Cord or Fabric.

Economy is a savings bank into which men drop pennies and get dollars in return.

The economy of Partridge Tires is in their durability. By giving long service they save new tire costs, and their dependable wearing qualities eliminate the expense of repairs.

PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

Bulb Culture, Indoors and Out

Never put fresh manure in the soil when planting fall bulbs. Narcissi are particularly sensitive: hyacinths, tulips and others will likely rot if fresh manure is placed near them or comes in contact with the bulbs.

Where the soil is light or poor a little fine bone meal mixed with it, well below the bulbs, will be beneficial.

Many makes the mistake of selecting the best shaped narcissus bulbs in preference to the rough heavy ones, which as a rule produce the best blooms.

All flowers of narcissi will open quite as well in water as on the plant if cut when half open or when the flower has bent over and is just opening. Narcissi should be planted early. Gets the bulbs in as soon as they can be obtained. American grown bulbs are to be had equal to imported.

Hyacinths and polyanthus narcissi should be planted four inches deep and not more than five or six inches apart for an effective show. Other narcissi and tulips should not be more than three inches deep and above five inches apart.

Crocuses should be planted four or five inches deep and from two to four inches apart. If crocuses are to be left permanently where they are planted they should be planted deeper, but they will not flower so early. Norcissi should be taken up and divided. after the third year.

Bulbs of the same kind should be planted evenly, that is at a uniform depth, otherwise they will not flower at the same time, those near the surface flowering earliest.

A good plan is to remove the topsoil from the beds where the bulbs are to be planted; spade the bottom soil; throw back a little of the topsoil and set the bulbs in position. Then carefully cover the bulbs with the remaining soil, smoothing it off level with a rake. This insures all bulbs being planted at a uniform depth.

The Dutch bulb growers cover the bulb lands four inches deep with cow manure every third year in March or April. The manure is dug into the ground and potatoes are planted. Hyacinths are planted in the autumn and the following year tulips or crocuses are planted.

It is not always the largest bulbs of hyacinths that produce the best flowers. The largest bulbs of many varieties have a tendency to produce two inferior spikes of flowers instead of one good one. A rough or rugged bulb, weighty, sound, not too large, is the best to select.

Five or six-inch pots are best for hyacinths for house decoration. Old pots, well washed, are as good as new ones. Prepared moss fibre can be used, but when planting in fibre it is well to use dishes or pots having no drainage hole.

If pots are used only good garden soil that is sufficiently porous to secure good drainage will produce good results If the soil seems heavy, add one-quarter of sand by bulk and mix thoroughly.

An inverted oyster shell over the drainage hole or a piece of broken crock covered with a little sphagnum moss or moss fibre and a little dry sheep manure, such as sold by seedsmen, well mixed and arranged so the water will drain properly, will produce fine flowers.

When potting hyacinthes and other bulbs fill the pots up to a little below the point where the bottom of the bulb is to rest; level the soil and on this place a layer of sand, setting the bulbs in position on the sand. Then fill up the pot with earth, pressing the soil gently but not too firmly around the bulbs.

Have the soil damp at the time the bulbs are planted and do not water them for about six days, and then only sparingly, keeping the soil just damp until root growth is made.

Put the pots away in a cool, airy, dark place, where the temperature will not fall below 40 degrees. Here they may remain until December or January, by which time the bulbs will have thrown up shoots an inch or two bove the soil and the pots will be well filled with roots.

Do not expose the young foliage to too strong light at first. I set my bulbs on the cellar floor near the hot water heater. There is a window in the foundation over the heater and the plants draw up the light, encouraged by the slightly increased temperature. This insures stems of good length for the flowers. An inverted flowerpot placed over the plants will have the same effect.

Be careful not to put the plants in too great a heat at first, as this may destroy the flowers. The temperature should not be higher than 50 to 60 degrees the first six days, and slightly higher thereafter.

Hyacinthe grown in pots should be planted in the open ground the following year.

In Holland the flowers of tulips, crocuses and hyacinths grown in the open are cut as soon as they are at their best; this sends all the strength into the foliage, as upon the successful growing of the foliage and the attention then given depend the next year's flowers. In England these bulbs are grown many years in succession and the same can be done here in America if gardeners will take the trouble.

Single hyacinths give the best results for pot culture. Double hyacinths rarely give satisfaction for house cultivation.

Tulips in pots require plenty of room, three are sufficient for a six-inch pot or five in an eight-inch pot, leaving fully an inch space above the soil to the top of the pot to allow for copious waterings, as unless an abundance of water is supplied when the plants are growing rapidly and the flowers developing failure will result. The roots of tulips are often a foot and a half or two feet long, threadlike fibres, filling the pot, requiring frequent waterings to support them.

In potting tulips use little drainage material and deep pots, one piece of broken crock over the drainage hole is sufficient; then a little rough turf, mixed with sheep manure and a little bone meal. On this use good garden soil, three parts thoroughly mixed of sand. When the buds begin to show stand the pots in saucers of weak manure water every other day. Never bring the pots out into heat until the bulbs are well rooted.

In Holland tulips are grown in rather poor soil or in land that has been exhausted by a crop of hyacinths the previous year.

Double tulips do as well as single tulips in pots and are equally showy and the flowers last quite as long or longer than the singles. The late flowering and Darwin tulips, amateurs should grow only in the open ground. They flower late in May, after the early tulips have passed away, and are becoming more popular every year.

In potting tulips set the bulbs so the tops will be about on a level with the top of the soil in the pot.

Narcissi are deservedly becoming more popular every year and should be grown in every garden. America is now producing bulbs considered by many superior to Dutch and French bulbs. Truly these are old fashioned flowers, as Parkinson back in 1629 described many varieties, which have since been greatly multiplied. Narcissi may be grown in pebbles or moss fibre in dishes without drainage. The flowers last well in water when cut, if cut when half grown, as they develop better in water than on the plants. The bulks may be left undisturbed for several years.

GROWING BULBS IN FIBRE.

Roman hyacinths, Dutch hyacinths, freesias, narcissi, tulips, lily of the valley, spireas, irises, lillies and other bulbs can be grown with surprisingly good results in china bowls without drainage. It is an excellent method of growing bulbs for those who have not the convenience of a conservatory, greenhouse or frames, or who have difficulty in obtaining suitable soil; and when the good results obtained are understood the system is sure to become popular. This method, I believe, was originated previous to 1908 by Robert Syndenham, a bulb dealer of Birmingham, England, and has been recommended by bulb dealers everywhere ever since.

The fibre can be obtained from any seedsman. It is odorless and clean to handle, and the dishes of bulbs can be placed anywhere about the house without danger of dirty water running from the pot. The fibre is made from old hemp rope, ground up oyster shells and charcoal to keep it sweet, and possibly other materials.

Rather shallow china or glass bowls are best. Put in from one to three inches of fibre which has first been properly moistened. Thoroughly wet the fibre and then permit all surplus water to drain off. Place the bulbs on the fibre and then fill up the bowls to within an inch of the top. Do not press the fibre so tightly that the roots may not spread freely through it.

Set the bowls away in a dark, cool, airy place. A dark, close closet will no answer. They will require no attention for two or three weeks. After that keep the fibre moist but not wet. This is a simple matter, but once the fibre becomes dry the bulbs may be ruined. The fibre dries out on top first, indicating when water is needed. If too much water is applied turn up the bowl and drain off the surplus.

When the bulbs have grown about an inch out of the fibre they should be given more light and as much air as possible. A window facing south will put color in the foliage and hasten growth.

Roman hyacinths, freesias, paper white narcissi are good for growing in fibre. The Dutch polyanthus narcissi are dwarfed and have better flowers than the Joss lily. The poetaz and the trumpet narcissi give excellent results, especially Emperor and the star shaped Mrs. Langtry.

Hyacinths do well in fibre, but all of the same variety should be used in one bowl or varieties that flower at the same time. Miniature hyacinths and second size bedding hyacinths are inexpensive and will be found satisfactory.

Crocuses, scillas and snowdrops can be had for a small sum and really give wonderful effects.

Lilies and all the spireas may be grown in this manner, and no doubt many other plants can be grown to perfection in this same simple manner. Here is an opportunity to follow the success of others, and also to try experiments in a limited way to see to what extent the list of plants that may be grown in fibre may be increased.—Edward C. Vick in New York Sun.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send **FREE** to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Write for free trial treatment.

Mrs. M. Summers
BOX 8. WINDSOR, Ontario

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

DR. MARTEL'S PILLS FOR WOMENS AILMENTS

Thousands of women have testified in the last 25 years regarding the healing qualities of Dr. MARTELS FEMALE PILLS. A Scientifically prepared remedy for delayed and painful menstruation. Sold only in a Patented Tin-Hinge-Cover Box. At your Druggist, or direct by Mail, price $2.00. Knickerbocker Remedy Co., 71 Front St. East Toronto, Canada.

THE MURINE FOR YOUR EYES — Night and Morning. Have Clean, Healthy Eyes. If they Tire, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists and Opticians. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

I SUFFERED FIVE YEARS

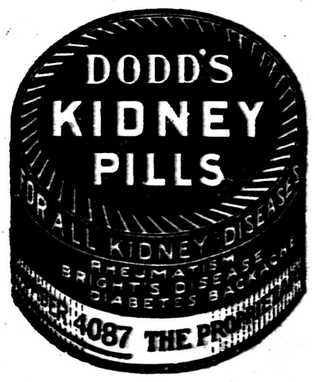
Finally Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

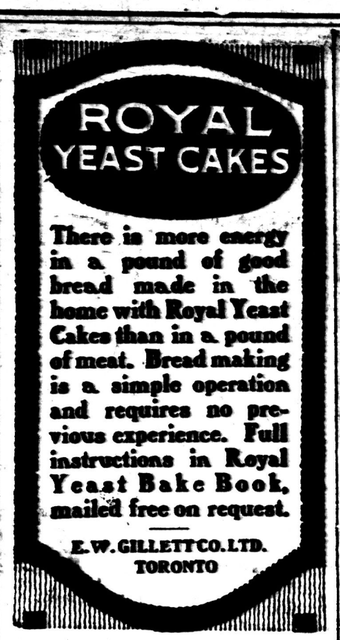
Paris, Ont.—"For five years I suffered from pains caused by displacement of my organs and in my back. All of this time I was unfit for work and was taking different medicines that I thought were good. I saw the advertisement in the papers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took it faithfully. I am now in perfect health and do all my own work. I recommend it to others, and give you permission to publish this letter in your little books and in the newspapers as a testimonial."—Mrs. D. CASSADY, Box 461, Paris, Ont.

Why women will continue to suffer so long is more than we can understand, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound!

For forty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.





There is more energy in a pound of good bread made in the home with Royal Yeast Cakes than in a pound of meat. Bread making is a simple operation and requires no previous experience. Full instructions in Royal Yeast Bake Book, mailed free on request.

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO

In the Driftway.

Envy has mighty few words that come from the heart.

Millionaires have simply found out what money can't buy.

Inspiration without perspiration is maudlin, a thing to be ashamed of.

The double tongue has a note of insincerity that soon becomes detected.

Experience whispers to humanity that the millionaire does not necessarily wear smiles on his face.

When a man is sixty, he has spent probably twenty of the years in bed. But there are some who seem never to wake up at all.

Forethought gets the prize, afterthought gets the scraping. Hindthought mumbles in the dirt, whilst forethought rides past in the automobile.

What are the old fashioned virtues but simply the experience of the race? If these old fashioned virtues condemn drink, loose morals, the dance, Sabbath breaking, is it not because the experience of the race is overwhelmingly against them?

MA WANTS A CHANGE.

"Going away this summer?"

"Guess not. Pa and Ma can't agree."

"What's the matter?"

"Pa wants to go somewhere where he can play golf, and Ma insists on going to a place where golf has never been heard of."

A PATIENT MAN.

"I wish I had one of those fellows here who are trying all the time to get into communication with Mars."

"Why?"

"I could use him right now. He'd be just the man to try to get the four telephone numbers I've got to call."

HIS FIRST IMPRESSION.

"You have burned your bridges behind you," we severely said.

"Heavens! Where?" cried the hon., pawing frantically at his immediate past. "I—er—ah!—oh, pshaw, I thought you said britches!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Franklin's Epitaph.

Ben Franklin wrote for his own epitaph, which was never used as such: "'Here lies the body of Ben Franklin, like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding, food for worms: but the work itself shall not be lost, for it will, be believes, appear again in a new and more beautiful edition, corrected and amended by the Author'."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

And the Fly Escaped.

One of the queerest stories of automobile wrecks comes from Geneva. A man driving along the state road toward Waterloo had the windshield of his machine open. A dragonfly entered through the opening and hit him in the face. He tried to brush it off, moving the stering wheel unconsciously, ran into the ditch and through a fence and had a bad smashup. And the worst of it is, the sufferer can't sue the fly for damages.—Buffalo Express.

AND SHE WITH THE DOUGH.

"Brown married his cook, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"Was it a love match?"

"Oh, yes. You see he fell in love with her salads."

QUITE PROBABLE

"I swear to you Mr. Moneybags, I cannot live without your daughter."

"I certainly believe that in view of your income."—Houston Post.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Diphtheria

HATS AND CANES.

Some Curious Conceits About Them.

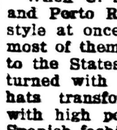
For centuries in Mexico and other Spanish speaking countries the hat has been the object of man's vanity. The custom found its origin in the days when the Hapsburg power was supreme. One of the most enjoyed privileges which the old grandees enjoyed was that of wearing their hats in the presence of royalty. The absolute power of the monarch left them little else to do but enter into rivalry with one another in the splendor of their head coverings.

The gay conceits spread rapidly throughout the Spanish dominions, and even to-day characteristic sugar-loaf hats may be found in Mexico for sale at the astounding price of from $500 to $1,000 for a single hat.

When U. S. soldiers invaded Cuba and Porto Rico in 1898 the Spanish style at once struck their fancy and most of them who did not come back to the States in hospital ships returned with their sedate campaign hats transformed into contraptions with high pointed crowns, after the Spanish fashion.

From the time when man wandered through the pathless forests bearing on his shoulders a murderous bludgeon with which to strike down his enemies the cane has never entirely gone out of fashion. The modern exquisite would feel as much at sea without it as did the beau of whom Steele's Tatler spoke in 1709, when it said that "the cane had become as indispensable as any of his limbs," and that with "the knocking of it upon his shoe, leaning one leg upon it, or whistling with his mouth, he does not know how he should be good company without it."

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE



The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for *Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $2 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

YOUR LAUNDRY CHECK

From the "Chink" Based On Names of Gods.

It appears that Chinese laundrymen have a system of ticketing a bundle of soiled clothes based on the many gods and goddesses of China. Though it is complicated, the washerman seldom delivers a bundle of washed clothes to the wrong person.

Moreover, if the ticket is lost the chances are that one will not get his linen unless he is a particular friend of the proprietor. Instances are of record where an American has gone to court to force the Chinese to yield up the linen, but the judge was not convinced that the case of the white man was a good one.

The Chinese laundryman at the beginning of each week makes out a batch of checks in duplicate to be used as wash tickets. He selects the name of some god or goddess or of some object as the sun, the moon or the stars. To his name he prefixes a number, as "Moon No. 1," "Moon No. 2" and so on. In the space between the two legends—for the signs are repeated twice—he has his own name, as for instance, Kong Loo.

When a customer takes a bundle of washing to the laundry the Chinese, first tearing a ticket in two in a ragged fashion, put one-half on the packet for reference, the other half he gives as a receipt.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Garget in Cows.

The "White Feather."

The expression "He showed the white feather" has its origin in reference to game cocks. Pure-bred game cocks have only red and black feathers, but crossbreds have a white feather in the tail. The slightest impurity in strain is said to destroy the bird's pluck, hence the white feather is used to denote cowardice.

From Cherry-Blossom Land

The Japanese Give Good Example

It is a proverb of Cherry Blossom Land that beauty of face and figure depend on womanly health.

What is it that makes our Canadian women often pale, sallow-faced, with dark circles under the eyes, and very often old at forty-five when they should be in their prime?

Women suffer in girlhood from backache, spine-ache and headaches, followed by irregularities and as a result diseases of the womanly organs are more common than any one but a physician in active practice could suppose.

ONTARIO WOMEN TESTIFY

Chatham, Ont.:—"Dr. Pierce's medicines have been used in my family at home (especially by my father and mother) ever since I can remember. They always proved very satisfactory. Through overwork I at one time became all run-down in health, was on the verge of a complete nervous break-down. I went on ailing for about two years, during which time I suffered terribly. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it soon built me up in good health and cured me of the nervous condition. I consider it an excellent medicine for the ailments of women."—MRS. CHAS. TITUS, Jr., 28 Duke St.

ISSUE NO. 32, 1920

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WOOLLEN MILL HELP WANTED. our new Mill is now under completion and we now require female help for the following work, weaving, winding, specking, finishing. Previous experience not necessary. Every consideration shown to apprentices and good wages paid while learning. Boarding accommodation arranged. Several good positions now open. For full particulars apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2, 20 H.P., GEO. WHITE Traction Engines. 1, 36 x 50 Challenge Separator, with blower and feeder. 1, 36 x 52 Ernst Bros. Separator, with blower and feeder. 2 water tanks. Everything complete and in good working order. For further particulars apply to John A. Brown, Mount Forest, Ont.

LOOK—BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL man, right in heart of busy Kitchener's main street, large brick residence, all conveniences, $9,500; another residence in same locality, $6,500. Write at once for full particulars. A. S. Hallman, King east, Kitchener.

$6,500 WILL BUY THAT BEAUTIful modern brick house, on proposed Provincial Highway, at head of turn on Main Street, Georgetown, 30 miles from Toronto and Hamilton, 22 from Guelph, with reservations for life of present owner and wife of part of living room, sewing room with wing built, making about 1-3 present size and about 1-3 of the large productive fruit, vegetable and flower garden. About $3,000 to remain on deposit to pay rent, etc., remainder on easy, but safe, live and let live payments. An ideal home. R. L. Bessey, Box 3, Georgetown, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE—IN BOWMANville—Hotel Bowman; brick building thirty bedrooms, full furnished, commodious sample rooms, good repair; brick garage and stable, sixty by sixty; large grounds; is, and always has been, the leading hotel; will sell at sacrifice price court investigation as to daily receipts etc.; fast money-making proposition. Call or address John McMurtry, President Bowman, Ltd.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL, DWELLING, stable, chattels and stock, at Shelburne, Dufferin County, Ont.; capacity 60 barrels; equipment complete, including 2 motors, sifter, middlings mills, Alsop process wetting outfit, etc.; 20-in attrition mill and oat roll; going concern; annual sales $70,000; chopping revenue, $3,000; owner retiring; bargain for quick sale. J. W. Hamilton, Shelburne, Ont.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP; TWO chairs and tobacco business. D. Gilmour, Collingwood, Ont.

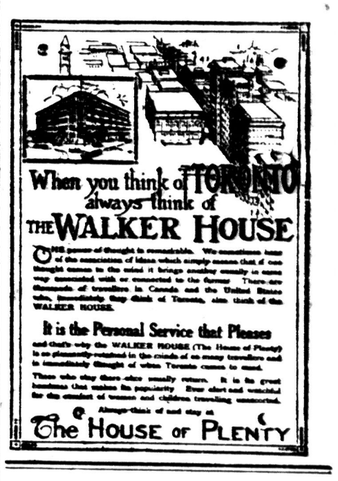
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

CANOE WANTED—SEND PARTICULars and price to R. M. Glenesk, P. O. Box 866, Sudbury, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

KNITTING YARNS, SAME AS BEfore. Sample Skein and prices twenty five cents. Georgetown Woollen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL send a Dominion Money Order.



A Story of Lights.

The night had come. The sun had disappeared, and birds had tucked their heads beneath their wings to rest. A night bird flew close to an electric light.

"Of what use are you?" asked the bird. "You give so little light compared with the sun!"

"I do the best I can," said the light. "Think how dark this corner would be if I were not here! People walking and driving would run into one another and some one might get hurt."

"That's true," said the bird; and away he flew. Then he came near a gas light, standing apart from houses and busy streets

"Of what use are you?" asked the bird. "You do not give as much light as the electric light!"

"I do the best I can," said the light. "Do you not see that steep bank just beyond? If I were not here, some one might fail to see it and fall."

"That's true," said the bird, and away he flew.

Soon his sharp eyes spied a lamp in a window.

"Of what use are you?" asked the bird. "You do not give even as much light as the gas light."

"I do the best I can. I am in the window to throw light down the path, that Farmer Brown may see the way when he comes home. I do my best."

"That's true," said the bird and away he flew, thinking, "The little and great, all are helpers."

How Frogs Protect Eggs.

In the manner of disposing of their eggs many species of frog exhibit remarkable peculiarities. One of the most curious, a tree frog, native of Paraguay, makes its nest in a bush overhanging a pond. The lower ends of a number of leaves are drawn together and fixed in that position by a number of empty egg capsules. The eggs are also covered with a shield of empty capsules to protect them from the sun and air. When the eggs are hatched the plug at the botton appears to fall out and the tadpoles tumble into the water.

Good thoughts, though God accepts them, yet toward men are little better than good dreams, except they be put in action.—Bacon.