CANADA'S TRADE

Canadian trade continues to expand at a gratifying rate and in a gratifying manner. The grand total of Dominion business for the twelve months ending August, 1926, amounted to $2,327,199,145, as compared with $1,923,448,764 in the previous twelve months, an increase for the latter period of $403,750,381. Exports in 1926 amounted $1,357,907,914 as compared with $1,105,765,722 in the previous year, and imports to $969,281,231 as compared with $817,683,042. In the twelve months the favorable trade balance was increased from $288,082,680 to $388,616,683.

An analysis of the twelve months trade reveals two very pronounced tendencies at the present time. The countries of the British Empire are purchasing a steadily increasing quantity of Canadian products while Canada is purchasing to a greater extent from foreign countries. An obvious desideratum for a readjustment just now is an increase of exports from countries of the British Empire to the Dominion.

In the twelve months under review Canadian imports from countries within the Empire rose from $196,638,898 to $209,387,104, while Canadian exports to those countries rose from $480,685,263 to $606,742,303. Canada's favorable balance in trade with the British Empire was increased from $284,046,379 to $397,355,199. Of the increased exports more than four-fifths were taken by the United Kingdom, exports to that market rising from $404,509,957 to $512,064,822. At the same time Canadian imports from the United Kingdom rose from $154,457,625 to $163,349,513.

Exports to Foreign Countries.

The total exports of Canadian produce to foreign countries for the twelve months rose from $612,480,395 to $737,226,515, while Canadian imports from foreign countries went up from $621,044,144 to $759,904,127. In the year Canada's unfavorable trade balance in this connection was increased from $8,563,749 to $22,677,612. It is obvious that in this case the increase in imports was greater than in the shipments of Canadian goods.

The great bulk of non-Empire trade is, of course, carried on with the United States, and this country is responsible for the greater part of the increase in import trade while it can only be credited with a small share in the increase in Canadian exports. Exports from Canada to the United States in the period under review rose from $430,701,651 to $473,136,407, while Canadian imports from the United States in the same period went up from $524,542,123 to $642,964,188. It is thus apparent that while the United States increased her sales to Canada by $118,000,000 out of the total of $138,000,000 for all foreign countries, of the Dominion's increase of $125,000,000 in exports to foreign countries the United States was accountable for only $43,000,000.

The Care of Linoleum.

There is but one proper way to care for linoleum, whether you have a linoleum floor in your kitchen, a charmingly smart linoleum floor in your dining or living room, or a graceful floor of pattern in your bedroom or sun porch. And happily, this proper way is surprisingly easy.

Take your scrubbing brush, a good strong soap and a pail of hot water. Then put them all in the cellar or in the attic, or throw them out of the window. Do anything with them you want, except use them on your linoleum. They not only are not necessary, but they are very likely to shorten the life of the best linoleum.

The proper method of care is just this: If your linoleum is plain or inlaid, simply wax it. No scrubbing. No hot water. Spread a little wax, either in paste or liquid form, between the folds of a piece of cheesecloth. Rub the floor thoroughly with this, applying the wax sparingly. Then polish it. For this purpose you can use a weighted brush made especially for this purpose or make a similar polisher yourself with a heavy brick wrapped in a soft cloth.

The result will be a soft mellow gloss on your linoleum that you can retain always by an occasional dry mopping and touching up with a cloth moistened with liquid wax the places that are walked on most.

If your linoleum is printed—that is, if the design is printed on the surface of a genuine linoleum base—then you should varnish it with a good clear waterproof varnish. This protects the printed design from being scuffed or scratched. Apply the varnish in a thin even coat. Do not attempt to brush it out, but rather let it flow from the brush in a uniform film. Allowing at least a day between coats, apply a second thin coat and your printed linoleum can be kept like new with just an occasional washing. This protecting coat of varnish should be renewed once or twice a year.

When you must wash linoleum be sure that you use a mild, pure soap with luke-warm water and wash but a small section of the linoleum at a time.

These "do's" and "don'ts" for linoleum are simple, easy rules to follow. Yet they will keep your floors delightfully attractive, lengthen their life, and save you hours of needless work around the house.

It is the clean tablecloth that catches the early grease spot.

After long tests we are convinced *Aluminum* is the best container for tea.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Now packed only in *Aluminum*.

TRANSATLANTIC "TALK-BRIDGE" LEADS 1926 RADIO PROGRESS

Expect Overseas Radiophone to Be Available for Public Service Within Short Time—Observers Review Developments in Broadcasting.

Radio telephony across the Atlantic, beam wireless, weather maps by radio photography to vessels at sea and the sending of short waves around the world are listed by experts as the outstanding radio accomplishments of 1926.

"I believe that the major achievement of the year in radio is the satisfactory establishment of radio telephone communication across the Atlantic through the joint efforts of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the British Postoffice," declares Major Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, Chief of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. "The experiments conducted to date have demonstrated the practicability of connecting a telephone subscriber in England with a subscriber in the Eastern section of the United States, and it is not difficult to foresee the extension of such a system to the network of the United States."

Likewise Dr. George K. Burgess, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the Radio Research Laboratory of the bureau, agree that the perfecting of transatlantic telephony to where it is ready for commercial use was a big thing of the year.

"I can say that it seems to me that the outstanding radio achievement in the year 1926," United States Senator Dill of Washington, author of the Dill Radio Control Bill, said, "is the development of the transmission of radio signals by the beam system developed by Marconi."

Radio Weather Maps.

Discussing the progress in broadcasting weather maps which are picked up at sea, C. Francis Jenkins, the inventor, of Washington, D.C., said: "Luckily for such a system of ship's weather information, is the fact that in fair weather, when good maps are easiest of reception, they are of most value in keeping the navigator informed of the direction and approach of a storm centre. When the ship is in a storm he doesn't need weather maps, for he already has his storm.

"The refinement of the receiving machine so that ink and automatic pen makes the map aboard ship, has so simplified the equipment required that all ships can have radio weather maps, no photographer or photographic chemical or dark room being required.

"The location and direction of movement of icebergs could be added to the radio map with a further opportunity of changing the ship's course to avoid dangers."

Amateurs Score.

To Captain Ridley McLean, Director of Naval Communication, the year stood out for the constantly increasing use of short waves and the constantly increasing number of vacuum tube transmitters, which has greatly reduced interference.

"I think the most remarkable achievement was attained by amateurs," ventured Dr. J. H. Rogers of Hyattsville, Md., who, with a minimum amount of electrical energy and mostly home-made instruments, have established communication with every nation on the globe."

Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor, head of the Naval Research Laboratory, has been impressed with the experimental work which has thrown so much light on the structure of the outer layers of the earth's atmosphere.

To Charles M. Schwab, speaking for the listener, the outstanding feature of radio was the year's development of opportunities heretofore undreamed of to hear speeches of President Coolidge and others on important occasions.

"I rarely ever get a chance to listen in," Mr. Schwab said. "The only time I do is when there is some speech I should like to hear, and to me the radio has been a source of great pleasure and interest in this respect."

Dr. William A. Kinnan, First Assistant Patent Commissioner, said: "There has not been so much attention given to the receiving set during 1926, but efforts have been made to combine the functions of such sets as, for example by combining super-heterodyne devices with reflexing means and by combining some of these with the so-called super-regenerative features.

"Further advance has been made in utilizing commercial power to energize the circuits of vacuum tube receivers by means of 'eliminators' used alone or combined with rectifying and smoothing-out devices. Some such devices are termed 'trickle chargers.' Some further attention has been given to collapsible aerials because of their marked advantage of portability, it having been found that the up-to-date receiving set has sufficient selectivity and sensitiveness to render unnecessary the older type of aerial.

There has been considerable work done in connection with short waves and in utilizing the reflection of waves, also in modifying receivers and transmitters so they will work with such short waves."

"Radio Views" Will Replace "Radio News"

London, England. — "Looking in" by radio may soon become as familiar as "listening in," J. L. Baird believes. Baird, inventor of a television machine, demonstrated his invention recently befre a gathering of scientists. It was imperfect, he admitted, but he expressed confidence that the introduction of certain technical improvements would overcome the defects.

Already the vision of a person has been radioed ten miles, he said, but when the invention is perfected television threatres will be added to the list of public entertainments, and it will be possible in England to watch a baseball game in the United States or a cricket match in Australia.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Georges Lefebvre, St. Zenon, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Lefebvre says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colds, colic, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Long Handled Umbrella is Aid to Queen Mary

Society women often have wondered why Queen Mary, following the example of Queen Alexandra, always carries an umbrella of the long-handled varity. It now has become known that the Queen finds it uncommonly useful during the many functions in which she takes part. She uses the umbrella as a support and it has helped her through many tiring waits.

Princess Mary also takes an umbrella or parasol to functions at which she may have to stand some time.

Grasshoppers have been found on mountain summits as high as 18,000 feet.

for Coughs and Colds

A Pleasant Sip—Instant Relief

There is an effective way to pleasantly relieve that distressing Cough. Buckley's Mixture is delightful and "friendly". Yet it acts like a flash in clearing the throat and chest. One dose stops coughing—and there are 40 doses in a 75-cent bottle! All druggists sell it under a money-back guarantee.

W. K. Buckley, Limited, 142 Mutual St., Toronto 2

BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE Acts like a flash—a single sip proves it. 528

ISSUE No. 3—'27.

Surnames and Their Origin

MacRAITH.

Variations — Macilwraith, Macilrevie, Revie, Macilreach, Macilriach, Macilleriach, Reoch, Riach.

Racial Origin—Scottish.

Source—A nickname.

The first thing to note about this family name of MacRaith is that it has no connection whatever with the Irish family name of MacCraith, which is really a variation of Magrath, though the spelling is almost identical, and you would be more likely to think MacRaith connected with the Irish name than with its other Scottish forms.

The original Gaelic form of the name is 'Mac-Gille-Riabhaich," and its meaning is roughly "descendant of the freckled man." All of the present forms of the name are either phonetic spellings or true Anglicized forms. Such forms as Reoch, Riach and Revie are more likely to represent Lowland variations of the Highland name than anything else.

The MacRaiths, according to tradition, were the hereditary bards to the chiefs of the Clan Donald North, and the seat of the sept was in Trotternish.

FULHAM.

Racial Origin—English.

Source—A locality.

You would guess a long time before you figured out what modern word is the equivalent of the syllable "ful" in the family name of Fulham.

The family name itself, of course, is but the development of a place name, that of Fulham, a village on the river Thames. Such family names, as has been stated in other articles in this series, were in the first instance, but mere references to places of residence or former residence used to distinguish one individual from others bearing the same given names. It was only gradually that such purely descriptive surnames became crystallized into hereditary family names.

But the village of Fulham derived its name from two old Anglo-Saxon words, "fullen" and "ham." The meaning of the latter is no puzzle. It meant a village or a group of buildings, in short a hamlet ("ham-let" being a "small ham").

"Fullen" was simply the plural of the old Anglo-Saxon word meaning "fowl," and from which, in fact, our modern word "fowl" has come.

EFFICIENCY IMPAIRED

Why Many Men and Women Are Badly Handicapped.

When you are so run down in health that it impairs the efficiency of your work as well as your power to enjoy your leisure hours, or obtain rest, it is time you looked to the cause. If you do not, a serious breakdown is almost sure to result sooner or later. In nearly all cases this condition, which doctors usually describe as general debility, is due to poor blood—blood that is deficient in red corpuscles. When the blood is thin and weak your whole system suffers. You lose appetite, have no energy, your nerves trouble you and you feel restless.

What you need is help to build up your blood and you should begin at once to make your blood rich and red by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You will soon notice the difference in your health by a better appetite and increased vigor. The reason is that the new blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stimulates all the organs of the body to healthy activity, and so the system gains nourishment and strength. If you are weak or out of sorts begin gaining new strength today by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

Laurier Memorial Ready for Casting.

Paris.—The original of the statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to be erected on Parliament Hill at Ottawa, has been completed by the Montreal sculptor, Brunet, now living here, who was commissioned to undertake the work by the Canadian Government a year ago. Casting of the statue proper will be commenced immediately. It is understood that Premier Mackenzie King, while in Paris some weeks ago, made several suggestions to Brunet. Hon. L. A. Tachereau, Premier of Quebec, and Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner-General in Paris, have expressed their satisfaction with the artist's work.

The unveiling of the statue has been arranged for July 1, in connection with the celebration of the diamond jubilee of Confedreation. It has been suggested that at the same time Premier King might plant two poplar trees behind the statue, to soften the prospect in front of the buildings.

Senator Joseph M. Wilson, of Montreal, has intimated that he will present a replica of the bust of the statue to Laurier House, Ottawa.

A Water Trick.

Everyone is familiar with what takes place when a pail full of water is swung rapidly round the head. Even when the pail is mouth downward, at the highest point of the swing, the water does not escape. A somewhat similar phenomenon, though due to a different cause, may be shown, as follows: A wineglass is introduced into a basin of water and filled below the surface, taking care that no air remains in it.

Holding it mouth downward in the water, a thin card is slipped in below it over its mouth, and it is lifted out of the water, when it may be held mouth downward without either the card dropping off or the water falling out. You may easily make a conjuring trick of this. Challenge a friend that you will set a wine-glass full of water on a table, and nobody shall be able to lift the glass without spilling the water. Easily done by laying the filled glass on a table and pulling away the card. By dexterously working in a sheet of paper you yourself may lift the glass, water and all, but your adversary probably will not think of that.

Things taste so good we can't help eating too much, now and then. Don't suffer for it. Take Seigel's Syrup. Any drug store.

Unsettled Bills.

Customer (who owes bill)—"Is your business affected much by the unsettled weather?"

Dealer—"Not as much as by the unsettled bills."

The Man.

I grudge no man his form of prayer,
I warrel not with any creed;
This world has room enough to spare
For all the roads which upward lead.
A kindly heart is always fair
No matter what its caste or breed.

Who plays the friend from day to day,
Who sometimes puts himself aside
To smooth another's troubled way,
Who scorns the arrogance of pride
However he may choose to pray,
I'm sure will never be denied.

For man must live his life on earth,
Where hate and sin and wrong abound.
'Tis here the soul must prove its worth,
'Tis here the strength of it is found,
And he has justified his birth
Who plants one rose on barren ground.

The test is: Is he kind and true,
Too big to play the brute or cheat?
In all he does and tries to do
Is he a man men like to meet?
If so, I say, when life is through
He need not fear the judgment seat.

—Edgar A. Guest.

The Rheumatic Child.

We chose this title, rather than "Treatment of Rheumatism in the Child," because the disease itself calls for treatment with drugs mainly, which is not a proper subject of discussion in a nonmedical magazine, while the treatment of the child who is subject to rheumatism is chiefly hygienic and dietetic. The disease is not very common in children under five years of age, but between that age and fifteen it is greatly to be dreaded. The first attack is seldom very painful or serious, but it is likely to be followed by others, and then there is danger of damage to the heart.

For this reason the first attack is to be taken as a warning that a predisposition to the disease exists, and that everything possible must be done to ward off another visitation. A child with the rheumatic tendency must be protected against exposure to extreme cold and damp. Woolen underwear, including stockings, good stout shoes to keep the feet warm and dry, and confinement to the house on stormy or cold, blustery days are of supreme importance. The house should be kept warm, and the playroom or nursery should have a southern exposure, to insure sunlight through the winter months.

When the weather permits, the windows should be opened during the hours of sunshine, for the health-giving rays cannot pass through glass. The child should be examined every six months at least, in order that any existing foci of disease in nose, mouth or throat may be detected early and removed as completely as possible. An antiseptic mouth wash, gargle and nose spray should be used morning and evening, and the bowels should function normally.

Attention to diet is important. During an attack only milk, butter, cream or cottage cheese, toast, zwieback and cereals should be given, but after convalescence eggs and meat in great moderation—that is to say, at one meal only two or three times a week—may be added. The child should drink plenty of water and milk both during and after an attack; lemonade and orange juice are excellent drinks. The use of candy and of sugar in any form should be greatly restricted. In short, everything must be done to build up the health of the child and maintain it at the highest possible level, at the same time avoiding any coddling. Play in the open air should be encouraged whenever the weather permits.

1st Snowman—"Going to the ball to-night?"

2nd Snowman—"What ball?"

1st Snowman—"Why the snow-ball, of course."

Minard's Liniment,—ever reliable.

Codliver Oil.

Many of us have distinctly unpleasant recollections of the days a generation ago, when the three chief constituents of the family medicine chest were Castor Oil, Eclectric Oil and Codliver oil. These three were individually or collectively administered on innumerable occasions. One feature common to all stands out in our memory, namely, their disagreeable taste. The first two of the time-honored remedies have been gradually supplanted by preparations equally efficacious and infinitely more palatable. Codliver Oil, however, is more firmly established to-day than ever.

Codliver Oil in its pure form is still considered to exert some rather definite influence in the prevention of diseases of the respiratory tract; to be an excellent tonic for younger children taken alone or combined with other medical agents. It is, however, as a preventative and cure for rickets that it is now most widely used.

In the temperate zones, owing to the lack of sufficient sunshine in the autumn and winter months, it has been found necessary to give all bottle-fed and most breast-fed infants Codliver Oil, in order to avoid the possibility of their developing this extremely common complaint.

Codliver Oil may be safely administered in small doses to all children without fear of digestive disturbance, and is readily taken by infants. One-half teaspoonful twice daily, under three months of age; one teaspoonful twice daily from three to six months of age; and from one teaspoonful to one dessertspoonful twice a day up to two years.

Codliver Oil should be given pure and as a rule unmixed with such articles of food as milk or orange juice.

Setting the Table.

Setting the table is like visiting strange lands.
I lay the cloth: damask from Donegal—
I can see the pale imprint of shamrock and fern
In its frosted surface;
Silver and steel from Birmingham
And the fiery fields of Sheffield;
Salt from the sea coast, tasting of sea winds and sea foam;
Pepper from Zanzibar, black with the tropic sun;
Sugar from Cuba and the clattering canes of the Caribby;
Bread from Saskatchewan and the still gold prairie seas;
Olives from Italy and the ancient groves of the Orient;
Maybe figs from Smyrna, dates from Algiers.
Nuts from Brazil, oranges from California,
And a round red cheese from Edam.
As we wipe off the travel stains
In little brass bowls from Bagdad,
It seems that all the ends of the earth
Have met at my table.

—Floyd Roberts.

Sneezing?—Use Minard's Liniment.

A little English girl named Margaret Clarke this year celebrated her seventh birthday on the seventh day of the seventh month, and she is the seventh daughter of a seventh child. If there is anything in lucky numbers—and seven is proverbially lucky—this young lady must be marked for an extraordinary career.

If we willed it, our social evils would vanish in a generation.—Canon Donaldson.

Classified Advertisements.

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For External Use Only
For centuries a sure relief for Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Ulcerated Legs and any skin disease. No matter how long or how bad. Give it a trial.
Generous Jar $2.10 Postpaid
GEO. Y. LEE,
P.O. Box 1422, Victoria, B.C.

She Dauncetb for the King.

In browsing recently among records of the early Tudor period a curious bit turned up that showed how one ruler appraised services rendered. King Henry VIII. kept a journal which was mainly an account of monies spent and received, but in part stated where he was and what he did. There are three entries under date of Jan. 7, 1497, one of them reading

"To a littele mayden that dauncetb, £12."

Dated eight months later, Aug. 10, we find the following:

"To hym that found the new Isle, £10."

This reveals the extent to which John Cabot was then rewarded for being the first to sail an English ship to these shores, giving the old land its basis for future territorial claims and colonization. He was presented less than the "mayden" received who provided diversion for the monarch and his guests.

God is good to those who persevere.

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Last word in builders' aid. Practical, up-to-date suggestions on planning, building, furnishing, decorating and gardening. Profusely illustrated, and scores of actual dollar-saving suggestions. Send 25 cents for current issue.
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Headache Lumbago
Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

WARNING!
Beware of Counterfeits
There is only one genuine "ASPIRIN" tablet. If a tablet is offered as "ASPIRIN" and is not stamped with the "Bayer Cross"—refuse it with contempt—it is not "ASPIRIN" at all! Don't take chances!

Safe

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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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