

Fall Bulb Planting

This is the last chance to make sure of a fine display of flowers from bulbs next spring. Tulips, jonquils, daffodils, snowdrops and crocuses should be secured immediately and planted so that they will be able to establish themselves before winter sets in and be all ready to spring into flower shortly after the snow disappears seven months hence. Many kinds of these spring bulbs are well adapted for planting in the grass along the driveway or walks, or here and there through the lawn. Some people make a practice of throwing the very early spring bulbs, such as crocuses, over their shoulder on to the lawn and of planting wherever they fall. A hole is dug with a trowel and about two inches of good soil placed in the bottom and the bulb planted a depth of about twice its diameter. The larger bulbs make a better showing when placed in clumps of from half a dozen to twenty-five and planted in the perennial bed or in borders. There are many varieties of tulips particularly and these bloom at different periods so that if a proper selection is made a steady supply of flowers can be had from early spring until June.

PLANTING OUTSIDE

It is a simple matter to have a brilliant display of blooms within a few weeks after the snow disappears. To get this, secure bulbs now and plant outside. These bulbs are imported by the seeds, on from Holland where they were grown this year, and in which the flower for next year is already formed. On this account, it is advisable to get the largest size bulbs, which naturally contain the largest flowers, and with which fewer "misses" in bloom will be experienced. The bulbs are planted outside in September, where they will develop root growth before the freeze up and be in a good position to spring forth just as soon as the snow disappears in the spring. Snowdrops will bloom as soon as the snow is gone, and these are followed in rapid succession by scillas, crocuses, Grape and Dutch hyacinths, narcissus, Cottage, Darwin and Breeder tulip. There is also a single early tulip which will come first of all, although it is not as beautiful as the Darwin and later sorts. By selecting varieties carefully, and keeping in mind the time of blooming, there will be some flowering by these bulbs from early in April until almost July. Tulips, narcissus and hyacinths should be planted from four to six inches deep and about the same distance apart, while the smaller bulbs should be planted about two inches apart and about two inches deep. In very heavy soil, the shallower planting should be followed.

INDOOR PLANTING.

This is also the time to plant those bulbs which one wishes to have bloom indoors from late November until March. This is a simple form of gardening and practically all of the ordinary spring bulbs such as narcissus, hyacinths, Chinese lilies, tulips, freesias, scillas and daffodils can easily be grown indoors in soil, water or fire. The latter substance, which can be bought at any seed store, along with the bulbs, is the cleanest to handle, can be used over and over again and usually gives generally satisfactory results. With the exception of the Chinese lily which is planted almost on top of the soil, fire or gravel, the bulbs should be planted in pots deep enough, so that only the tip shows above the surface. Water lightly and place in some dark, cold corner where the temperature can be kept well below 50 degrees, if possible. The narcissus will bloom in about six to eight weeks, while the hyacinths, tulips and daffodils will not come on for two or three months. By planting in succession, particularly with the narcissus, two or three crops can be secured, but with those bulbs that take a longer time to flower a succession of bloom is more easily obtained by using early, medium and late varieties. With the tulips, select those varieties which are specially adapted for forcing. Drainage should be provided where soil is used, but it is not necessary with fibre which substance makes ideal material where fancy bowls are used. After planting, with the exception of the freesias, leave in the cool temperature and dark place until a good root growth has developed and the sprouts are up about an inch. One or two pots can be turned out in the hand to make sure that the root growth is spreading around inside. When this stage has been reached, water more liberally and bring out into fair light at a temperature of about 50 degrees. In a week or two, remove to full sun and 65 or 70 degrees. Unless the plants get this cold, dark start they will develop too quickly and small sickly flowers are the result. Usually they come out of the cellar only a few weeks before blooming. After they are out in flower, keep in a cool room, around 65 degrees, if possible, and they will last much longer.

Words

Such as thy words are, such will thy affections be esteemed; and such will they deeds as thy affections; and such thy life as they deeds.—Socrates.

Life's Fulness

The shortness of life is bound up with its fulness. It is to him who is most active, always thinking, feeling, working, caring for people and for things that life seems short. Strip a life empty, and it will seem long enough.—Phillips Brooks.



"I had no colour"

MRS. FRED. PENNY, R.R. No. 4, Norwich, Ont., suffered from anemia for over three years. Though taking medicine all that time, nothing helped her till she began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I had no appetite," she writes. "I could not sleep. My blood almost turned to water. I was weak and my heart would palpitate violently. I am thankful to say that in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I found the relief I sought. My color returned, my appetite improved, my weight increased fifteen pounds, and it was not long till I could perform my work with ease."

If you are weak and easily tired, subject to headaches, are pale, without appetite, and your work seems a burden, do not delay. Start treatment at once by buying a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at your medicine dealer's or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS "A HOUSEHOLD NAME IN 34 COUNTRIES"

To Soften Rough Hands

To soften and whiten rough hands, put them in water, dry well, and keep handy a bottle of this mixture: One part glycerine, 1 part lemon-juice, 1 part eau de Cologne. Shake well before using. At night wash the hands well with warm soap and water, and then rub in a thin paste composed of vinegar mixed with fine oatmeal. This will soften and whiten the skin, and if the hands are very harsh and wrinkled, a pair of loose-fitting gloves should be worn in bed after applying this paste. A hole should be cut in the palms of the gloves to allow ventilation.

INTELLECT

Intellectual pleasure is as much more noble than that of sense as an immortal spirit is more noble than a cloud of earth; the pleasure of sense is drossy, feeble; the pleasure of the mind refined and pure; that is calm and languid, this lively and vigorous; that scant and limited, this ample and enlarged; that temporary and fading, this durable and permanent; that flashy, distracted, this calm and composed.—J. Howe.

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BACKED BY THE WHOLE DOMINION

Chipewyan Region Mapped From Air District Recalls Interesting History

Alluvial Flats are Rich Pasture Ground and Offer Opportunity for Future Development

HUNTERS' PARADISE

Of more than passing interest, since it portrays another segment of Canada's northern inheritance, is a new map of the Chipewyan region. The Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, has compiled a provisional edition of this sheet, which embraces over 5,000 square miles of Northern Alberta immediately west of the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary, from aerial and other surveys, on a scale of four miles to the inch. Included within it are the lower upon youth, although I feel that, as a reaches of the Peace and the western portion of Lake Athabaska, both of which are, for the most part, in the Bay Company's part of Chipewyan, from which the map takes its name, is one of the largest settlements in the Wood Buffalo Park. The Hudson's North, with trading stores, warehouses, mission schools and a saw-mill: A number of whitewashed cabins ranged along the deeply indented shore give it the appearance of one of the picturesque fishing villages along the St. Lawrence.

With its numerous channels woven across the alluvial flats at its mouth, the delta of the Athabaska river forms the main feature of the map. This delta now spreads itself 50 miles east and west and 20 miles north and south, and is constantly forming new channels as the adjoining lakes of Claire, Barril, Richardson and Mamawi slowly recede. Besides being a famous rendezvous for waterfowl, it supports a rich growth of marsh hay. The surveyor who mapped it from the air, and who was familiar with the dyked lands of Grand Pre, expressed the opinion that if it were dyked and drained it would form one of the richest farming districts of Alberta.

The lower Peace on the north-westerly quarter of the map, flows in a wide shallow valley through extensive flats alternately heavily timbered, and open and parklike. On the heavier soils rich peavine and yetch, with wild raspberries and other small fruits, make good feeding grounds for prairie chickens, ptarmigan and a species of grouse resembling the "fool-hen."

Caribou, deer and buffalo find rich pasture over the westerly portion of the map. Fur-bearing everywhere still contribute to Chipewyan's importance as a trading post.

Athabaska lake, except just outside the delta, is very blue and clear, yielding quantities of whitefish and lake trout which are sent by steamer to the river to McMurray and shipped by train even as far as Chicago. Several steamers weekly make the trip from McMurray to Fitzgerald and call at Chipewyan on the way. Considerable historical interest attaches to Chipewyan through its having been the ancient gateway to the North West river to the Churchill and then across to the Clearwater which empties into the Athabaska river near McMurray.

Peter Pond, in 1778, built the first post in the North near the Junction of the Embarass river with the Athabaska at the south of the map. Here he had a garden of which Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in 1787, said: "It is as fine a kitchen garden as I ever saw in Canada" the earliest tribute to the richness of these alluvial flats. On the south of Athabaska lake, Old Fort Point is shown, the site of the first Fort Chipewyan, from where MacKenzie set out in 1789 to navigate the great river which bears his name. Three years later he again left this post on his famous voyage to the Pacific.

In 1890 the post was moved to near its present situation, other forts close by at different times were

Nottingham House, built by Peter Fidler, the Hudson's Bay Company's trader-surveyor, about 1862 on English Island, and Fort Wedderburn built in 1815 on Potato Island. The earliest surveyor of Lake Athabaska was Philip Turner who occupied the first Fort Chipewyan on Old Fort Point in 1791-2. Even before this David Thompson and the Probbisher brothers had opened up this northern country to the fur trade for the North-West Company.

Although the Chipewyan tract appears to be as rich in memories as in future possibilities. Those interested may obtain the map from the Surveyor General, Department of the Interior, Ottawa upon payment of 25 cents if required in sheet form, or in folder cover.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY MOTHER

The child in the home is a never-falling source of joy, but at the same time a never-falling responsibility to the fond mother. It not infrequently happens that minor ailments of the child distress and puzzle her. She does not know just what to do, yet feels them not serious enough to warrant calling in the doctor. At just such times as these it is found that Baby's Own Tablets are the mother's greatest help and friend.

Most childhood ailments arise in the digestive tract—the bowels become clogged and the stomach sour. Baby's Own Tablets are a never-failing relief for this condition. They are a mild but thorough laxative and through their action on the stomach and bowels they banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fever; allay the pain accompanying the cutting of teeth and promote health-giving sleep. Concerning them Mrs. W. Jennings Mackay, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and think so highly of them that I would not be without them. Please send me your little booklet on the care of children."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bruises

The first result of a severe bruise is pain; next comes swelling and discoloration. That is owing to the escape of blood from the torn vessels, and it is usually more marked where the tissues are loose; that is why a "black eye" often follows a blow that would leave no mark on the chest or back.

The pain of a bruise is best relieved by sponging with very hot water or by hot fomentations; sometimes an electric-light bulb will give enough warmth to relieve moderate pain. The hemorrhage, which is the cause of the swelling and discoloration, can be reduced by applying pressure at once over the injured part. Fold a handkerchief or napkin so as to make a smooth pad and keep it firmly in place by a bandage or by a towel tightly pinned. When you cannot make a pad work well, hot water may arrest the bleeding and prevent discoloration.

Ice cold applications have the same effect, and they are better than hot ones for a black eye. It is a good plan also to compress a bruise under the eye by a mass of cotton or soft cloths—or by the traditional raw beefsteak. If the pain of a bruise persists and there are signs of beginning inflammation, apply cooling lotions, such as lead and opium wash, salt and diluted vinegar, equal parts of alcohol and water or extract of witch-hazel. Arnica is often used, but it is better to try something else, for it sometimes causes a rash or even gives rise to symptoms of general poisoning. If the inflammation persists and an abscess forms, the surgeon must be called.

PROSPERITY

Prosperity inspires an elevation of mind even in the mean-spirited, so that they show a certain degree of high-mindedness and chivalry in the lofty position in which fortune has placed them; but the man who possesses real fortitude and magnanimity, will show it by the dignity of his behaviour under losses, and in the most adverse fortune.—Plutarch.

"My dear," remarked Mr. Pitt, as he sat at breakfast one morning. "I think there was a burglar in the house last night." "Why do you think that?" asked his loving wife. "Well," said he, "I left a lot of money in my pockets before I went to bed last night, but there's none there now." "That's your own fault," she replied snappily. "You should have got up and shot the person. If you hadn't been such a coward, you wouldn't have lost your money." "Yes, perhaps you're right, my dear; but then I didn't want to become a widower."

The happiness of the great is to be able to make others happy.—Pascal. Minard's Liniment for Neuritis.

Turkish Women Still Wear Veil

The Present Generation of Villagers Not Likely to Follow the Example of Their Sisters in Constantinople

"I have recently returned from an extensive tour of the interior of Turkey.

"A great deal of nonsense has been written about the present position, mainly by newspaper correspondents who have visited Constantinople, perhaps got as far as Angora and talked to a few advanced Turkish ladies and Government officials. Not one has penetrated into the villages of the interior or off the railway line."—Mr. Howard Armstrong, in the North American Review.

"The mass of the Turkish women were little affected by the revolution," writes Mr. Harold Armstrong in the North American Review. "They live again much the same secluded lives as they did before. Men are forced by law to wear peaked hats instead of fezzes, but the veil for the women is optional.

"In Constantinople perhaps 90 per cent. of the women go unveiled; in Smyrna perhaps 50 per cent., and in Adana perhaps 40 per cent. The rest, and all in the towns and villages of the interior, are strictly veiled. In Adana, few walk about uncovered.

"I have watched the women at the money-changers, converting into gold the paper money which they suspect. They fingered the gold, then cautiously and awkwardly held up a corner of a veil to inspect it, taking good care all the time that neither I nor the money-changer should see their faces.

"Even in Angora itself the majority were veiled, or at least wore the old costume of charshaf with the veil thrown back over the head. And in the old town inside the castle walls on the hill above Angora, where live most of the minor Government officials, the women all went veiled.

"The practice is a curious and very ancient survival. It is not laid down in the Ko-an, nor did the Prophet order it, though he had little belief in the virtue of women. The Byzantines at one time veiled their women. Some Christian sects in the Lebanon do so today. Its origin lies away back in the dim twilight of history.

"Women covered their ears and so their hair. St. Paul, looking at it from another angle, orders that women have their hair covered when they enter the house of worship. From such sources and out of the passionate male jealousy of the Arabs, Turks, has grown the veiling of women.

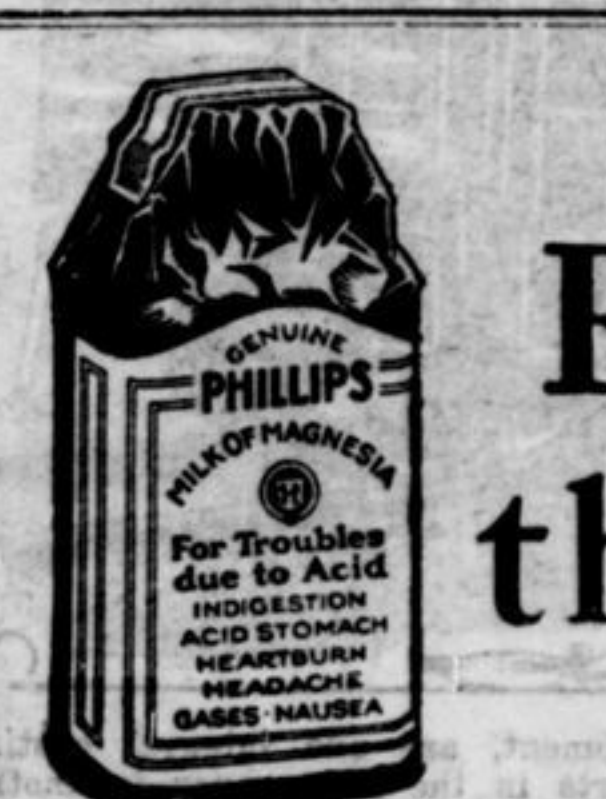
"The veil is a true symbol of the fact that the vast mass of Turkish women live in the old bondage, untouched by modern reforms. The Turkish Government is carrying out an extensive educational scheme which will, undoubtedly, vitally change the outlook of the next generation.

"But this generation of women has failed to grasp the great opportunities given them. In more speeches than one, Mustafa Kemal has expressed his disapproval of the retrograde outlook of the interior of Turkey."



She—"Dancing is nothing but hugging set to music." He—"Yes, the music bores me too."

Judge (to hardened criminal)—Do you admit the ninety-seven convictions read out by the Crown? Fed-up Criminal (sarcastically)—Yeh! but they forgot the one for riding a bicycle down the jail corridor without a light.



Sick stomachs, sour stomachs and indigestion usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves are over-stimulated. Too much acid makes the stomach and intestines sour. Alkali kills acid instantly. The best form is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, because it is harmless, tasteless, does not neutralize many times its volume in acid. Since its invention, 50 years ago, it has remained the standard with physicians everywhere.

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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is extra good

FINISHING BROILERS.

Late hatched chickens find a ready market as broilers when they are well fleshed. For broiler trade which calls for birds that are suitable for broiling, chickens should not exceed 2 1/2 pounds in weight. Even those that weigh less than 1 1/2 pounds to the pair find a market under the name of squab broilers.

In Bulletin No. 20 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market," Mr. Lizard, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, recommends finishing broilers on a palatable mash in a clean yard where the birds are not encouraged to run off their flesh with too much place to move out. The mash is preferably mixed with milk, and should contain some green food. It is very important that the utmost cleanliness be observed both in the feeding utensils and in the yard and roosting places, and care must be exercised to keep the birds free from lice.

Bleeding through the mouth and dry plucking are advised for birds to be sold dressed. If the weather is warm and local killing facilities not good, it may pay to ship alive.

For dressed broilers the pasteboard carton 6 inches high, 6 inches wide and 11 inches long is a very suitable package for 2 or 3 broilers according to their size.

FANCY

Most marvellous and enviable is that faculty of fancy which can adorn whatever it touches, which can invest naked fact and dry reasoning with unlooked-for beauty, make the flowerets bloom even on the brow of the precipice, and when nothing better can be had, can turn the very substance of rock itself into moss and lichens; this important for the vivid and attractive exhibition of truth to the minds of men.—T. Fuller.

REWARDS

That state is tottering, when the reward of merit becomes the price of intrigue.

Fate loves his little ironies; which is why a British pacifist government is going to be saddled with the cost of something nearly approaching a war in Palestine.—Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

Manitoba is a hustling state. A railway bridge had been destroyed by fire and it was necessary to replace it. The bridge engineer and his staff were ordered in haste to the place. Two days later came the superintendent of the division.

Manufacturing in Canada in the past thirty years has increased 700 per cent.

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Read how one woman lost 28 lbs. of fat, without diet, without dangerous drugs or exercises. "I take a daily dose of Kruschen, and I have lost two inches round the waist and hips and 28 lbs. since last summer. I feel very well on it and people tell me I look very fit. I am 5 ft. 4 in. in height, 40 years old, and come of a stout family."—Miss E. L. Dunbar, of lumbering about with a burden of unhealthy, excess fat—you can get rid of it easily if you get the Kruschen habit. Kruschen Salts provides the easiest, safest and surest way to lose fat that you can possibly desire. By purifying your blood of harmful acids, helping the liver, kidneys and bowels to throw off waste material, they remove in a natural way the fatty deposits which poisonous waste matter has produced. Not only do you lose pounds in weight, but you lose years in appearance. Little by little, the ugly fat disappears—slowly, yes—but surely—and you soon feel wonderfully healthy, vital and energetic—more so than ever before in your life.

Was In Bed All Summer

"I have to work in the store and do my own housework, too, and I got nervous and run-down and was in bed nearly all summer. The least noise would make me nervous. I was told to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken seven bottles. It has made me stronger and put more color into my face. I am looking after my store and housework and my four children and I am getting along nicely now."—Mrs. J. Malin, R. R. No. 5, Barton St. East, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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