The Fragrance of "SALADA"

Anticipates its exquisite flavour.

Send us a postal for a free sample. Please state the price you now pay and whether Black, Green or Mixed Address Salada, Toronto. B723

HOW FOODSTUFFS SHOULD BE KEPT

Nothing Should Be Left Exposed, Especially in Hot Weather

Butter should be kept in a dark, cool place, tightly covered and away from every possible taint. Yet how many people leave it exposed and sitting on window ledges or in a hot kitchen for hours at a time, where it is literally soaking up bad odors and impurities. It is a scientific fact that milk and buter absorb odor and impurity with great rapidity, milk sours and microbes multiply many thousands a minute or many thousands per teaspoonful. No sensible housekeeper, in hot weather especially, will leave these exposed for more than a few minutes.

Lard should be kept carefully, yet how few women show any effort in caring for it! Usually one sees it left exposed and hardening. It should be wrapped in wax paper in cool, dry places in the dark. When you have a lareg cheese and have cut into it and wish to put away what is left you should butter the cut edges. The smaller quantities that are for daily use may be kept in a covered crock.

Cheese should cut in a grainy way, not waxy. It should be solid, never greasy, and should be watched continually for weevil. The strong smelling cheese should be wrapped in tinfoil and kept in covered crocks.

Streaked bacon is dark red and the fat is white. If the fat be yellow it is not so choice. It should be salty, of course, and smell delicately smoky. Salt pork has a paler red and should be white and firm. Ham should have a rich, good red and clear, fine white and be firm.

The skin of pork should be elastic and the fat white and clear. It should be kept cool in hot water and examined microscopically for trichinae. Smell the big joints, for it is in them that the first signs of spoiling show.

Glass jars are excellent for keeping many kinds of food. If they contain fruit or preserves they would better be wrapped in paper. It is essential to keep them where it cool and dark, and a dry, movable bin in a cellar is excellent. Sunlight on jelly gives rich texture.

PERMANENTLY BRIGHT KETTLES PROMISED

Stainless steel, made rust-proof by a large percentage of chromium, has been used hitherto only for knife baldes. It is now declared practical by the discovery of a heat treatment, to produce kettles, frying pans and other kitchen utensils of this material, and such ware will not only retain the brilliancy of burnished steel but it will be much more durable than the old. Vegetable acids have no effect. —"Science Siftings."

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 English University in Birmingham has been given a fund to promote research in relation to motorcycles.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

GIANT NEWTS.

Long-Extinct Species Was Often Five Feet Long.

Over in Europe, quite a while ago, bones were dug up of some newts which in life had been about five feet long.

Every boy is familiar with newts, which he calls "salamanders." They are commonly found in brooks and ponds. A specimen five inches long is a whopping big one. But five feet—phew!

Of course, those giant newts were of long-extinct species. But the joke of it was that a learned investigator declared the bones to be those of human beings, presumably drowned in the flood from which Noah and his family escaped in the ark.

It would have been interesting to live in those distant days, when so many queer monsters (mostly of aquatic habits) swarmed on the earth. They seem to have been among nature's earlier experiments, abandoned later.

There were no mammals then; and the supposition is that all the mammals of to-day, including man, were originally derived from a reptilian ancestry. We cannot say for certain that this queer reptile (which lived about 7,000,000 years ago) was not actually an ancestor of our own.

It was dug up in Texas, and has been named Dimetrodon. About eight feet long, the most curious thing about it was the enormous fin it carried on its back—the ribs of the fin being a series of bones extending from the vertebrae.

Of what use was this fin? Perhaps it was merely for ornament. Or it may be that it was a means of defence, rendering the huge lizard less attractive to the appetite of larger prey.

SOME NEW STAMPS

In conection with the proclamation of D'Annunzio as Dictator of Fiume, a new postage stamp for the port has been designed, by the Italian artist Guido Massurig, and is now being printed in Rome. The design is more startling than picturesque, the display of the sculptured, truncated head of D'Annunzio on a ground of solid color, producing a somewhat macabre effect.

The forerunner of the special stamp issues in commemoration of the centenary of South American independence has appeared in Ecuador, marking the 100th anniversary of the liberation of the province of Guayaquil, which was the first to cast off the Spanish yoke. The stamps are in 19 denominations, with reproductions or portraits and monuments of leaders of the revolution, such as Sucre and Bolivar.

After many delays, the long-awaited Victory postage stamps of Barbados were placed on sale to the public on September 9. For some months past they have lain idle in the local Treasury, owing it is said, to enormous advance orders received from stamp dealers in the United States, which would have completely exhausted the initial supply. Additional stocks have now been received in the colony, the new stamps are being brought into use, and may be expected to reach London about the end of September.

Always Serviceable.—Most pills lose their properties with age. Not so with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. The pill mass is so compounded that their strength and effectiveness is preserved and the pills can be carried anywhere without fear of losing their potency. This is a quality that few pills possess. Some pills lose their power, but not so with Parmelee's. They will maintain their freshness and potency for a long time.

The antelope has been discovered by Roy Chapman Andrews to be able to travel at a speed of sixty miles an hour for a short time. This species lives in the Mongolian desert and the animal is also a native of Africa.

For withdrawing splinters an Englishman has invented tweezers so formed that they press down the flesh on each side of the jaws.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS

December 9th and 10th

1920

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOURTH

Send your entry in now. Don't wait until the last day.

Premium List and Entry Forms on application to Secretary, Box 635, West Toronto.

The Magic Carpet

Visits to New Worlds

The Bulgarians who are attacking the Greeks once more have had a checkered national career during the last half century. Their country, which has been little altered by the war, forms roughly an oblong area between Roumania on the north, the Black Sea on the east, and Greece and the Aegean Sea on the south, and Jugo-Slavia on the west. Its frontiers were determined by the Treaties of Bucharest and Constantinople in 1913. The present area of the country is about 43,000 square miles, and it occupies about one-fifth of the whole of the Balkan peninsula. The Black Sea is more hospitable than the Aegean, and contains two important ports, Varna and Burgas. Dede-gatch, on the Aegean, which came into prominence during the great war, and which is the only port of importance on that sea, is shallow and unprotected. It is served by the Danube, the Kamchik, the Maritsa and the Struma. The inhabitants are mainly a fusion of Bulgars and Slavs, and their language was simplified in structure by the Turkish conquest. It was in the middle of the seventh century that the Bulgars first appeared in the Balkans, but from 1018 to 1186 Bulgaria was a dependency of the Greeks. Later it was overrun by the Turks. The year 1908 was the great year for Bulgaria. The agreement between Russia and Austria came to an end, and Russian and English diplomatists met at Reval, as a result of which the independence of Bulgaria was proclaimed with Ferdinand as the first monarch of the country. Bulgaria took part in both the first and the second Balkan wars, and while she gained much territory from Turkey, she was forced to cede some to Roumania. The bulk of the people of Bulgaria belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, but there is liberty of belief to other religions. For many years the education of the country was entirely in the hands of the Greek clergy, but the progress of recent years has been striking. In 1888 only eleven per cent. of the population could read and write. To-day probably forty per cent. is literate. The country is largely agricultural, both cereals and livestock being exported, as well as some cotton, sugar and tobacco. There are some minerals, including some heavy deposits of oil shale, which still awaits development.

WHY ANAEMIA PREVAILS

The Strenuous Condition of Life To-day Are Responsible.

Mothers who remark that girls to-day are more prone to anaemia than the girls of a generation ago, should look back at the surroundings in which they and their companions lived. They would easily see the reason in life's altered circumstances to-day.

Now the school-girl's life is more strenuous; her more numerous studies are a severe tax upon her strength. Also, girls enter business soon after leaving school—at an age when they most need rest and outdoor life. Their womanly development is hampered by the stress of working hours, hurried and often scanty meals. Girls are more liable to bloodlessness to-day, but there is this consolation that, whereas doctors formerly regarded anaemia as often incurable, the cures are now counted in tens of thousands. Such medicines as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored to good health thousands of weak anaemic girls and women, simply because they contain the elements necessary to make new, rich, red blood which means good health and vitality.

When your daughter's strength fails and pallor, breathlessness and backache disclose her anaemic condition, remember that you can make her well and assure her healthy development by giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make good red blood. Remember, too, that for women of all ages, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially helpful in the many ailments that result from watery blood. They make women and girls well and keep them well. This is amply proved by the case of Miss Eva MacKinnon, Glammis, Ont., who says: "As a school girl I grew very pale and would take dizzy spells and sometimes vomiting. My condition was such that I was not able to attend school regularly, and my mother was very much worried about my condition. Finally she decided to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I took these for a considerable time, gradually gaining strength until I was perfectly well. It is some years since I took the pills and I have enjoyed the best of health, and I am certain pale, sickly girls will find new health if they give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Toronto Fat Stock Show

The Toronto Fat Stock Show takes place at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on December 9th and 10th, 1920. Entries close on November 24th. Send in your entry now. Do not wait until the last day. This will be the best show of the series yet.

Miller's Worm Powders work so effectively that no traces of worms can be found. The pests are macerated in the stomach and pass away in the stools without being perceptible. They make an entire and clean sweep of the intestines, and nothing in the shape of a worm can find lodgement there when these powders are in operation. Nothing could be more thorough or desirable than their action.

A press to keep neckties smooth that has been patented stretches them at the point where they are the most wrinkled.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

are now packed in square packages. Each package contains five cakes, which are equal in quantity to six round cakes. All dealers are authorized to guarantee that the quality of the round and square cakes are identical in every respect.

The History of Your Name

HIGGINS

VARIATIONS—O'Higgin, McHiggin, Higgison, Huggins, MacHiggin, McHiggin.

RACIAL ORIGIN—Irish.

SOURCE—A given name.

While the family names Higgins and Higginson often come from "Hick" or "Hiccon," old English nick-names for Richard, it is safe to say that in the majority of cases in this country such names are Celtic. So far as O'Higgin and MacHiggin or McHiggin are concerned there is no reasonable doubt that they are Irish.

The Irish Higgins, like the English, comes from a given name, but not the same one.

The mistake is often made of confusing this name with the name of Keegan, that is, in assuming that it comes from the same given name, Eoghan, through the use of the prefix "Mac." The argument being that there is little real difference between MacKeegan and MacHiggin. This argument, however, loses sight of the fact that both of these forms are but English corruptions of the Irish surnames, which are traceable definitely to different sources both by means of spelling and the historical-genealogical records in the Irish language.

The Irish form of the surname is "O'h-Uigin," or "MacUigin," the "h" being a necessary insertion after "O" to make it pronounceable. The family or clan name comes from the given name of "Uigin," which means "knowledge."

The form Higginson would appear to be English, but there are many cases on record, where it is simply an Anglicized version of the Irish family most common in Westmeath and Galway.

AIRMEN AND THE BIRDS.

In spite of their difficult and exacting task, a few airmen have found opportunity to observe and record the height at which various migrating birds are accustomed to fly. Thus from French soldiers of the air it is learned that swallows have been observed to maintain an average altitude of 700 yards, and wild ducks one of 1,800 yards, and that green plovers have been seen at a height of 2,150 yards. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the ducks were moving at a speed of sixty-five and a half miles an hour when flying upward and sixty-nine miles an hour when flying horizontally. Another aviator when flying at 9,500 feet saw swallows high above him. And another who made his observations at a a height of 6,000 feet during a heavy bombardment, with anti-aircraft shells bursting all about him, says that he saw 200 golden plovers, perhaps driven higher than usual by the fact that the vicinity was an unpleasant belt to cross.

BLED TO DEATH

Tried to trim a wart with a razor and severed an artery. The only wart cure is "Putnam's" which removes warts, corns, callouses in one day. Insist on getting Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor, it's the best, 25c at all dealers.

20,000 PICTURES A SECOND.

Messrs. H. Abraham E. Bloch and L. Bloch report to the French Academy of Sciences that they have developed a machine that takes moving pictures at a speed of more than 200,000 a second.

Pain Flees Before It.—There is more virtue in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine throughout the western world.

Instead of grating cheese for macaroni, cut it into small pieces and add to a white sauce seasoned with salt and paprika, stir over a fire until the cheese is melted and blended with the sauce. Mix with macaroni which has been boiled in salted water until soft. Bake until it has begun to brown on top. A cupful of white sauce and a cupful of cheese to a half pound of macaroni is a good proportion.

Your Asthma, Too. The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

Facts About Canada

Indians in the old days had a very keen sense of bravery and honor. They were merciless in their treatment of the coward, whether he was a white or one of their own number. They honored bravery even in the worst enemy. Frequently they executed cowards at once, for their actions were considered a disgrace to the whole tribe. When, for instance, in 1643 the Bersiamites returned from a victorious assault on the enemy, Etichwat, one of their number, acted, while the fight was on, the part of the waverer. The warriors upon their return were given a wonderful reception by the old men, women and children at the camp. The coward withdrew from the scene of revelry and sat alone on a log by the river.

Then without apparent design, the girls and children danced nearer and nearer to him until they reached where he sat. Then Pieskaret, the chief of the tribe, stalked into the circle.

"By your cowardice in front of the enemy, you have disgraced us all. You must die."

That was all he said, but the verdict of the tribe had been rendered and there was no appeal. The sentence was carried out at once. The festivities stopped instantly and the warriors and boys gathered around the victim and the executioner. An ominous silence, like a pall, enveloped all. Without a word the coward rose from the log on which he sat, bared the breast and the war chief struck. The body was carried away outside the camp and the feast went on with no more interruption. All but the father and the brothers of the disgraced man spent the night in feasting and revelry.

This was the swift and terrible punishment meted out for cowardice and treachery—the two things most despised by the wild, untutored red man of the forest. Death was even the portion of a brave who failed to prevent two of his warrior friends from falling the victim of an enemy scalping knife; he must risk his life for any brave of the tribe—or die.

CURED HIS RHEUMATISM!

"I am eighty-three years old and I doctored for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army, over 50 years ago. Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures' and I have read about 'Uric Acid' until I could almost taste it. I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were so sore and stiff I could not hold a pen. But now I am again in active business and can walk with ease or write all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change." You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as try to get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints by taking treatment supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out the truth. He learned how to get rid of truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders, and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this trouble. If any reader of this paper wishes "The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism" overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a post card or letter to H. P. Clearwater, No. 555-M Street, Hallowell, Maine. Send now, lest you forget! If not a sufferer, cut out this notice and hand this good news and opportunity to some afflicted friend. All who send will receive it by return mail without any charge whatever.

A LABOR OF LOVE.

Monkish Work of Writing in Bygone Days.

The monastic libraries of the middle ages preserved the spirit of those rigorously ecclesiastical days and safeguarded literary treasures of antiquity. To-day legion of workers "stir up the dust of manuscripts, unknown and despised since the 16th century, bringing to light a new intellectual world whose human significance is undeniable."

Nowhere, perhaps, better than in America, where public libraries are of great repute, can one understand what affection the monks displayed for their books. In other words, a cloister without books resembled a strong castle without arms. Before the invention of printing in the 15th century the mechanical process of bookmaking was exhaustive, but at the period there were many thousands of manuscripts, and as they were of such value a book was regarded a princely gift. Not only did the production in the monasteries, but almost all that was necessary for their production was found there.

Parchment was mostly used. The parchment was usually prepared within the monastery, and the monk stationer has left particulars of his work as follows: "When the skin of the beast was quite dry it was scraped by means of a razor in order to reduce its roughness. Then pumice stone removed the marks of the senews and gave to the whole surface a whiteness without spot." Afterwards the parchment was folded into leaves and ruled. Not only the parchment, but the black ink, which to-day after centuries retains its luster, but red ink and the leaves of gold which illuminated many pages were manufactured by the monks.

With the parchment upon a table before him, the monk measured the spaces for lines and letters with extreme nicety and exerted all his skill upon each letter. Handwriting a parchment required many hours, but the beautiful and artistic lettering of those middle age monks have never been surpassed.—Boston Transcript.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

ZAM-BUK

PURELY HERBAL—No poisonous matter.
ANTISEPTIC—Stops blood-poison.
SOOTHING—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
PURE—Best for baby's rashes
HEALS all sores.

50c box—All dealers.

EARLY HISTORY OF FIRST AUTO

Ridicule Heaped on Inventor of Forerunner of Modern Car

Few people who ride about the country in palatial limousines or tiny runabouts are familiar with the early history of the incention which has done so much to revolutionize transportation, and which has played such an important part in the industrial development of the world to-day.

The interest aroused by the contest announced by the San Francisco Advertising Club held during the recent auto show in the Exposition auditorium for the display of antiquated vehicles, and for which prizes of cups were given, makes the history of the first automobile in the world of timely interest.

Steam-propelled vehicles had been devised and used to a very limited extent in England and America as early as 1830. In 1825 two New England men proposed electricity as motor power, but the problem of successful road locomotion lagged until the middle seventies. Then appeared a genius who appreciated the possibilities of the motor vehicles at a time when his ideas were regarded as visionary.

Strange as it may seem, and with a touch of the ludicrous, the first combustion engine was operated by a combination of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and coal oil, mixed by an atomizing jet. Very high power was developed in proportion to weight, but, as the explosion took place in an external chamber, and the expanding gas had to be introduced into a cylinder proper through a valve, the heat of the explosion invariably fused this valve after a short time and stopped the engine.

The inventor then realized that to make a gas engine for highway locomotion the primary explosion must take place within the cylinder itself. This he worked out to a point of successful operation, and by certain rude tests determined that it developed power enough to propel his vehicle.

He met the overheating problem by a splash system from a supply of water in the crank chamber, and solved the problem of lubrication with a mineral manufactured from petroleum.

This was in 1877. The engine alone was operated this year. The gears, wheels, clutch and steering apparatus were matter of toy-like models, of blue prints and specifications. On these he secured his ptaents.

Thus, the first gasoline propelled road wagon in the world was conceived by George B. Seldon, of Rochester, N. Y., in 1877, although the actual running model was not built at that time. This reason was expressed by Seldon: "In that early day I was unable to interest the capital in such a crazy thing." But it must be remembered that Seldon was purely an inventor. He satisfied himself that the mechanical difficulties were demonstrably solved, but did not build. He was not a manufacturer; he was a pioneer experimenter. He first conceived the idea, which he was satisfied could be demonstrated.

IT CURES CATARRH BRONCHITIS

You don't have to wait for relief when you use Catarrhozone.

This wonderful inhaler treatment is guaranteed to cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how chronic.

You breathe through this inhaler and in so doing you send instantly all through the breathing organs a powerful vapor that is full of soothing, healing, germ-destroying properties.

In this way the seeds of Catarrh are destroyed. Sore nostrils and weak throat are cured. Coughing, hard breathing, and sneezing all stop. For lasting cure use only Catarrhozone. Refuse a substitute. Two months' treatment (including the inhaler), price $1.00. Small size 50c, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont., Canada.

When preparing a chicken to fry, try this plan instead of rolling each piece in flour: Place the flour in a good-sized basin or pan with a tight lid, then lay in the pieces of chicken all at once and place the lid on. Take the basin in both hands, thumbs holding the lid in position, and shake up and down and sideways several times and the chicken will be evenly and nicely floured in one-half the time. The remaining flour may be used in making gravy.