

**NATURE**  
**EATING-HOUSES**  
**ROOM ROMANCE**  
**D TRAGEDY.**

Waitress Describes  
Various Characters of  
her Customers.

Waitress? Well, I think I can  
novelists some things they  
about human nature. I  
a waitress in one of the  
burants in central London  
bring a little about man-  
mankind in general. We  
are here, from brewers to  
flower-sellers to College

don't glow all over with  
when he has had a good  
he's hopeless, and the  
don't show his true charac-  
a hungry hasn't been

people up by the very  
give their orders.  
woman who takes five  
I'm standing by, pa-  
to decide she is going  
up of tea and a scones;  
to order steak pie and  
to bring it has changed his  
age and mash. Failures  
of them.

is the pompous old toff  
complete peal on the bell  
not waiting on the doorstep  
order, and complains that  
remind him of the British  
You can afford to smile at  
know he's hen-pecked at

how which I hate most, wo-  
granule of everything, I  
or men who try to be un-  
familiar with me and call  
just because I'm a wait-  
ress.

they are always acceptable,  
All the same, I'd rather  
helpful person who treats  
who is human, and no  
in the impolite "gronzer"  
ence. Some people think  
two will cover up all the  
they have hurled at me. A  
couldn't.

Cuffs and a Smile.  
my customers are the best,  
one old chap well. He  
attached cuffs, and never  
but a roll and a cup of  
lunch. He came five days  
for years, never grumbled  
always had a smile for me  
he'd stopped coming,  
I shed an honest tear over  
his drama.

I drama I recollect, for I  
old said it that. A young  
to be. He was almost too  
down of head to be ad-  
a respectable tea-house.  
I perceived as though it  
myself. Just by him  
I'd probably a typist  
and when she came to  
she discovered that she  
purses at home. We have  
strict in such cases, be-  
are so many "forgetters"  
I'll send it on" people  
and I was genuinely  
In a moment, up jumped  
boy and paid her bill, and  
him bashing, but happy.  
How came to pay his own  
I had through a piece left. He  
my address, not even  
his home, and I didn't  
to laugh or cry.

I remember here. I often  
are made in heaven -  
houses. One girl came in  
er day, always contriving  
attractive seat where she  
certain big black-haired  
she would never look at  
a could tell they had been

So I interfered. Cheek,  
all, all women like to try  
to be that after Dan Cupid  
I can make such a mess of  
the encouragement, and I got  
to be a bit. That day they  
suddenly. I found out af-  
and once before than I  
I had reunited husband

with a shy young fellow,  
"regulars." He rarely  
but when I brought any-  
for another customer, he  
ask me "I'd take that,"  
I said, "I'm not the trouble of  
you." What happened then?  
I don't know.

at Spot on Earth.  
the village, the Italian  
offer remarkable ex-  
mountain climb-  
its lofty slopes there  
of recent years an annual  
of rain-nearly  
that is to say?

There is not a maximum  
at least spot on earth. In  
gain in 1918, as shown by  
light rain-gauges, fifty feet  
of rain fell from the skies  
the mountain top.

There do not blossom till  
fifty years old.

**SYRIA MAKES A  
QUICK RECOVERY**

**FROM THE RAVAGES OF  
WAR.**

Primitive Conditions a Factor  
in Recuperation of Devas-  
tated Regions.

Travelling through Palestine I was  
astonished to see numerous herds of  
cattle and flocks of sheep on the hill-  
side, writes W. T. Ellis. Reports com-  
ing out of Syria had declared that all  
the live stock of the country had either  
been devoured by the Turkish army  
or else eaten by the people to avert  
starvation. This loss has been repre-  
sented as a basic cause of continuing  
destitution.

Yet here were the black cattle and  
the black sheep and black goats, ap-  
parently as fat and numerous as ever,  
and tended by well fed, merry young-  
sters, while their parents worked in  
the fields gathering the abundant har-  
vest. How had live stock and people  
escaped?

"Go East," and Live.  
"They fled to the East" was the suc-  
cinct answer of a friend who resided  
in Jerusalem throughout the war. The  
primitive conditions and mobility of native  
Syrian life explains this as well as  
the survival of the Turkish army  
arrived and began its confisca-  
tion of the people simply took their an-  
imals and families and migrated across  
the Jordan, in patriarchal style, to the  
safety of the Bedouin country. Turk-  
ish authority did not actually extend  
beyond the Mecca railway, so the  
people removed themselves out of the  
reach of the invaders and took refuge  
in the hospitality of the Arabs.

As to "Go West" in France meant to  
die, so the "Go East" in Syria meant to  
live. Later, when the Turks were  
driven out, the people returned in  
safety to their own homes.

This is the sort of thing that makes  
a westerner wonder at the Orient. Two  
years ago Syria was in dire destitu-  
tion. Now it is fat and affluent, and  
save for memories of its dead, better  
off in many sections, like Palestine,  
than before the war. Some Ameri-  
cans still think of the Holy Land as  
covered with the dead and the dying,  
whereas there are fewer beggars than  
normally.

How can people lately so destitute  
recover with such quickness? The  
answer is twofold—their simple life  
and their closeness to a nomadic  
existence. The Armenian deporta-  
tions should logically have killed a  
great many of these people, and espe-  
cially the peasants, have always lived in  
a primitive way. The Oriental is  
closer to the soil than the Occidental.  
He can get along with less food and  
fuel and furnishing than a more pam-  
pered person. So when a heavy blow  
falls, as it did during the war, he is  
better able to endure it.

A Reward of the Simple Life.  
The friendly soil is absorbing back  
into its normal processes the recent  
exiles, because they never were far  
away from it. The Syrian peasant has  
a meagre horse-drawn equipment,  
only a few degrees above that of the  
Bedouin. His home has not become  
encumbered with the appliances of  
civilization. When he moves he does  
not have to carry a kitchen stove and  
a hot water system and electric de-  
vices and an elaborate pantry with  
him.

Therefore when he comes back he  
needs little to set him going again.  
His life is simple, and to be built  
by himself and his neighbors. His  
essential furniture is not much, and his  
farming utensils are of the crudest  
sort. Mercifully, consequently, he is  
able to start life anew with an equip-  
ment unbelievably simple. This  
makes possible the wonders of re-  
habilitation now being effected by the  
cooperation of American relief agen-  
cies.

Sandy Scored.  
He lived north of the Tweed, and  
hated wasting money. Therefore,  
when a friend in London sent him an  
unstamped letter he was annoyed at  
having to pay 3d. on it for postage.  
He was still more annoyed on open-  
ing the letter to find in it nothing but  
a single sheet, saying, "I am well,  
George."

In return he procured a large flat  
stone, and after having packed it in a  
wooden box, with many wrappings,  
dispatched it carriage forward.  
When his friend had paid 3s. 1d. car-  
riage he sought for an explanation,  
and found it in a letter at the top of  
the package.

"Dear George,—When I found that  
you were well, this great load rolled  
off my mind."

Putting An Egg in a Bottle.  
An egg may be put into a bottle  
which has a mouth much smaller than  
the egg, says Popular Mechanics. First  
soak the egg in vinegar until the shell  
becomes soft and pliable. It will then  
be easy to force the egg into the bot-  
tle. Pour cold water into the bottle  
and allow it to remain until the shell  
becomes hard again. The bottle can  
then be shown to friends, who are cer-  
tain to be greatly mystified by the  
sight of an egg in such a bottle.

Keep palms and ferns away from  
draughts.  
An ordinary snail travels at an  
average speed of one mile in four-  
teen days.

**Styles for House Gowns**



No. 9232—Ladies' House Dress. Price, 25 cents. Kimono sleeves; in-  
step length. Cut in 8 sizes, 34, 36, 38,  
40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 ins. bust measure.  
Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yds. 36 or 40 ins.  
wide; contrasting, 1 1/2 yds. 27 ins.  
wide; trimming-bands, 1/2 yd. 36 ins.  
wide. Width around bottom, 2 1/2 yds.  
No. 9233—Ladies' and Misses' Breakfast Coat. Price, 20 cents. In  
ankle length. Cut in 3 sizes; small,  
34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44  
ins. bust measure. Small size requires  
5 1/4 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 3 1/2 yds. 40  
ins. wide.  
No. 9234—Ladies' Negligee. Price,  
25 cents. With angel sleeves, or  
sleeveless with overdrapery. Cut in  
3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40;  
large, 42, 44 ins. bust measure. Small  
size requires, with overdrapery, 4 1/2  
yds. 40 or 45 ins. wide; with angel  
sleeves, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 3 1/2  
yds. 45 ins. wide.  
These patterns may be obtained  
from your local McCall dealer, or  
from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St.,  
Dept. W.

**Irrigation Extends in the West.**

The year 1919 stands out in the agri-  
cultural history of Alberta and Saskatche-  
wan as having proved beyond  
all doubt the enormous benefits to be  
derived from farm irrigation, for in  
the drought which affected nearly the  
whole of those provinces, the south  
country within the irrigation belt not  
only produced excellent crops, but in  
many localities yields were harvested  
well in excess of the average of what  
are called good years.

On 145,500 acres in the Lethbridge  
District, 66,200 tons of fodder crops  
and 3,775,000 bushels of grain have  
been grown to the total value of about  
\$6,790,000. Wheat was the largest  
crop produced, there being well over  
two million bushels. Other crops har-  
vested included more than a million  
bushels of oats, nearly 400,000 of bar-  
ley, 26,000 of flax, and 66,000 tons of  
alfalfa. In addition vegetables were  
grown and sold from this area.

As another example of what phe-  
nominal yields may be taken from ir-  
rigated land, the case of a farmer at  
Brooks may be cited who on his farm  
produced a \$9,000 harvest of alfalfa  
seed. The yield was 14 bushels to the  
acre, which sold in the neighborhood  
at 80c. per bushel and netted him a return  
of \$740 per acre.

In the large irrigation block of the  
Canadian Pacific Railway east of Cal-  
gary there are approximately 623,500  
acres of irrigable land, and the amount  
in the Lethbridge District approxi-  
mately 110,000 acres, making a total  
of 733,500 acres. Of this less than  
20 per cent. was in crop this year. On  
the basis of this year's average pro-  
duction on irrigated land this total  
area is capable of producing crops to  
the value of between thirty and thirty-  
five million dollars yearly with an  
average of over \$40 per acre for each  
acre of irrigated land.

With such examples as these of the  
fruits of irrigation it is little wonder  
that the farmers of the dry belts of  
Alberta and Saskatchewan are clamor-  
ing for extensions to the existing  
systems of irrigation or the installa-  
tion of new projects; or that the au-  
thorities should be devoting more  
time and attention to the furthering  
of the schemes of irrigation.

A new project is already under way  
in the south of Alberta which will  
take in the land in the Raymond, Ster-  
ling and Magrath districts, and the  
Commissioner of Irrigation, with head-  
quarters in Calgary, has recently re-  
turned from a reconnaissance trip in the  
Buffalo Lake country, where he has  
been gathering information as to the  
feasibility of another projected  
scheme. This provides for the diver-  
sion of the flood waters of the North  
Saskatchewan River to irrigate the  
lands lying to the east and south of  
Buffalo Lake, all the way to the area  
between Youngtown and Saskatoon.  
The scheme, in outline, is to tap the  
North Saskatchewan River, at or near  
Rocky Mountain House, and by means  
of canals and ditches carry the water  
to lakes and depressions lying to the  
east, utilizing Buffalo Lake as the main  
reservoir.

The Alberta Provincial Government  
is also considering the establishment  
of an irrigation experimental farm at  
a point on the Saskatchewan River  
two miles north of Medicine Hat, cov-  
ering a distance of twelve miles along  
the river adjoining the city. There  
are approximately 35,000 acres of land  
which can be brought under irrigation  
under this plan.

The finest feature of irrigated lands  
is that they can be trusted to produce  
at least good average crops every  
year, and indeed, so far from the  
quality of the land deteriorating, its  
tendency is to become more produc-  
tive as the farmer learns by study  
and observation what quantities of  
water to use, and the best system of  
crop rotation.

One thorn of experience in worth a  
whole wilderness of warning.

**RECORD PROGRESS  
BY ROYAL BANK**

**Institutions Semi-Centennial  
Report Best in its History  
—Liquid Position Strong—  
Profits For Twelve Months  
Shown Gain of \$613,418  
at \$3,423,264; Assets at  
New High.**

In further celebration of its fiftieth  
anniversary, the Royal Bank of Can-  
ada, in its statement for the year en-  
ded November 29 last, reports a twelve-  
monthly period of record progress  
from the standpoint of financial  
strength, liquid position and profits.  
Recent exhibits of Canadian banking  
institutions have indicated that, al-  
though the period through which the  
banks have passed have been difficult  
ones owing to the important readjust-  
ments necessary, they have been able  
to further strengthen the already  
strong positions occupied at the end  
of the war.

The Royal Bank in its annual state-  
ment, made public yesterday, proves  
that it is no exception to this general  
rule, the report being the most notable  
ever issued by the progressive institu-  
tion. Total assets for the first time  
in its career rose over the \$500,000,000  
mark, being shown at \$533,647,084, a  
gain of \$106,134,102 over the figures of  
a year ago. To this splendid ag-  
gregate liquid assets contributed  
\$278,908,862, representing an increase  
in the year of almost 49 millions and  
being the equivalent of slightly in  
excess of 55 per cent. of the bank's  
liabilities to the public. The latter  
compares with 66.6 per cent. a year  
ago and 53.2 per cent. in the 1917  
period.

Profits for the year were \$3,423,264,  
compared with \$2,809,846 in 1918, or  
equal to 21.74 per cent. on the aver-  
age capital employed during the  
twelve months. This compares with  
20.1 per cent. in 1918 and 18 per cent.  
in the preceding year. The capital  
of the bank was increased by \$3,000,-  
000 during the year, an issue of \$2,-  
000,000 of new value being issued to  
shareholders at 150 early in the cur-  
rent calendar year, while a second ad-  
ditional issue was sold to the London  
County, Westminster & Parr's Bank,  
Limited, with which the Royal formed  
a close working arrangement in April  
last at a price of \$2,000,000 per share.  
These increases brought the outstand-  
ing capital of the Canadian institution  
up to \$17,000,000, the premiums on  
the new stock amounting to \$3,000,000  
were added to reserve, bringing the  
latter up to a parity with the capital.

P. & L. Balance Over Million.  
After all deductions, which included  
disbursements among shareholders  
during the year, the net profit of the  
bank and the anniversary bonus,  
amounting to \$2,206,196, there re-  
mained a balance at the credit of  
profit and loss account of \$1,096,418,  
or over twice the amount carried into  
the 1919 accounts from the previous  
year. Comparative figures of the po-  
sitions of the profit and loss accounts  
of the past three years are given in  
the following table:

	1919	1918	1917
Profits	\$3,423,264	\$2,809,846	\$2,327,879
Reserve	533,647,084	564,264	852,346
Total	\$3,956,921	\$5,374,110	\$3,180,225

Dividends \$1,866,196 \$1,614,702 \$1,549,434  
Bonuses 100,000 100,000 100,000  
Premises 400,000 400,000 250,000  
Govt. securities 135,408 135,408 135,408  
Patriotic 40,000 40,000 40,000  
Call loans, out 33,512,751 24,574,191  
Other assets 500,000 528,000

Tot. ded. \$2,862,603 \$2,838,852 \$2,616,061  
Bal. adv. 18,064,267 18,064,267 18,064,267  
The balance sheets of the last two  
years compare as follows:

	1919	1918
Coin and notes	\$55,851,847	\$42,124,658
Govt. securities	14,969,619	15,000,000
Notes on banks	3,464,209	10,678,029
Cheques, do.	2,757,249	20,542,899
Due by Can. bks.	1,193,793	6,942,884
Do outside	18,101,373	10,391,516
Govt. securities	45,323,235	35,559,976
Other securities	1,808,009	4,705,306
Call loans, Can.	16,435,614	10,667,481
Call loans, out.	33,512,751	24,574,191

Totals \$533,647,084 \$427,512,932

LIABILITIES.  
Deposits, dem. \$115,656,229 \$135,348,278  
Do, notice 259,465,169 197,348,439  
Circulation 39,837,265 39,380,975  
Due to other banks 14,000,000 14,000,000  
Due other banks 7,463,823 6,995,721  
Bills pay. 406,776 316,058  
Letters credit 15,467,973 10,525,527

Public lib. \$497,637,243 \$397,647,102  
Curr. loans, Can. 142,558,513 171,174,715  
Curr. loans, out 90,210,271 64,175,715  
Overdue debts 365,089 388,613  
Real estate 7,016,444 6,492,011  
Bank premises 1,496,271 1,571,131  
Letters credit 16,467,973 10,162,629  
Chr. deposit 150,000 149,925  
P. & L. balance 1,096,418 1,026,718

Totals \$533,647,084 \$427,512,932

Both men and women need to be  
good mixers—a man in his business  
and a woman in her kitchen.

**Will Human Race Die Out?**

From the recorded facts extending  
over nearly three centuries, it is found  
that in 1610 the average height of a  
man in Europe was 1.75 metres, or,  
say, five feet nine inches, while in  
1790 it was only five feet six inches.  
In 1820 it was five feet five inches  
and a fraction. At the present time  
it is five feet three inches and three-  
quarters. It is easy to deduce from  
these figures a rate of regular decline  
in human stature, and to apply this,  
working backwards and forwards, to  
the past and to the future.

By this calculation it is determined  
that the stature of the first man at-  
tained the surprising average of six-  
teen feet nine inches. Truly, there  
were giants on the earth in those  
days. The race had already deterio-  
rated in the days of Og, and Goliath  
was quite a degenerate offspring of  
the giants. Coming down to later  
times, we find that, at the beginning  
of our era, the average height of man  
was nine feet; and, in the time of  
Charlemagne, it was eight feet eight  
inches.

But the most astonishing result of  
this scientific study comes from the  
application of the same inexorable  
law of diminution to the future. The  
calculation shows that by the year  
4000 A.D. the stature of the average  
man will be reduced to fifteen inches.  
At that epoch there will be only  
Lilliputians on the earth.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
We publish simple, straight testi-  
monials, not press agents' interviews,  
from well-known people.  
Every all over America they testify  
to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT,  
the best of Household Reme-  
dies.  
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

**Singular Funerals.**

An Abyssinian funeral is a very  
singular affair. When a new-born  
infant dies it is almost immediately  
buried under the floor. After the de-  
mise of an adult, the body is washed  
in water, sweetened with honey, wrap-  
ped in a shroud, sewed up in a mat of  
braided straw, and laid upon a litter  
made of boughs cut from trees.  
The lamentations of the relatives  
resound among the cliffs and the  
news is rapidly communicated to all  
the people of the neighborhood, who  
at once set out to condescend with the  
mourners.

As soon as they catch sight of the  
funeral procession, they begin to weep  
and cry aloud. When they join it, the  
men range themselves on one side of  
the bier, the women on the other, and  
chant. When the religious ceremony  
is over, the corpse is buried in the  
churchyard.

London tube railways which were  
built fifteen years ago for an average  
cost of £600,000 per mile, would now  
cost at least £1,000,000 per mile.

**For Coughs, Colds,**  
and the relief of in-  
flammatory conditions  
of the throat arising  
from Bronchial, Asth-  
matic affections and  
derangements of the  
Respiratory Organs.  
Prepared from Spruce  
Gum and other medi-  
cinal agents. Success-  
fully used for 60 years.  
Always buy the Large Size

**GRAY'S SYRUP  
OF RED SPRUCE GUM**  
Montreal D. WATSON & CO. New York

**A Cure for Pimples**  
"You don't need mercury, potash  
or any other strong mineral to  
cure pimples caused by poor  
blood. Take Extract of Root-  
drugs calls it "Mother Selger's"  
Carative Syrup—and your skin  
will clear up as fresh as a baby's.  
It will sweeten your stomach and  
regulate your bowels." Get the  
genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.  
At drug stores.

**DON'T NEGLECT A  
RHEUMATIC PAIN**  
Go after it with Sloan's  
Liniment before it gets  
dangerous

Apply a little, don't rub, let it pene-  
trate, and—good-by to aches! Same for  
external aches, pains, strains, stiffness  
of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises.  
Instant relief without mussiness or  
soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest  
selling liniment year after year. Econ-  
omical by reason of enormous sales.  
Keep a big bottle ready at all times.  
Made in Canada. Ask your druggist  
for Sloan's Liniment.  
5c., 7c., \$1.40.

**Sloan's  
Liniment  
Keep it handy**

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**"SKIN THE CAT"**

But if you won't exercise  
vigorously you must  
take "Cascarets."

There is nothing like bending exer-  
cises, taking long walks, or chopping  
wood to keep the liver and bowels  
active, but most folks take their exer-  
cise in an easy chair. Such folks need  
Cascarets, else they suffer from sick  
headache, sour, acid stomach, indiges-  
tion, colds and are miserable. But  
don't stay bilious or constipated. Feel  
splendid always by taking Cascarets  
occasionally. They act without griping  
or inconvenience. They never  
sicken you like Calomel, Salts, Oil, or  
nasty, harsh Pills. They cost so little  
too—Cascarets work while you sleep.

**Real Dwarf Trees.**  
After growing for ten years, the  
Japanese cypress, one of the smallest  
specimens of the horticultural world,  
reaches the size of a golf ball. As it  
is exhausted with this tremendous effort,  
the next ten years see it increase only  
by a fraction, when it practically  
stops growing altogether.

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
Remit by Dominion Express Money  
Order. If lost or stolen you get your  
money back.

A light, evenly spread covering of  
straw placed on wheat in winter pre-  
vents baking of the soil in spring and  
improves the chances of the clover  
seedling.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Garget in Cows.**  
It often costs more to do without  
an implement that is really needed  
on the farm than the implement itself  
would cost.

Stew fruit in oven while roasting  
meat or baking. This will save fuel.  
Fruit cooked in the oven is more de-  
licious than when cooked on top of  
the stove.

**"SYRUP OF FIGS"  
CHILD'S LAXATIVE**  
Look at tongue! Remove poi-  
sons from little stomach,  
liver and bowels

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs  
only—look for the name California on  
the package, then you are sure your  
child is having the best and most  
harmless laxative or physic for the  
little stomach, liver and bowels.  
Children love its delicious fruity  
taste. Full directions for child's dose  
on each bottle. Give it without fear.  
Mother! You must say "California."

**America's Pioneer Dog Remedies  
Book on  
DOG DISEASES**  
and How to Feed  
Mailed Free to any Ad-  
dress by the Author,  
E. Gray Glover Co., Inc.,  
118 West 31st Street  
New York, U.S.A.

**SHILOH**  
30 DROPS  
STOPS COUGHS

SINCE 1870

**ONLY TABLETS MARKED  
"BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN**

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

**BAYER**

For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neural-  
gia, Toothache, Earache, and for  
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neu-  
ritis, take Aspirin marked with the  
name "Bayer" or you are not taking  
Aspirin at all. "Bayer Tablets of  
Aspirin" is an unbroken "Bayer" package.  
There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Apply a little, don't rub, let it pene-  
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Instant relief without mussiness or  
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Keep a big bottle ready at all times.  
Made in Canada. Ask your druggist  
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