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# "SALADA"

There is genuine and unmistakable pleasure in its daily use.

Black - Green } Try a packet from your grocer, or Mixed } but be sure it's "Salada" 2512



## About the House

Winter Window Box. If you haven't the kitchen window-box habit you can easily acquire it. It gives you all the fun of gardening, and at the same time produces herbs for flavoring steaks and sauces, germs for salads and garnishing, and flowers to satisfy your esthetic taste.

You will need a box 14 inches wide, 6 to 8 inches deep, and as long as the window. A few holes should be bored in the bottom, and below the box should be placed a flat pan to catch any surplus water that may drip through. In the bottom place a one-inch layer of coarse material, such as cinders or bits of broken brick. On the top of that is placed the soil, which should consist of one-half common garden loam, one-fourth sharp sand, and one-fourth well-rotted manure, well mixed together.

If you have space for but one kitchen window box, a practical arrangement is as follows: Nasturtium around the edge of the box, next to this a row of parsley, and in the center of the box, thyme, sage, and summer savory.

The Dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties of nasturtium are excellent for the window box, since they are low-growing and blossom profusely. The nasturtium blossoms and leaves may be used for salads and garnishing, as well as for table decorations.

Perfection, Moss Curled, and Double Curled varieties of parsley are recommended because they are the compact-growing sort, ornamental enough to be utilized as a border. Parsley should be planted rather thickly to insure good germination. When the plants are well up, pull out the weakest to allow the others a better chance for growing strong and healthy.

If you want fine, showy plants, thin to three or four inches, but if you just want "parsley," that will grow with little or no care. Parsley holds first place among garnishing plants, presumably because of its ease of culture and its beauty.

Thyme, sage, and summer savory are the sweet herbs necessary to the housewife for flavoring meat dressings, meat leaves, and the like. One or two plants will be sufficient to supply the wants of the average family.

Cut the herbs as often as is necessary to keep the box looking attractive. These may be dried for future use. If you are fond of mint sauce with your lamb and mutton, a plant with fresh air must be included in your selection for the kitchen window garden.

The essentials for making window-box gardening a success are sunshine, fresh air, plenty of water, and that a temperature of from 40 degrees at night to 60 degrees during the day be maintained. Keep a reliable thermometer near the box, and consult it frequently during the day.

Fresh air must be admitted whenever it is possible to do so without injury to the plants, but cold drafts should be avoided as you would avoid a pest. In sunny weather be sure to open the window from the top before the heat of the sun, by concentration on the glass, becomes too intense for the young plants.

The admission of fresh air will counteract all danger from that source. On severe nights newspapers may be placed between the window and the plants.

## Canada's New Land of Promise

The climate of the Peace River country is remarkably mild for its latitude, winters clear and crisp and summers dry and balmy. Blizzards are unknown, and the tempering influence of the warm Chinook wind is experienced over a large area. It is a country teeming with beauty and utility and of enormous possibilities. From practical tests it has been proved an excellent grain growing region, due no doubt, to the long summer and late frosts. As far back as 1893, prize winning wheat in competition at the World's Fair, Chicago, was grown 15 miles from Peace River Crossing—500 miles north of the International boundary. Few territories contain a larger area of land suited to stock raising, while pasture is abundant throughout the summer, and in most cases through the greater part of the winter.

The Peace River Country is rich in natural resources, the greater portion of which have been but little developed. Indications of oil are widely distributed and much development of the field is being undertaken. Several companies are drilling and operating at the present time. An increasing industry is the inland fisheries of the great lakes, whose product extends even to the New York market, and it has been found profitable to establish canneries on Lake Athabasca and at other points.

Tiny settlements have sprung up every few miles along the Edmonton, Duxegan and British Columbia Railway and there are larger towns such as Sawridge, High Prairie, Spirit River and Grand Prairie, all centres of rich agricultural area possessing infant industries of promise. Judged by immigration figures, the Peace River District looms large in the eyes of home-seekers, and their rush into this last great west is probably unprecedented in the history of any new country.

The Peace River Country has been termed the "Last Best West," and its area, north of settlement about the railway line, offers apparently the last chance to pioneers.

# THE OLD SOFA

By LUCK WILLIAMS.

"Bob, shall we go and help him?" asked Hetty, as they stood looking across the quiet street of the little English town at the figure of an old man who, struggling in a fit of coughing, was feebly clutching some railings for support.

"No," said her sweetheart, abruptly. "But he seems very ill, Bob, and he's—he's your uncle," remonstrated Hetty, gently.

"He may be my uncle," flared the other, "but he robbed my father, and he is a miser, too. I won't breathe the same air as the old wretch."

Hetty, gazing compassionately at the distress of the old man, still hesitated. "You will be leaving me at the bottom of the street, Bob," she said, "so would you mind if I go and see what I can do for him?"

"Please yourself," replied Bob, reluctantly, after a pause. Leaving him, Hetty went across to the miser, Culver. He was shabby and dirty, and when he heard Hetty's sweet voice the dull, narrow eyes he turned on her held an expression anything but friendly.

"Can I do anything for you?" she asked. "At first old Culver shook his head. Then he mumbled, 'I want to get home. Then I'll need no help from anybody.'"

"Let me take you there," the girl offered. She slipped her arm around the old man's and he hobbled weakly along. "Got another of my attacks of asthma," he croaked. "Ought not to come out to-day, but I wanted something, and I can't trust anybody to buy things."

Mumbling and grumbling, he did not appear to possess one redeeming feature. Hetty was glad when his home was reached. It was a mean, depressing place. Cold grey ashes littered the hearth, and everything was dirty and untidy, old Culver for reasons of economy preferring to look after himself.

Breathless and wheezing, he was in such a state after his exertion that Hetty was alarmed. "Shall I fetch a doctor?" she asked. "No!" snapped the old miser. "No doctors for me. Nothing but thieves are here. I often have these attacks, but I soon get over 'em."

Hetty did not care to leave him at once. He looked so bent and ill as she huddled in a broken chair. "Then I'll light a fire for you and get something hot," she said. "You need it."

Culver turned on her suspiciously. "I've had this sofa ten years now," he was mumbling, slowly. "I recognized it in a second-hand shop, and I bought it. It is the very sofa she and I sat together on in her home. I seem to feel her sitting by me now, telling me as she told me that day—the day she died afore I was well enough off to marry her."

Hetty stood silent. So this was Bob's uncle, the miserly old vagabond, who lived alone, wasting his money in useless and needless ways, and who, in the end, was reduced to a state of poverty and suffering. She looked at him with a mixture of pity and disgust. "I'll bring them for you," Hetty assured him. "Seeing that she could do little else for him, Hetty left. "Well," said Bob to her, when they met that night, "what did you do with the old scamp?"

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Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye any material without streaking, fading or running. Druggist has color card—Take no other dye!

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The word California is from the Spanish "Caliente Fumada," meaning "hot furnace."

# BEE KEEPING IN WESTERN CANADA

PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY IN B.C. AND MANITOBA. Favorable Conditions in the Prairie Provinces for Honey Production on Large Scale.

Western Canada is inevitably associated with grain growing and livestock production, with huge wheat fields and vast cattle herds. Other agricultural pursuits being considered so relatively unimportant, they are often eliminated from consideration. Then, too, it is a prevalent conception, borne out by experience to some extent, that the farmer devoting himself to either of these agricultural lines has sufficient on his hands to occupy all his time and attention. The basis of this trend of thought could be discovered in the old belief that the west was not adapted to the pursuit of the better phases of agriculture, and just how erroneous this conception was has been proved in recent years by the gratifying success made in fruit growing and other side lines in the prairie provinces.

With the exception of British Columbia and Manitoba, bee-keeping in the west has hardly yet been able to have attained the status of a prosperous industry, though the great interest aroused of late years would indicate a more general following of this interesting branch of farming on commercial lines. What has been indisputably proven is the adaptability of the prairie provinces to successful honey production, and that every western farmer can profitably handle a few hives for his own domestic consumption.

Canadian Honey Unsurpassed. Canadian honey is unsurpassed in quality by that of any country. Owing mainly to the warmer summer and abundance of nectar-producing flowers until frost, the average yield per colony is greater than in the British Isles. Bees can be raised and honey produced as successfully in the west as in the east. The natural bloom of Alberta throughout the season affords abundant food for the bees, and the alfalfa fields of the irrigated districts of the south and clover fields of the central and northern sections give adequate supplies of nectar and pollen for countless hives. In British Columbia, conditions are naturally excellent, especially in the fruit districts, and honey production in the Pacific province is increasing yearly. In Saskatchewan, apiaries are successfully operated in many parts of the province, whilst Manitoba is fast forging ahead as one of the leading bee-keeping provinces of the Dominion.

In the latter province farmers and others are entering the industry extensively, and in many parts apiaries are to be found where loss of honey are produced annually. Experiments carried out by the government experimental farms uncovered the following net value of production per colony of bees and honey in the different provinces—Brandon, Man., \$3.27; Indian Head, Sask., \$11.83; Lethbridge, Alta., \$16.49; Lacombe, Alta., \$12.79; Invermay, B.C., \$13.26; Summerland, B.C., \$11.81.

Production in British Columbia. The production of British Columbia in 1919 was 244,580 pounds of honey, there being 1,855 beekeepers and about 10,000 colonies in the province. Statistics in 1918, with 921 keepers and approximately 15,000 colonies of bees, produced 944,164 pounds, or 64 pounds per hive. In the Kootenay district of British Columbia alone last year, 2 1/2 tons of honey was produced, the average surplus per hive being 50 pounds as against 38 pounds for the whole province. One Slovan Valley farmer had a surplus of 2,160 pounds from three hives.

As a proof of the adaptability of the Alberta climate to bee raising and the profits to be derived therefrom, the experience of an Edmonton farmer may be cited. Starting out six years ago with a foundation swarm of mixed bees, he managed by importing high-bred queens, to so improve his swarm that in a few years he had an almost pure-bred strain of Italian bees. He keeps from ten to fifteen colonies, and the increase in the spring or fall. In the year 1919, the nine hives he possessed in the spring increased during the summer to twenty-one, and the honey produced, less that required for winter feed, was 27 pounds, which sold at from 35 cents to 40 cents per pound. In 1913, the record of production from this apiary was 100 pounds per hive, or at prevailing prices, a revenue of \$60 from the honey of each hive.

Beekeepers Associations. Everything goes to show that bee culture and honey production are on the increase throughout the west. The Manitoba Beekeepers Association, established in 1903 and re-organized in 1914, had 921 active members in 1918 with 15,000 colonies of bees; and the Beekeepers Association of British Columbia, 1,183 members with 6,890 colonies. There is also a Kootenay Beekeepers Association. Bees in the country require very little attention, and there is no branch of farm activity which renders returns in such proportion to the care required.

The Fading H. The June groom. About the middle week the telephone rang. The stenographer said: "Your wife wishes Mr. Green."

"Tell her I'm busy and cannot leave to phone, but be sure to her just as much as I can."

Ninety-nine per cent of women cannot read.

# CANADIAN BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

SUPPLIES 95 PER CENT OF OUR NEEDS. Took More Than a Year to Overcome Preference for Imported Shoes.

The Canadian boot and shoe industry at the present time occupies a place in importance among the industries of Canada. A delving into the records of the industry reveals the fact that in 1867 the making of shoes was established, and at the end of the century, there were twenty shoemakers. So the industry is not only one of the oldest manufactures, but also one of the most important. From 1867 with the shoe industry developed year by year until it reached a high stage of perfection in 1919, which compares very favorably with the product of any other country.

In the year 1870 the shoe industry in Canada was valued at \$1,000,000. In 1919 it was valued at \$100,000,000. The figures are given, and the increase of 100 times in value in 49 years is a record. The shoe industry in Canada, which was developed until 1871, in value put, it was the third largest industry in Canada, with a value of \$4,350,000. Their total combined capital was \$10,000,000, and their total output was \$3,500,000 and a number of workers being 4,000.

The introduction of the shoe industry in Canada as can be seen, a small industry, but an advancement in days when the travelling went from house to house to buy the needs of the people after confederation had become a great factor in the development of the industry. The work was all hand-made, however, the advantage of the shoe industry in larger units was not realized and the hand shoe gradually eliminated, until twenty years later, established plants employing five per cent of the population numbered 250. The year 1900, this number was reduced to 100, and many of the factories had to close up, unable to compete with the work of the larger plants, which on a greater scale had the economies of mass production.

By 1900, shoe factories were established and the industry, established and developed, and from that time on, the industry has steadily until there are now in the Dominion, capital of more than \$30,000,000, an annual output of about \$100,000,000 in wages to shoe workers, buying materials at an amount which is paid to Canadian industry.

Nineteen Million Pairs. It is interesting to note the development of the shoe industry in Canada, which has produced shoes at a value of \$100,000,000, and 10,000,000 shoes, which are valued at \$100,000,000. From records obtained from the United Shoe Machine Company, it is estimated that approximately 10,000,000 shoes, and in 1919 the value increased to well over \$100,000,000.

The development of the shoe industry in Canada is a modern shoe factory is possible by the introduction of modern machinery, which has improved the quality of the shoe, and has made the industry more profitable.

Today Canadian shoe factories are producing 95 per cent of the requirements of the Canadian shoe market. The industry is now producing 100,000,000 shoes, and the value of the industry is \$100,000,000.

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