire; this moisture is called dew."

The enemies of life are pettiness, narrowness and selfishness.

There are 3,114 dairy factories in Canada. The value of the products is placed at \$111,924,017.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



RED ROSE TEA 'is good tea'

The ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY makes finer tea and more of it

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

While the Canadian National Exhibition was in full swing last Fall, a very interesting stranger had a talk with me in the Provincial Board of Health's exhibit in the Government building. He was an Englishman, well educated and well read, who was in Toronto paying a visit to his son. This man asked me if we had any pamphlets on cancer, and although he was not a doctor said he was much interested in finding out all the latest ideas about the cause, treatment, etc., of this great scourge of mankind. I told him that the origin of cancer was still unknown, but there were many scientists to-day who were beginning to feel that our present custom of eating foods not in their natural states had something to do with the cause of stomach and intestinal cancers. Prolonged irritation of the bowels due to constipation or to gastro-intestinal stasis may have a tendency to cause malignancy, while some thinkers hold to the opinion that cancer may be brought about to some extent at least by the toxins resulting from the gastro-intestinal stasis being absorbed into the blood. Of course there is much difference of opinion on these points, but consideration of them will not do any harm, from whatever angle they are viewed.

This visitor to the Fair had a suggestion and an inquiry of his own to offer. He wondered if the increased use of serums and vaccines hypodermically had anything to do with the supposed increase of cancer in late years. On this point I was unable to

give any definite information, because there are no available statistics on the subject, and besides, it would be difficult to associate the one with the other as cause and effect. However I obtained the opinion of a prominent physician who was especially interested in the subject of cancer, and he gave his opinion as follows:—First: There is considerable difference of opinion that cancer has in reality increased, but even if it were so it would be impossible to attribute this to any one factor since the cause of cancer is unknown. Second: It has been suggested that the alleged increase of cancer has coincided with intensive production by machinery, commonly associated, as it is, with a comparatively sedentary life of the operators. Third: One might hazard such another suggestion as the poisoning of the air of cities by carbon monoxide fumes from the exhaust of motors with its deterioration or lowering of health. Fourth: The "wearing out" of our body cells due to the greater intensity of modern life inducing a much earlier pre-semile state which we know is conducive to malignant disease. Fifth: Notwithstanding that serums and vaccines have been used for more than thirty years, no simple case has been reported associating their use with cancer. Sixth: Coley's Fluid, as you know, has been used for at least thirty years for the treatment of sarcoma.

So it would seem as far as our present knowledge goes that serum inoculation is not associated in any way with the cause of cancer.

TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to most mothers. The little ones become cross; peevish; their little stomach becomes deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easy on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for little ones. The Tablets are a sure relief for all the minor ailments of childhood such as constipation, colic, indigestion, colds and simple fevers. They always do good—never harm. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Wasn't Sure.

She—"Don't you think the Van Lucre's all have a wonderful carriage?"
He (absent-mindedly)—"I know they used to, but I thought they sold it and got an automobile."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

If men understood domestic economy as well as women do, then their political economy and their entire consequent statecraft would not be the futile muddle which it is.—Jas. Stephens.

Ice takes four and a half years to travel from the Arctic Ocean north of Siberia to the East Greenland current, where it begins to affect our own weather.

MURINE
Keeps EYES
Clear, Bright and Beautiful
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye-Care Book

EASY TRICKS

No. 291
A Royal Flush



Remove the royal flush in diamonds from a pack of cards and tuck them under your belt at the rear. Give the remaining cards (do not suggest that the pack is not complete), to a spectator and ask him to shuffle them. Then hold them behind your back.

Ask a spectator to mention which color he prefers. If he says "red" ask him which suit he prefers. If he says "diamonds" you are ready for the rest of the trick. However, if he says "black," you will have to say: "Then that leaves the red cards for the trick. Which of the red suits, hearts or diamonds, do you prefer?" If he says "diamonds" you are ready for the rest of the trick. If he says "hearts," you will say: "Then that leaves the diamonds for the trick." You will observe that the spectator really has no choice—although if the thing is done in a snappy manner he will not suspect this.

While you have been talking you have taken the royal flush from under your belt and put them on the top of the pack. Ask the spectator what hand, if he were playing poker, he would most like to have. The answer invariably will be "The royal flush, of course."

As he speaks, hand him the five cards you had hidden with the comment:

"Well, here it is!"
(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

WHERE THE BEST TEA GROWS.

The tea plant flourishes best on the well drained side of a mountain in a country where there is plenty of moisture and a warm sun. Certain parts of Ceylon, India and Java are ideal for the growing of delicious tea, hence from these countries come the finest varieties. "SALADA" is a blend of the choicest qualities grown, in these, the three most famous tea-growing countries in the world.

The Perfect Illusion.

Harold—"Poor old Winkus! His imagination gets the best of him."
Percy—"What's he been doing now?"

Harold—"So hoarse he can hardly speak to-day. Tore the inside out of his throat cheering a football game he was listening to over the radio."

Island War on Typhoid.

Typhoid fever, which formerly was very prevalent in the Virgin Islands, has been abolished by inoculation with anti-typhoid vaccine of all persons between the ages of 5 and 45.

My heart was troubled in seeking her; therefore have I gotten a good possession.

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
Toothache
Neuritis
Neuralgia

Headache
Lumbago
Rheumatism
Pain, Pain

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

Ogden's CUT PLUG

Now in Vacuumized Tins



80¢
the ½ lb

always fresh

Ogden's Liverpool.

Ten-Point Success Creed.

1. Work and Earn.
2. Make a Budget.
3. Record Expenditures.
4. Have a Bank Account.
5. Carry Life Insurance.
6. Own Your Home.
7. Make a Will.
8. Invest in Safe Securities.
9. Pay Bills Promptly.
10. Share with Others.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Where is Florence?

An old colored woman came up to the ticket window at a big railway station and addressed the agent. "I want a ticket to Florence," she said. The ticket agent spent some minutes turning over railway guides apparently with no success and then asked: "Where is Florence?" "Settin' over dar on de bench," replied the colored woman.

Whatever would our grandmothers say if they knew that women had clubs as well as men?—Lady Leonfield.

Reader Takes Newer Form of Iron—Feels Years Younger

"Six weeks ago I saw a special offer in the paper telling how thousands of people grow old in looks and energy long before they are really old in years, because, as examinations by physicians have shown, an enormous number of people do not have enough iron in their blood. I have been taking Nuxated Iron for two weeks; the results are simply astounding. The roses have come back in my lips and cheeks, and I can conscientiously say that I feel ten years younger."

The above is a typical hypothetical case showing the results that have been achieved by a great many people since we started this "satisfaction or money back" offer on Nuxated Iron. If, after taking the two weeks' treatment of Nuxated Iron, you do not feel and look years younger, we will promptly refund your money. Call at once for a bottle of Nuxated Iron at any good drug store.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Root, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will give permanent relief in nearly every case." Get the genuine at your druggist.

CUTS!

Minard's eases inflammation, soothes and heals cuts and bruises.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Priceless.

The world has no such flower, land, And no such pearl in any gulf the world As any babe on any mother's knee.

Slander expires at a good woman's door.

Classified Advertisements

Woolgrowers—Cotts and... Rejects accepted for limited time only. Apply Georgetown Woolco a Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.



Heal Skin Troubles With Cuticura

If you are troubled with pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 75c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Distributors: Lusk, 34 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. Cuticura Soap charges without extra.

BEFORE MY BABY CAN

I Was Greatly Benefited Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sydenham, Ont.—"I medicine before my baby was it was a great help to me as I watch poorly until I had started to take it. Just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would have weak, faint spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, night or day. I was told by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing what I can to recommend this good medicine. I will lend that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the best of pleasure use my name in the Vegetable Compound if it others take it."—Mrs. HANVY GAN, Sydenham, Ont.

It is remarkable how many cases been reported similar to this one—women are poorly at such times into a weakened, run-down so when it is essential to the mother as well as the child, that 1-120 given kept up.

Lydia... pound... mother... from med... not conta... taken in... bottles.

Vice-President Grant Hall Says Big Crop is Assured

Speaks with enthusiasm of Western Conditions in light of twenty-five years' experience—Big Company adds miles of new Rolling Stock to take care of grain movement

Twenty-five years intimate and continuous acquaintance with Western Canada would give any man the right to speak authoritatively of conditions there, and when that man is Grant Hall, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, his views will be accepted without question wherever published.

Grant Hall has just returned from a tour of inspection over the line. He has been all through the West and he returns to Montreal full of enthusiasm about Western crop conditions, and quite realizing the immensity of the task that lies before the railroads in moving this crop.

It was agreed that last year's handling of the crop left no room for criticism. The tremendous task of moving out the grain was handled in splendid style by the railroads, and there is every indication the same thing will happen this year. Grant Hall, interviewed on his return to Montreal, said, "The Canadian Pacific is preparing to move the grain and we expect to keep up to all our previous good records in that line."

It was fortunate for Canada that the company months ago decided to largely add to its rolling stock. The Canadian Pacific is this year building 36 engines and 2,000 new freight cars or practically forty freight trains of fifty cars each, enough equipment to have moved the entire western crop of a very few years ago. This new equipment will be on hand to do its share of the work this year.

Mr. Hall makes no prediction as to the actual yield but of the general conditions he says:—"In the long term of years in which I have watched the development of the grain crop I feel safe in saying that never have I been quite so enthusiastic about the prospects. Generally at this time of year there are many reports of damage by



W. GRANT HALL, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway

drought or rust or hot winds, but so far we have had no such reports and we are laying our plans to move the largest crop in the history of the west. My trip has covered practically all the grain growing west, leaving Winnipeg we went south to Souris and through southern Saskatchewan to Shaunavon and returning to Assiniboia, we came back to the main line and followed it to Calgary from Moose Jaw. At Calgary we visited the stampede and I should say it was a pronounced success. Going north again from Regina we visited Saskatoon and came in by the north line through Brandon.

"For uniformity and fine growth the crops are a great sight and unless some unlooked-for calamity overtakes us we shall see a splendid harvest this year."



EAGER TO COME TO CANADA

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

The Moderation League of Ontario

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

The large majorities in favor of Government Control cast, one after the other, by the Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were not made possible by the votes of only those who desired a change for the purpose of personal indulgence. There could have been no adoption of Government Control had it not been for the votes of total abstainers. In Manitoba, after almost a year, only a small proportion of those who voted for Government Control has taken out permits to purchase liquors.

An examination of the figures will further show that very many people who had previously voted for Prohibition had, after several years' trial, decided that the time had come for a change.

Why?

Not because it was desired to revert to the old "Bar" system of drinking. Not because there was any question about the universal desire for temperance, respect for law, and decent environment for the children.

Not because the public conscience had become deadened.

But Because:

There had grown a feeling, amounting to a conviction, that Prohibition was not living up to the prophecies of those who had advocated its adoption, and that it was creating evils as great as those it pretended to subdue, but much more difficult to deal with.

Thoughtful men and women do not ignore what they experience and observe. It is generally agreed that a step was taken in the right direction when the public drinking bar was abolished. But the good of that step has been challenged by the enormous traffic done by the Bootlegger and the huge output of the home-brewer and illicit distiller.

The Moderation League proposes to hold to the good that has been accomplished, but to meet squarely the challenge of the Bootlegger and the Moonshiner.

Prohibition does not frighten the Bootlegger. It created him, and it keeps him alive.

Does anyone doubt how the Bootlegger will vote on October 23rd?

Does anyone think that if the Bootlegger could be assured that present conditions would last for, say, ten years he would not greatly extend his business, and become even more daring in his operations?

In the meantime the Bootlegger has grown wealthy and powerful. No matter what is done he will not now be easily abolished. Drinking continues on a scale the magnitude of which is unsuspected by the ordinary citizen, and consequences, which do not find their way into statistics, but are nevertheless disastrous to the individuals concerned and to the community, follow.

The decent, self-respecting and law-abiding citizen has been penalised, but the orgies of the other class, provided they are conducted with sufficient secrecy, have remained unchecked.

The Province is also losing the huge revenue which those who desire to use liquor, properly and moderately, are willing to pay for the privilege.

Can the Province afford to lose this revenue? Can it continue to ignore the conditions being created on every side?

The answer lies with the electorate.

With many of the ideals of Prohibition the Moderation League of Ontario is in entire sympathy. The only motive underlying the activities of the League is that of a sincere desire to promote the interests, social, financial, and moral of the Province. There is no wish to provoke controversy or ill-feeling. Appeal is made to the experience and observation—not to the passions and prejudices—of the people of Ontario. It is contended that there exist sufficient grounds obvious to anyone who does not wilfully close his eyes to them and regarding which there is no difference of opinion, to justify the position taken by the League.

Altogether, the time has come for a change.

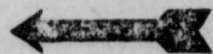
Government Control can be had by marking your Ballot as follows:—

1 Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act?

2 Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?

X

MARK
YOUR
BALLOT
HERE



Provincial Headquarters, 9 Richmond Street East, Toronto
Telephone: Main 8387 and Main 1193

F. Gordon Caley, Treasurer

R. J. Christie, Vice-President

C. D. Boyce, Secretary

Watch Us Grow

There's a Reason

The Sawell Greenhouses

FRED THOMAS

Agent for Jeddo Highland Coal

Also Lattimer Lehigh

Place your winter order early and take advantage of the lowest price

Prices—Egg, Stove, Nut, \$15 per ton.
Pea, \$12 per ton.

Prompt Delivery

Phone 148 (Cash Dealer) Waterdown

Central Bakery

WATERDONW

Try our Home-made Bread, Pies and Buns

Wedding Cakes a Speciality

Our Aim is to Please the Public

F. J. Hollyman

PROPRIETOR

Dundas Street

TWO RECIPES

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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9

10

ironing board, then iron

pieces—towels, handkerchiefs

napkins—on the sheet. By moving the

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The woman who

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FREE STATE ARMY MUTINEERS SHOOT DOWN PARTY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

A despatch from Cork says:—A British soldier was killed, four are dying and thirty-one others, including two women, were wounded Friday night by four men dressed as Free State officers, who bore down on a military pier in an automobile and fired a machine gun on a leave party of Royal Garrison Artillery, numbering fifty, who had just landed from Spike Island, a British naval base under the treaty.

As the four men drove off, they are said to have shouted: "Up Tobin." Major-General Tobin headed the Free State army mutiny last week and escaped.

Driving back to Queenstown, the four men fired on the destroyer Hythe. No casualties were reported among the crew. Free State soldiers are

sweeping the countryside in automobiles to find the firing party. The wounded soldiers were taken back to Spike Island garrison.

President Cosgrave has telegraphed from Dublin to Premier MacDonald as follows:

"I am shocked to learn that British troops were fired upon in Cork Harbor this evening. I hasten to assure you that this cowardly crime will arouse the same horror and detestation throughout Ireland as it has caused to myself and my colleagues.

"Whether the criminals were masquerading in Free State uniforms or otherwise yet remains to be determined. No efforts will be spared to bring them to account. The relatives of the victims and the British nation can rely upon the sympathy and justice of my Government in everything relating to this tragedy."

FREE STATE TO PROBE INTO ARMY REVOLT

President Cosgrave to Assume the Office of Minister of Defence.

A despatch from Dublin says:—President Cosgrave will assume the office of Minister of Defence, from which Richard Mulcahy has resigned. The Dail Eireann, after an exciting debate, adopted without division the motion of Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Home Affairs, that the President be appointed to the post. Mr. O'Higgins added that during Mr. Cosgrave's illness he himself would act for him as Defence Minister.

A striking feature of the debate was the testimony of Major Bryan Cooper, who was British press censor in Ireland during the war, that the rank and file of the army had been absolutely true to their oath, and that the insubordination had been limited to officers. Demobilization had nearly provoked a mutiny in the British army in 1919, but in Ireland, he asserted, the men had stood firm.

The Army Council had put themselves indefensibly in the wrong. Remarking the Ireland was not yet out of the woods, Major Cooper appealed for unity and the banishment of personal considerations.

Professor John MacNeil, Minister of Education, contributed a moderating speech to the discussion. Anybody expecting unusual or abnormal things not to happen in the new Irish State, he said, expected miracles. Secret combinations in the army were once necessary, but the Government's task was to enable the army to grow out of that state. Mutiny by subordinate officers might be bad, but the deliberate and conscious setting aside of the authority of the Government by the Army Council was worse than mutiny, and a Defence Minister who stood for it had no option but to resign.

General Mulcahy then gave his version of the incident. Neither the Chief of Staff nor the Quartermaster-General, he said, had anything to do with the raid, which was carried out under the direction of the Adjutant-General. He intended to deal before the Cabinet tribunal with the question of brotherhoods and secret societies in the army, and he considered that the personnel of the tribunal should be extended to include members other than the Ministerial party.

A later despatch from Dublin says:—The Free State is breathing freely again after the sensation of the last fortnight. The feeling of calm is enhanced by the announcement of the release of Colonels McCrea, Thornton, O'Malley, Slattery, Commandants Dolan, Griffin, Byrne, Halpin, ex-Commandant Shanahan and ex-Captains Collins and Leahy, all of whom were arrested in connection with the military siege of a public house in Parnell Square on Tuesday night in the search for Major-General Tobin and Colonel Dalton.

All accepted and approved the cautions laid down by General Mulcahy when he was Defence Minister that all arms, ammunition and stores taken from certain barracks during the recent mutiny be surrendered to the officers at present in charge of those barracks, and that all the officers concerned surrender, and on presenting parole be allowed out under open arrest, the same conditions also embracing all absentees from duty.

Thus it appears that the whole of the present trouble has blown over, though skeptics think only for the present, as cleavages still remain in the army.

The Lethbridge and district alfalfa growers are signing up a pool to handle the production of alfalfa and all classes of hay, and may merge with the Pincher Creek Co-operative and thus control all production south-



Sir Prasham Kar Pattani Knight Commander of the British Empire, is one of the most devoted of East Indians to the English crown. He is at present executive member of the council of India.

CANADA RECEIVES \$8,000,000 WAR DEBT

Britain Makes Final Settlement of War Accounts Between Two Governments.

A despatch from London says:—Canada will receive from the British Treasury next week the sum of \$8,000,000 in final settlement of war accounts between the two Governments. The British Treasury is returning to Canada at the same time the \$67,000,000 of Canadian bonds which were received in the early days of the war as a loan, but were never marketed, the securities being used merely as collateral. The British Government at first asked Canada to credit her to the extent of the face value of the bonds, \$67,000,000, but Canada pointed out that as they bear interest at only 3½ and 4 per cent, they could be marketed among post-war investors here only at a big discount. It would, therefore, be much cheaper to let the bonds remain in England until the date of maturity, 1945. After negotiations between Chancellor Philip Snowden and Canada's representative, P. C. Larkin, the British Treasury agreed to accept a rate of 87.48 for the bonds. Providing the bonds are cancelled, Canada's war debt will be reduced by between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 by this adjustment.

Scarecrow at 6 Years, M.P. and Farm Leader at 74

A despatch from London says:—A lad who began his farming career by hiring out as a scarecrow at one shilling a week, when only 6 years old, has grown up to be, at 74, chairman of the Council of Agriculture for England. He is George Edwards, members of Parliament for the southern division of Norfolk and the recognized leader of farm labor.

That first job was good for seven days a week, and during his tenure of it he incurred a thrashing and a docking of two pence for falling asleep. Mr. Edwards is the son of a farm laborer who supported a wife and seven children on eight shillings a week and was sent to prison for taking turnips from a field to feed his family. Young Edwards never went to school, his wife taught him to read, and he bought books by forswearing tobacco. He is now a magistrate and a county councillor.

League of Nations Assigns Two Villages to Hungary

A despatch from Budapest says:—The villages of Somoskoje Uffalu and Somoskoje, on the Czech frontier, have been formally handed over to the Hungarian authorities by Czecho-Slovakia. They were assigned to Hungary by the League of Nations last year.



COURSE OF ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

The aerial itinerary which has been mapped out for the American flyers who are to circumnavigate the globe is shown above. These flyers will shortly hop off from Clover Field, California, on the first leg of a flight in which the four planes will cover about 30,000 miles and be absent perhaps four and a half months.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.10.
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 43½¢; No. 1, 42½¢.
Man. barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Ontario barley—65 to 70c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow 98½¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 82c.
Ontario Rye—No. 3, 75 to 79c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Millfeed—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, 98 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 bbl.; 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, \$20.50.
Cheese—New, large, 19 to 20c; twins, 20 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c; Stiltons, 22 to 23c. Old, large, 25 to 27c; twins, 26 to 28c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 44 to 45c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 44c; No. 2, 40 to 42c; dairy, 37c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 35 to 36c; fresh extras, loose, 33c; fresh firsts, 30 to 31c; fresh seconds, 27 to 28c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11½ to 12c; 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c; comb honey, per doz. No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 32c; roosters, over 5 lbs., 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; geese, 22c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 25c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 19 to 21c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 26c; special breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 28 to 33c.
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, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14½ to 16c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17½ to 18c; shortening tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$4.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$4.75; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, choice, \$80 to \$120; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; lambs, choice ewes, \$14 to \$15; do, bucks, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; sheep, light ewes, \$8 to \$9; do, culls, \$5 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.50; do, country points, \$7.25; do, selects, \$8.80.
MONTREAL.
Oats, No. 2 CW, 53c; No. 3 CW, 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 49 to 49½c; No. 2 local white, 46 to 46½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$6.30; seconds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; winter pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$3.05. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.
Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 35½ to 36c; No. 1 creamery, 34½ to 35c. Eggs, fresh extras, 35c; fresh firsts, 32c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Cutter cows, \$2.75 to \$3; canners, \$1.50; calves, fairly good lots weighing 100 lbs., \$6 to \$6.75; do, com. thin, \$5 and up; hogs, \$8.25; do, select bacon, \$9.
A wise man will hold his tongue till he sees opportunity, but a babler and a fool will regard no time.

GERMAN PARTY BACKS TIRPITZ AS PRESIDENT

People's "Bloc" Issues Call: "One People, One Nation, One Kaiser."

Berlin, March 23.—"One people, one nation, one Kaiser."

That is the most sensational plank in the most sensational platform any German political party has dared to frame since the armistice. To-day, exactly six weeks before the German elections, the German National People's party, one of the strongest in Germany, publicly adopted this platform.

In a ringing manifesto to the voters, it not only declares the restoration of Kaiserdom a vital necessity for Germany, but demands that Germans repudiate the Versailles Treaty, teach their youth to use arms and obey discipline, tear away "the tissue of lies about Germany's war guilt," rebuild Germany according to Bismarck's pattern, with Prussia as the foundation, and the supremacy of the Reichstag, and "fight everywhere against the destructive spirit of the Jews."

Simultaneously with the publication of this platform the announcement comes from Munich, the hot-bed of Monarchical activities, that united committees appointed by various Nationalistic parties have definitely decided that their candidate for the next President of the Reichstag will be that dyed-in-the-wool Monarchist, that incarnation of the old Imperial German spirit, Admiral von Tirpitz, creator of the German Navy and father of Germany's ruthless submarine warfare.

Should Tirpitz become President it seems self-evident that he would merely be a stepping-stone toward the enthronement—in all probability a member of the Hohenzollern family—and the confrontation of the world with the spectacle of the German Empire born again, disposed to throw aside all ideas of reconciliation with the war-victors, and later to resist France and other Entente powers, even to the point of plunging into a war of revenge.

But their foes, the German Republicans, Liberals, Socialists and the rest, even unto the wild-eyed Reds, who swear by Die Rote Fahne, Berlin's Bolshevik daily, have absolutely no intention of allowing the Monarchists a walk-over at the elections.

The opening guns in the anti-Monarchical campaign are already booming.

British Unemployed Have Received \$1,960,000,000

A despatch from London says:—The remarkable sum, approximately, of £392,000,000 (\$1,960,000,000) has been contributed by the British Exchequer for the relief of the unemployed since the signing of the armistice. This includes over £100,000,000 (\$500,000,000) used in resettling ex-service men, but does not include £100,000,000 (\$500,000,000) contributed to the unemployment fund by employers and workers.

Lighthouse for Automobiles on Dangerous Hill in England

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain now has its first inland lighthouse. It has been erected on a dangerous hill between Birmingham and Manchester for the guidance of automobiles.

Get Your Ticket NOW

FOR THE

Veterans' Associations' Bovril Poster Competition which

closes 31st MARCH, 1924, and while helping

the Veterans you may

WIN A FORTUNE

Competitors arrangements of the Posters must reach London, England (address given on ticket-folder, postage 4c) on or before 30th April, 1924

1st Prize
\$55,555
(£12,000)
2nd Prize
\$13,888
(£3,000)
3rd Prize
\$4,555
(£1,000)
and 2000 other cash prizes from prize fund of \$138,888 (£30,000) donated by Bovril Limited.

Send your donation with coupon properly filled out to any one of the following:
Veterans' Association of Great Britain, 2728 Park Ave., Montreal.
Great War Veterans' Association, Citizen Building, Ottawa.
Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, 121 Bishop Street, Montreal.
Imperial Veterans in Canada, 700 Main Street, Winnipeg.
Tuberculous Veterans' Association, Room 47, Citizen Building, Ottawa.
CLOSES MARCH 31st, 1924
2-324

I enclose a donation of \$
Please send me Ticket-Folders for Bovril Poster Competition. One Ticket-Folder will be sent for every \$1.20 given.

Name in full:

(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address

Make Cheques and Money Orders to Veterans' Bovril Poster Competition.

EFFICIENT FARMING

VERMIN—AND LIVE STOCK.

Thousands of dollars are lost each year by stock owners neglecting to take the necessary measures to destroy the lice that infest the stock. Millions of these busy little insects make life a misery to the animal and they also make the animals a source of loss to the owner. The keeping of live stock as a medium of support for lice never made any money for the farmer. It is unprofitable. Many people neglect, for reasons best known to themselves, to apply the simple remedies that destroy vermin and prevent losses on live stock operations.

Lice multiply most rapidly in dry, cold weather, and are found in greatest abundance on long-haired, old and poorly cared for stock during March and April. Spring rains tend to reduce the numbers of vermin on animals that are exposed to the weather and the lice become less numerous as the season progresses. A few seem to survive the summer and show their presence in the late autumn or early winter when their progeny have increased to millions and bring torment to the unfortunate animals that support them. Rub and scratch, is the practice, until all the hair is off and the louse either crushed or pushed further along. Bare patches are noticed on side of neck, breast, head and back, wherever the animal has been able to reach—evidence of vigorous attempts at relief from the tiny tormentors. Animals that are tame and not free to rub themselves have a harder lot than those running free.

All animals should be given a good grooming with brush and curry comb to remove scurf, loose hair, and any vermin that may be off guard, then apply the following:

Treatment for Cattle Lice—Soft soap 1 quart hard soap ¼ pound, coal oil 1 pint, water 2 quarts.

Mix the quantities of soap and coal oil together first, then add the 2 quarts of boiling water. This will make an emulsion if thoroughly mixed, to which 1 gallon of warm water must be added before applying to the

animals. An ordinary stable brush is a good instrument with which to apply the emulsion. Care should be taken to saturate the skin over the entire body. Repeat the treatment in ten days; another brood will be up and doing by that time. Sheep dips prepared by reliable manufacturing chemists are available and very useful in destroying cattle lice. There are three species of lice attacking cattle, viz., the long-nosed louse, the short-nosed louse, and the biting louse. Herds that are regularly groomed during the winter suffer but little from lice.

Treatment for Horse Lice:

If the weather is warm enough so that it is safe to wash a horse, the kerosene emulsion given for cattle is very effective. If the weather is cold, the animal can be given a good grooming and then either sodium fluoride or pyrethrum powder well dusted on the skin, and the horse blanketed. Raw linseed oil can be brushed into the hair quite easily and with good effect. A good brush and oil are death to the mites. Any treatment given should be repeated in ten days, since the powers of multiplication are wonderful. There are two kinds of lice infesting the horse, the biting and the sucking.

Treatment for Pig Lice:

Raw linseed oil applied with a brush to all parts of the body is very effective. The formulae for kerosene emulsion can also be used to advantage. An oil rub, always accessible for the use of swine, will do much to keep the vermin down. The practice of having a machine oil can handy at feeding time and giving each pig a squirt along the back once a week is a good one. It will make conditions unhealthy for a pig louse. The pig louse "Haematopinus suis" is a big one, almost as long as its name, and can easily be seen.

Do not let the louse rob you of your season's profits and don't let him annoy your animals. A little soapy or greasy material will stop his breathing for all time. Why not get after him to-day.—L. Stevenson, O.A.C.

Poultry

Every spring brooder stoves are discarded because they will not draw properly when the trouble really lies in the location of the house. In some cases the stove seems to draw all right except when the wind is in certain directions. I know of one brooder stove that did not draw properly until the house was moved out away from the other building. I know of two other cases where the stoves did not draw and a draft was effected simply by putting on another length of brooder stovepipe.

A cap on the brooder stovepipe will guard against the fire being put out by wind or rain. The pitch of the roof on some brooder houses seems to be just so the air sweeping up over the roof forms a wave that falls over backward and goes down the chimney. In other cases the air will strike a building close by and make an air current that puts the fire out. A prolonged spring rain often increases the troubles of the brooder-stove operator. This trouble can be alleviated by putting a metal cover on the brooder-stovepipe. This cap is merely a rectangular piece of metal, bent into an arch and fastened to the pipe with rivets to keep it from turning.

Put the cap on with its axis parallel to the front end of the roof. The keep air currents from doubling over backwards and putting out the fire and it keep rain out.

For Home and Country

We wonder if any organization ever had a more neighborly piece of work to its credit than this: The Institute of South Simcoe have been running a series of inter-Institute debates this winter. When Bond Head came to Tottenham they had a debate, a musical program, a short play by the Tottenham Institute, and refreshments. The proceeds amounted to \$46, with limited expenses to either organization. Three days previous, a woman living in the country near Tottenham had lost twin babies and her own life was hanging in the balance. The Tottenham Institute women hearing of it, immediately put in a trained nurse. The Bond Head women, learning that Tottenham was using the share of the proceeds from the evening for this purpose, phoned them the next day to have their share turned over to her. The Secretary of the Tottenham Institute was the one who was the

Horse Sense

During the spring period while the hair is being shed and a new coat produced, horses are very susceptible to sudden changes of temperature and inclement weather. Many fall victim to inflammation of the throat. The disease arises from injury to the mucous membranes inflicted by foreign substances swallowed in the feed, by chemical irritants in medicines, inhaling of smoke, dust, fungi, heated air, the drinking of ice water, and as a complication of strangles.

The symptoms in the early stage are not very marked and since the horse cannot talk and tell us what the trouble is, the case is usually well on before treatment is started. As the throat becomes very sore it causes the horse to stand with the nose forward and any movement of the head will be very stiff. Attempts at swallowing will result in the food being returned to the manger by way of the nostrils. There is but little external swelling and the act of feeling the throat will cause the horse pain. There is a nasal discharge and a cough which comes in spells. The lymphatic glands of the region will be swollen.

The treatment for simple sore throat consists of providing a clean, comfortable stall with abundant light and fresh air, where the temperature can be maintained at about 60 deg. Blanket the patient and give only soft, laxative foods. Have a water bucket within reach of the patient in which he may wash out his mouth. Change the water four or five times each day and put a spoonful of salts or a pinch of salt peter in it each time. Steamed hay and bran mash are acceptable feeds. Oats with husk or oat chaff should not be given. Oatmeal and a little linseed meal or linseed tea are good. If there is fever, Potassium nitrate can be given. Mustard plaster or ammoniacal liniment can be applied to the outside region of the throat. An electuary containing belladonna, chlorate of potash and molasses can be made and a small quantity deposited at the base of the tongue every two hours during the very painful stage.—L. Stevenson, O.A.C.

Fresh Foods in Early Spring.

During the latter part of the winter our health is especially liable to suffer from the lack in our diet of vitally important qualities that are provided by the fresh vegetables and fruits which are abundant in the summertime. For this reason we should give some thought to our diet at this time of year, for the purpose of protecting ourselves against this deficiency.

If this is done, our vitality will be kept up, and we shall be better able to resist sicknesses that are common in late winter. Some authorities believe that many people have a scurvy in late winter owing to deficiencies in the diet.

Because they last throughout the winter and can be eaten raw or in salads, cabbage, celery, apples, grapefruit, oranges, nuts, lemons in lemonade, are of special value and should be partaken of freely during the winter.

Canned tomatoes are unique in that they provide the vitamins that is contained in other foods only when they are raw, and they may be used freely in the wintertime with benefit to the health. Canned pineapple that has not been canned too long is also said to be a good provider of vitamins.

When lettuce can be bought during the winter, it is well to use it. This should not be considered an expensive luxury. It is better to spend money for some of these medicinal and protective foods than for drugs and doctor's bills, avoiding, besides, the discomfort of ill health and the loss of earning power due to sickness.

It is especially necessary to make use at this time of the foods mentioned, as milk and butter, which are "protective" foods in the summertime, are likely to be lacking or at least scarce in the winter.

How Not to Eat.

Table manners in the seventeenth century must have stood in need of considerable improvement, if we may take seriously the advice that Hannah Wooley gave to young ladies in 1675. It must be admitted that Miss Wooley "wielded a trenchant pen."

"Gentlemen discover not by any ravenous gesture your angry appetite, nor fix your eyes too greedily on the meat before you, as if you would devour more that way than your throat would swallow. In carving avoid clapping your fingers in your mouth and licking them after you have burnt them. Close your lips when you eat and do not smack like a pig. Fill not your mouth so full that your cheeks shall swell like a pair of Scotch bagpipes. It is very uncomely to drink so large a draught that your breath is almost gone and you are forced to blow strongly to recover yourself."

Beating Out Caterpillars

By Chester Morgan

To judge by the abundance of tent caterpillar egg masses reported since the leaves fell last autumn, this spring will see a serious outbreak of this pest in many parts of the country.

The egg masses, which are about an inch long, encircle the smaller twigs. They are of a golden brown color and resemble dried frothy glue. Once seen they are easily recognized and found while the trees are bare of leaves. The little worms which were fully developed last fall before cold weather set in are ready to emerge as soon as spring opens. Usually before the buds burst they have begun to spin their webs in crotches of the smaller branches. They do serious out often unnoted damage to the young green parts before their presence is detected or even suspected.

During storms, cold and drizzly weather and during the heat of the day they take shelter in the nests, but in the evening and the early morning they go out to feed. Toward the beginning of June they cease to return to the nests and often travel considerable distances across even bare ground, less in search of food than of places in which to change from their caterpillar form to the adult moth state. In July the moths appear, lay their eggs and die.

This insect becomes a serious pest about once in ten or fifteen years, the last devastating infestation in the East was in 1915. The reason is that its natural controls, especially parasites, fail for some usually undeter-

mined reason. In the absence of these checks the caterpillars run riot until the controls gain a fresh hold. This may require one, two or three years.

A simple way to avoid trouble from these caterpillars is to gather the egg masses in winter, but not destroy them. This would also kill the parasites that are often inside the eggs. Place the egg masses where the parasites may escape freely but where the caterpillars will find no food, as in an outbuilding.

Another way is to destroy the little nests as soon as they are formed. Before the leaves develop they are easily seen in the crotches of the smaller branches. They may be burned with a torch, though care must be exercised to avoid injuring the branches themselves. They may be wiped out with a bunch of burlap or other rough material, or even with the gloved hand, though this is unpleasant. Worthless apple, wild cherry and other trees upon which the insects feed should be destroyed as a matter of prevention.

When these methods are not followed spraying or dusting the foliage near the nests will kill most of the worms. The most effective poison is arsenate of lead, whether applied as a spray or in dust form. The same dusting or spraying to control leaf-chewing insects will also exterminate the tent caterpillar. Lead arsenate may be applied with fungicides such as lime-sulphur dust, thus combining two functions in one.

ONE WAY TO LOOK AT IT

Reams of copy have been written bewailing the fact that the young people leave the farms for city life, and as many more reams have been covered with directions for checking the movement. But still the exodus goes on, and it will continue until the attitude of country folk toward the city folk undergoes a decided change. Meanwhile it is useless for anxious fathers and mothers to buy pianos, automobiles, home comforts, fine houses and fine furniture in the hope of stemming the tide cityward.

For the fault is largely the parents'. Most country boys and girls have been brought up to think that the city is a haven of rest. Country mothers seem to take pride in telling how much work they do and how helpless town ladies are, and they are forever pointing out that the country is the place to bring up children, because it furnishes plenty of chores and healthful work for them to do.

All that may be quite true, but the small boy who wants to go fishing instead of being made to dig potatoes and to drive the cows to pasture concludes that the city must be a pretty pleasant place if the city boys have nothing to do. And the little girl who is bidden to carry water to the chickens or to pick peas for dinner resolves to go to town just as soon as she is big enough, because there nobody keeps chickens and vegetables are bought instead of being picked from vines.

Whenever work is held up, consciously or unconsciously, as a thing to be avoided, children long for a place where there are no chores to do. If fathers and mothers, instead of deploring the supposed idleness of city life, would make a point of impressing on their boys and girls the delights of farm life and would give them opportunities to make money from the chores, young people would be more content with the country.

A little country girl of seven coaxed her mother not long ago to puff out her hair a little at the sides, because it looked so pretty, but the mother said decisively that she had no time to primp and fix up like city women who had nothing else to do. The child was disappointed and inwardly determined that she would live in town when she got big, so that she might look pretty and have time to wear stylish dresses. The mother paid no attention to the child, but ten years hence she will be trying to keep the girl from carrying out her childish resolve.

In another home, when the children proposed small excursions and picnics—little day trips in the family car to places of interest—the mother was wont to say, "City people have time to go gadding, but country folks have to work," thinking that she was showing her boys and girls how much more virtuous country people were than their town neighbors. But she succeeded only in convincing them that the city must be a delightful place to live in, if people there had all the time they wanted for rest and recreation. It is not fair to teach the children that town people have nothing to do,

because it is not true. And until parents learn to magnify the delights of country living, instead of those of crowded cities, the exodus from the farms will go on, for only years of hard experience can efface the power of early teaching.

The Dairy

A certain farm woman made a success of raising a few extra good dairy calves every year for the past dozen years or so. A few of her hand-fed heifer calves from grade Holsteins and a pure-bred sire have broken neighborhood records of performance at the fair.

The following is her method of growing little calves into big, high-producing cows:

When the calf is born she allows it to remain with its mother about two days, giving it a chance to fill up at leisure on that new milk not fit for human consumption, but most excellent food and medicine for the infant. She says that a calf will learn to drink out of hand as easily at three days old as earlier.

After the calf is separated from its mother she feeds it new milk from its own mother three times daily. This new-milk feeding is continued for from ten days to two weeks, when gradually some skimmed milk is mixed with the whole. Also at this time, when the calf is about two weeks old, she begins to add a little cooked oatmeal to the milk, which the young calf soon begins to eat readily and on which it thrives wonderfully. When the calf is older a pint or more of the oatmeal mush is mixed with the milk. This mush is the calf's first solid food, and soon after learning to eat the mush it will begin to nibble at and eat fine hay, a big help in boosting a hand-fed calf in thrift and growth.

This farm-woman expert with dairy calves believes that all of the fat should never be removed from the milk which is to be fed young calves. She believes, and is scientifically right, that no calf in its later growing period will do its best without some actual cow butterfat in its daily ration, until it is old enough to eat a wide variety of solid foods.

Hence, the milk she gives her hand-fed calves is not from the separator, but skimmed milk with a little of the cream. "No food is too good in the beginning," she says, "if you expect to develop a large, fine, heavy-producing heifer. The early start in life is what counts. Plenty of milk at each feed, frequent feeding and always some fat in the milk is my method."

But after the calf is eight or ten weeks old this woman gives it close skimmed milk from the separator, for then the young animal is old enough to eat a variety of other things to satisfy fully all its growing needs. "But remember," she advises, "the best dairy heifers are grown only when you furnish them through the first weeks of their growing life with some butterfat in their liquid feed. It's a practice that pays."

These are the signs that indicate poor diet: Low vitality and susceptibility to disease; wrinkles and crows' feet; early signs of age; hair loses its luster, falls out, is uneven and easily broken; digestive system out of order and inefficient.

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY makes finer tea and more of it

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

While the Canadian National Exhibition was in full swing last Fall, a very interesting stranger had a talk with me in the Provincial Board of Health's exhibit in the Government building. He was an Englishman, well educated and well read, who was in Toronto paying a visit to his son. This man asked me if we had any pamphlets on cancer, and although he was not a doctor said he was much interested in finding out all the latest ideas about the cause, treatment, etc., of this great scourge of mankind. I told him that the origin of cancer was still unknown, but there were many scientists to-day who were beginning to feel that our present custom of eating foods not in their natural states had something to do with the cause of stomach and intestinal cancers. Prolonged irritation of the bowels due to constipation or to gastro-intestinal stasis may have a tendency to cause malignancy, while some thinkers hold to the opinion that cancer may be brought about to some extent at least by the toxins resulting from the gastro-intestinal stasis being absorbed into the blood. Of course there is much difference of opinion on these points, but consideration of them will not do any harm, from whatever angle they are viewed.

This visitor to the Fair had a suggestion and an inquiry of his own to offer. He wondered if the increased use of serums and vaccines hypodermically had anything to do with the supposed increase of cancer in late years. On this point I was unable to

give any definite information, because there are no available statistics on the subject, and besides, it would be difficult to associate the one with the other as cause and effect. However I obtained the opinion of a prominent physician who was especially interested in the subject of cancer, and he gave his opinion as follows:—First: There is considerable difference of opinion that cancer has in reality increased, but even if it were so it would be impossible to attribute this to any one factor since the cause of cancer is unknown. Second: It has been suggested that the alleged increase of cancer has coincided with intensive production by machinery, commonly associated, as it is, with a comparatively sedentary life of the operators. Third: One might hazard such another suggestion as the poisoning of the air of cities by carbon monoxide fumes from the exhaust of motors with its deterioration or lowering of health. Fourth: The "wearing out" of our body cells due to the greater intensity of modern life inducing a much earlier pre-semile state which we know is conducive to malignant disease. Fifth: Notwithstanding that serums and vaccines have been used for more than thirty years, no single case has been reported associating their use with cancer. Sixth: Coley's Fluid, as you know, has been used for at least thirty years for the treatment of sarcoma.

So it would seem as far as our present knowledge goes that serum inoculation is not associated in any way with the cause of cancer.

TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to most mothers. The little ones become cross; peevish; their little stomachs become deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easy on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for little ones. The Tablets are a sure relief for all the minor ailments of childhood such as constipation, colic, indigestion, colds and simple fevers. They always do good—never harm. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Wasn't sure.

She—"Don't you think the Van Lucre's all have a wonderful carriage?"

He (absent-mindedly)—"I know they used to, but I thought they sold it and got an automobile."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

If men understood domestic economy half as well as women do, then their political economy and their entire consequent statecraft would not be the futile muddle which it is.—Jas. Stephens.

Ice takes four and a half years to travel from the Arctic Ocean north of Siberia to the East Greenland current, where it begins to affect our own weather.



The First Banks.

Few things play a more important part in our lives to-day than the system of banking.

The word bank originally meant a tradesman's stall, and the first bank in anything like the modern sense existed about 2,700 years ago. We learn about this bank from clay tablets discovered near Babylon. Apparently the first firm of bankers was that of Egibi and Son, who flourished in Babylon about 600 or 700 B.C.

The early Chinese were in the habit of issuing paper money—indeed, they got into difficulties by issuing too much. There was a bank in China about A.D. 1,000.

But banking as we understand it today did not begin until the twelfth century, when the Bank of Venice was established. This was followed by the Bank of Barcelona, in Spain, and the Bank of Stockholm, in Sweden. The latter was the first bank in Europe to issue paper money. This was in 1668. Other early banks were the Bank of St. George, at Genoa, the Bank of Hamburg, and the Bank of Amsterdam.



Yes, That's What He Meant.

Count DeBunk—"What you call that department of your church for young people what is always giving ice cream festivals?"

Church Member—"Oh, you must mean our sundae school, I'm sure!"

His Last Chance.

A certain canny Scotsman had carried on a courtship of long duration without definitely committing himself. The girl, if she worried herself at the long probation, gave no sign until one morning her tardy lover, thumbing a small notebook, said: "Maggie, I have been weighing up your good points, and I have already gotten ten. When I get a dozen I'm goin' tae ask ye the fatal question."

"Weel, I wish ye luck, Jock," answered the maiden; "I have also gotten a wee book, and I've been puttin' doon your bad points. There are nineteen in it already, and when it reaches the score I'm gain' tae accept the blacksmith!"

EASY TRICKS

No. 281
A Royal Flush



Remove the royal flush in diamonds from a pack of cards and tuck them under your belt at the rear. Give the remaining cards (do not suggest that the pack is not complete), to a spectator and ask him to shuffle them. Then hold them behind your back.

Ask a spectator to mention which color he prefers. If he says "red" ask him which suit he prefers. If he says "diamonds" you are ready for the rest of the trick. However, if he says "black," you will have to say: "Then that leaves the red cards for the trick. Which of the red suits, hearts or diamonds, do you prefer?" If he says "diamonds" you are ready for the rest of the trick. If he says "hearts," you will say: "Then that leaves the diamonds for the trick." You will observe that the spectator really has no choice—although if the thing is done in a snappy manner he will not suspect this.

While you have been talking you have taken the royal flush from under your belt and put them on the top of the pack. Ask the spectator what hand, if he were playing poker, he would most like to have. The answer invariably will be "The royal flush, of course."

As he speaks, hand him the five cards you had hidden with the comment:

"Well, here it is!"
(*Oh! slip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.*)

WHERE THE BEST TEA GROWS.

The tea plant flourishes best on the well drained side of a mountain in a country where there is plenty of moisture and a warm sun. Certain parts of Ceylon, India and Java are ideal for the growing of delicious tea, hence from these countries come the finest varieties. "SALADA" is a blend of the choicest qualities grown, in these, the three most famous tea-growing countries in the world.

The Perfect Illusion.

Harold—"Poor old Winkus! His imagination gets the best of him."

Percy—"What's he been doing now?"

Harold—"So hoarse he can hardly speak to-day. Tore the inside out of his throat cheering a football game he was listening to over the radio."

Island War on Typhoid.

Typhoid fever, which formerly was very prevalent in the Virgin Islands, has been abolished by inoculation with anti-typhoid vaccine of all persons between the ages of 5 and 45.

My heart was troubled in seeking her; therefore have I gotten a good possession.

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
Toothache
Neuritis
Neuralgia
Headache
Lumbago
Rheumatism
Pain, Pain

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

Ogden's CUT PLUG

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the ½ lb

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Ten-Point Success Creed.

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6. Own Your Home.
7. Make a Will.
8. Invest in Safe Securities.
9. Pay Bills Promptly.
10. Share with Others.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Where is Florence?

An old colored woman came up to the ticket window at a big railway station and addressed the agent. "I want a ticket for Florence," she said.

The ticket agent spent some minutes turning over railway guides apparently with no success and then asked:

"Where is Florence?"

"Settin' over dar on de bench," replied the colored woman.

Whatever would our grandmothers say if they knew that women had clubs as well as men?—Lady Leconfield.

Reader Takes Newer Form of Iron—Feels Years Younger

"Six weeks ago I saw a special offer in the paper telling how thousands of people grow old in looks and energy long before they are really old in years, because, as examinations by physicians have shown, an enormous number of people do not have enough iron in their blood. I have been taking Nuxated Iron for two weeks; the results are simply astounding. The roses have come back in my lips and cheeks, and I can consciously say that I feel ten years younger."

The above is a typical hypothetical case showing the results that have been achieved by a great many people since we started this "satisfaction or money back" offer on Nuxated Iron. We will make you the same guarantee. If, after taking the two weeks' treatment of Nuxated Iron, you do not feel and look years younger, we will promptly refund your money. Call at once for a bottle of Nuxated Iron at any good drug store.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Root, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will give permanent relief in nearly every case." Get the genuine at your druggist.

CUTS!

Minard's eases inflammation, soothes and heals cuts and bruises.



Priceless.
The world has no such flower in any land,
And no such pearl in any gulf the seas,
As any babe on any mother's knee.

Slander expires at a good woman's door.

Classified Advertisements

WOOLGROWERS—COTTS AND
Rejects accepted for limited time only. Apply Georgetown Woollen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.



Heal Skin Troubles With Cuticura

If you are troubled with pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.
Lose 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

BEFORE MY BABY CAME

I Was Greatly Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sydenham, Ont.—"I took your medicine before my baby was born, and it was a great help to me as I was very poorly until I had started to take it. I just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would have weak, faint spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, night or day. I was told by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing what I can to recommend this good medicine. I will lend that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the greatest of pleasure use my name in regard to the Vegetable Compound if it will help others take it."—Mrs. HARVEY MILLIGAN, Sydenham, Ont.

It is remarkable how many cases have been reported similar to this one. Many women are poorly at such times and get into a weakened, run-down condition, when it is essential to the mother, as well as the child, that her strength be kept up.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent tonic for the mother at this time. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and does not contain any harmful drugs. It may be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

Wants to Be Serious



Ben Turpin, famous comedian, inset, and the Ste. Anne Basilica now in course of erection. **YES!** Ben Turpin is permanently cross-eyed, though his feet are not the monstrosities they appear when made up for the screen. Quebecers who discovered this when he and Mrs. Turpin stayed at the Chateau Frontenac recently were also surprised to find them a most retiring, modest, quietly dressed and devoted couple, quite unlike the movie people one imagines.

The manner in which Mr. Turpin has risen supremely over the handicap of those famous eyes is an example of the courageous turning of an impediment to good account. "I love serious acting," said Mr. Turpin when interviewed on the Canadian Pacific en route to Montreal, "and long to play tragic roles, but, of course, I haven't the looks. So I do the next best thing—I make people laugh. Moreover, it's a pretty hard job being funny all the time. Often I feel more like crying. But I've got to make 'em laugh or my head will be chopped off."

Ben is an American of old stock but Mrs. Turpin is a French Canadian. Hence this was not by any means the first visit of the comedian and his wife to Quebec, but the trip on this recent occasion was somewhat in the nature of a pilgrimage from Los Angeles to the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Ste. Anne de Beaupre will again this year, be the Mecca of thousands of pilgrimages. The new Basilica, work on which is being hurried as much as possible will not be ready for occupation for some two or three years yet, but the little wooden church which, since five destroyed the old Basilica, has housed the shrine, is serving a useful purpose and this summer will no doubt see many sticks and crutches added to the pile within its doors.

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

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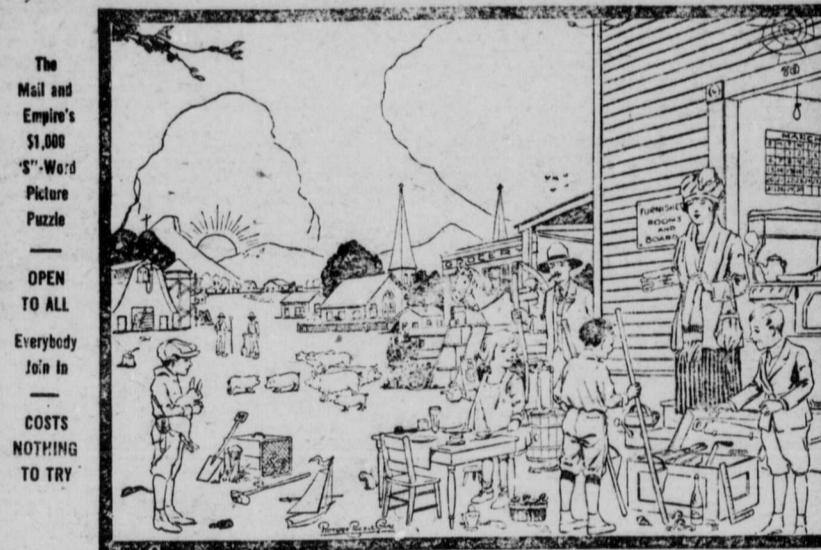
Chas. Galivan

Waterdown Ontario



Find the Most Objects in This Picture Starting with the Letter 'S'

Easy to solve. Try it. Without any trouble whatever, you can readily see such objects as "Sun," "saw," etc. Well, the others are just as easy to see, but the idea is who can find the most. Fifty big cash prizes will be given for the fifty best lists of "S-Words" submitted in answer to this puzzle. The person sending in the nearest correct list of names will be awarded first prize; second nearest correct list, second prize, etc. See how many you can find.



The Mail & Empire announces to-day a most interesting and amusing game. All can participate in this great fun game—from a school boy or girl to Dad, Mother, and even Grandpa and Grandma. It holds no preference to age. It is a test of your skill in ferreting out "S-Words" in the Puzzle Picture. It's a jim dandy puzzle game. We know you will enjoy it, for everyone loves a puzzle, and we venture to say you'll never have more fun.

It costs nothing to take part. The "S-Word" Puzzle Game is a campaign to increase the popularity of The Mail & Empire. It is not a subscription contest, and you do not have to send in a single subscription to win a prize. If your answer is awarded first prize by the judges, you will win \$25.00; but if you would like to win more than \$25.00, we are going to make the following special offer, whereby you can win bigger cash prizes.

— YOU CAN WIN \$1,000.00 —

Here's how: If the judges award your answer First Prize, and you have sent in one yearly subscription to The Mail & Empire at \$5.00 a year, you will receive \$500 instead of \$25; Second Prize, \$250; Third Prize, \$150; (See second column of figures in prize list.)

OBSERVE THESE RULES

1. Any man, woman or child who is not a resident of Toronto or Hamilton, and who is not in the employ of The Mail and Empire or a member of an employee's family, may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.
2. ALL ANSWERS MUST BE MAILED BY OCTOBER 4TH, 1924.
3. All lists of names should be written on one side of the paper only, and numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right hand corner. If you desire to write anything else, use a separate sheet.
4. Only such words as appear in the English Dictionary will be counted. Do not use obsolete words. Where the plural is used, the singular cannot be counted and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects or articles, or parts of objects or articles. An object or article can be named only once.
6. Do not use hyphenated or compound words, or any words formed by the combination of two or more complete words, where each word in itself is an object.
7. The answer having the nearest correct list of names of visible objects and articles shown in the picture that begin with the letter "S" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.
8. Any number of people may co-operate in answering the Puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group where two or more have been working together.
9. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be awarded to each tied participant.
10. Subscriptions (both new or renewal), payable in advance at \$5.00 a year by mail will be accepted. However, in qualifying for the \$1,000 Bonus Reward, at least one new subscription must be sent in.
11. A new subscriber is any one who has not been receiving The Mail and Empire by mail since September 12th.
12. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not a subscription to The Mail and Empire is sent in.
13. All new subscriptions will be carefully verified by the Puzzle Manager. Candidates marking old subscriptions as new will positively forfeit the credit of such subscription as qualifying for the Maximum Bonus Rewards.
14. Three prominent Toronto citizens, having no connection with The Mail and Empire, will be selected to act as judges to decide the winners, and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.
15. The judges will meet on October 16th, and announcement of the Prize Winners and correct list of words will be published in The Mail and Empire just as quickly thereafter as it is possible.

Or, if you are awarded First Prize and you have sent in two yearly subscriptions (either one new and one renewal or two new subscriptions) to The Mail & Empire at \$5.00 a year each, you will receive \$1,000 instead of \$25; Second Prize, \$500; Third Prize, \$300. (See third column of figures in prize list.)

It takes but two subscriptions to qualify for the big \$1,000 reward. Absolutely two subscriptions is the maximum, one of which is to be a new subscriber. You can do this with little effort. Your own subscription will count as one and we can take subscriptions to start at any future date. In sending in your subscription give full instructions on a separate sheet from that on which you send your answer.

FIFTY BIG CASH PRIZES

WINNING ANSWERS WILL RECEIVE CASH PRIZES ACCORDING TO THE TABLE BELOW

	Prize if No subscriptions are sent.	Prize if One subscription is sent.	Prize if Two yearly subscriptions are sent.
1st Prize	\$25.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
2nd Prize	20.00	250.00	500.00
3rd Prize	15.00	150.00	300.00
4th Prize	10.00	100.00	200.00
5th Prize	8.00	75.00	150.00
6th Prize	6.00	50.00	100.00
7th Prize	5.00	30.00	60.00
8th Prize	4.00	25.00	50.00
9th Prize	3.00	20.00	40.00
10th Prize	2.00	15.00	30.00
11th to 20th			
Prizes inclusive	1.50	10.00	20.00
21st to 50th			
Prizes inclusive	1.00	7.50	15.00

IN THE EVENT OF A TIE FOR ANY PRIZE OFFERED THE FULL AMOUNT OF SUCH PRIZE WILL BE PAID TO EACH TIED PARTICIPANT.

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— OF THE —
Waterdown High School
Will be held on the School Grounds
Thursday afternoon, October 9th, 1924