



With The BOY SCOUTS

Troop Gets Birthday Present.

An unexpected birthday present received by the 1st Oakville Troop on its birthday, April 24th, was a new over-night hike but and the privilege of using the fine piece of wooded land in which it stands. This is but one testimony of the appreciation local people have for this fine Troop. On Good Friday this troop planted 2,700 trees which it received from the Ontario Forestry Department, thus paving the way for another piece of wooded land which some future Boy Scouts will be able to enjoy some day.

Proper Food for Fires.

If you are going to camp out or hike, it is well to have a knowledge of the different kinds of wood, and the uses to which they are best adapted. For a quick, hot, flaming fire use birch, aspen green or dry, and parenthetically, birch bark, even that off a living tree, will kindle a fire anywhere, any time, regardless of weather or any thing else. Black-jack oak, hard maple, chestnut, short-leaf pine, red maple, or long leaf pine are good if dry. For long-lived coals use hickory, white ash or white oak. Never, if it can be avoided, use hemlock, cedar, any green pine, pitch pine, white elm or green poplar. For back logs use poplar, red oak, or pitch pine, all green.

Fire-building is at once the simplest and most important part of living in the open, and is the cause of more comfort and discomfort than anything else, to say nothing of the millions of dollars of loss to our forests each year caused by neglected camp fires. We are glad to say that no forest fire in Canada has yet been caused through the carelessness of Boy Scouts—and that is a record we all want to stand till the end of time.

Building Bird Houses.

Reports to Provincial Headquarters indicate that the Scouts of Ottawa, Huntville and Parklands have been busy building bird houses for competitions. Some of them have been excellent, but for various reasons, many otherwise fine houses have been set aside by the Judges as unsuitable for the purpose intended. Here are a few "don'ts" we picked up from different Judges, "don'ts" not only for the bird house builders, but also for those who already have good houses which they have yet to erect:

1. Don't make your bird house smooth inside. The rougher the better.
 2. Don't make the entrance of the bird house larger than necessary.
 3. Don't make your bird house of cigar box wood or eucalyptus.
 4. Don't mount your house loosely; the house should be secured so as to resist windstorms, rains, etc.
 5. Don't make a flat horizontal roof—it will warp and hold water.
 6. Don't leave cracks or large openings to admit rain or draughts.
 7. Don't place house where cats, dogs, snakes, etc., can get to it.
 8. Don't mount house on dead wood, such as poles, clotheslines and fences. Place in nature's surroundings when possible.
 9. Don't paint or stain the interior of house.
 10. Don't forget that a bird house is a bird's home and should be constructed under favorable conditions in regard to comfort and safety.
- And here's another interesting bit of bird house news. The prize winning bird houses in the Ottawa competition are to be erected in the grounds of Government House, the residence of His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy, Chief Scout for Canada.

Daily Newspapers Unjustly Charged.

Ottawa.—The criticism is often made that some of our Canadian daily papers are extravagant of newsprint. If, however, this criticism were directed against a condition that is permitting the destruction of so much of our forests by fire, it might be with more justification. Canadian newspapers are not large users of newsprint, the daily papers having a total average circulation of but 1,647,260 copies. To provide the newspaper for a 16-page paper covering this circulation requires 206 tons daily. Spruce is chiefly used and of this species we have burned 470 million cubic feet, or sufficient to provide newsprint for a sixteen-page paper 313 days in the year for 70 years. For saw timber and pulpwood we have used 533 million cubic feet of spruce. In view of this comparison, the charge of extravagance against the daily newspapers can hardly be established. This charge, however, might be quite logically made against Canadians in general who are responsible for such great forest fire losses.

There Are Others.

If times are hard, and you feel blue, Think of the others, worrying, too; Just because your trials are many, Don't think the rest of 'em haven't any. Life is made up of smiles and tears, Joys and sorrows, mixed with fears; And though to us it seems one-sided, Trouble is pretty well divided. If we could look in every heart We'd find that each one has its part, And those who travel Fortuna's road Sometimes carry the biggest load.

If you'd like a little better tea than you are using, please try "Red Rose"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The same good tea for 30 years. Try it!

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.

It is well to know some of the symptoms of infantile paralysis. Epidemics of this disease are most likely to occur during the late spring or early summer. When an outbreak does come, it is always difficult to decide which was the first case, and still more difficult to find out where the disease came from. The conclusion is arrived at by the investigator that when a definite case is first diagnosed, there must have been other cases occurring previous to it, but these cases either recovered without showing any symptoms of paralysis, or else were unrecognized as infantile paralysis and were treated as some other condition, or not seen by a physician at all. Knowing the possibility of mistaking these cases, it is important that all people, lay people as well as medical people, should know what symptoms raise a suspicion of infantile paralysis. One authority gives the following:—"A moderate or high fever occurring suddenly without known cause, and accompanied by nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation or cold in the head or cough, is suspicious, particularly between June and September. This seems to be rather a broad statement, for practically all children under three might have one or more of these symptoms during the summer. However, one thing to remember is that in the early stage of infantile paralysis, there may be neither pain nor paralysis, and

One-half of the world's supply of gold is now in American vaults.

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

Leaf insects, which thrive on the guava tree, mimic the leaves so closely that they even change color as the season advances—from brilliant red to green, and then to golden brown.

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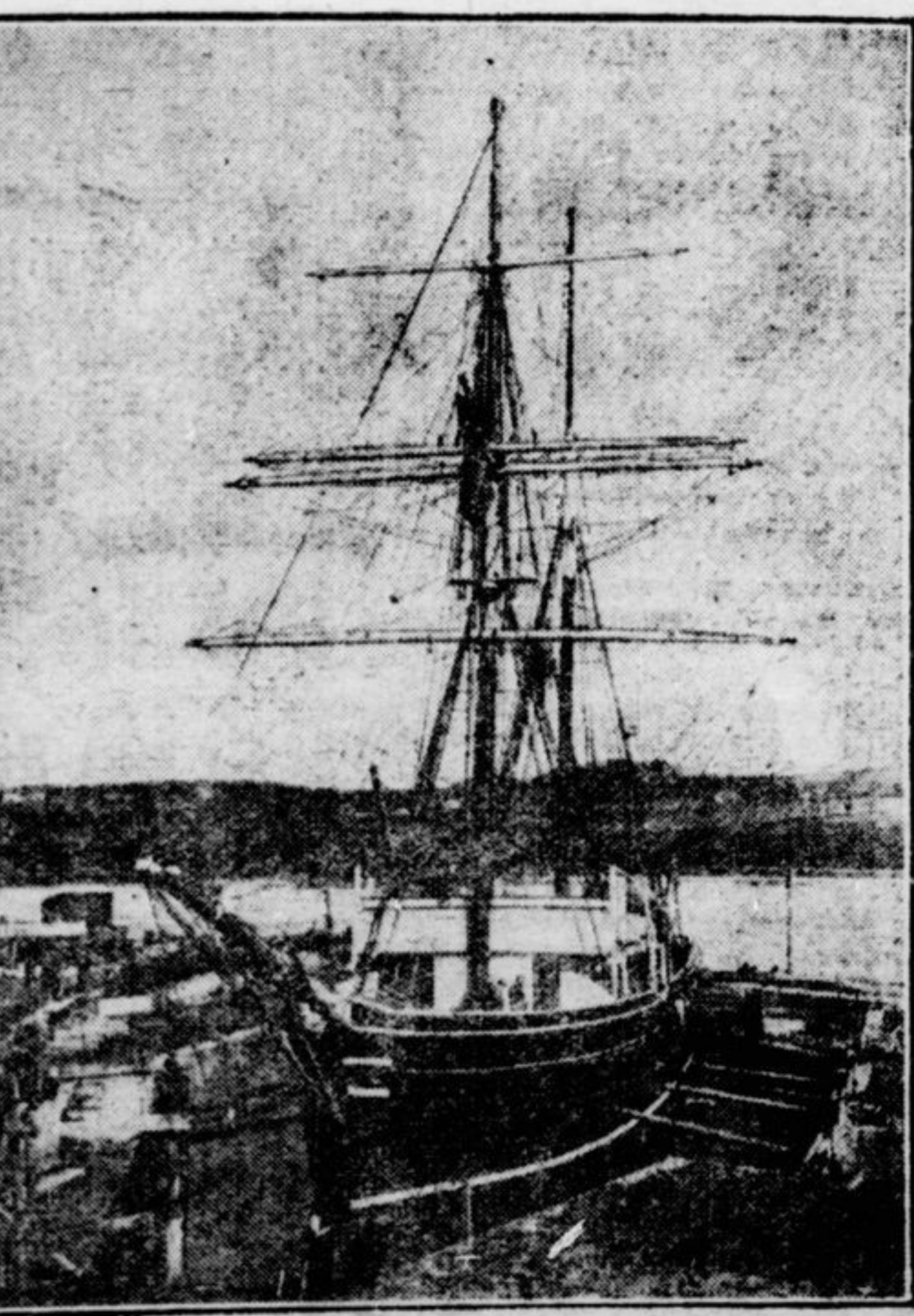
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European Plan

New Hydratric and Electro - Therapeutic Department.

GUSTAVE TOTT, Manager



G. Algarsson, the 24-year-old British Columbia explorer, left Liverpool on May 1st preparatory to making an attempt to reach the North Pole by airplane. The ship Iceland, shown in drydock near Falmouth, England, will take him and his plane to a point north of Spitzbergen.

Occupation An Aid to Health.

On an occasion when Nelson had a big fleet at sea for two months at a time he records that in that period no death from sickness occurred among the 7,000 or 8,000 persons in the fleet. He attributed these remarkable results not merely to the physical surroundings of the crews but also to the constant mental stimulus which he aroused by providing the seamen with occupation and frequent amusements. These helped to keep the various faculties in continual play and avoided the monotony which most saps health through its deadening effects on the mind and spirits.—Mahan's Life of Nelson.

NEW HEALTH FOR SUFFERING WOMEN

Aching Backs and Tired Limbs Need Not be Endured.

Too many women endure suffering that casts a shadow over half her existence. An aching back, tired limbs, attacks of faintness, splitting headaches need not be a part of a woman's life. Such trials indicate plainly that the blood is thin and watery and that the sufferer needs the help of a real tonic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Suffering women who have used this medicine speak of it in the highest terms. Among those who have been thus helped is Mrs. Ada L. Harman, "Vreden, Man," who writes:—"Following the birth of a still-born child a few years ago, I had a very serious time. I was so weak for months that I could not walk across the room without a feeling of faintness. I had scarcely strength enough to stand up, and when dressing would have to sit down two or three times. My face and lips were colorless, I had no appetite, and life did not seem worth living. A friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got six boxes. Before they were all gone I felt improved. My appetite was returning, color was coming into my face, and I was visibly stronger. I continued taking the pills and fully regained my former good health. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to weak women, and hope my experience will induce some other sufferer to try them."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Experiences With Scrub Sires.

The most convincing argument in favor of the purebred sire instead of the grade and scrub are the actual reports which have been obtained from the use of both types.

The following are actual experiences of farmers on their own farms:

A farmer in Dufferin County, Ontario, had a calf dropped March 12th, 1919, which he sold on December 12th of the same year at 23½ cents per pound. This baby beef brought \$169.21. This calf was out of a good grade cow which was herself sired by a purebred bull. The calf was also sired by an approved type of purebred sire. In the same stable on similar feeding and treatment at the same time was a calf also out of a fairly good grade cow but sired by a grade bull. This calf was dropped Nov. 5th, 1918, and was sold on the same day as the calf already referred to (Dec. 12, 1919). He brought 19 cents per pound or 4½ cents less per pound than his stable mate by the purebred bull and he brought \$174.80. He was 4½ months older, had taken more feed and care, but did not have as good quality and so was not as profitable as his better bred stable mate. These calves were exceptionally well fed, but breeding counted to the extent of 4½ cents per pound and enabled the feeder to market his best calf at very close to as much money in 4½ months shorter time. This is a case where the feeding was right in both cases and where the purebred bull was directly responsible for the difference.

The experience of a London Township farmer, Middlesex County, with purebred and scrub bulls shows very closely the piece of the scrub sire. Six years ago he had in his herd eight very even purebred cows that gave him eight bull calves from purebred sires. These were made steers and kept until two and one-half years old, finished on grass and when sold averaged \$140 each. The next year the farmer was ailing and was unable to take his cows a distance to a purebred sire. A neighbor offered him the use of his scrub sire. The progeny from mating from which five steers were kept, fed and marketed under the same conditions brought \$114 each, although there had been a slight rise in price during the year. This farmer stated that on the five steers he lost \$130, in one year, and to the average farmer using a scrub sire on ten females the loss would be \$260, from a beef standpoint alone. If the daughters of the scrub bull were kept in the herd this loss would show in their calves in lesser degree. This man claims that as soon as farmers keep an accurate profit and loss account the scrub bull will disappear.

A Peel County farmer's experience is as follows:—"Though we had been using purebred bulls for many years previous to a time about nine years ago, we yielded to temptation on a growling looking, well-built grade Shorthorn for which we paid \$35 at six months old. (Why should he not produce as good stock as a registered calf costing \$75 more or less?) When his first calves were about four or five

months old they seemed a poor lot, but the bull was kept for another season in spite of our observations. When the steers were put in to feed when rising two years, as is our custom, the folly of our selection every time we went to feed them. They wouldn't respond to good feeding and attention. There was little pleasure in trying to fatten them and they went to market with few exceptions an inferior bunch. We had learned our lesson and sometimes think it was fortunate that we did keep the bull long enough to be really impressed forever by the experiences and loss of a cheap sire.

"Our next bull was of Grainford Marquis blood costing \$100 at six months. Our first crop of calves healed our wounds. Fine growthy fellows, they accounted for any feed given, were a source of pleasure to the eye and brought the best price when sent to market. Counting the difference in weight, adding the extra value per pound and making allowance for feed consumed, there was a balance of from \$20 to \$25 per steer in favor of the good bull. A worse case was that of the heifers from the scrub bull. They had to be sold for beef. Instead of being able to select good heifers we had lost two years by using the scrub. Though it cannot be counted in dollars and cents, the satisfaction in feeding and caring for good animals is really worth more than all other features combined."

Can you afford to use a Grade or Scrub Bull?

The Thoughtless Commercial.

A wit of no mean order was the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, whose book, "Further Reminiscences," contains this story:

The Duke of Connaught once went to an Inn in Ireland, and, as his boots were muddy, he sat down on the stairs and removed them, so that he should not soil a new carpet. Soon after a commercial traveller arrived whose boots were also encased in mud, but he strode in without hesitation.

The landlady ventured to expostulate, and mentioned how differently the Duke had behaved.

"Hang it!" said the man. "Princes can afford to consider people's feelings. I cannot. Put the damage in the bill."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little one she will use nothing else and as long as there are babies in the home you will always find a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. Thousands of mothers have become convinced through the actual use of the Tablets that there is nothing to equal them in banishing constipation and indigestion; breaking up colic and simple fevers; expelling worms and promoting that healthful refreshing sleep so necessary to the welfare of little ones. Among the thousands of mothers who praise Baby's Own Tablets is Mrs. Alex. J. Perry, Atlantic, N.S., who says:—"I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house as I know of no other medicine that can equal them for the minor ills that come to young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The first aerial passage across the British Channel was made in 1785, when Francois Blanchard and an American companion travelled from England to France in a balloon.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

It is those things which he is not compelled to do—the just treatment of the helpless—that test the fibre of men's character.

Not a penny of capital but a determination to get on is the best capital a man can have. Money may be eaten through, but you don't eat through your determination.

HELP WANTED

Grow Mushrooms for us in quantities, which will sell all spring and summer. For ready, cash—\$100—\$200—\$500—profitable work for either sex. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and particulars.

Jan. Donalson Mushroom Co., Toronto.

Antiseptic Soothing Healing

Gives quick relief for sprains, bruises, rheumatism and inflammation.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid (ASPIRIN) Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A." It is well known that Aspirin needs Bayer's signature, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

15¢ PER PKG. — and in 1/2 lb VACUUM (AIR-TIGHT) TINS

OLD CHUM
The Tobacco of Quality

Submerged Sovereigns.

The Bank of England has its own water supply. One artesian well, four hundred feet deep, gives a supply of seven thousand gallons an hour. As a direct consequence of the high cost of water in London the bank authorities, in 1910, placed a contract to sink another well. This renders the bank independent of the public supply of water.

One curious use to which this water is put is not generally known—the bull-dog department is nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of machinery.

The same machinery is so adjusted that if, during the day or night, a dishonest official should take even one from a pile of a thousand sovereigns, the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place.

Not a Bond.

The stern voice of parental authority had made itself heard, and little Jackie had been forbidden to stay behind on the playground after school hours. Jackie's orders were to come straight home immediately school was over; and he had obeyed them to the letter for some time, but, unfortunately, one day he forgot. He arrived home very late, dirty, and tired.

"Look here," said his father angrily, "didn't you promise me you'd come straight home?"

"Yes, father," was the meek reply. "And didn't I promise to punish you if you stayed behind?"

"Yes, father," answered Jackie, more meekly still. "But as I forgot my promise I won't hold you to yours."

Stammering

or stuttering disappears quickly and permanently under our methods of treatment. Thousands have been relieved of this distressing trouble. Write for free advice and literature.

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Jan. Donalson Mushroom Co., Toronto.

PAINS IN LEFT SIDE AND BACK

Other Troubles Women Often Have Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lachine, Quebec.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my left side and back, and with weakness and other troubles women so often have. I was this way about six months. I saw the Vegetable Compound advertised in the 'Montreal Standard' and I have taken four bottles of it. I was a very sick woman and I feel so much better I would not be without it. I also use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I recommend the medicines to my friends and I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. M. W. Ross, 350 Notre Dame Street, Lachine, Quebec.

Doctor Said an Operation

Provost, Alberta.—"Perhaps you will remember sending me one of your books a year ago. I was in a bad condition and would suffer awful pains at times and could not do anything. The doctor said I could not have children unless I went under an operation. I read testimonials of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the papers and a friend recommended me to take it. After taking three bottles I became much better and now have a bonny baby girl four months old. I do my housework and help a little with the chore. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and am willing for you to use this testimonial letter."—Mrs. A. A. Adams, Box 64, Provost, Alberta. C.

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