

# The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1923

NO. 25.

## HEMINGWAY'S

Dundas Street - - - Waterdown

### Have Just Received

A new lot of Men's and Boy's  
Coat and Pullover Sweaters

Prices ranging from  
**\$1.98 to \$4.75**

Come and inspect our ladies, men's and children's hosiery. We have some good values in all wool hose.

### RUBBERS

Just received a shipment of Rubbers of all descriptions. Prices below city prices.

We have a bargain lot of girl's shoes in button and lace at \$1.25 a pair.

**Waterdown Poultry Show**  
December 11, 12 and 13, 1923

## A Clearing Price On Misses Boots

Misses Calf and Kid Leather Boots. An assortment of odd lines all sizes. Made by Ames, Holden McCready Co., and all good fresh, clean stock.

**Clearing Price \$2.48**

Boy's Grained Leather and Calf Boots, made for good strong wear. All sizes from 8 to 13. Also range of odd lines to be cleared out at a price that should make quick selling. See them before you buy.

**Clearing Price \$2.48**

We have a range of Women's, Misses and Children's all solid leather boots, bought direct from the makers, all made of high grade leather, and we stand behind each pair.

### DRY GOODS

New Blankets, all wool, white or grey, splendid quality and all double bed sizes. Get our prices.

### GROCERIES

Macaroni 4 pkgs. for 25c. Pure Cocoa 2 lbs for 25c. Aunt Jamina Pancake Flour. Corn Starck 10c. New Raisins, Currants and Dates.

### HARDWARE

Don't forget to see our Coaloil Heaters for quick heating

# EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

### Grace Church

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

### St. John's, Nelson

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

### Knox Church

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.45 a. m.

### Methodist Church

REV. C. L. POOLE, B. D., Pastor  
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible classes.  
The Y. P. S. meets on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.  
Prayer Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

### Here and There

A grant of \$25,700 to the Salvation Army to aid Canadian emigration work in Great Britain has been authorized by a Canadian Order in Council.

According to information received by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, sixty-three bushels of wheat to the acre has been harvested on the farm of T. M. Ballantyne, three miles north of Lacombe, Alberta. The wheat graded No. 1 and weighed 64 pounds to the bushel.

Weighing 3,170 pounds, a steer, said to be the largest ever received in Winnipeg, arrived at the union stockyards from Wainwright, Alberta. It was sold for \$250, the highest selling price of any steer in Winnipeg since the war.

The Canadian Pacific S.S. "Brunton," which arrived in Liverpool on September 5th, put up what is considered to be a record in the speedy discharge of cargo when she sailed the following day, Sept. 6th, at 7 p.m., having discharged over 2,000 tons of cargo.

It is announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway will increase the size of its irrigation headgates at Kimball, in southern Alberta, by 50 per cent in anticipation of an increase in area of 40,000 acres in the Lethbridge district. Water will be turned into the ditches of the Lethbridge Northern project, it is expected, some time this fall.

Buffalo steak will be abundant in Canada this fall. A herd of 2,000 surplus Buffalo wandering on the range in the National Park at Wainwright will be slaughtered by an Order-in-Council, and the meat and skins sold. For several years the Government has paid special attention to the preservation of the buffalo and the work has been so successful that the National Parks are now overstocked.

At a dinner given in his honor by the Vancouver Board of Trade, E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announced that the Company proposed immediately to add two large modern steamers to its coast fleet in order to take care of its increasing tourist traffic over the Company's Pacific Coastal lines. He also announced the early completion of a new pier at Vancouver at a cost of several millions.

There have been large increases in the number of pure bred animals in Canada during the decade between the last two censuses. The increase in the number of pure bred horses between 1911 and 1921 was 44 per cent; of cattle, 139 per cent; of sheep, 75 per cent, and of swine, nearly 44 per cent. The number of pure bred horses in the Dominion in 1921 was 47,782; cattle, 296,656; sheep, 98,643, and of swine, 81,143.

### Locals

Miss Velma Sawell returned home from the hospital Thursday.

Mrs. Harry Chappel (nee Geraldine Mann) underwent a serious operation at the Hamilton hospital this week.

Mrs. R. Smith and Miss May Cutter attended the Conference on Sunday School work, and banquet at the Cathedral, Hamilton on Thursday evening.

A number of our poultry fanciers are exhibiting their birds at the Dundas Poultry Show this week, and as usual are receiving a large number of prizes.

Miss Muriel Feilde, of St. Hilda's College, has been successful in passing her Intermediate piano and theoretical harmony examinations of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

The ladies of Knox church will hold their annual sale of work in the Sunday School room Wednesday afternoon, October 31st. Articles both useful and fancy, also home made baking and candy, will be on sale. A concert will be given in the evening. Silver collection.

### \$50 Reward

We will give the above reward for the name of the party, or parties, who circulated the report that we are responsible for the damage done to Mr. Bert Thompson's bus last Sunday night. We have no knowledge of the alleged damage and are in no way connected with the affair.  
Morden Bros.

### Millgrove

Mr. Chas. Richards of Waterdown gave a very interesting address to our Sunday School last Sunday.

\* A missionary banquet will be held in the church on Thursday evening November 1st. A good program will be provided.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson of Scotland, Ont., visited friends in the village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Foster visited with friends in Oshawa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Binkley of West Hamilton spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allison spent Sunday in Copetown.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Griffin spent Sunday at the Beach.

Mrs. Wesley Markle of Hamilton attended church here last Sunday evening.

Mr. Horace Cove of Hamilton visited at the home of Morgan London on Sunday last.

If you have anything to sell or exchange, advertise it now in the Review. If you want to buy, keep your eye on the Review ads. It pays to advertise and it pays to read the ads.—Try it and be convinced.

The Family Merald and Weekly Star and the Waterdown Review both papers one year for \$2.25.

### Old Scrap Book Tells Story of Laura Secord

The following article from the London Free Press of October 13th, will be of interest to a large number of school children who are writing in the Laura Secord Essay Contest.

Mrs. Secord was "Aunt Laura" to Mrs. Pratt, and a "Great-Aunt Laura" to the family of younger Pratts, of whom Mrs. Harvey is one.

Practically the entire data of Laura Secord's life may be found in the rather battered old scrapbook, which is a real treasure in the Harvey home in London. Mrs. Pratt was a daughter of Appylona Ingersoll and her husband William Carrol, and Appylona was in turn the daughter of Thomas Ingersoll of Etobicoke County, and the sister of Laura Secord, who was her senior by some 20 years.

Laura Ingersoll Secord and her sister, Appylona, and a half dozen or so of additional brothers and sisters came of U. E. Loyalist stock, her father coming from Old Barrington, Mass., and settling in the neighborhood of Ingersoll, Ont., the town which bears his name and where his son was registrar for a number of years.

"My mother was always very much interested in the history of her aunt, Laura Secord, of whom she was very fond, and to whom she paid a long visit at her farm, Lundy's Lane, during her 16th year," Mrs. Martin said in speaking to the Free Press. "This scrapbook is a proof of her enthusiasm, which began long before the name of Laura Secord attained any prominence in Canada. My mother always told us as children that her aunt's name would some day be known and recognized, but I remember in our school days we were always rather embarrassed by mention of this early Canadian, of whom historians were then beginning to take note."

Although some of the little familiar things of Laura Secord's home are housed as loved treasures in museum and gallery, a few of her personal possessions have come down to her grandchildren. Of the later Mrs. Fred MacPherson of Hamilton, has in her possession the shawl once worn by the Canadian heroine, and although Mrs. Harvey laughingly disclaimed the possibility, it is not too great a stretch of romantic imagination to suppose that this is the very shawl worn by Laura Secord on that memorable night in June when she made her gallant journey through the American lines.

### Greensville

Miss Mildred Haliday spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. William Gunbert.

Mr. Gordon Mackie and family have moved to their new residence in Dundas.

The Greensville Girls' Ball Team are holding a dance on Wednesday evening, October 24th.

The West Flamboro Women's Institute will hold a masquerade party at the home of Mrs. Walter Goodbrand.

Master Maurice Tudor of Dundas is visiting his cousin, B. Surerus.

## To Obtain the Finest

uncolored green tea procurable  
buy

# "SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Superior to the best Japans. Try it today.

## How Earthquakes Are Measured

The awful cataclysm that plunged the Japanese Empire into mourning has roused scientists all over the world in their endeavors to foretell, with some degree of accuracy, the coming of great earthquakes.

These terrible volcanic upheavals are already recorded, and tabulated by amazingly delicate instruments, but all the devices possessed by science have not yet been able to predict when and where the overwhelming forces of Nature will next break loose.

Seismology, or the science of earthquakes, is one of the oldest of known sciences, for when the Romans were subduing ancient Britain the Chinese completed an instrument designed to record the shocks that so constantly harass the Eastern Empire.

This took the form of a copper sphere, about twenty-five feet round, with a long pillar at the top which was suspended so that it could swing in any one of eight directions.

The sphere contained eight dragon heads. In the mouth of each was placed a ball, so that when the pillar was moved by any trembling of the earth it would knock a ball down, thus showing in which direction the earthquake had occurred.

The first British seismograph was simply a basin full of treacle. When the earth shook the treacle moved, and left a mark on the side of the basin that indicated from which direction the shock had come.

The instruments are much more complicated now, and shocks can be corrected and measured in observatories fully 10,000 miles away from the scene of the disturbance by means of the sensitive Milne-Shaw seismograph.

This consists of an upright column supporting without friction a horizon-

tal boom which sways according to the earth tremors. A needle at the end of the boom is slit to allow a spot of light to fall upon sensitized paper, and this shows a straight line when the instrument is at rest. When there is any movement, however, the light shows it, and a clockwork attachment records the exact time of each "tremble."

The place of origin of the shock is located by the time taken for the shock to be recorded, for there are three types of earth "waves," which rush outwards at varying speeds. The observer knows that if, say, 166 seconds elaps between the first and second shocks, the earthquake is 1,000 miles distant, and so on.

By means of records taken at two or three different points, it is possible to determine almost exactly where the trouble lies and the area over which it operates.

At the West Bromwich Observatory in England about 4,000 distinct shocks are recorded every year, although, of course, nearly all of these are very slight, most of them being the result of disturbances beneath the ocean bed.

According to the most up-to-date authorities, earthquakes are caused by the solid outer "crust" of the earth gradually "creeping" northward. This movement, however slow, causes an enormous strain in places, and when the strain becomes too great the earth cracks.

In order to increase their knowledge of earthquakes, some of the world's greatest scientists have experimented with artificial explosions in mines, and they hope that in time they will be able to warn the inhabitants of volcanic districts when disturbances are likely to occur.

## STORIES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

### She's a Grandmother Bachelor.

The record does not state whether or not the feat of the elder and censorious Cato in learning Greek at 80 had anything to do with spurring her ambition. At any rate, after Mrs. Sarah Shoemaker Farley of Swarthmore, Pa., had seen her three sons and a daughter through college on a widow's moderate means she decided it was her own turn to join the rah rah ranks, even if she had passed the fifty year milestone.

So she matriculated at Pennsylvania State College and when the diplomas were passed around recently Mrs. Farley found herself possessor of the degree of bachelor of science.

All of the new made bachelor's children are married and between them have made her the proud proprietor of an even dozen grandchildren.

During her student days Mrs. Farley was affectionately known to her fellow undergraduates as "Mother Farley." So her resemblance to the fussy old Roman who 200 years before Christ was fighting for laws regulating women's dress and calling in and out of season for the destruction of Carthage seems to have begun and ended with the retention of a thirst for knowledge at an age when the minds of most people have crystallized and set in their final form.

### Famous Ear Specialist to Treat Spanish Prince.

The congenital disease—deafness—which has impaired the health of Don Jaime, second son of King Alfonso of Spain, is soon to be treated by Dr. Curtis H. Muncie, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is widely known as a specialist on afflictions of the ear. Dr. Muncie has just sailed for Europe with the admission that he is going to treat a "well known case of deafness, given up by many specialists of Europe." It has been learned that this "well known" patient is none other than Don Jaime.

Until he was 9 years of age the young son of King Alfonso was unable to speak, but it was later found that this condition was brought about by his deafness. He has been taught lip reading and now converses fluently by

that method. He is not the heir to the throne, the Crown Prince being the Prince of the Asturias.

Dr. Muncie has also accepted invitations to demonstrate his new method of "manipulative surgery" or "reconstruction of the eustachian tube" before leading medical associations in Paris, Glasgow and London. He uses no instruments in his treatment of the deaf, merely molding and shaping the tube which leads from the inner ear to the nose.

### Office-Boy to Millionaire.

Lord Jolcey, who celebrated recently the "diamond jubilee" of his entrance as office-boy into the firm which he still controls, probably owns more coal-mines than any other individual in the United Kingdom. The foremost items on his escutcheon are a couple of pickaxes and two ponies.

Born in the atmosphere of collieries and brickyards at Tanfield, Durham, seventy-six years ago, he grew up as a boy in the "black environment."

His father, who worked in a Tyne-side colliery, was a man of foresight and shrewd common sense. He saw the future of the engineering side of mining, and his son benefited by his advice and instruction.

The future Lord Jolcey saved every penny he could while learning all he could. Out of two pounds a week he saved enough to enable him to make his first mining investments.

### Six Men to Carry Dad's Salary Every Week.

Colonel Shatford, of Montreal, addressing the 26th District Rotary at Toronto, pointed his morals with apt anecdotes. Here is one of them that will go without adding to the moral.

Three small boys were sitting on a fence bragging of their deeds. The one said his father was a wonderful money maker, why he was a lawyer and could write out what they called a brief and in a few hours make hundreds of dollars.

The second said that his father could pull out teeth, put them in and plug them, and charge fees as high as he liked, and still the customers would be glad to pay them.

But the third was a clergyman's son. "Why, it takes six men to carry dad's wages up to him every week," said the parson's heir.

### An Oily Nut.

Guatemala produces a nut whose oil content is 65 per cent.

## FRAGRANCES THAT FAIL

Scent in the world of flowers is something of which very little is known. Formerly, it was regarded as one of the constant elements in flower life, and, being taken as a matter of course, was ignored. Now we are not so sure if it is a constant element, and are paying more attention to it.

All ancient nations who attained to civilization were addicted to the use of perfumes, not merely as luxuries, but also for purposes of religious ceremonial, especially in the solemn rites of burial.

Myrrh and frankincense doubtless emit to-day the same odor as they did thousands of years ago. Myrrh odorata still bears the umbels of fragrant white flowers; the gum resin of frankincense continues to exude from the pines of Somaliland.

### World's Most Delicious Scent.

Then, too, the rose-fields of the village of Adrianople, extending over many thousand acres of land, yield to-day a seemingly inexhaustible supply of attar of roses. These vast gardens, full of life and fragrance, with hundreds of Bulgarian boys and girls gathering the flowers into baskets and sacks, have for years presented the same animated activity.

Here it is that the world's stock of a most delicious scent is procured amid scenes enlivened by songs, dancing, and music. The essential oil is extracted from the petals by the ordinary process of distillation.

The attar is bought up for foreign markets, to which it passes through Constantinople and Smyrna, whence it is generally dispatched to undergo a process of adulteration with sandalwood and other oils. In British markets the attar finds a ready sale when "blended" than in the pure state.

The most remarkable feature in connection with this rose culture is the unchanging character of the resulting perfume.

Such constancy, however, is not exclusive to the subtle perfume of attar of roses, or to myrrh and frankincense. The whole range of the hedgerow, with its honeysuckle and sweet-briar; the meadow, with its balm and dog violet; the garden, with its wallflower and carnation, all produce perfumes absolute in their constancy.

### Banished by the Hybridiser.

For countless years it has been so. The floral world has emitted its varied odors true to type. Neither soil, culture, nor climate seem to affect these distinctive perfumes. Tropical plants, when housed in Great Britain under favorable conditions, impregnate the atmosphere with the same, heavy, seductive odor as they give forth in the stifling swamps of Africa.

A break in continuity of scent has occurred in some cases, however, causing the doubt as to its constancy, referred to in the beginning of this article. Where the hybridiser has been busy, there, very frequently, scent has fled. One cannot play fast and loose with Nature's laws, and the beauty of color and symmetry of structure we admire in the new creations of horticulture have been purchased at the cost of the fragrance which still clings to the petals of their humbler relatives.

Many who purchase roses to-day are astonished to find they produce scentless blooms. Their progenitors emitted the same delightful odor as those in the rose-fields of Adrianople, but the meddling hand of man has sealed up their scent cells.

A still more striking example of the fugitive nature of flower perfume is provided by the case of musk. Twenty-five years ago no English garden was considered complete without a bushy growth of this sweet smelling plant.

### Perfumes of the Past.

It was grown, not for its beauty of foliage, and not for its attractive blooms; it was essentially a scent flower. A sprig of musk was picked on Sunday, wrapped in my lady's handkerchief, and thus she was perfumed. The lord of the manor's last duty before setting out for church was to place a few leaves in his hat.

In many old churches this "musky smell" became an almost essential part of the service. The regrettable fact must be recorded, however, that musk to-day is scentless, and the plant is no better than many wayside weeds.

No one can give a satisfactory solution as to where the scent has gone. The hand of the hybridiser cannot be charged with the crime, for in this form of plant-life there is little scope for his work.

Prior to this, indeed, it had been apparent to lovers of Nature that some subtle change was taking place in this plant, and that its fragrance was gradually becoming less. We must just write the change down as one of the unexplained mysteries of plant-life.

There may, of course, be a few plants still retaining the musk odor. If there be such, the owner could, if he cared, secure a ready market for cuttings.

## Australia's Wonder Bridge.

In about six years' time Australia will possess in the bridge to be built across Sydney Harbor one of the greatest engineering marvels in the world.

The total cost of this vast structure, for which contracts are shortly to be allotted, will be about seven million pounds, nearly half of which will be expended in wages. The new bridge will eliminate the slow-working ferry now in use, and will bear four lines of railway, beside a 57ft. roadway with broad pavements.

Australians have dreamed of this undertaking for many years, and there has been much discussion as to what form the bridge should take, the possibilities of floating and suspension structures being considered. Finally, a high-level bridge has been decided upon.

For pure grandeur, this great construction is expected to eclipse the world-famous Forth and Quebec bridges, for although its span of 1,600 ft. is slightly shorter than either of these, it will be considerably higher above the water than they are.

The approaches to the bridge were commenced some time ago by Australian firms, but they found it impossible to carry out the whole undertaking, and tenders were invited from engineering concerns all over the world.

There are few great difficulties to be overcome in the construction, as the granite piers which will support the bridge will have solid rock foundations on both sides of the harbor, thus making the venture less speculative than has been the case with other large bridge-building contracts.

## Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

### Foes of Memory.

Scientists have discovered that the memory is stronger in summer than in winter. Among the worst foes of the memory are too much food, too much physical exercise, and strangely, too much education.

### A Powerful Beak.

Macaws, a kind of parrot, native to South America, can break with their beaks nuts which resist attacks with a hammer.

A literary critic is a person who finds meanings in a book that the author never knew were there.

## Holland Bulbs

Have a beautiful Window Garden in the depth of winter at a small cost. Royal Collection, 7 Beautiful Assorted Bulbs, postpaid, 50c. Royal Collection of 15 selected Bulbs, postpaid, \$1. Free illustrated list.

C. E. BISHOP & SON, Seedsmen  
Belleville, Ont.

## REEDS

Write us for prices on highest grade. Basket Reeds—Also Frames and Tray Boards.

Brantford Willow Works  
Brantford, Ont.

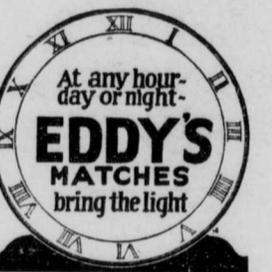
## WRIGLEYS



Take it home to the kids  
Have a packet in your pocket for an over-ready treat.

After Every Meal

A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.



## It Stays on the Job.

You can bank on a "444" Day after day, month after month Smarts 444's Axe will stand the going where the going is hardest.

Get your hardware man to show you a "444" Note the hang and the feel of it—A real axe with a fireblued finish that resists rust.



JAMES SMART PLANT  
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

## Mustard is valuable in the diet

Did you know that mustard not only gives more zest and flavor to meats, but also stimulates your digestion? Because it aids assimilation it adds nourishment to foods.

## but it must be Keen's ...

## Come to the Lectures, Demonstrations and Practices at the

## Ontario Agricultural College

1924 — SHORT COURSES — 1924

Stock and Seed Judging — (Two weeks) — January 21st - 19th.  
Poultry Raising — (Four Weeks) — January 8th - February 2nd.  
Horticulture Courses:  
Fruit and Vegetable Growing — January 21st - February 2nd.  
Floriculture and Landscape Gardening — Feb. 4th - Feb. 16th.  
Dairy Courses:  
Course for Factory Cheese and Buttermakers — January 2nd - March 14th.  
Cow-Testing — Jan. 7th - Jan. 19th.  
Farm Dairy — Jan. 21st - Feb. 2nd.  
Factory Milk and Cream Testing, including Factory Management and Accounts — Feb. 4 - Feb. 16.  
Market Milk, including Mechanical Refrigeration — Feb. 18 - March 1.  
Condensed and Powdered Milk — March 3rd - March 15th.  
Ice Cream, including Mechanical Refrigeration — March 17 - Mar. 28.  
Creamery and Cheesemaking Course, including Mechanical Refrigeration — Mar. 24 - Mar. 28.  
Bee Keeping (Two Weeks) — January 8th - January 19th.  
Drainage and Drainage Surveying (Two Weeks) — Jan. 8 - Jan. 19.  
Farm Power, including Tractors, Gasoline Engines, etc. Two Weeks — Jan. 22 - Feb. 2.

These courses are planned to meet the requirements of farmers, farmers' sons, dairymen, poultrymen, bee-keepers and horticulturists who may be able to leave home for but a short period during the winter months.

All courses are free, with the exception of the dairy courses, for which a small registration fee is charged.

A change from the home surroundings, meeting other people interested in the thing in which you are interested, exchange of experience and the acquisition of knowledge, will do you good. Plan to attend some course that appeals to you. Reduced rates on railways. Write for booklet describing the courses and ask for railway certificate.

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A. L. STEVENSON A. M. PORTER, B.S.A.  
President Director of Extension Registrar

## A Convenient House

By Charles T. Sherman.

A farm house should have a basement under the whole house. The basement should be divided into three rooms, using hollow tile for partitions.

The furnace room should have a furnace with automatic regulator to regulate the heat. A hot water tank should be attached to the furnace, also a small heater or stove attached to hot water tank for summer use.

The fruit and produce room should be under the kitchen and have a cupboard, an ice box and a potato bin, also a dumb waiter to go up into the kitchen.

The laundry room should have two stationary tubs, a power washer and wringer, an ironing board attached to the wall so as to fold up out of the way when not in use. There should be either gasoline or electric power in this room to run the washer and do the ironing, also lights, and hot and cold water and plenty of windows to light it.

The outside basement door should open into the furnace room and doors from laundry close to outside door, also fruit and vegetable room should open into the furnace room.

The kitchen should be large enough for the family, have a sink with sewer pipe connected, a range, oil stove, a kitchen cabinet, a built-in cupboard, between dining-room and kitchen. This cupboard should go clear up to the ceiling, with three tiers of doors. The lower tier should have three bins that swing out. The dumb waiter should also be in this cupboard and connect with the vegetable room in the basement. There should also be a small door ten by twelve inches that will swing into the wall and chute-run from this door to the basement furnace room. To sweep dirt into this door does away with the dust pan and thousands of steps during year.

The dining room should be large enough for the family, with built-in buffet and china closet beside the cupboard from the kitchen. It should have three windows, grouped on the south side preferably.

The living-room wants to be roomy,

have a built-in bookcase, a fireplace and a group of three windows. There should be at least one bedroom on the first floor, with two windows, a good-sized clothes room between the bathroom and bedroom, with a high window. There should be a door from the bedroom to bathroom through this closet, also a door from the bathroom into the living-room. Besides the regular bathroom fixtures, there should be a built-in medicine closet, a built-in clothes chute that would connect with the laundry, so that when changing clothes they can be put into this chute and land in the laundry in the basement.

I would have no parlor. However, I would have a den or office room large enough for a roll-top desk, a library table, safe, built-in bookcase, a waste paper chute to the furnace room, and an outside door and a good-sized window.

Upstairs I would have it studded in so as to have a hall and three bedrooms of good size to receive a bedroom suite, and each one open into the hall. By studding in, it would leave lots of closet and store room. In the hall I would have good light and a dirty-clothes chute to the laundry in the basement, also a dirt chute to the furnace room like the one in the kitchen.

This house should have a verandah across the front side of the house at least ten feet wide, with one post at each end to make the arch effect, and a porch on the back side of the house to suit the taste of the builder. I would figure this from the woodhouse along the end of kitchen. Could use the room above the wood house for a screened-in sleeping room.

I would have running water in at least two bedrooms, the kitchen, laundry and cellar.

I hear some say, "Do you know what such a house costs?" Yes, I do. I have built three of my own and finished them in genuine oak, and will say that they cost a farmer less than they cost city people, and a farmer needs the above kind of a house more than the city people.

## "I WORKED TOO HARD"

BY AN OLD FARMER.

My advice to the men and women who have all the harness marks of industry and farm toil is to slip the halter now and then, nose open the gate that leads to the outside world, break down the fence, if need be—and try the forage along the great highway! The collar will be cooler when you get back!

I write as a man who has worked hard, as a man who has flagrantly overworked, as a man who labored so exclusively that he hardly took time to admire God's big sun. I write as a man who was in very bondage to toil, who lived for work, worried for work, swore by work, and put no end to the day. I'd be working yet, and working to beat the band—but it junked me. And as I sat on the junk pile, a veritable part and parcel of it, body and soul, I sized up the thing—sized up the whirl I had been whirling in.

What did I do? I walked away from a great big barn and from a farm that had been in the family a hundred years, from a farm that the old grandsire had heaved out of the woods. What else did I do? I sized up myself, my ideals, the real direction my life was speeding, the possibilities of a more rational and sensible way of living. In short, I did what the giddy boys in the old days did when the speeding vehicle behind which they were running came to a corner and slowed down—sprang free to save my neck!

One doesn't have to quit farming to get relief. Some men have the knack and sense to operate a large farm without making a spook of the work. I learned my lesson late. A smaller farm is often the proper solution. It takes moral courage to see the dollars rolling the wrong way once in a while when the physical, moral, and mental selves need relief from grind and drudgery. But the farmer's health, his good disposition, his morale, are capital without which his farming business must prove a losing investment.

I have known farmers who got so hopelessly geared up with work that they didn't take time to have a refreshing bath, or to shave when flagrant necessity, or to clean their teeth, or to put new laces in their shoes, or to sew buttons on, or even to dress respectfully when going to town on some errand. I confess that I have done every one of these things myself—and contended that I was "too busy" to do otherwise.

There comes to my mind now, after years of more rational and moderate practices, how once in a while in the old days I pulled myself away from work on some urgent pretext or unexpected call from abroad—how wonderfully my courage and morale were restored by a day of absolute diversion from the busy and rather monotonous routine of the farm. They were really golden days that remained with me for a long time thereafter, and stand out now in my memory as meagre instances of what I should have done much oftener as a duty to myself and as a soul clarifier that would have been a great benefit to my family and to the friends who had to come in daily contact with me.

Whether a man (or woman) be a Christian, a moralist, a fatalist, or a what not, everyone should respect his body and not mistreat it; everyone should learn before he is very old that a clear and cheerful mind only accompanies a well-conditioned body; everyone should know that the sun in the sky, the trees and the grass on the earth, the birds in the air, the water at the shore, and all such things have been made to enjoy, and that a little time spent in enjoying them is a good deal more profitable and efficient than everlastingly working from daylight till dark.

At this season of the year both work and the possibilities of recreation come around together. In the words of Moses, we must choose this day whom we will serve. Will we become the abject slaves of burdensome work, or will we order our lives in a rational way?

"The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are," is a fit text for everybody, whether Christian, agnostic, or infidel.

The proverbial patriarch who pulled down his barns to build greater did the wrong thing; some of us need to profit by his tragic example, and walk away from our big barns and find smaller ones. If body and soul and family life are hopelessly chained to a big barn, duty may demand that we cut that chain—perhaps not this year, but even this year may be the time to begin thinking it over.

A friend struck a responsive chord the other day when he said that our philosophy of work is ridiculous. We have become so involved in the industrial interpretation of life that we really don't live at all in a broad sense of the word, but just work, eat, sleep,

## Laying Up the Tractor

By William Walton.

I was talking to one of the service men of a big tractor factory concern the other day. His business is to see that the tractors work right, and keep on working after the users buy them.

"It's coming along toward winter, now," he said. "I have just been sending out circulars to the purchasers of our machines, warning them to drain the radiators. But lots of 'em won't do it; we sent out 200 circulars in my territory last year, and when the first sharp frost came we got hurry calls for fourteen repair parts!"

Now, a tractor isn't like an automobile; you run your car almost the year round, but generally lay up the tractor for the winter. So when field work is over put your tractor snugly away in some tight building where it will be safe from storms until spring comes. When all the gasoline or kerosene is drawn off, you may store the machine in the barn without affecting your fire insurance; an open shed is no place for a \$1,000 piece of machinery.

Drain the radiator; be sure it is completely drained. A good scheme is to let the engine run slowly until the last drop of water has run out; then screw the cap on tight, but leave the pet-cock open, and the water-system will stay dry. If you have time, you may pour a pound of sal soda, dissolved in a bucket of water, into your radiator; leave this overnight and flush it out next morning. This cleans off the deposit left by hard water. It will be easier to get this deposit off now than it will be next spring.

Clean out the oil-cup and drain the fuel tanks, but leave plenty of oil and grease in the transmission and other moving parts. Oil the magneto, and so on. Be sure that all surfaces that might rust are covered with vaseline or something of the sort. And it is a mighty good thing during the early winter, to take off the cylinder-head and clean out the carbon, grinding the valves if necessary. Before you put

the head on again cover everything with a thin coating of oil. Some of the valves, you know, will be standing open all winter. They will therefore get rusty, unless oiled; and a rusty valve isn't tight.

If there is any part that hasn't been giving perfect service during the summer—the magneto, for instance—now is the time to take that part off and give it a careful examination. See that it is adjusted exactly as the instruction-book shows; then if it still refuses to work 100 per cent, send it back to the factory for overhauling. There will be scant time in the spring to get a balky part going; besides, the factory will be far busier then and will not be able to give you the same attention.

A tractor that is put in first-class shape when stored away for the winter will be in first-class shape when you need it in the spring, provided, of course, you have a weathertight place to keep it. Possibly some of the wire connections may get a little corroded, and the pump packing will probably dry out and leak; the rubber connections may perhaps crack and split, too. But these minor matters can be fixed in half a day's time next March.

If there is a storage battery, see that it is fully charged. Then disconnect it and put it away in your cellar or some other protected place. You must see that the storage battery is kept full of distilled water. Next spring, take it to the nearest charging station and have it properly charged. If there is no charging station within a reasonable distance, you had better put the battery back on the tractor once every few weeks during the winter and run the engine at charging speed for an hour or two; this will keep things in pretty good shape.

So many of the new tractors are being fitted with lights and self-starters, that a storage battery is getting to be the usual thing; and you want to learn how to care for it, of course.

and take a bit of recreation only when we can squeeze it in.

I am again reminded of how we boys used to take hold behind a buggy and trot along. As the rig went faster and faster, our feet would fairly spin, and we had either to keep running, take a disastrous header, or lose our feet and drag on our toes. That's much the way many of us have become with work; we are in a bad way and traveling too fast, but can't seem to be able to hit upon a satisfactory get-away.

### Cattle Trade Needs.

In its review of live stock marketing conditions in August the Dominion Live Stock Branch makes the following timely comments: "The dried up condition of pasture in Ontario and Quebec was more or less responsible for the large consignments of thin stock. Grass conditions in the West were fairly good in practically all districts and not such as to induce excessive liquidation. Prospects for coarse grains and roughage are very promising, and cattle holdings are not nearly as heavy as during the autumn of 1922. It would appear to be good business to keep the movement to slaughter during September and October, as free of light unfinished cattle as possible. The cattle that have been coming forward in increasing numbers lack in weight and finish, possibly

more than in type. There is no outlet for such stock for the export trade, since they have neither the fleshing nor weights profitable to ship. The domestic trade, being very largely packer and butcher, does not want to load up with stock of poor dressing quality and can only do so at cut prices.

The market must be cleared, and as a result, the packers' storage becomes filled with a lot of carcasses and carcass cuts which go into distribution when the colder weather and shorter runs occur. As a result, there is a very heavy amount of poor quality beef going into consumption at a time when demand is a strong point and might be better served with beef that had been carried longer on foot and marketed in more suitable condition and, therefore, sold by the producer at prices that return a suitable profit."

The destiny of a man lies in his character.

Take care of the tractor and the tractor will take care of the work.

If you do not grow into the dairy business slowly you are quite apt to grow out of it very quickly.

Forget that you need exercise when planning the dairy barn. Cut out every step you can.

## For Home and Country

Efficiently Functioning Institutes.

Beechburg has given financial assistance to Pembroke hospital, to the school fair, and extended a helping hand to the local fall fair. A successful play was given under their supervision, Grandmothers' Day had again been celebrated on May 24th and many other laudable undertakings carried out.

Lakeview (Cobden) has also given a generous contribution of money to assist the Pembroke hospital, as well as helping the Children's Aid Society. A valuable bale of bedding and clothing had been sent to the Northern fire sufferers. A concert had been given and a largely attended sewing class conducted. Bulbs had been planted in the Memorial Hall grounds, and the Institute had been largely instrumental in having their cemetery cleaned up and cared for. A very successful year's work was indicated by the report of this thriving branch.

Queen's Line reported much commendable work undertaken and carried out during the year. Clothing and bedding had been sent to the fire sufferers of Northern Ontario; the School Fair had been helped and lunch served by the Institute. They cooperated with the Farmers' Club, and are working for the erection of a hall, towards which worthy object they have already accumulated over four hundred dollars.

MEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE JOIN IN THESE COMMUNITY GATHERINGS.

Zion Line, though one of the newest branches, has an interesting report. They have given a cash donation to the local hospital, and the Children's Aid and Infants' Ward. Clothing was sent to the fire sufferers and a needy family at home assisted. Their meetings are community gatherings to which the men and young people are invited. They are held in the homes in the evenings and after the ladies have disposed of their Institute business a social evening is enjoyed by all. The benefits to the community of such wholesome monthly gatherings cannot be estimated, and even if this Institute had nothing else to justify its existence it is doing a wonderful thing in creating this fine community spirit.

Foresters' Falls is still holding an honorable place in the District and in the community for which it is doing such good work. Their chief objective is the Community Hall for which they are working wholeheartedly. During the year they have given generous help to many worthy causes outside their own immediate community. They are working towards the securing of a school nurse, and also are co-operating with the Farmers' Club, and in numerous ways giving themselves and their time to the bettering and improving of their community and all that relates to it.



### The Search for a Bear.

BY GERTRUDE I. FOLTS.

Once upon a time there was a little princess named Ermintrude who greatly wanted to meet a bear. She lived in a mountain castle that had towers so tall they seemed to reach the moon and she had many beautiful possessions, but still she was not content, because she wanted to meet a bear.

That is a strange thing for a little girl to wish, but it is what this funny little Ermintrude wished. Her family and her attendants got tired of hearing about it.

Beyond the castle stretched a black forest where bears were said to roam. The little princess used to sit up in her own special tower and gaze at the forest through a telescope. But she did not see a bear.

"No wonder," way up here almost in the sky," said Ermintrude, and she threw away her telescope. "I will meet a bear. Bring me my rubbers!" Her little Royal Highness had never been outside the castle grounds. "And she shall not go now," said the king.

But the queen's advice was: "Let her have her way this time." So Ermintrude put on her royal blue wraps and then, followed by ten serving men with spears, she tripped down the winding stairway of the castle tower, through the gate and straight into the thick black forest.

But by the time twilight fell the forest seemed, or so deep and black! The tired little princess sat down and began to weep; she no longer wished to meet a bear; she wanted to go back to her tower under the moon.

"Courage!" said old Alan, one of the serving men, as he stepped forward. "Your Royal Highness has only to say the word and we will go home."

The princess looked up and saw the other serving men standing near. They seemed very strong; she decided to keep on.

All at once the bushes began to crackle. Ermintrude gave a little scream.

"Courage, princess!" said old Alan. "Perhaps you are at last about to meet a bear."

Suddenly something came out of the bushes, and the serving men began to laugh loudly. A moment later the little princess, peering, began to laugh, too. It was a baby bear, the fattest, brownest little bear that ever waddled. His chubby nose sniffed the air, for he smelled peanuts in Ermintrude's pocket.

An hour later the queen saw a strange procession approaching. Old Alan led the way, with Ermintrude

perched on his shoulder. Behind him walked the other serving men. Two of them were carrying a fat little animal that seemed quite willing to come.

And from that time on, Ermintrude never repined or complained again; she was too busy playing with her little brown bear.—Youth's Companion.

### Rabbit Rearing.

There would seem to be a bright future for rabbit breeding in Canada, declares Bulletin No. 28 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "Rabbits," which has just been published. In France, Belgium, and other European countries rabbit breeding is an important industry. The climate of this country, owing to its general dryness, lends itself well to rabbit rearing, which, it is suggested, might be made an appreciable source of income as a side line. In the United States, especially on the Pacific Coast, the industry is growing, and Canada might follow suit in an enterprise which means provision in both food and clothing. Britain imports twenty-five million pounds of rabbit meat annually, and the pelts are used extensively in the manufacture of imitation fur, the skins being made to undergo remarkable transformation by tanning, dyeing and clipping. In Canada a firm of furriers in one year imported six hundred thousand skins. As to the quality of the meat as food, the organizing dietician of the Soldiers' Re-establishment Department testifies that some milk-fed rabbits sent her had all the savory and delicious qualities of chicken or capon. The bulletin is well illustrated and contains much valuable information as regards housing, rearing, feeding, marketing, dressing and tanning skins, treatment of diseases, and on the different breeds of rabbits.

### Cow-Testing in Ireland.

A good deal of attention is being given to the regulation and improvement of the dairy industry in Ireland. Grading of butter is in full swing, having for its main object the protection of the National Brand. The Department of Agriculture is actively encouraging cow testing and directly supervises the recording of pure-bred dairy cows, and a register of dairy cattle being kept. Over a thousand pedigreed cows that had reached the set standard of production had been registered up to the end of 1922, the highest yield recorded being 14,227 pounds of milk in forty-five weeks. The majority of the pure-bred cows registered are Dairy Shorthorns, with Keries the next most numerous. Since 1909, a total of 942 selected pure-bred dairy bulls have been bred from registered cows and distributed in districts where cow-testing is carried on for mating with recorded cows.

# About the House

## WATCH YOUR EYES.

Do you know very much about your eyes? I mean, do you know how they work, and how to care for them?

Do you know why your eyes are healthier if you live in the country or at the seashore rather than in the city? Because when you look over far distances, the muscles are almost wholly relaxed. When you look constantly at things near at hand, the eye must make a greater effort to focus upon the object. Practically no effort is involved in looking across a mountain range or at the horizon of the sea.

The eye is like the camera. The theory is that every object reflects rays of light. The lens of the eye focuses these rays when you look at the object, upon the retina, which corresponds to the sensitized place of the camera. The optic nerve carries this impression to the brain, and the result is sight.

To focus these light rays properly, the eye has what is called a "focal length." If this is too long or too short, imperfect vision results. The lens of the eye or the transparent outer surface may not be curved properly, the muscles that control the focusing of the eye may not be strong enough. So the eye may not be able to focus properly on near objects, or on distant ones. Glasses that are properly made, correct this—and if worn early enough, may be needed only for a short time.

Never strain the eyes; close and rest them every little while when at work, and do not read on jerky strains, nor with the light dim or badly placed. You should not wear other people's glasses, even for a minute; nor look at moving pictures if your eyes tire easily, unless you have correcting glasses for them. Avoid using eye-drops unless prescribed by an oculist.

An eye-wash or lotion which can safely be used consists of ten grains of boric acid and one ounce of camphor water. Drop this lotion into each eye with an eye-dropper, night and morning, or when the eyes are irritated by dust. Luxuriant eyelashes not only add to the beauty of the eyes, but they protect them, preventing the entrance of dust and other foreign matter. The growth of the eyelashes can be promoted by applications of petroleum jelly. Use but a small amount on the edge of the lids, being careful not to let it enter the eye.

## ORDERLY CHILDREN.

Every mother knows what a wonderful help it is when the children can be induced to follow orderly ways. She likewise knows how futile is mere talking toward the establishment of those habits.

There seems to be just one way to impress upon a child the desirability of being orderly, and that is by making it just as easy—and pleasanter—to be orderly than to be otherwise.

"Just as easy to be orderly" necessitates places for the children to keep their possessions. Hooks low enough for the children to reach with ease. A table or shelf very near the entrance door where schoolbooks and lunch boxes may be dropped at night and assembled in the morning. A line or shelf near the stove or furnace register where caps, mittens and overshoes may be dried and warmed. A cupboard for toys and other valuable possessions. These make it just about as easy to put things away as to drop them most anywhere.

As for the pleasantness of being orderly, that is easily worked out in each family. "I don't like mother to pick up things, for she chucks everything in a heap in the dark closet," complained one small boy. That dark closet has taught a more impressive lesson than many weary hours of talking on mother's part. Fred would much rather put his cap where it belongs than to search it out of a mixture of articles in the dark.

"Mother helped us fix a shelf behind the stove and we always put our boots and overshoes there when we take them off," was the virtuous answer of another small boy. Fine—but, if they are found lying about the floor, they are swept out into the icy wood-house where it is not at all pleasant to find them when wanted.

No use blaming the little folks for not putting things where they belong when there really is no suitable place where they belong! As for the pleasantness—"I'll never sweep my child's wet overshoes into the woodhouse!" you exclaim indignantly. And yet which really hurts the child more—the rather drastic lesson which he remembers for weeks, or the perpetual nagging in which some mothers indulge, or allowing the child to grow up with untidy habits?

## KITCHEN CURTAINS.

Who does not enjoy a light kitchen in which to work! Even the most

artistic of curtains seem a superfluity since they darken my windows and shut out an extensive and inspiring view. Keep curtains fresh and attractive adds to the work and when the windows are opened for ventilation, as kitchen windows so often are, light curtains blow about and are more or less in the way. Yet when all curtains are discarded except the roller shades, the room acquires a bare and unattractive appearance. Thus we have a little interior decoration problem the satisfactory solution of which requires a bit of thought.

Curtains that are nothing more than a ruffle across the top of the window look well and in no way interfere with the usefulness of the kitchen window. Made of gray cretonne they add an attractive bit of color to the room. Checked gingham is suitable, or unbleached muslin with a colored binding. The laundering of such curtains is negligible, yet they do away entirely with the bare, unattractive look of an uncurtained window, a window that faces us during many hours of every day.

If some piece of kitchen furniture, such as a cabinet, table or sink, extends across a low window, as is sometimes the case, it never looks well from the outside of the house. A sash curtain fastened at both top and bottom by rods or elastic directly over the glass so that it raises and lowers with the sash looks better and keeps clean longer than one hanging loose from the top, and it leaves the upper sash clear. This arrangement is good when kitchen windows open directly upon the street or driveway and a degree of privacy is desired without needlessly obscuring the view.

## A CHARMING FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL.



2278

4478. White Swiss dotted in yellow is here combined with white organdy and finished at the free edges with picot edge ribbon. This model is nice for printed voile, for batiste, embroidered materials or bordered goods. Simple and effective would be a development in white batiste or handkerchief linen, with hemstitching for a finish.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3 3/4 yards of one material 36 inches wide. To make as illustrated requires 1 1/2 yards for the waist, and 2 1/4 yards for the skirt and plastron.

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

## A TOOTHPICK RACE.

Draw on a level patch of ground or on an even floor two parallel lines ten feet apart, one for the starting and the other for the finishing line. Furnish each contestant with a bundle of toothpicks.

The idea of the game is to see which of the contestants can first construct an unbroken line of toothpicks from the starting to the finishing line.

There is no set rule how the toothpicks should be placed, except that any given toothpick may be touched by only two others. There must, moreover, be no breaks in the line.

## HANG UP YOUR BROOM.

When I get a new broom I soak the straws up to the head in warm salt water till it is thoroughly wet. Then dip in clear fresh water two or three times to rinse. Then hang up to dry. By hanging up I mean to hang with the brush part down. My mother always used to drill a hole through the end of the broom handle and tie a leather string in it to hang it up by. But since I began keeping house, I take a pegging awl and make a hole

in the end of the broom handle, then screw in a screw-eye and hang up by that. I use an "eye" large enough so I can hang it on various nails wherever I happen to be at work. I get small headed finishing nails to hang up things on, when I do the carpenter work around the house. If a broom is wet and hung with brush upwards, the moisture soaks down into the head and I soon have a very crooked brush part. I wash my brooms often, and they are straight until worn out.—Mrs. W. J. B.

## "Old Heads on Young Shoulders" is the Latest Dream of the Scientist.

Imagine Einstein, Marconi, Edison, and Sir Oliver Lodge being able to hand down their genius to their children as easily as they hand down their estates! Picture a world in which our descendants will begin almost where we left off.

That this is not an idle dream has been made abundantly clear by certain experiments on animals carried out by Professor Paul Kammerer, a biologist of the University of Vienna, and a lifelong friend of Steinhach, the originator of the "gland" cure. Kammerer demonstrated his theory before British scientists at Cambridge. Placing before them a specimen of the sightless newt, he said that he had developed the creature's eyes.

During thousands of years' existence in deep, gloomy caverns, its ancestors had not only lost the power of sight, but even the eyes themselves had shrunk to mere rudimentary organs beneath the skin. Professor Kammerer took one of these eyeless newts at birth and exposed it to red light for five years. The water in which the newt lived was continually illuminated with red light, which was used because it was found that daylight merely caused a dark pigment to form in the skin covering the eyes.

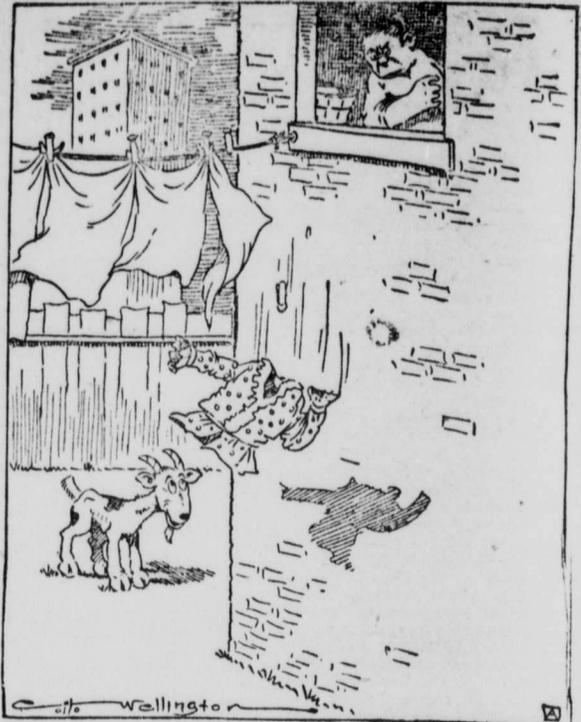
Several generations of newts were subjected to the red light until one group finally appeared with eyes that pushed through the head. The descendants of this group also had eyes. The professor then showed Salamanders whose skins had changed color as a result of living on a background different from that to which they had been accustomed. He said the change was permanent and hereditary. He then exhibited a land-dwelling toad, having the horny pads of the water-toad, a wonder which the professor had accomplished after a series of experiments.

These demonstrations were followed by speculations as to the possibility of applying the results achieved on lower animals to human beings, so that the good qualities a man cultivated in his own lifetime could be passed on to his children as "instincts."

Kammerer himself says that further research along the lines of his experiments on animals "will soon lead to a discovery by which our descendants will be enabled to grasp in a few months what it has taken us a lifetime to learn; they will execute easily what we have accomplished with great effort; and withstand wounds that injured us almost to the point of death. Where we sought they will find. Where we left off they will begin."

Two-pronged forks were introduced into England in 1608. They were first made in Sheffield. Three-pronged forks came into use in 1750.

## —AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



## 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.

There are various kinds of coughs. There are true coughs that are caused by some disease of the lungs or bronchial tubes; there are also coughs that are due to some condition outside the lungs.

This condition is generally one of irritation; this irritation sets up reflex action, and the same nerve supplying both the lungs and the part irritated causes a cough, though the lungs themselves are perfectly sound and healthy.

The two places where this kind of cough may be set up are the throat and the stomach, the former being called a "throat cough," and the latter a "stomach cough." What causes a stomach cough? Any congestion or irritation of the lining of the stomach is very liable to affect the ends of the pneumogastric nerve there, and that nerve going to the lungs as well, an irritating cough is set up.

This "stomach cough" is a peculiar one. It only occurs at one time of the day, and that is in the morning on getting up, and particularly just after rising. Then it occurs in paroxysms and induces retching and hawking up of mucus. But there is no expectation of coughing may occur before breakfast time, but after that meal it is all over for the day.

At what age is this cough most prevalent? It may occur at any time during adult life, but is most common in middle-aged men who lead

rather indulgent lives, eating and drinking, not wisely but too well. As a result, the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels gets into a state of slight chronic congestion, a mild gastro-enteritis being set up, the irritation of the bowels sometimes producing diarrhoea which may be slight or severe. That is the first stage.

But if the cough is neglected, and the cause of it allowed to continue to act, the liver begins to get congested too. And later, the trouble may extend and assume a serious and indeed often incurable condition of affairs.

Congestion of the stomach is brought about by over-stimulation of food or drink. Too much food will cause it, and too much fluid will cause it too. Over-indulgence in alcohol is a very prevalent cause of congestion of the stomach—not that these people usually they take a little more than is good for their stomachs, and the stomachs resent it. The same applies to over-indulgence in any food, and even tea or coffee can be made a curse instead of a blessing.

Any man who finds he coughs and retches in the mornings when he gets up, and at no other time, should regard it as a warning and give up his over-indulgence. If it is allowed to continue there will be in time enlargement of the liver. If he alters his habits the cough will very soon disappear. No cough mixture is needed for this kind of cough. A good brisk liver pill at intervals of a few days, a few doses of bismuth and pepsin mixture, and above all no more over-indulgence in alcohol or such stimulants for a time, and the congestion of the stomach will subside. And the cough will disappear.

## Where Men Buy Wives.

The well-known traveller in Far Eastern regions, Miss Ella Sykes, has been lecturing to the Royal Geographical Society, London, on her experiences and observations on "The Roof of the World," this being Miss Sykes' name for a plateau of the Pamir Mountains beyond the great river which borders Chinese Turkestan.

The Kelgis (inhabitants of the region) have, said the lecturer, some peculiar customs. The men spend most of their time playing the goat game, a sort of horseback football, with the inflated skin of a headless goat for a ball. Attending marriage and funeral feasts is another favorite occupation.

Most of the laborious work is left to the women, and they do it obediently, though women are so scarce that a father can demand a very heavy price for a daughter's hand. The stronger and more capable that hand is, the higher its value in the marriage market.

When a Kelge dies he bequeaths no money to his relatives, but gives instructions for a funeral feast that will cost all the wealth of which he is possessed.

## To Wind Yarn.

When you have no one to hold your yarn for winding, place two flat irons on the table as far apart as the length of the skein and stretch the yarn over them.



NOT IF PAPA KNOWS IT

—From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

# My Little Friend the Partridge

The Story of a Valiant Little Mother Bird Who Reared a Large Family—By E. L. Chicanot.

Although in the course of some years' stay in Alberta I have shot hundreds of partridges, the most poignant memory I possess of these game little birds is not of the slaughtered ones brought in at close of day to appease appetites, justifiably created, but of a little bird I never shot, one I would like to think never fell victim to the gun of sportsman or farmer but, at a ripe old age, passed serenely out of this world to another where the existence of wild creatures is not one continual succession of dangers and hazards.

The facts I will here relate occurred at a time and under circumstances when man had to make his friends of the dumb animals or do without them, and it is surprising how many of the creatures of the wild will come half way to meet man's advances.

One morning I was made aware of the certainty of spring's arrival by the loud and unmistakable tattoo of a male partridge upon a drumming log in the copse at the back of our cabin. It rolled long and insistently, imperious and commanding, brooking no refusal, and echoed widely in the still air of the wood. There could not remain in the minds of hearers any vestige of doubt but that this strenuous drummer had been left the sole and undisputed monarch of that particular domain. By the way he was advertising his presence, however, he was not so keenly desirous of remaining alone.

### PRAIRIE PARTRIDGE COURTSHIP.

It required most cautious stalking, and I made several unsuccessful attempts, to obtain a view of him on his log. But it was worth the waiting and trouble. A finer example of concentrated vanity and egotism it would be most difficult to find. Although he pretended not to know, he must have been aware that a shy little hen partridge was closely observing him from some place in the brush neither of us knew, and he was engaged in exhibiting his fine points in a most scrupulous manner. His pompous strutting up and down the log left not a thing to be imagined. The ruffle about his neck stuck out, symmetrically rounded, like an Elizabethan collar. His magnificent tail with its semi-circular pin feathers was showing to the best possible advantage. He was certainly on exhibition and knew it and exerted every dandyish lure to bring the little hen to his feet.

At the next observation I managed to make I found the compelling attraction and conquering hero attitude of the male bird had overcome the modesty of the little hen and she had completely surrendered to her wonderful mate. He strutted about as magnificently as ever and she seemed quite sensible of her good fortune in having secured so splendid a matrimonial prize. He was early training himself for family affairs, however, and scratched longer and more vigorously in the rotten wood, pausing occasionally to draw her attention to some dainty he had unearthed. From behind a screen of willows I followed their progress down to the creek where they drank together.

Then came a time when I suspected the male bird came to the copse alone. Every morning I heard the drumming on the log but on the one occasion I could approach sufficiently close to the locality he was unaccompanied, and, I imagined, different. He was still a bird supremely conscious of his own worth, but some of the conceit seemed to have been taken out of him or his vain shallow, egotistical bachelor attitude had disappeared under the responsibilities of a pater familias.

### DISCOVERED THE NEST.

I was returning to the shack one evening, partridges being positively the last thing upon my mind, when almost at my feet a bird arose so abruptly and noisily that for the moment I was startled and unnerved. I turned my glance towards the spot whence the bird had risen and by the strangest chance my eyes fell directly upon the nest with its eggs. I walked up to it, losing some of my respect for birds, for the location seemed absolutely open and unscreened. Two large poplar trees started at an acute angle from a common root and between the two was the nest with its five eggs. A prairie fire had come right up to the edge of the wood and denuded the ground of all verdure and shrubbery so that the nest had not a blade of grass to conceal it. In a negligent manner I marked its location by nearby trees and went away.

My respect for the instinct of the partridge went up somewhat on the following day when I spent an hour and a half in seeking the nest. I really couldn't afford the time but it was too baffling to be defeated in that way. Never was I very far from the spot

and must at times have passed within a foot or two of the sitting "bird." There she was sitting, as my eye fell suddenly upon her, just as if the picture had been pushed into view, composedly watching me with one eye, and so obviously in the open that I began to distrust my own ability to find my way about and wonder how she and her eggs ever escaped the many depredators of the wood. Then I began to look into things and came to appreciate how the nest in the materials of its composition and the sombre coloring of the bird harmonized with the general surroundings and the bare coverings of Nature in the early spring.

I took a step forward, and then another. She permitted me to approach within a few feet and then rose with a disconcerting "whir-r-r." She can hardly have realized that I had already spotted the nest for she flopped on the ground a foot or two from me and struggled away with her wing dragging as if broken, moaning the while. Having had previous experience of this subterfuge I was not to be drawn away, and still feigning lameness she made a complete circle of the two trees and finally retired into some saskatoon bushes from which, no doubt, she kept a careful eye on me until I was satisfied and retired.

### A RIPENING FRIENDSHIP.

Every day afterwards I visited her nest and slowly she came to realize I intended her no harm, for, little by little, I shortened the distance between us until I was permitted to approach quite close and sit watching her without her exhibiting any uneasiness save to turn an occasional beady eye upon me. Another egg was added to the nine and on the nestful she sat, solitary all day, except to adjourn at feeding time to the drumming log or to the creek to drink. During the period of incubation the warm sun and fertile rain brought forth luxuriant grasses and shrubs and soon the prairie round, which had been shorn by the fire, was a mass of young green foliage, completely burying the nest and forming a protective alcove over the sitting bird.

My periodical visits were interrupted by several days of heavy rain which discouraged excursions into the sodden and dripping timber. I rather wondered how my little friend was getting along in the downpour and, as soon as the weather was fine enough, went back into the wood. A deserted nest greeted me. Nothing remained but a mass of empty egg shells and one whole egg which had failed of its issue. The last of my little friend, I thought, and proceeded once again to forget all about partridges.

### THE "BROKEN WING" RUSE.

A few days later I was strolling along an old buffalo trail which ran past the discarded nest when "whir-r-r" and my old friend, now a mother of nine, flopped lamely at my feet and as if exhausted from wounds rolled painfully along the path, a wing dragging in the dust. Simultaneously I caught a glimpse of several brown speckled little balls which as suddenly disappeared with the rapidity and per-

plexity of a conjuring trick. First they were there, then they weren't. There was no sound save the pained cry of the mother bird enticing me to follow her and get away from her offspring. I had not moved and knew exactly where those brown specks ought to be though there was not the slightest stir to indicate their presence. Carefully I took one step forward and there was a frightened "tweet," the tiniest sound, barely audible, but the mother had heard it.

There was a blood-curdling cry that reminded me of a wild cat and scarce seemed possible to have issued from the throat of a tiny bird. The noise she made, too, coming through the bush was suggestive of the progress of some large, heavy animal. Straight at me she came, a pathetically tragic little bird, beak open, hissing and shrieking, the ruffle of her neck flung out aggressively. It seemed unbelievable that this could be the same timid little bird I had observed for so long. Forgotten were our frequent tete-a-tetes, everything obliterated by rampant mother love.

### A MOTHER AROUSED.

She seemed in such positive agony that I moved away but again stepped near a chick for another frightened cry brought the mother bird again directly at me, completely heedless of her own safety in her frenzied anxiety for her children, flapping my very boots with her wings, hissing wickedly. Her terror for her family was so moving that I hastily backed into the thicket and sat down to wait in silence. But the mother knew I was there and her brood was obedient to her, for never a leaf stirred nor was there a sound whilst I remained. It was futile to stay longer and I retired without seeing her gather up her family.

Many times afterwards I saw the little family out in the woods. Each time the chicks had grown a little bigger and soon the mother could never have covered them with her body or shielded them from the sun with her fan-like tail. Later the family was reduced to seven, from what cause I never discovered; and finally the little brood so developed that it was impossible to tell the mother from her offspring. November blasts came along and scattered them each, no doubt, to make a home of his own in the spring.

In the following March the old drumming log by the creek again gave out its familiar tattoo and a young cock-partridge strutted in all his glory up and down the prostrate tree. He might have been one of the old wood brood—I liked to think he was—whilst somewhere else, her family raised with such difficulty and tribulation forgotten, his mother was beginning to build another nest and so continuing to carry out her destiny until one of the many fates which await the wild creatures overtakes her.

### Should Prove Effective.

A farmer in Scotland had a stroke of paralysis, and the minister of the parish gave him electrical treatment with a galvanized battery. A neighbor called to inquire about the suffering man, and asked his wife how he was progressing. "Oh, middlin' bad," she replied, "but I'm thinkin' he'll maybe soon be better, for the minister has been here and gave him a shock w' a thing ca'ad a Calvinistic battery."

Operating a switchboard in a busy telephone exchange is so great a strain that few girls can stand it for as long as eight years.

### Long-Distance Man-Hunts.

More than 700 miles by dog team was the trip made recently by Constable F. Stevenson, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in bringing to justice a man charged with the murder of a trader.

This, however, is by no means a record in the annals of the Force, which has several longer and no less thrilling man hunts to its credit.

Two years ago an Eskimo who had murdered a white man in the Yukon was tracked over a thousand miles before he was captured, following which the Crown prosecutor and a judge travelled 3,000 miles to conduct the trial.

One of the longest of these hunts was that carried out by Sergeant Frank Smith, who covered seventeen hundred miles by dog team and canoe in search of a murderer named O'Brien.

During the trip the sled in which the sergeant travelled part of the way overturned into a dyke, injuring its occupant's leg so severely that he was unable to use it for some days. Undaunted, he continued the journey, which ended in his finding his man two weeks too late; the civil authorities had succeeded in capturing him. The hunt cost the Government \$150,000.

Another long-distance chase was participated in by a member of the same Force following the murder by Victor Fournier and Edward la Belle of three French Canadians. The detective concerned, Sergeant W. H. Welsh, undertook to the end of a thrilling nine hundred miles' trip he succeeded in arresting the prisoners with as little fuss as a Toronto policeman makes in apprehending a pickpocket.



Ma, the Fixer.

"No, mother. With all his money I cannot marry Jack. I do not love him."

"But haven't I told you he has a very weak heart?"

### Arctic-like Experiences.

Two explorers of the far north were relating their experiences to each other and naturally drifted around to the subject of temperature.

"Would you believe it?" narrated the first. "In 1911 it was so cold up around Baffin's Bay that if a man wanted to get downstairs in a hurry all he would have to do would be to throw a bucket of water out the window and slide down the icicle."

"Call that cold?" ridiculed the other. "Why, up in Greenland on the hottest days of the summer we had to build a fire under the cow to keep her from giving ice cream."

You may inherit wealth you have not earned, but only work will enable you to keep it.



LLOYD GEORGE VISITS C.P.R. SHOPS AT ANGUS

Left to right, Medrie Martin, Mayor of Montreal; Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Mr. C. H. Temple, Chief of Motive Power, Canadian Pacific Railway. Photograph taken at the Canadian Pacific Angus Shops, Montreal, where the great British Statesman was accorded an ovation by the 8,400 employees.



### The Beginnings of Scouting.

In an article in "The Trail," the monthly paper published by the Ontario Boy Scout Council for its officers and leaders, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout and founder of the Boy Scout Movement, writes regarding the beginnings of the Boy Scout Movement:

"In 1893-1894, when serving with my regiment, the 13th Hussars, I realized that the ordinary peace training of soldiers for service in the field was not sufficiently practicable, and I therefore carried out classes of training in my squadron for the men individually in Scouting and Camping. In 1897-1898, having been transferred to command the Fifth Dragoon Guards, I carried on similar training, but on improved lines, with a view to developing character, as well as field efficiency, since this was largely lacking in lads coming on to the army from the ordinary school. My lectures and practices were collated and published in a small book, 'Aids to Scouting.' During the South African War, 1899-1900, Major Lord Edward Cecil, my Chief Staff Officer, organized the boys of Mafeking as a Corps for general utility on Scout lines, rather than those of Cadets, and the experiment was an entire success. The experience taught one that if their training was made to appeal to them, boys would learn rapidly and also that boys were capable of taking responsibilities to a far greater degree than was ordinarily believed if only they were trusted.

### In South Africa.

"In 1901 I raised the South African Constabulary on lines of my own, the principles of which were practically those of the Scout training applicable to men. The troop was made a small unit, in order that the Commander should be able to deal with each individual on personal knowledge of him; the system of patrols was initiated, of six men under a leader. Responsibility was thus given to the junior non-commissioned officers, and emulation between the patrols produced a good spirit to a higher standard of efficiency all around. The human side was appealed to, and the men were trusted on their honor to a very large degree in carrying out their duties. Their uniform for field work was the cowboy hat, shirt, green tie, and shorts. Badges were awarded for proficiency in different lines of work.

"On my return to England in 1903 I found that, among others, Miss Mason, head of a training school for teachers, had adopted 'Aids to Scouting' as a textbook for their instruction in observation and education as a step to character training. In 1904 I had a conversation with Sir William Smith, the founder of the Boy Scouts, as to adapting the training for boys, and I offered to write a book for them on the lines of 'Aids to Scouting,' as a means for enthusing the boys and giving the wider scope and greater variety to their training for citizenship.

### The First Scout Camp.

"In 1907 I held a trial camp for Scout training, Brownsea Island, at which I had boys of other schools to experiment on, and its result exceeded my expectations and prompted me to go on with the idea. The training was based on that which I had employed with soldiers and with the constabulary, with some adaptation to make it suitable for boys, following the principles adopted by the Zulus and other African tribes, which reflected some of the ideas of Epictetus, and the methods of the Spartans, ancient British and Irish for training their boys. I also looked into the Bushido of the Japanese as well as the more modern method of John Pounds for dealing with boys, and Jahn for their physical culture, as well as those of to-day put into practice by Sir William Smith, Seton Thompson, Dan Beard and Jahn, more especially, because he put into practice in modern times the idea of Livy of voluntary associations of boys for improving their physique and developing their patriotism.

### No "Boy Scouts" Till 1907.

"I had never heard the title 'Boy Scouts' before I applied it to boy training in Britain in 1907. I chose it because this training was based in principle and detail on that which I employed for many years previously in training soldier Scouts in the Army. The term 'Scoutmaster' for their officers was one which I adopted from Oliver Cromwell's officers' ranks, among which there were 'Scout Masters.'

"In 1908 I brought out the handbook of the training entitled 'Scouting for boys' in six fortnightly parts. A number of troops were started in different parts of the United Kingdom before the series was half completed. Although I had only anticipated that Scouting would be taken as an additional attraction for their boys by the 'Boys' Brigade' and 'Church Lads' Brigade,' it became evident that a separate movement was required to deal with a number of boys who were taking it up unconnected with these bodies.

"In 1910 the Boy Scout Movement had grown to such dimensions, numbering 123,980, that I felt it incumbent upon me to leave the Army in order to take the Movement in hand."

If I knew only half the law of England I would be satisfied.—Mr. Justice Darling.

## ENGLAND TO BE LINKED WITH INDIA AND WITH CANADA BY AIRSHIP SERVICE

A despatch from London says:—"Britain to Canada by airship in less than 80 hours."

This idea was held out, although somewhat nebulously perhaps, at Friday afternoon's sitting of the Economic Conference.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Minister of Air Services, had been outlining to the Conference the proposed Burney airship service between London and Cairo and on to India.

Then Col. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, drew a picture of the giant airships of the future. He explained the airship had reached the stage when its success was assured. By taking the extreme northern circle track it could shorten the actual distance to Canada. Airships could be turned out almost with the rapidity of automobiles. Germans, he observed, had during the war constructed Zeppelins in ten weeks.

Col. Amery's remarks were made during a somewhat desultory discussion, in which Hon. George P. Graham observed that Canada at present was not much interested in the lighter-than-air craft, especially as under the proposed Cairo service Canada would not be affected.

The South African delegates pointed out that they were more interested in aeroplane development, particularly in view of the extent to which the aeroplane is being used for patrol work in their country. The discussion had two developments: First, the appointment of a committee of the Conference to consider the details of the Burney scheme, and, second, the general agreement that it was desirable to create some machinery whereby the experience of Great Britain and the Dominions in air transportation could

be pooled and made available to all parts of the Empire.

The steady progress in air transit was described by Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister of the Air, to the Imperial Economic Conference. He emphasized in particular the intention of the British Government to conclude a contract for an airship service to Egypt and India, under the scheme drawn up by Commander Burney, and he informed the Dominion representatives that their co-operation would be welcomed if they desired to offer it.

Airship development, Sir Samuel explained, had been suspended by the British Government since August, 1921, and it had now only a few military airships left over from the war, stored in their hangars. But it realized that the time had come to take up airship work on commercial lines.

Commander Burney, in his scheme, will proceed by three stages. First, he will produce an airship able to reach India in 100 flying hours, and will experiment with that between England and Egypt. Secondly, he will establish a weekly service to India, and, thirdly, he will make the service bi-weekly, and keep six ships of 5,000,000 cubic feet actually in commission. Even if a service is established only as far as Egypt, it will mean a considerable saving in time in the carriage of mails and passengers between London and Australia. London to Cairo would be negotiated, it is reckoned, in two instead of from three and a half to six days, and when the service is extended to India the present 14½ days would be cut down to five.

As for Australia, London to Perth now takes 28 days, and by airship it should need only 11 days.



WHERE CANADA'S BUILDING WILL STAND AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Canada's beautiful building is now in process of erection at Wembley, England, in preparation for the Empire Exhibition next year. The picture shows the site marked by a huge sign "Canada."

## LAKES CONFERENCE STANDS BEHIND THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAYS PROJECT

A despatch from Milwaukee says:—Canadian delegates are taking a prominent part in the work of the Great Lakes Harbor Conference, which opened here Thursday afternoon. Joseph Gibbons and D. M. Goudy of Toronto, and William H. Duncan of Midland, Ont., were appointed on the Nominations Committee, and Mayor Alfred Maguire and Wm. A. Summerville of Toronto on the Resolutions Committee. Mayor Maguire addressed the banquet Thursday night, and J. H. Duthie of Toronto, Secretary of the National Waterways Association, spoke Friday afternoon.

Other Canadian delegates present are: Thomas McQueen, Controller W. W. Hiltz, Toronto, and D. I. White, Jr., Midland, Ont. Twenty-two Wisconsin and Great Lakes cities are represented among the 100 delegates present.

The conference is called by the Great Lakes Harbor Association, which was permanently organized at the meeting.

The purposes of the conference are: Preservation of lake levels and protection of harbors and channels; promotion of harbor development and port efficiency.

Co-operation between harbor cities for the stimulation of Great Lakes commerce to the highest stage of service.

Co-ordination of water and rail lines to effect quick and efficient transport of freight to and from lake ports, giving economic and efficient service to the entire nation.

It is also proposed to unite American and Canadian cities on the Great Lakes in a movement to back the St. Lawrence River Deep Waterways Project. Resolutions endorsing this waterway and condemning the diversion of water from Lake Michigan through the Chicago Drainage Canal will be adopted. Canada's co-operation in the encouragement of water transportation on the Great Lakes was assured by Mayor Maguire of Toronto in his address on Thursday.

## CANADA USES LARGE OUTPUT OF TEXTILES

Forty-Six Mills in Dominion—80 Per Cent. Produced in Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada uses about \$102,000,000 worth of manufactured cotton textiles during a year, and of this nearly \$54,000,000 are manufactured within the Province of Quebec, which is credited with 80 per cent. of the entire Canadian production in 1921. This is one of the outstanding facts in a bulletin just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the manufacture of cotton textiles in 1921.

The total Canadian production of these industries in that year was \$71,200,000 while the value of these manufactured and partly manufactured products brought in from other countries was \$32,288,000. In addition there was also imported \$13,953,000 of raw cotton, all but \$103,275 of which came from the United States.

In the industry there are 46 plants in all Canada, of which 21 are in Quebec, 20 in Ontario and the other five in the Maritime Provinces, four of them being credited to New Brunswick. In 1921 they employed 15,823 persons, paid \$12,142,000 in wages, used \$38,454,816 in materials and turned out \$71,200,176 of products.

The ascendancy of Quebec in this industry is found not in the number, but in the size of its mills. For example, those producing cotton yarns and cloth are by far the most important in the industry, their production for all Canada being valued at \$65,978,596 in 1921, of which \$50,095,832 is credited to Quebec and only \$10,610,662 to Ontario, although that Province has as many mills as has Quebec. The capital invested in these Quebec cotton yarns and cloth mills is put at \$43,827,000 out of a total of a little less than \$66,000,000 for all the provinces.

That the cotton textiles industry has to meet keen competition is evident from the fact that over \$28,000,000 of manufactured goods were imported in 1921, the partly manufactured amounting to nearly \$4,000,000. It is interesting to note that of these two classes of goods \$18,890,859 came from the United States, \$12,560,000 from Britain and \$2,837,567 from other countries. Add to this the nearly \$18,500,000 of raw cotton imported from the United States and the importance of that country in this industry is realized. Exports of cotton textile products in 1921 totalled \$1,051,905, of which \$889,891 went to the United States, \$154,844 to Britain and \$507,709 to other countries.

## Plain Post-Card Costs 3,500,000 Marks

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Nearly three and a half million marks in postage were necessary in sending a plain post card received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Germany. Several stamps were used, almost obscuring the address and the message.



To Honor Canadian Regiment  
Lady Patricia Ramsay, known best to Canadians as Princess "Pat," the colonel-in-chief of the Canadian Light Infantry, who is to place a memorial to her regiment in the Memorial Chapel of the Royal Military Chapel at Sandhurst. The Queen and Princess Mary have already erected memorials there to their regiments.

## Nine Stories is Highest Building in Paris

A despatch from Paris says:—Construction of one of France's tallest skyscrapers—nine stories high—has started in the Rue Marenniers. Hitherto the highest buildings were eight stories and a special permit was needed to construct the additional storey, for fear of making a jagged and ugly skyline, and cutting off the light and air of the adjacent buildings.

A Long Route.  
"And you give the giraffe only one lump of sugar?" asked the little boy at the Zoological Gardens.  
"Oh, yes," replied the keeper. "One lump goes a long way with him."

## BANKS MAY PAY OFF DOMINION 1923 BONDS

Conversion Into Cash is Arranged for by Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Holders of 1923 bonds who have not yet exercised their option of conversion into the 1923 or 1943 refunding issue may have their bonds paid off in cash through any branch of any chartered bank in Canada, it was announced on Friday by Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance.

The bonds call for payment of the principal at the Department of Finance, Ottawa, and at the offices of the Assistant Receivers-General at Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria. In addition, for the greater convenience of the holders, the Minister has now made special arrangements with the chartered banks for the payment of the bonds without charge.

It is urged by the Minister that it will facilitate settlement promptly at date of maturity if, when dealing through a bank, the holders will deliver their bonds for examination and listing as early as possible before November 1. Correspondingly, if bonds are presented to a bank on or after November 1, holders must be prepared to await payment for a few days.

The banks have received instructions as to the form of endorsement required from holders of registered bonds. In the case of these, as well as bearer securities, payment is made only on the surrender of the bonds



Capt. Robert Foote  
A pioneer lake captain, whose death occurred last week. He has sailed the Great Lakes for sixty-five years, and was in command of the steamer Noronic until 1918.

themselves. Interest ceases at maturity date, and if the bonds are retained thereafter claims for further interest cannot be entertained.

A wink occupies about one-sixth of a second.



BRITAIN'S STRIKING POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN  
Britain is placing more and more of her naval power in the Mediterranean, and the announcement of the transfer of the famous Iron Duke from the North Sea to the Mediterranean is in line with the new naval policy. Admiral Sir Osmond Brock will have the Iron Duke as his flagship. Some of the greatest and best of British fighting ships will be under his command.

## The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.07.  
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 51½¢; No. 3 CW, 47½¢; No. 1 feed, 45½¢.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, bay ports.  
Am. corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.26.

Ontario barley—60 to 62c.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Ont. rye—No. 2, 70 to 72c.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28.25; shorts, per ton, \$31.25; middlings, \$38.25; good feed flour, \$2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 95c to \$1. outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—40 to 44c.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.60; bulk, seaboard, \$4.50.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.50 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$13.50; mixed, \$12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.

Cheese—New, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c; triplets, 27 to 27½c; Stiltons, 27 to 28c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 33 to 33½c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 42c; ordinary creamery, 37 to 38c; No. 2, 36 to 37c.

Eggs—Extras in cartons, 44 to 45c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 31 to 32c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs., and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

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.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2½-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 40 to 42c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 81 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher cows, choice, \$4.25 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; storkers, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$120; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, common, \$4 to \$5; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, ch'c, \$11.25 to \$11.50; do, bucks, \$9.75 to \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$8.35; do, f.o.b., \$7.75; do, country points, \$7.50; do, selects, \$9.25.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West No. 2, 58½c to 59c; CW No. 3, 57 to 57½c; extra, No. 1 feed, 56 to 56½c; No. 2 local white, 55 to 55½c. Flour—Man spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.50; 2nds, \$6; strong bakers, \$5.80; winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 21 to 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 35½ to 36c. Eggs—Selected, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.

Cows, \$1.50 to \$2.25; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.50; canners, \$1; fairly good veals, \$9 to \$10; grassers, \$2.50 up; hogs, thick smooths and straight lots of ungraded, \$9; sows, \$8.75.

## World's Total Wheat Yield This Year 3,422,072,000 Bus.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—According to a cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, the first official estimate of the production of wheat in Argentina is 248,755,000 bushels, against 189,047,000 last year and 150,642,000 in 1921. The production of flax-seed in Argentina is 75,981,000 bushels, against 44,280,000 last year and 32,272,000 in 1921.

"These figures for wheat," states T. K. Doherty, Canadian Institute Commissioner, "coupled with the recent Canadian report and the latest revisions of the European crop raise the world's total production to 3,422,072,000 bushels, compared with 3,108,000,000 last year and 3,087,000,000 in 1921. Excepting for a few unimportant countries, the official total production of Europe is now known and indicates an increase of 219,400,000 bushels over last year's crop and 33,000,000 over that of 1921."

## PAIN IN THE JOINTS

Is An Indication That the Blood Is Thin and Watery.

The first sign of rheumatism is frequently a pain and swelling of one of the joints. If this is not treated through the blood, which is the seat of the disease, the poison spreads, affecting other joints and tissues—sometimes rheumatism attacks the heart and is fatal.

A remedy that has corrected many cases of rheumatism is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills enrich and purify the blood so that the poisonous rheumatic matter is driven out of the system as nature intended. Miss Gerlie Denne, Washago, Ont., was attacked with rheumatism and found relief through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says:—"About a year ago I was attacked by rheumatism and for two weeks was confined to my bed. The trouble was so painful, affecting the joints of my limbs so that I could not stand alone. Mother had a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house and thought they might help me. I began taking them, and when I had taken these pills got a further supply, with the result that the rheumatism vanished and I was a well girl. I may add that my mother and two of my sisters have also used the pills for various ailments with equal success, and now we are never without them in the house."

If you are suffering from any condition due to poor, watery blood, or weak nerves, begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now, and note how your strength and health will improve. 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.

## EASY TRICKS

No. 50

Brush It Off



A travelling salesman, so the story goes, discovered this little stunt. Perhaps you can try it on your friends. You'll need a coin and a whisk broom.

Hand the whisk broom to a friend and put the coin on the palm of your right hand. Extend the palm—and coin—toward your friend and say:

"Brush it off."  
He won't be able to do it. It is not necessary for you to prepare the coin and there is no trick about it. All that you have to do is to place the coin in the centre of the palm. Of course, your friend can shove or drag the coin off—but he can't brush it off.  
The trick can also—or can't also—be done with a clothes brush.

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

## When Italics Are Used.

We are all familiar with words written in italics.

In 1521 a printer of Venice invented the type when printing an edition of Virgil. It is supposed that he attempted to copy the handwriting in which the translation was written. The style came to England in the following year and was known as Venetian. It was, however, confined chiefly to proper names and prefaces of books.

Italics are used in the Bible for words inserted to make the sense of the translation clearer.

Nowadays italics are used almost solely for emphasizing a word or sentence, and if it is desired for a printer to put any portion of a manuscript into this type the words are underlined. Names of periodicals and ships should be in italics, but the rules regarding ad hoc, e.g., i.e., et seq., and so on, are varied, and italics may or may not be used.

## Baby's Color.

The young mother had just read in a new-thought paper that everyone is surrounded by a halo, the color of which is determined by the temperament of the person. When her husband came home she tackled him on the subject. After settling the color of her neighbors' halos to her entire satisfaction, she remarked:

"And what about baby, Alfred? What color is he, do you think? Pink, I imagine, because he's the pluck of perfection."  
"Well, my dear," replied her husband, caustically, "he may be pink when I'm away, but when I'm home he's the most startling yell!"

Ask for Minard's and take no other.



WORLD'S RECORD FISH

Captured off St. Ann's Bay, N.S., by Mr. J. K. L. Ross, Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and well-known sportsman and race-horse owner, this tuna weighed 712 pounds, a world's record fish via the rod and reel. Using a Von Holt tuna rod and reel, No. 29 thread line and mackerel for bait, Mr. Ross landed the big fellow in three and a quarter hours. It was 9 feet 2 inches in length, and 6 feet in girth.

Mr. Ross for many years has been an ardent tuna hunter. He has landed many large ones, some weighing over 600 pounds, but until this summer he was unable to beat the record of Captain Laurie Mitchell, who caught a 710 pound tuna off the Nova Scotia coast many years ago.

## THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day is warm and bright, and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## The Gift of the "Gamp."

Brussels appears to be the only city which has a well-organized umbrella-borrowing bureau. The annual subscription is low, but if every umbrella user were to join such a society, its income would be enormous.

The idea is rather similar to that in force at the British Museum, National Gallery, and other public institutions, where you are required to deposit your "gamp" before being allowed to go round the galleries. You get a ticket of metal or a bone disc, which will redeem your umbrella at any time; only in the case of the umbrella exchange, the umbrella is not your own but the property of the society.

Each member on paying his subscription, receives a token, usually of metal stamped with an index number, which he carries in his pocket instead of an umbrella in his hand. When caught by the rain, all he has to do is to go to one of the society's agencies, which are tobacco shops, restaurants, and big stores, and hand over the token, to be immediately provided with an umbrella.

When the rain ceases the borrower deposits his umbrella in the next agency he happens to pass, and in exchange receives another counter.

That nasty, irritating, tickling cough that keeps you awake at night, makes life miserable, will not stay when Dr. Howard's Gum Balsam is used. The first dose relieves. Every 50c bottle guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Refuse substitutes and avoid disappointment. All Drug Stores, Manufactured Taylor Pharmacal Co., Birchcliffe, Ont.

The largest talking machine needle in the world measures 6 feet 7 inches in length, and was built for window display alone.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

In Stornaway, the chief town of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, there are pleasant villas, and the ladies dress in the latest style. Yet in the interior of the island are to be found people who do not understand English, and eye "foreigners" with suspicious reserve.

The long-familiar colored globes in chemists' windows were first displayed by the Moorish druggists of Arabia and Spain.

## Trains That Never Stop.

A never-stop railway, the trains of which require neither driver, conductor, nor signals, is being experimented with at the Kursaal, Southend, England, where yards of track have been laid for testing purposes.

The speed of the train is automatically increased and decreased. When it arrives at a station the train slows down to about one mile and a half an hour, so that passengers can step to a "landing-stage" level with the station platform. The principle is similar to that of the escalator. But once past a station the train gathers speed up to twenty-four miles an hour. Its speed is controlled by a screw, which is driven by a special motor.

No noise is made by the train, and the wheels have rubber tyres.

## \$4.60 Profit From Each Hen.

By S. W. Knife.

A short time ago an article appeared in the "Pickering News" stating that "E. W. Ruddy, who has a country residence there, cleared \$4,600 profit from 1,000 hens for the preceding twelve months," and employed all help required to look after them. This certainly shows there is money to be made from hens. How? By proper feeding, good care and attention. Poultry raising is as much a business as any other business and to make a success one must understand what he is doing and why.

The winter is not the natural laying season, therefore to get good egg production, when prices are high, the hens must be fed with that object always in view. They need exercise to keep the body warm, which should be provided by making them work (scratch) for every grain of feed. The feed should be stimulating and body-building, such as wheat and corn, say 40% of each, making up the other 20% with Western oats, buckwheat, peas, etc. It is best just to feed enough at a time so as to keep the bird always ready for the next meal.

A lot has been said for and against "hot mash." Mr. Ruddy fed hot mash as a mid-day meal all through the winter. In the average home there is usually a considerable amount of table scrap which can profitably be utilized, mixing it along with the laying mash and fed in a "crumbly" condition, not sloppy. Feed at mid-day and just enough; if you feed too much the birds will go to roost, which is not desirable. Why not feed hot mash in the morning? Because birds will easily fill their "crops," stand around and get chilled, whereas grain first thing makes them active and keeps them warm. Grain should also be fed in the evening. Soft feed being more easily digested, the birds' crops are empty long before daylight and you cannot expect man or beast to do their best on an empty stomach.

Aiming high isn't much use if you have no ammunition.

Woolen clothes examined under a microscope can be tested not only for their quality, but also to show whether the wool was grown on a healthy animal.

# SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

## 1/2 LB. TINS

and in packages

Manufactured by Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited

**A Cosmopolitan School.**  
Twenty-nine different nationalities are represented among the pupils attending one public school in Vancouver, B.C.

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

An aeroplane with a saloon for 25 passengers has been designed with the whole body enclosed in the wings, so that it is all lifting surface.

Perfumes to-day must be much more skilfully blended than even a few years ago; the cruder scents have altogether lost popularity.

America's Pioneering Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed

Killed Free to any Address by the Author.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.  
129 West 24th Street  
New York, U.S.A.

## ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

Genuine

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

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper 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 Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

## HEALTH

Keep your health. Always keep Minard's handy. The universal remedy for every ill.

MINARD'S  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT

The people who report that business is coming back are those who went after it.

## MURINE

For Your Eyes

Refreshes Tired Eyes

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book



## Why Have Skin Trouble Cuticura Will Prevent It

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap has without mug.

## MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY

Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Other Mothers

Hemford, N. S.—"I am the mother of four children and I was so weak after my last baby came that I could not do my work and I suffered for months until a friend induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Since taking the Vegetable Compound my weakness has left me and the pain in my back has gone. I tell all my friends who are troubled with female weakness to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I think it is the best medicine ever sold. You may advertise my letter."—Mrs. GEORGE I. CROUSS, Hemford, N. S.

**My First Child**  
Glen Allen, Alabama.—"I have been greatly benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for bearing-down feelings and pains. I was troubled in this way for nearly four years following the birth of my first child, and at times could hardly stand on my feet. A neighbor recommended the Vegetable Compound to me after I had taken doctor's medicines without much benefit. It has relieved my pains and gives me strength. I recommend it and give you permission to use my testimonial letter."—Mrs. IDA RYE, Glen Allen, Alabama.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

**Gordon & Son**

**CUSTOM  
TAILORS**

PHONE 153  
**WATERDOWN**

**We Will Be Pleased  
To Have You Visit  
"Our Home"  
Tea Room and Shop**

Try our P. M. C. Ice Cream,  
Polar Pies and Sundaes.

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.

Our Halloween Good now on  
sale.

**W. G. SPENCE**

Phone 121  
Mill Street Waterdown

**You Will Find It Here**

FOR RENT—Good 7 room house  
and lot on George street. Apply to  
Geo. Reid.

FOR SALE—1 Happy Thought  
Range cheap. Apply to Nelson Zim-  
merman, Main street.

FOR SALE—Fresh Milch Cow.  
Apply to Wm. Battenham, R. R.  
No. 1, Millgrove. Phone 32 r 4.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Apply to  
Frank Slater, Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Quebec Heater and  
pipes. Also Bedroom Suite. Apply  
to Mrs. Mary Church, John street.

FOR SALE—1 Library Table and  
2 Chairs in fumed oak with leather  
seats. Apply to Mrs. H. Slater.

FOR SALE—Upright Mahogany  
Piano. Apply at Review Office.

FOR SALE—Cleveland Bicycle.  
Apply to Charlie Thomas.

FOR SALE—Ideal Jewel Feeder  
with oven, \$15. Apply to C. H.  
Brigger. Phone 26 r 2.

FOR SALE—Chicken House 8ft.  
x 36ft. Apply to Fred Thomas.

For SALE—A good Buck Heater,  
medium size, good as new. Apply  
at Weaver's store.

**Miss Muriel Feilde**

Teacher of  
**Piano and Theory**  
(Leschetizky Principals)

**R. J. VANCE**

**DENTIST**

Phone 105

Mill Street Waterdown

**Dr. P. F. METZGER**

**DENTIST**

Phone 177 r 2

Mill Street Waterdown

**THE PUBLIC**

Will save a large percentage in  
purchasing their watches from

**N. Zimmerman**

And also by having him do re-  
pairing for them.

Main Street opposit Weaver's

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION  
FOR DIVORCE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that Georgina Myrtle Potts, of the  
City of Hamilton, in the County of  
Wentworth, and Province of Ontario,  
Married Woman, will apply to the  
Parliament of Canada at the next  
session thereof for a Bill of Divorce  
from her husband Thomas Duncan  
Potts, of the City of Albany, in the  
State of New York, Manager, on the  
ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Hamilton in the Province  
of Ontario, this Third day of October  
A. D. 1923.

T. R. SLOAN  
16-17 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ont.  
Solicitors for Applicant.

**VOTERS' LIST, 1923**

MUNICIPALITY OF THE  
**Township of East Flamboro**

Notice is hereby given that I have  
transmitted or delivered to the per-  
sons mentioned in Sec. 9 of the On-  
tario Voters' List Act, the copies re-  
quired by said section to be trans-  
mitted or delivered of the list made pur-  
suant to said Act of all persons appear-  
ing by the last revised Assessment  
Roll of the said municipality, to be en-  
titled to vote in the said municipality  
at elections for members of the Legis-  
lative Assembly and at Municipal  
Elections; and that the said list was  
first posted up at my office at Water-  
down, on the 15th day of October, 1923,  
and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to  
take immediate proceedings to have  
any errors or omissions corrected ac-  
cording to law.

L. J. MULLOCK,  
Clerk of Said Municipality.

**UNRESERVED  
AUCTION SALE**

OF

**CONTRACTORS' CAMPS, LUMBER, HORSES**

S. Frank Smith & Son have received instructions from

**Dufferin Construction Co., Ltd.**

To sell by Public Auction at their two camps

**FRELTON—9th Concession West Flamboro**

**BURLINGTON—2 miles East of Waterdown on  
Dundas Street**

**Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1923**

the following valuable property:

**Freelton Camp**

1 Office Building 15 ft x 30 ft  
1 Cook House 16 ft x 16 ft  
1 Cook House 16 ft x 50 ft  
1 Bunk House 15 ft x 30 ft  
1 Bunk House 16 ft x 40 ft  
1 Bunk House 16 ft x 40 ft  
1 Store House 12 ft x 12 ft

**Burlington Camp**

1 Office Building 16 ft x 40 ft  
1 Bunk House 16 ft x 30 ft  
1 Bunk House 12 ft x 22 ft  
1 Bunk House 16 ft x 58 ft  
1 Bunk House 16 ft x 60 ft  
1 Bunk House 15 ft x 15 ft  
1 Cook House 16 ft x 51 ft  
1 Cook House 15 ft x 20 ft  
1 Store House 16 ft x 48 ft  
1 Garage 16 ft x 30 ft

The above buildings are all in good shape, and built of good pine, spruce  
and hemlock lumber, with 7 foot studding, except the garage which has  
10 foot studding.

There will also be offered at the Burlington Camp, 4 or 5 work horses,  
these horses are in good, hard, working condition. Also 1 Fairbanks-  
Morse Lighting Plant complete.

**Freelton Sale at 10 A. M.**

**Burlington Sale at 2 P. M.**

**TERMS.** Six months credit will be given on furnishing approved  
joint notes. 5% per annum off for cash.

Dufferin Construction Co., Ltd.  
Jas Franceschini, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
Phone—Burlington 73-2

S. FRANK SMITH & SON  
Phone 167, Waterdown, Auctioneers  
Waterdown and Hamilton

**Watch Us Grow  
There's a Reason**

**The Sawell Greenhouses**

**Protect Your Car**

A metal covered Quickset Garage is  
durable and inexpensive. This style may  
be seen at A. Featherston's.

Quickset and other styles sold by

**W. H. REID**

Waterdown

Ontario

**Geo. Dougherty and W. G. Spence  
SELL THIS BREAD**



**Bread The  
Children Love**



is the kind we bake, because  
it's so soft, light, white and  
wholesome. Good for the  
kiddies, good for grown-ups  
too. Fine to eat with soup,  
sandwiches, meats, bread pud-  
ding, etc. Try our bread and  
you will continue...

100 Per Cent Whole Wheat Bread

**Sykes Bread Limited**

Manufacturers of

**"The Loaf Supreme"**

**The Family Herald  
& Weekly Star**

And the

**Waterdown Review**

Both papers One Year for

**\$2.25**

**Ford**

**97<sup>17</sup>/<sub>100</sub>%**

**Made-in-Canada**

The entire Ford,  
with the exception  
of very few parts  
(2.83 per cent.) is  
produced in  
Canada.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED  
FORD, ONTARIO 4323



**Thos. E. McKeen,**

Waterdown  
Ontario