

# Birth Rates rply Declining

of Europe and  
Head List—  
asia an Excep-  
tion

In most of the Occident  
In the United States  
the area the Census  
1929 was 18.9, the  
1928, but not up to the  
which was 19.7.

ain's birth rate has reach-  
Last year's 15.7 births  
olution has now decrease  
for the first quarter  
of most Continental na-  
ging to recent figures, are  
d in the downward trend,  
far exceeded the British  
Tings continue as at  
a sufficient length of  
a British sociologist,  
ion will die out. The  
to slow, but there  
considerable decrease in  
1929. The same is true  
most countries of Nor-  
western Europe, the  
and the Dominions.

years tables of birth  
have been worrying many  
horizons. The no-child  
homes in England, Ire-  
land, New Zealand, Scot-  
land, where are deplored by  
ke to see their cities  
Registrar General of Scot-  
at the lowest birth rate  
of nineteenth birth per  
cent.

Advertising Field.

ing birth rate despite  
r more and better  
"Fill the cradle" and  
posted along the prin-  
cipals. Between 1911  
births fell in com-  
parison with 1,800 popula-  
tion in Italy from 22 to 25,  
it was a drop of from  
29 to 18.1 for 1928. In  
of slightly exceeded

in French families  
declined since 1855,  
families domiciled in  
Paris. In 1855 the  
average born in France  
including 19,000 non-  
in 1929 was only  
55,909 were born  
French Chamber of  
is considering pro-  
lating to arrest the  
top in the birth rate,  
in 1821 the average  
was four to the  
a century later it was

himism is introduced  
reports by the na-  
the birth rate in  
as risen in ten years  
From the Philippine  
encouraging to popula-  
who reckon that the  
in the islands has  
in use generation.  
of Health reports an  
1931 over the year  
a new high of 55-  
109.

Countries.

maintaining a fairly  
In 1929 there were  
9,909; in 1928 there  
8,325, and in 1927,  
8,114, with a slightly  
similar record, with  
9,224 in 1926 and 23,2  
in 1925. While the  
shows a high birth  
with its close neigh-  
of Wales, its Regis-  
trars a definite drop  
per 1,000 from 29.5  
ing year. Northern  
per 1,000 in 1929.

heads the list with  
99 population. Mon-  
with 55.8, Bombay  
with 55.7, Budapest  
with 55.6, Stockholm  
with 55.5, and Berlin  
with 55.4. Latin  
cities are not avail-  
able.

Birth rate in the first  
quarter, according to a  
compilation, has  
fallen from 17.6 per 1,000  
in the State last  
year to 17.4 per 1,000  
not yet reported,  
Brazil has just an-  
nounced it was 17.4,  
neighborhoods touch-  
ing the cities in  
country districts  
on the average of  
it was lowered in  
sons to 11.9. That  
means Queens only  
area war-depressed

Form Flag.

of replicas of the  
general service  
with African cam-  
in a parade of  
ans in Auckland.

The account  
compare them.

# Worm Infestation Of Poultry

Successful poultry keeping depends  
more and more on the health control  
of the flock, and of first importance  
in this is the fight to control internal  
parasites.

An experiment conducted at the Cen-  
tral Experimental Farm and published  
in the 1925 report of the Poultry Di-  
vision shows that of two pens of 30  
pullets; one, pen A, reared under or-  
dinary infected soil conditions and the  
other, pen B, reared free from pollu-  
tion, the latter gave eggs at current  
market prices to the value \$4.53 per  
bird for the eight months commencing  
November 1, and the former gave  
eggs to the value of \$3.32 for the same  
period.

The mortality figures emphasize  
even more strongly the importance of  
having worm free stock. Pen A dur-  
ing the period of the test had a death  
rate of 53 per cent, while pen B lost  
only 8.3 per cent.

The same method of control is by  
prevention rather than by an attempt  
to clean up infection after it has be-  
come established. To this end all  
poultry houses at the Central Exper-  
imental Farm, Ottawa, are supplied  
with double yards, one at the front of  
the house and one at the back. While  
the front yards are being used the  
yards at the back are ploughed, thor-  
oughly cultivated and seeded to a  
good cover crop of clover and alfalfa,  
which is allowed to sweeten the land  
for a full season. The following  
spring the flocks are put on the clean-  
ed, crop covered yards at the back;  
the front yards are then cultivated  
and seeded so as to be ready for use  
the following season.

To assure the chicks coming into  
winter quarters worm free or practi-  
cally so, the chick rearing ground is  
entirely removed from connection  
with the plant where the old fowls are  
kept. The chicks go immediately  
from the incubator cellar (which is  
closed to those working with the old  
stock) and are brooded and reared on  
forage covered land over which no  
fowl has ranged for at least two sea-  
sons.

By these methods it is anticipated  
that the pullets will come into winter  
quarters worm free and will be con-  
fined to the houses until the following  
spring before they are allowed out  
into the yards which had been pre-  
pared for them by resting and grow-  
ing a crop of clover all the preceding  
season.

By this rotation of yards and the  
using of the growing chickens as one  
year in a four year crop rotation, it  
is felt that the safeguarding of the  
health of our flocks by the prevention  
of worm infestation may be satisfac-  
torily accomplished. — Experimental  
Farm Note.

## Recreation

Every man should have certain  
forms of recreation which require lit-  
tle space and which can be fitted into  
small fragments of time.

Every man needs to know well a  
certain limited number of games  
which he himself likes to use indoors  
and outdoors so that there will never  
be an occasion when he cannot think  
of anything to do.

Every man should be helped to  
form the habit of finding pleasure in  
reading.

Most men should know at least a  
few songs with good music so that  
they may sing when they feel like it.

Man thrives best in the sunlight.  
Every man should be helped to form  
habits of being active, of breathing  
deeply in the sunlit outdoor air.

Since living and not business is the  
end of life our cities should be plan-  
ned from the point of view of living as  
well as of business and industry. Sun-  
light, air, open spaces, parks, play-  
grounds, in abundant measure are es-  
sentials to any living that is to give  
permanent joy and satisfaction.

About one year in every ten of a  
man's life is spent in eating. It is of  
fundamental importance that this one-  
tenth of a man's life shall be so lit  
up by play of mind upon mind that  
eating shall not be a hurried chore but  
an opportunity for comradeship and  
growth for the whole man.

Rest, repose, reflection, contempla-  
tion are in themselves a form of re-  
creation and ought never to be crowd-  
ed out by more active play.—National  
Recreation Association.

## A KEY

I play a flute beneath a bell; the  
bell is still and silent. Again I try,  
and as my lips press out a never  
note, straight the ponderous bell  
thrills in sympathy through all its  
being, breathing forth in low sweet  
tones its established harmony. The  
long hath reached its heart. It is  
the key by which its treasures are  
unlocked. It is the "open sesame"  
to all its wondrous chambers, and  
awakes to life and music that which  
heretofore slept. And so sympathy  
spells life, activity, communion, ac-  
tion and reaction, an interchange of  
all the electric currents of life. For  
sympathy is nothing if not active, and  
we, if we would be sympathetic, must  
lift our hearts strings to another's,  
and enter into his soul's communion.  
—W. A. Rider

Cutting the flowers of plants grown  
from bulbs, such as the narcissus  
and tulip, reduces the weight and  
size of the bulbs.



### How to play Bridge AUCTION CONTRACT

by Wynne Ferguson  
Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

## ARTICLE No. 31

Why is it that some players invari-  
ably lose the big rubbers and win the  
little ones? How and why do they  
lose? Generally speaking, it's impos-  
sible to suffer big losses at Auction  
or Contract unless you are holding  
good cards. When you are holding  
worthless cards, there is no tempo-  
rization to overbid and hence no big  
penalties. It's when you are holding  
good cards that are not quite good  
enough, or when you are suffering  
from bad "breaks" that you are apt to  
lose heavily. The good cards, instead  
of winning for you, are a source of  
loss. Why is this?

There must be some reason for it  
and the answer is really very simple.  
A player just cannot remain quiet  
with good cards. He must bid and  
keep on bidding. The good cards in-  
toxicate one and you become blind to  
the many signs that the odds are  
against you. You fail to notice that  
your partner is passing and that both  
of your opponents are bidding. What  
can one good hand do against two? If  
that questioning many a big penalty  
would be avoided.

Moral: Don't overbid good hands.  
Remember, a good hand has a better  
defensive value against two good  
hands than it has when used for of-  
fensive purposes. It's an axiom of the  
game that one good hand against two  
has one hundred per cent. better  
chance to save a game than to make  
a game. In nearly half of such hands,  
it would have been possible to have  
saved game and in the other half to  
have defeated the opponent's bid.

Recently the writer kept a record of  
the over-bidding of one player during  
an evening's play. Out of fifteen of  
his bids that failed to make good,  
twelve were due to overbidding. On ten  
of the over-bids, the player could have  
defeated his opponent's bid and on the  
other five he could have saved game. He  
was one of those players who consider  
it a personal affront to be overbid and  
his opponents knew he would continue  
to bid. Such a player is under a great  
handicap and yet cannot seem to  
realize what is the trouble with his  
game. He complains of his hard luck  
and of the big rubbers he loses, but  
doesn't the good judgment to realize  
that it is his temperament, rather than  
his bad cards that is making him lose.

Take these remarks to heart and, if  
in the class specified, look for the result  
of hands in which you fail to make  
your bid. If you could have saved  
game or defeated your opponent's bid,  
your loss is not justifiable.

Is it more difficult to play the dum-  
my hand against two opponents or the  
two opponents to play against the  
declarer? That question has been the  
cause of much discussion. Not only I  
and I write there seems only one answer.  
It is much more difficult for the op-  
ponents of the declarer. The latter  
can see his twenty-six cards and  
should know the best way of combin-  
ing them to the best advantage. He's  
not in the dark like his opponents,  
holding and guessing as to the other's  
holding and guessing as to the other's  
guessing wrong as right. Also in the  
opening lead, the opponents of the  
declarer are at a disadvantage. If  
the partner has not bid, what should be  
the opening lead? This is a question  
that puzzles the experts at times, but  
the average player can greatly over-  
come this difficulty by the careful  
study of a good table of leads.

In playing against the declarer, try to  
convey as much information as possi-  
ble to your partner by use of con-  
ventional leads and discards. Watch  
your partner's play and that of the  
declarer very closely. Not only try  
to make every play of your own com-  
vey information to your partner, but  
also try to learn something from every  
play of your partner and of the de-  
clarer.

The following hand looks easy but,  
unless the proper lead is made, the  
game is lost:

Hearts—Q, J, 8  
Clubs—7, 4, 2  
Diamonds—K, 10, 7, 4, 2  
Spades—J, 4

The dealer bid one spade and all  
passed. What is the correct opening  
lead with the above hand? The cor-  
rect lead is the queen of hearts. Any  
other lead with this hand would have  
lost game. The dealer who held it  
opened the four of diamonds, a very  
bad lead. Never open a suit contain-  
ing the king against a suit bid. It is  
nearly always a trick loser.

Solution to Last Week's Problem

Hearts—4	Clubs—8, 7, 6	Diamonds—none	Spades—A, J, 7
Hearts—9, 8	Clubs—4	Diamonds—10, 9, 8, 7	Spades—none
Hearts—Q, J, 10	Clubs—Q, J	Diamonds—3	Spades—8
Hearts—K, 6, 5	Clubs—none	Diamonds—K, Q, 6	Spades—10

If spades are trumps and Z is in the  
lead, how can Y Z win all of the  
tricks against any defense?

Solution: Z should lead the king  
of diamonds and Y should discard  
the six of clubs. At trick number  
two, Z should lead the six of dia-  
monds and Y should trump with the  
jack of spades. B should play the  
jack of clubs but, if he wants to  
make a fancy play, he can discard  
the eight of spades. Y should then  
lead the eight of clubs for Z to  
trump, and the last four tricks are  
then taken by the queen of diam-  
onds and ace of spades.

Suppose, however, B, at trick two,  
makes the proper discard of the jack  
of clubs. At trick three, Y should

## What Is Thought?

By Ernest Dimmet, a French abbe, the  
author of "The Art of Thinking."

If we are bored by any topic above  
those which give food to our small dis-  
likes or even smaller likes, we do not  
think. If, at the moment a book or a  
newspaper raises a question demand-  
ing some supplementary information  
or reflection, we yawn, fidget, or hur-  
riedly do something else, we abhor  
thinking. If, when trying to reflect,  
we at once feel a weariness, a drowsi-  
ness or a tendency to repeat mere  
words, we do not know what thought  
is.

People Do Not Think  
Mental warfare or stingsness  
makes sheep of most people. Indeed  
the world lives on phrases which it  
goes on repeating till some thinker  
makes a breach in the solid and stolid  
wall of conformity. Such passivity  
cannot be too early counteracted.  
Children ought to be put through regu-  
lar thinking exercises at school. The  
Montessori system arranges for inter-  
vals during which the children view  
their little faces and think.

I have been tempted many times to  
annex Schopenhauer's maxim: "Do  
not read, think!" or to transform it  
into: Never read, always study. A  
harsh saying? Not if we realize that  
we should study nothing that does not  
interest us, and that studying only ap-  
plies to the most enjoyable way of ex-  
tracting from that, what will interest  
intense curiosity gives us the model  
of how we should always read.

Obviously we must make a distinc-  
tion between what we read for our in-  
formation and what we read for our  
development. But whatever we read we  
must first comprehend and, when we  
have comprehended, criticize. We  
must develop the capacity to have our  
own opinion about an idea, a poem, a  
doctrine or a work of art, and to see  
it clearly enough to give it our in-  
expression. Comprehension is criti-  
cism, and criticism or judgment is a  
mere synonym for thought.

Educated men look for relations be-  
tween ideas or between facts and  
never see a thing without visualizing  
another beside it, or behind it. What  
is that, if it is not thought, and yet, it  
is within the possibility of innumera-  
ble people. Let them keep away from  
trivialities, and, instead, stock  
their minds with knowledge worth  
while; let them range freely through  
this mass of data, and thought will be  
actively produced. On the whole, the  
object of reflection is invariably the  
discovery of something satisfying to  
the mind which was not there at the  
beginning of the search.

Facts are only the material for  
thought. Thoughts themselves, that  
is to say, the illumination produced in  
our mind by the presence of rich  
facts, should be preserved even more  
carefully. Certainly it is difficult and  
sometimes it may be dangerous for  
it stops the working of the mind—to  
interrupt an intellectual reaction un-

# Tired All Day Long

Mother and Daughter Both  
Praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills  
For Restoring Vigour

Improvement  
Came  
Quickly

"Being run-down, I was not able to do  
my work; I had no  
ambition, and could  
not sleep at night,"  
writes Mrs. Ruben  
Ament, Grafton, Ont. "I saw an ad-  
vertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills. Trying two boxes, I got relief  
right away, so I kept on taking the  
Pills, and now I am able to do my  
work with pleasure, and I have no  
illness whatever."

Mrs. Ament adds: "My daughter  
was also run-down. Every one thought  
she was going into a decline, I gave  
her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I  
could see success immediately."

Don't allow yourself or your daugh-  
ter to be robbed of health and vigour.  
Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They  
banish run-down or nervous conditions  
by creating new red blood cells, which

impart health and vitality. Get a supply  
at your drugist's; in the new  
glass container—50c.

der pretence of noting it. But to keep  
no track of what one learns or thinks  
is as foolish as to till and seed one's  
land with great pains, and when the  
harvest is ripe turn one's back upon it  
and think of it no more.

The principle which has never fail-  
ed to confer superiority on a man's  
thinking activity is the well worn pre-  
cept: Do not read good books—life is  
too short for that—only read the best.  
And of those only read what gives  
you the greatest pleasure. Great  
books, great men, great problems and  
great doctrines, great facts and their  
lessons cannot but result in high  
thought. The busier we are, the more  
severe our selection should be. Many  
men absorbed in business show such  
a rare quality of culture that we are  
surprised at it. The reason invariably  
is partly because hard work and even  
the weariness it leaves carry a nobility  
with them, but also because there  
is no room in such lives for inferior  
mental occupation.

You have no time, you say. Are  
you sincere, or are you just repeating  
what everybody else is saying? No  
time? Examine your conscience and  
answer. Is there no time you can re-  
claim, not from your work, not from  
your exercise, not from your family or  
friends, but from pleasure that really  
does not give you much pleasure, from  
empty talk at the Club, from inferior  
plays, from doubtfully enjoyable week  
ends or not very profitable trips? Do  
you know how to gather up fragments  
of time lest they perish? Do you real-  
ize the value of minutes? One of the  
Lamoignons had a wife who always  
kept him waiting a few minutes before  
dinner. After a time it occurred to  
him that she was really a business  
woman. He wrote during this interval, and he  
had paper and ink laid in a convenient  
place for that purpose. In time—four  
years are short but minutes are long  
—several volumes of spiritual medita-  
tions were the result.

What do you do in trains, cars or  
taxis? If you do nothing in perfect  
contentment, well and good, but if you  
feel restless you are to blame. Man-  
kind might be divided between the  
multitude who hate to be kept wait-  
ing because they get bored and the  
happy few who rather like it because  
it gives them time for thought.

Learn to attack things frontally but  
according to the most scientific meth-  
ods. Be the Linbergh of whatever lit-  
tle ocean you have to cross. Our life  
should consist of a thousand brief  
dramas, complete in themselves, swift  
as a game of poker. Some business  
men have given me a truly artistic  
pleasure by the infallibility of their  
dictation. Each letter meant a rapid  
weighing of pros and cons, a decision,  
and the thing done at once.

Nothing can be truer and more en-  
couraging to men equally gifted with  
a human desire for perfection and a  
human desire for laziness than the  
indulgence of laziness than the Greek  
sentence: The beginning is half the  
thing.

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# A Canine Symphony

A writer in The Christian Science  
Monitor gives the reader a glimpse of  
a Belgian market day with its accom-  
paniment of carts drawn by every  
known size and color of dog. We  
read:

It was market hour of a sunny Aug-  
ust morning as we approached the  
Bourse in Brussels. The steps of this  
stately exchange were brilliant with  
their upon tier of vegetables, looking  
from a distance like a carpet spread  
for the royal progress of all the kings  
of finance. There were masses of reds  
and purples, of greens and golds,  
glowing warm against the chill gray  
of classic columns. On the steps and  
in the streets that flanked the Bourse  
shoppers argued volubly with full-  
skirted, wooden-shod garden wives  
and blue-smocked men who displayed  
cartloads of colorful wares—pyramids  
of red cabbages, beside silver-green  
ones, the Yorks and Lancashires of the  
cabbage kingdom, bunches of sil-  
very onions and of crisp red radishes,  
borders of lacy parsley and of water-  
cress. At the rear of the Bourse, cart-  
ful of color—pansy-purple eggplants,  
yellow summer squashes, blanched  
celery stalks with feathery tops of  
green, rose-tinted tomatoes. Color again  
in the flower stalls whither we were  
being lured by eager women who were  
beckoned with nosebags. Then some-  
thing happened which put color quite  
out of our minds, and replaced it with  
sound.

The steple clock chimed eight, and  
into the market strode a policeman,  
ringing a clamorous handbell. In the  
interim between the first ding and the  
answering dong came a mighty burst  
in the flower stalls whither we were  
being lured by eager women who were  
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## What New York Is Wearing

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson  
Furnished With Every Pattern



Here's something charming and chic  
for you—and kindly too if you're in-  
clined to overweight.

You see the evers disagree as to  
size and length, which has a tendency  
to diminish bulk.

Inverted plaits at the centre-front  
and the centre-back aids slimmness, cre-  
ating height to the figure.

A navy blue and white dotted crepe  
silk with plain blue trim made the  
original.

Style No. 2873 is designed for sizes  
36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches  
Lust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of  
39-inch material with 1 yard of 35-  
inch contrasting.

Plain crepe in navy blue or black  
with white trim will make a nice  
dressier scheme for the heavier wo-  
man.

Write your name and address plain-  
ly, giving number and size of such  
patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in  
stamps or coin (cash preferred); wrap  
it carefully for each number, and  
address your order to Wilson Pattern  
Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Write your name and address plain-  
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ly, giving number and size of such  
patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in  
stamps or coin (cash preferred); wrap  
it carefully for each number, and  
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Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

# Owl Laffs

Just a Mite of Difference

This new generation  
is famed for its hustle.

While the one that has passed  
Was known for its bustle.

A party at the Zoological Gardens  
stood puzzled before a bird.

The First—"It's a heagle."  
The Second—"It's not. It's a howl."  
Bystander—"You are both wrong.  
It's an awk."

In explaining how you learn to play  
golf, a friend put it this way: "Of  
course the first six months you play  
pretty rotten golf. Then you keep on  
playing worse and worse."

Cub (to his fellow reporters, sigh-  
ing)—"Oh, why was I ever brought up  
to be a writer?"  
City Editor—"You weren't."

A young married couple started out  
with the baby to buy a baby carriage.  
They purchased one, put the baby in  
it and started home. Everybody  
smiled. They wondered why. Finally  
they noticed that the clerk had omit-  
ted to remove the sign from the car-  
riage. It read: "Our own make."

Jennings—"I'm a man of few  
words."  
Hennifer—"Well, you keep those  
mighty busy."

The ideal marriage is when a man  
finds a beautiful girl and a good  
housewife, says a philosopher. We  
thought that was bigamy.

Small Boy—"Pa, what did prehis-  
toric monsters look like?"  
Father—"I don't remember, son.  
Ask your mother."

Wife—"Women can get upstairs  
easily in the kind of dresses they  
wear now."  
Husband—"Get up stairs? I'll  
agree."

Patent—"Yes, I'm a model and the  
artist I pose for does painting, etch-  
ing and sculpturing."  
"Doctor—"But of course he does  
some one particular thing better than  
anything else?"  
Patent—"Oh, yes, but nevertheless  
he's pretty good at painting, etching  
and sculpturing."

If People Would:  
Whistle more and whine less,  
Hustle more and holler less,  
Work more and worry less,  
Boast more and beef less,  
Give more and grab less,  
Dare more and not depress—  
Business would be a sight better.

At that Job got off pretty easily. If  
it had happened to-day they would  
have yanked his teeth, appendix and  
tonsils and left him only his ashes.

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