



## WHEN KING GEORGE PAYS A VISIT

MUCH-SOUGHT HONOR, BUT EXPENSIVE.

### An English Hostess Describes How Royal Guests Are Entertained.

It is, of course, a great honor to entertain the King and Queen, says a well-known English hostess, but I can assure you it is also a great anxiety and expense.

Indeed, you want a very long purse to have their Majesties for guests. I know that a Saturday to Monday visit of the King and Queen to the castle of a Scottish duke cost him \$25,000, and a four days' visit to a well-known earl reduced his bank balance to the extent of \$50,000. You can thus see that hospitality which costs \$12,500 a day is a luxury which few can afford.

At certain great houses, where such visits are a tradition, a Royal suite is kept in constant readiness, thus reducing both the expense and the trouble to a minimum. It is, of course, most sumptuously furnished and decorated; but all its splendors are covered and hidden away, except upon the occasion of a Royal visit, which may not come more than once in a dozen years.

In one house I know, the Royal apartments consist of no fewer than twenty rooms, including two most luxurious suites for the King and Queen, each of six rooms, with eight rooms for the use of attendants. And these rooms—a fourth of the whole house—are closed to the owner and his family, and have only been used twice in a score of years.

Naturally, where there is no such provision for Royal guests, the expense of a visit is enormous. A large portion of the house must be set apart for the purpose, rooms redecorated and structurally altered, and new and costly furniture bought. To avoid the least risk to the health of the exalted visitors, the house is thoroughly overhauled by sanitary experts, and I have even known the entire drainage system to be reconstructed.

#### Exercises One's Privilege.

It is a curious and little known fact that whatever house the King visits is, in the eyes of the law, his own property so long as he remains in it. He is actually the host, and its owner is his guest. But this is a position of which no Sovereign would dream of taking advantage; and, as a matter of fact, no one could play the role of guest more gracefully and tactfully than our own Royalties.

The King, however, has one privilege which he usually exercises. He has the right to say whom he prefers to meet under his host's roof. With this object the list of proposed guests is submitted for his approval or amendment before a single invitation is issued.

This list is by no means confined to persons of title. It always includes a few guests who have distinguished themselves in some field of work or other, or who are noted for their social gifts and powers of entertainment. Each guest, too, must understand all the niceties of etiquette to be observed in the company of Royalty.

If the visit is in the shooting season his Majesty, after breakfast in his own apartments, is ready to start by ten o'clock with his fellow guests to the coverts; and, after a few busy hours with the guns, the shooting party is joined by the ladies for luncheon, which is usually served in a tent.

If there is no shooting the King rarely leaves his apartments during the morning; indeed, he is often absent from luncheon, so busy is he kept with his correspondence and State duties. He is, however, seldom absent from afternoon tea, when he is prepared to enjoy himself in the company of his fellow guests.

#### Dining With Royalty.

Of course, all the guests are present at dinner, his Majesty escorting his hostess to the dining-room. During the meal his personal wants are attended to by his own servants, who keep their position behind the Royal chair and receive the various courses from the hands of the servants of the house.

The dinner, which is pleasant and informal, rarely lasts longer than an hour, when the Royal party and guests supplemented by a few local notabilities who have not been among the diners, congregate in the drawing-room for such entertainment as is provided for them. This may take the form of private theatricals, a performance by a London company, a noted band, or some popular entertainers, such as conjurers, thought-readers or singers.

At its conclusion the King and the male guests retire to the smoking room for a final cigar, or to the billiard room for a game and a gossip.

In addition to this program there may be such incidents as receiving de-

putations from local bodies, or an excursion to a neighboring town to inspect some manufactory, or to perform a public ceremony. These, with motor trips to local scenes of interest, fill up the crowded days until the hour of departure arrives, when the hostess says good-bye to her Royal guests at her door, the host escorting them to the station.

#### Sky-Line Freight.

One of the subjects that brought forth no little interesting discussion at the concluding sessions of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Cardiff was the possibilities the airship holds out for development of sky trains capable of carrying freight over long distances. That such a development is not only a possibility, but a probability in the future, was the contention of Wing Commander T. R. Cave-Browne-Cave, who maintained that the operation of towing one airship by another was successfully carried out at Farnborough even before the war.

"One never thought," said the speaker, "of an aircraft as a low-speed weight-lifter, but on investigation it would be found that the airship in suitable form had considerable possibilities in that way. An airship capable, say, of only thirty-five miles an hour would furnish a valuable form of transport, although so low a speed would be useless for a passenger ship. Where, for instance, engineering works were being brought into existence, such aircraft could be used for towing barges which, having no machinery, could carry substantial loads."

Such a transportation facility brought to a point thoroughly workable would undoubtedly prove an important factor in commercial life, one profitable use to which it might be put being that of developing great rich sections of the world which, largely due to their inaccessibility, now lie untouched.

However, the sky train, like so many other desirable things in life, is of the future, not of the present; and though the advance that is being steadily made in successful air navigation gives every ground for belief that the air carrier is destined eventually to play an important part in the business of living, that goal is one that can be reached only by gradual, patient development.

## BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and am never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### A Famous Street.

Rambling through the West End of London, one comes across those medallions which tell that such and such a house was the residence of some statesman or poet, but it is seldom two, less three, can be found in one street or square, and the question might be asked: "Which street in London has been most favored by genius?"

It might be thought that this was a hard question to answer. On the contrary, it is easy, for just as Florence is ahead of every other city as the birthplace of great artists and poets, so Cheyne Walk has housed more distinguished men and women than any other London thoroughfare.

Leaving out Sir Thomas More, and others who lived on the site before it was laid out, we find among its inhabitants, in the nineteenth century alone, Holman Hunt, who painted there many of his best pictures; the great Turner, whose house remains to-day almost unchanged; Mrs. Gaskell, who wrote the biography of Charlotte Bronte; Rossetti, the poet-painter, who was the model for Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," which may be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral; Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet; Meredith, the novelist, who afterwards lived for thirty years at the foot of Box Hill; George Eliot, the authoress of "Adam Bede"; and Whistler, the famous artist, who found so much of his inspiration on the Thames, close at hand.

#### To Disinfect Clothing.

For disinfecting clothing a Frenchman has developed an airtight tank in which garments are subjected to a mixture of compressed air and chlorine or other gas, heated by electricity.

## RICH, RED BLOOD THE GREATEST NEED

Nearly All Ills Are Due to Poor, Watery Blood—How to Improve Its Condition.

To be in a healthy condition the human body requires a constant supply of new, rich blood. Nearly all the ills from which people suffer arise from one cause—poverty of the blood. If the blood is rich and red it absorbs nourishment from the food which passes into the stomach and distributes that nourishment to the brain, nerves, muscles and all the organs of the body. When the blood is weak and poor in quality it cannot do its natural work of feeding the brain and body, and the result is weakness and disease.

Headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, poor digestion, nervousness, pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin, all indicate that the blood has become impure—that it is not doing its appointed work. If this condition is not remedied it will grow worse and worse, and a complete breakdown will eventually occur. To bring about a healthy condition of the blood no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their one mission is to make new, rich blood, which reaches every part of the body, bringing with it new health and increasing vitality. Thousands have testified to the benefit they have found in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when run down in health. Among these is Mrs. Bertha Kendall, Darling Avenue, Toronto, who says:—"In the summer of 1913 I was in poor health. My appetite was variable, and I was weak and unfit for work, and I suffered a great deal from nervous headache and palpitation of the heart. A lady friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I used with splendid results, as by the time I had taken six boxes I felt like a new woman. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold to every nervous, sick woman, as they cure quickly and save doctor bills."

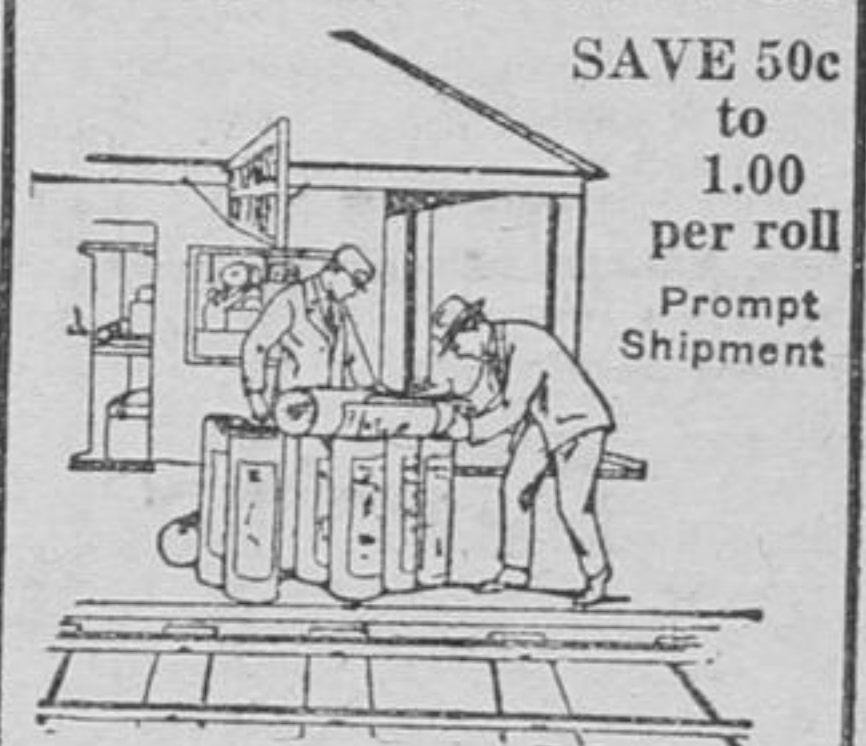
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### The Milking of Cows.

Shall cows be milked twice or three times a day? To the average reader this may seem of small concern. To the farmer and dairyman it is a question of considerable interest. Tests have recently been made in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Professor Barton of Macdonald College says that it has been found from the standpoint of economy and safety that a cow giving 60 lbs. of milk a day should be milked three times. Both Professor Trueman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Professor Barton are agreed, however, that unless the udder is over-distended there is little or no advantage to be gained by milking three times a day. These authorities are quoted in the September number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. Professor Wade Toole also contributed to a solution of the same problem by giving results of tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College. The tests are to be continued and Professor Toole hopes to be able to give a more definite opinion another year than he does at present. In the meantime he shows that three high-class pure-bred cows gave more by thrice than by twice milking a day. His present conclusions, however, are the same as those of Professors Barton and Trueman.

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#### How to Care for the Farm Dog.

The farm dog has a large place in the heart of the boy. The dog is his companion during work and play. The dog loves the boy and worries when he is away from home. The boy often finds the dog one of his best-loved chums and one of the strong attractions that holds him to the farm. A dog can be made useful by proper care and training or it can be a nuisance because of its behavior. Every boy wishes to have his dog liked by the other members of the household and he can do a lot to properly train the dog.

The dog's training must begin at an early age. When a dog must be punished, go to the dog and do not call the dog to you and then punish him. If he receives punishment for coming when called he may lose confidence in his master. He should be punished as near as possible to the scene of wrong doing. Then he is more apt to know the cause of the punishment.

Always use the same commands, such as charge, lie down, get up, etc., when teaching the dog its first lesson. This avoids confusion and the animal soon learns the simple acts that are expected of him. When teaching a dog to charge, press down on the back at the time of giving the command. When the act is performed reward the animal with praise. The tone of the voice and the manner of the dog's master soon are understood by the animal. Praise is appreciated and the dog wags its tail, barks and rolls over and shows its appreciation. Censure is also soon understood and the dog hangs its tail, skulks away and shows its shame for wrong doing.

Dogs should be given no privileges while pups that they cannot have throughout life. The little pup that is allowed to jump into the chairs and sofa will dislike losing that privilege when grown up. Such a habit is difficult to break. Worrying stock and chasing chickens cannot be allowed and the habit is easily broken by whipping and scolding at an early age.

The dog has a very sensitive ear. Do not allow playmates to whistle, shout or blow in the dog's ear. It is a form of cruelty to the animal. They also have sensitive nostrils which cannot stand rough treatment without much pain.

A small A-shaped kennel is of great value in keeping a farm dog under control. A long swivelled chain attached to the side of the kennel will enable the dog to take some exercise. At night it will be under control.

Keep the kennel in the shade during the summer and provide a dish of cool water for the dog. Dogs can stand much cold, especially breeds like the Collie and Airdale. They cannot stand draughts or dampness and the kennel must have a dry floor and be somewhat protected from cold raw winds. A dog that is kept in the house soon becomes house broken and will learn its place. A box in the cellar or wood shed will be all the sleeping quarters it will need.

Many dogs are overfed, especially when the family is large and there are many table scraps. Other dogs are only half fed and are forced to forage for part of their living. Both conditions are bad and lead to sick dogs. Oatmeal, cornmeal and skim-milk can form the basis of the dog's diet. Add bones when they are available but do not give the dog much meat. Many dogs get along without much of any meat and they are healthy and vigorous. Three meals a day are about

right for a young pup. Two meals a day are enough for an old dog. Some owners only feed a mature dog once a day and find that it is sufficient.

Fleas are an unnecessary pest that may trouble the dog and also the family. Moisten a cloth with kerosene oil and wipe all over the dog's hair. Where the oil touches a flea the pest will be killed. After the oiling take a comb or brush and thoroughly comb out all of the fleas. Have the dog stand on a paper and burn the paper after the treatment. All of the fleas can be combed out by carefully working through the hair. Then keep the kennel free from dust and dirt or the infestation will soon be back on the dog. A thorough spraying of the kennel with a commercial coal-tar compound will destroy fleas.

Distemper causes the loss of many good dogs. It can often be prevented by keeping the dog clean and vigorous and properly fed. Also keep it away from other dogs, especially town dogs which have had the run of the streets. A dog that is sick with distemper should be isolated in a kennel or room that will hold as near as possible to sixty degrees temperature. The dog must receive good nursing and not be allowed to run and romp until cured.

Small cuts and scratches can be washed with peroxide of hydrogen if they are located where the dog cannot easily lick them. Dogs are wonderfully successful in treating their own wounds when they can be reached. In such cases the trouble can safely be left to the dog and healing will rapidly take place.

Often an unthrifty condition of a dog will be due to intestinal worms. Then it pays to buy one of the commercial worm medicines which can usually be procured at any drug store and used according to the direction on the bottle. Frequently worm medicine will turn a thin dog into a husky vigorous specimen in a short time.

The great usefulness of the farm dog is as a watch dog. It will give warning when intruders appear and often frighten them away without the farm owner knowing of their presence. By sending the dog after hawks that swoop low on a poultry range the dog will soon learn to run and bark beneath every hawk that appears and the bird under these circumstances will seldom dare to come near enough to the earth to steal a chicken.

Placing the kennel near poultry houses is great protection to the birds. A good dog is also of value in keeping down the rats, weasels, woodchucks and skunks, which have little value on the farm.

The farm boy can take much pleasure with a pure-bred dog but just about as much with a cross-bred dog if it is of good type and intelligence. Scrub dogs are not always as scrubby as they look. They are sometimes very bright and vigorous and capable of learning many tricks as well as useful acts, such as watching the farm or rounding up stock. Often the dog that is classed as a mongrel cur bears a bad reputation because of bad training.

Boys can learn much about patience and self-restraint in their efforts to train an unruly pup. The boy who has thoroughly mastered his dog and taught it useful and interesting tricks has something of which to be proud because everyone does not have the patience to train a dog right. A dog that is properly trained to stay at home and be useful is a great source of satisfaction to the boy on the farm.

#### One Thing.

Help me to choose, O Lord, from out the maze  
And multitude of things that by me roll,  
One thing to work and pray for here on earth—  
Something to keep before me as a goal;  
Then when I die my days may form for Thee,  
Not many fragments but one perfect whole.  
I seek, O Lord, some purpose in my life,  
Some end which will my daily acts control.  
So many days seem wasted now to me—  
All disconnected hours that by me roll.  
Help me to choose, O Lord, while I am young,  
Something to keep before me as a goal.

An ex-Canadian officer, with Prince Edward Island experience, is establishing a fur-farming industry in Scotland. Lynx, beaver and silver foxes will be raised.



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