

Lamb Feeding Pro-
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PREVENTION OF FIRES STRESSED

Movement In U.S. — Two-Thirds of Loss Is Held Avoidable

Washington—Government officials say that the fire prevention week proclaimed by President Roosevelt should be the signal for adoption of real protective measures—not just an occasion for parades of fire wagons and speeches that go unheeded.

Delving into records to assist in the precautionary campaign to start October 16, the Federal Fire Council headed by Lyman J. Briggs, director of the Bureau of Standards, found that losses on fires in buildings amount to \$1,000,000,000 annually. In addition, 7,000 deaths are directly traceable to such fires, with the total jumping to 10,000 if indirect causes are included.

The figures do not include marine losses, nor those caused by forest fires. While marine statistics were not available, forest service officials reported 162,663 fires and \$45,373,120 damage in 1934.

The Federal Council reports show the direct fire loss on buildings and contents have averaged around \$500,000,000 a year, but loss in wages and production attributed to fires increase this total about 100 per cent.

Direct losses have declined appreciably since 1926. The estimates for 1933, including 25 per cent additional for "unreported fires," were as low as \$340,000,000, and for 1934, \$328,000,000.

"This is significant," the council reported, "since it indicates that the more general use of the fire-resistant building construction for major buildings, fire prevention measures, have been effective in reducing the loss."

"Examination of the fire loss indicates," the council added, "that about two-thirds of the loss is caused by defective construction and installation and lack of knowledge and care."

"Losses from defective chimneys, flues, heating and electrical equipment, and roofing, open lights, petroleum, gas, sparks, explosions, ashes, rubbish, spontaneous ignition, and matches (smoking), are thus largely preventable, and loss of life from fires from such origins could be avoided."

In his proclamation issued recently, President Roosevelt declared fires "can largely be prevented by the exercise of proper care and the use of appropriate fire-prevention measures."

HAVE YOU HEARD

Scribbler—Writing puns is a serious proposition for Jokesmith these days.

Dotter—What's the matter? Did he sell some?

Scribbler—No, but he broke one of his ribs laughing over one of the jokes he wrote.

It won't be very long till the frost is on the pumpkin and the sleeves of last year's topcoat prove to be as frayed as we feared they would be.

Hiram Henpeck—Me and my wife are going to the West Indies.

Next Door Neighbor—Jamaica?

Hiram Henpeck—Naw, she made me.

Helping with the dishes all summer has more to do with wanting to rush back to college in the fall than the desire for a higher education.

Sourdough—I warned Billy that that girl would play the deuce if he married her.

Shaibley—Well, did she?

Sourdough—Yes. Haven't you heard? They've got twins.

A farmer with hay fever this fall is in a heck of a shape. He needs a frost to stop the fever, and needs a frost free fall for his crops.

Tommy—Say, dad, how much am I worth to you?

Dad—All I have in the world, Tommy.

Tommy—Well, could you let me have a quarter in advance?

Geometry would be one of the most interesting studies in the high school curriculum if it could show where the fullback should bisect the line and the best angle at which a halfback should run.

The Good Book tells us where charity begins, but no one knows where it will end.



Harvesting in Saskatchewan At 20 Below!

Just about the middle of December, one of the most unique and interesting annual harvests to be garnered on the North American Continent will be in full swing. No! Not wheat—but Mineral Salts. The scene will be Little Manitou Lake, Wreccous Saskatchewan. The harvesters will be the employees of the Department of Natural Resources of Saskatchewan; and the harvest itself will consist of the tiny crystals of mineral salt which form in Little Manitou Lake each year at "freeze-up." It is one of the essential conditions that the harvest be completed within a period of ten days. When the

Canada's Trade With United Kingdom

Monthly Bulletin of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

Canada has first place in the British market in imports of wheat in the first six months of 1935 with 16,214,262 cwt., Argentina being second with 14,702,776, Australia third with 9,221,482, and Roumania fourth with 353,836.

Canada was third in barley with 1,453,938 cwt. out of a total of 1,654,377. Imports on oats by Great Britain in the same period two years ago, but the requirements from Canada have increased from 695,201 cwt.

Canada was first in wheat-flour with 1,946,346 cwt., Australia being second with 773,287, France third with 577,205, and Italy fourth with 224,741.

Canada was second in the total of grain and flour with a value of 27,787,962, Argentina being first with 28,848,163, Australia third with 23,072,738, and France fourth with 11,340,932.

Canada was second in cattle with 6,124 head.

Canada was second in bacon with 535,918 cwt.

Canada was second in hams with 104,891 cwt., the United States being first with 213,608, and Poland third with 9,708. Imports from the United States have been decreasing, but these from Canada have been increasing.

Canada was second in apples with 900,867 cwt., Australia being first with 1,275,722, the United States third with 780,790, and New Zealand fourth with 277,480.

Canada was first in lobsters with 9,753 cwt., out of a total of 11,012.

Canada was second with unmanufactured tobacco with 5,984,714 pounds.

Canada was first in copper ore with 8,723 tons, Spain being second with 1,429.

Canada was second in wood and timber with 1,900,696.

Canada was second in hides and skins with a value of 2918,851, the United States being first with \$1,486,420.

Canada was second in unwrought copper with 26,879 tons, United States being first with 28,130. In the two previous years Canada was far ahead of all other countries with that commodity.

Canada was second in pig lead with 47,292 tons, Australia being first with 92,028, British India third with 24,050, and Mexico fourth with 8,350.

Canada was first in crude zinc with 48,222 tons, Belgium being second with 12,139, Australia third with 5,975.

Canada was first in the total of non-ferrous metals and manufactures with a value of \$3,139,484, Chile being second with \$1,925,374, Australia third with \$1,902,583, Northern Rhodesia fourth with \$1,246,188, and United States fifth with \$1,181,057.

Canada was third in machinery with a value of \$418,269; the United States being first with \$2,959,420. Germany was second with \$1,759,767.

Canada was first in patent leather with 6,288 cwt., the United States second with 2,458, Germany third with 520.

Canada was second in newsprint with 783,788 cwt., Newfoundland being first with 982,691, Finland

EVERY DAY LIVING

A WEEKLY TONIC
by Dr. M. M. Lappin

A MOTHER'S WORRY

Parenthood always has its problems and mothers are especially prone to worry over their children. Let me quote from a letter that I have selected from among my mail this week. It has come to me from an anxious mother who is worried about her son. I wish she had given me a little more detail. She writes:—

"My son has never been able to make good. He does not seem able to accomplish anything. He says he feels incapable. He went to High School but did not finish his course. I gave him a business course, but he did not finish that either. He is a problem to me and I wonder if you can help me find the solution."

Now there is not very much in that to indicate where the trouble lies. This mother closes her letter by asking me if I think her son could do better if he tried, but that is a question that no one could answer properly without knowing something more about the lad.

Naturally, parents are anxious to make the most of their sons. They generally aim at giving their children chances such as they themselves do not enjoy. But sometimes they expect too much. It may be that this boy is not cut out for what his mother has been planning for him. Not every boy is suited for a college curriculum and I think before she insists on thrusting one on the lad she should have a quiet talk with him, and try to find out what his natural aptitudes are and help him along that line.

It is sheer folly to force a lad into a profession for which he is not fitted and toward which he does not naturally incline. If the boy's bent is toward engineering, then it is no use trying to make physician or a lawyer out of him. There are already plenty of 'misfits' in the world without adding to their number. To force this young fellow into something that he does not want would simply be a case of trying to 'fit a square peg into a round hole,' and it would do more harm than good. In all probability, this young man would rather be out working. He may be one of those who find contentment in earning a few dollars for himself. I would rather be inclined to encourage him to go out and take the first job he can find and work. In the meantime, she should watch him carefully, for he will undoubtedly give some hint, either in his conversation or in his actions, that will give her a clue as to the direction in which his inclinations lie, and when she has discovered that she can act accordingly.

I have known young fellows grow tired of school, give it up and find a job and, after working for a couple of years as messengers or something else, realize their mistake and go back to school and matriculate from High School. In every such case that I have come across the individual has made good. My candid advice to this worried mother is not to worry. Don't force the boy to continue at school if he does not want to continue, but try to make him realize that he has a responsibility in life and that he can only fulfill that responsibility as he is able to cultivate a sense of many independence. If she can do that, then I think she will find him amenable to reason. Whatever else she does, she must not spoil him by pandering to him and encouraging him to be lazy. She should treat him kindly but firmly. She should lead him along the line of his own desires or him. He is at the stage when he might easily be lost to usefulness in society and nothing will help more to lose him than compelling him to follow a course that he definitely does not like.

I would like to ask correspondents who write to me about their problems to give enough information to enable me to gauge the real problem and give a helpful answer. In order to give the best advice it is necessary to have something upon which to base one's judgment.

NOTE: The writer of this column is a trained psychologist and an author of several works. He is willing to deal with your problems and give you the benefit of his wide experience. Questions regarding problems of EVERYDAY LIVING should be addressed to: Dr. M. M. Lappin, Room 421, 73 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, Ontario. Enclose a (3c) stamped, addressed envelope for reply.

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GIFF BAKER
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HEATING HINTS

By James Stewart

BUILDING a fire is a very simple job but, as in everything else, there is a right and wrong way of doing it. From my experience, the quickest and easiest way to light a fire is this:

First of all, if there is a layer of ashes on the grate, leave it there. About two inches of ashes on the grate help a lot.

Then spread about two inches of coal uniformly over the ashes.

On top of this fresh coal put a good charge of kindling, consisting of newspapers and light wood.

Be sure that the Turn Dampener in the smoke pipe and the Ashpit Dampener are wide open and the Check Dampener closed. This will create the draught which is needed to ignite the fire. Now light the kindling and when it is burning freely, slowly add more coal. The kindling will ignite the fresh coal both above and below it, and you can then add more coal and thus quickly build up a good deep fire.

Occasionally you may find, when the kindling wood begins to burn, that smoke starts coming out through the crevices around the furnace doors. This is due to the fact that the chimney, being cold, does not provide sufficient draft to carry off the smoke. This condition can be quickly remedied by opening wide the slide in the fire door—or by partially or entirely closing the ashpit dampener—or by a combination of the two.

Vaudeville in New York

(New York Times)

Vaudeville's diminishing realm in this city is now cut in two. Of eight theatres which have been showing the old-style variety along with movies, four theatres have gone over to straight pictures. The scholastics of the amusement business make a distinction between vaudeville and "stage shows." If the latter are included the eclipse is less complete, but it is a sad enough decline at best.

And yet it is the case here as with so many other conquests. The pictures and the radio, which have so nearly made an end of vaudeville, have assimilated perhaps its two principal features.

Acrobats and trained animals and magic counted for a good deal, but the backbone of a vaudeville program was the comedy teams and the dancing. Radio has taken over the comedians, and any night they may be heard asking each other the questions and springing the answers they used to work 25 years ago. Movies have taken over the dancing.

His sister for a donkey was the bargain suggested by a young Turk of Anatolia to a cattle dealer. But when the buyer attempted to take away his purchase the girl screamed, and neighbours intervened. The girl was liberated and her brother and the cattle dealer arrested.

Teacher—What is the difference between a cow and a calf?
Junior—A big feed bill, mum.

HEATING ASSURANCE POLICY

Insist on 'blue coal'
The Colour Guarantees the Quality

HEATING ASSURANCE POLICY

Insist on 'blue coal'
The Colour Guarantees the Quality



O.K. BY ME!

"Fresh and mellow, lasting, too, Dixie Plug is the smoke for you. I've tried them all and I'll agree That Dixie Plug's O.K. by me!"

LARGE PLUG 20c

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What "Main Street" Represents

A phrase or title invented by an author can so stick in the public mind that it becomes a nuisance.

Kipling's line about Canada being Lady of the Snows never brought joy to the travel agencies.

And Sinclair Lewis' "Main Street" gave too many city folk an unwarranted sense of superiority over those who live in small towns.

The meaning of the word main is—important, essential to results, momentous in consequences.

In the trade affairs of this Dominion, Canada's Main Streets are precisely that.

In the 125,000 independent stores, of which a large percentage line streets such as these, is done sixty-nine per cent of the country's retail business.

The 146 departmental stores in Canada do thirteen per cent of the total business. The 8,476 chain stores, eighteen per cent.

Ponder that fact. Sixty-nine of every hundred retail sales are made not by mail order houses in big cities; not by the chain stores. They are made over the counters of stores on the corners of country cross-roads, on the Main Streets of our villages, towns and cities. And the owners of those stores are individual citizens, not corporations.

They are Main. They are essential to results in merchandising; they are momentous in consequences.

As a people we have been too ready to think that it is size that counts; that power always must lie in concentration.

Manufacturers, mesmerized by Mass Buying, have too often neglected to enquire into the importance of the well-established independent dealer; the buying importance of the community he serves.

"Remember the Maine" once roused the United States to patriotic fervor.

"Remember Main Street" can show results too.—Maclean's Magazine.

RETURNS FROM EXPEDITION

"When tummies refuse to bite, or the weather is too rough to go off, these giant fish, have a little revolutive practice by shooting at porpoises," says Mr. W. W. Dowling, the young British sportsman, who returned to Scarborough after a tummy-fishing expedition on which he caught a 484-pounder. "Porpoises," says Mr. Dowling, "are very numerous, more numerous than tummy at times, and it is great sport taking potshots at them. It is just about impossible to get a porpoise to take bait on a line. The only way to kill them, is to shoot them, in which case you have very little chance of landing the fish, or of harpooning them, which is very difficult indeed."—Scarborough Evening News and Daily Post.

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When horses come in to stable with wire-cuts or saddle boils, or cows have caked udder, the thing to do is get the Minard's bottle at once, as Mr. Dowd of Glenora, Manitoba, knows. He writes:

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A family doctor prepared Minard's Lintment over 50 years ago. Still invaluable in every stable and every house. 89

Ali Baba

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1/2 teaspoonful in glass of water is mild, pleasant, effective and harmless.

Regal Table Salt
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A Windsor Salt Product. For table, cooking and Oral Health. Uniformly pure maintained so by Chemical control.

Awaiting Stork

London, Eng.—The former dancing star, Adele Astaire, now Lady Charles Cavendish, is reliably reported as expecting a baby in a few months.

The source of the information is Tilly Loach, the Hungarian dancer who has appeared in Broadway shows. Says Miss Loach: "She couldn't be happier about it."

Miss Loach adds that Lord Charles and his wife are "together somewhere in Germany and very much in love—their marriage is the most successful one I know."

A fish with a beacon arrangement on top of its head has been handed to the United States Board of Fisheries for examination. It has no eyes. A dozen tentacles are arranged in umbrella fashion over the head, and each has a small light. It has no scales, but has quills like a hedgehog.

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