WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

By this time a copy of "On Lone Scout Trails", the Ontario Lone Scouts' own paper, will be in the hands of every "Lonie" in the province. This is a most important number as it commemorates the 2nd birthday of Lone Scouting in Ontario, and it is full of interesting and useful information.

It is interesting to note that the only complete set of "On Lone Scout Trails" in existence is in the hands of the Lone Scout Commissioner, Capt. John Furminger, and he too has the very first copy that ever came off the press.

The "Trails" is running a Bird House Competition at present and a number of entries have already been received. Some of these are very original and it will be interesting to see who is the first Lone Scout to report that he has a tenant in his birdhouse.

Of course, every Lone Scout should have two or three such houses erected in the vicinity of his home, so that he can get better acquainted with his feathered friends.

And now is the time to start collecting information for the Bird Warden's Badge, and this takes quite a long time to complete and requires a little patience. Ask your Scoutmaster for particulars about it, if you do not already know.

This week we have news of interesting activities from several sources. At Heasall, Patrol Leader Albert Passmore reports that his Patrol have been at work reconditioning their "Den". They have put in a new floor and have tar papered the roof, and decorated the interior with a collection of shells and souvenirs of their various hikes and trips. A valuable asset to this den is a library of over fifty volumes.

From Shedden comes the news that the Patrol, under Hugh Creagh have found a new Patrol "Den"—an old sugar shanty in the woods—and they are very busy putting it into shape for Scouting purposes.

We hear that the Silver Fox Patrol at Pickering, under P. L. Fred Robinson, has now reached it's full strength, thanks to the perseverance and grit of the original members. This Patrol meets regularly in the basement of the Rectory.

As recorded in last week's issue, Scouting at Lakefield Preparatory School is in a flourishing condition, there now being fifteen Lone Scouts registered there, and these are divided into two Patrols, the Lions and the Bears. When the Lone Scout Commissioner visited the School a short time ago, ten of these Lonies were put through the Investiture Ceremony, and officially became members of the Great Brotherhood of Scouts.

From Burks Falls come more applications to join our ranks and we must congratulate Lone Scout Bill Ware on the keenness with which he has worked to form a Patrol in that place.

It may be that some Lone Scouts are contemplating a trip to Toronto in the near future, and in any case they are undoubtedly interested in the activities of their city brothers. On May 8th next the Toronto Association are staging a "Scout Circus" at the Varsity Arena on Bloor St. This will be a most spectacular affair and well worth seeing, and all Lonies will be welcome at that show.

And now Easter is with us once again, and we have commenced Spring officially. Every Lonie is eagerly looking forward to the long days and the warm weather. At this time of the year Nature seems to make a new start, and shall we not also follow her example as regards our Scouting?

See to it, then, Lone Scouts, that your Good Turn is done every day, that your "Do your best" in everything you undertake and that the ten Scout Laws are carefully followed. And above all each one of you should "Be Prepared" at all time for any emergency and to respond to the calls for activity which are sent out to you from time to time.

"LONE E."

Hotel in Jungle Scientists' Home For Monkey Study

Kindia, French Guinea. — The French government, through the Pasteur Institute, recently completed a modern hotel at the edge of the jungle which is the home of the greatest known colony of chimpanzees. It is fitted with every possible comfort and is open to scientists of any nationality to study chimpanzees first hand without danger or discomfort.

The hotel is at Pastoria, the scientific city built by the Pasteur scientists just outside of Kindia, on the railroad which links Conakry, the port and capital on the Atlantic, with Kankan, in the heart of the forest. A half-million chimpanzees live within an hour's walk of the railroad.

The hotel is seventy-five miles deep in the forest and already French scientists extensive experiments, particularly tests of the institute are engaged in seeking to identify the germ of cancer. Hundreds of chimpanzees have been inoculated with cancer germs and are under observation, as the institute is now concentrating its efforts on that study.

The Kindia forests supply practically all of the chimpanzees used in the world's laboratories. The Pasteur Institute in Paris has imported many. Dr. Robert Mearns Yerkes, of Yale, author of a book on chimpanzee intelligence and its vocal expressions, which he wrote after a visit to Kindia, took Guinea animals back to America with him.

A census has estimated a half-million chimpanzees in this one colony and they breed faster than scientists require, but the government, to insure a constant supply, has forbidden hunters to kill them for sport.

"Kindia alone can supply all the world's needs in monkeys and chimpanzees for experimental purposes for a century to come," Colonel Wilbert, of the French Colonial Army medical forces, in charge of the establishment at Pastoria, said.

"There is no danger of a monkey shortage. We have no desire to keep Kindia and its rich monkey population for French scientists. On the contrary we invite foreign scientists and it is for their comfort that we have built the hotel.

"The hotel of eighteen guest rooms constantly will be filled with scientists of all nationalities who have to register long in advance to obtain accommodations. Our chimpanzees and our tropical forests are at the disposition of all science which knows no boundaries."

British Coal For France

British coal exporters are rejoicing because, of total imports of 24,726,728 tons of coal into France last year, 15,500,000 tons were from British mines. At Rouen 105,000 tons of foreign coal, mostly British, were received in one week in January of this year.

Treasure Worth $100,000 Found in Ontario Museum

Toronto.—A scarab of the reign of Shabaka, King of Abyssinia, who conquered Egypt, and set up the twenty-fifth Egyptian dynasty, in 712 B.C., has been discovered in the Royal Ontario Museum here, by Dr. S. A. B. Mercer, research professor of Egyptology, University of Toronto. For 19 years the scarab has been here in the museum, its significance unrecognized. It is valued at least $100,000. "This scarab is one of the most important things in the museum. There are few historical inscriptions of the reign of Shabaka, and those which we have are very precious," said Professor Mercer. "It is on the basis of such information that we have on this scarab, that the histories of ancient peoples is reconstructed. This is the best discovery in the field of Egyptian history that has been made for many years."

The newly discovered scarab is one of many relics bought in England in 1910, by Prof. C. T. Currelly, director of the archaeological section of the museum.

London Church Revives Ancient Lenten Custom

London—In olden days the fourth Sunday in Lent was known in England as "Mothering Sunday," and on that day all children made gifts to their mothers of flowers and "simnel" or "mothering" cakes.

An effort is being made to renew this old custom, and a London church —St. Andrews-by-the-Dardrobe — in Queen Victoria street, London, presents hundreds of "simnel" cakes to the children.

How to make one of these cakes is told in an old-time Shropshire jingle: She who would a simnel make,
Flour and saffron first must shake
Candy, spices, eggs must take;
Chop and pound till arms do ache;
Then must boil and then must bake,
For a crust too hard to break,
When thy mother bear thy cake;
She will prize it for thy sake.

Kingsford-Smith Wins Segrave Trophy

London — The Segrave Trophy, given each year to the British subject who accomplishes the most outstanding demonstration of the possibilities of transport by land, air or water, was awarded recently to Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith. The award was made for his transatlantic flight, and his flight from England to Australia.

1930 Tourist Trade Worth $280,000,000

Ottawa.—Despite a falling off from 1929, the tourist traffic still remains a decidedly prolific source of income in Canada. Figures for 1930, estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, place the value of tourist traffic at $280,000,000.

This substantial figure, in the face of far-flung economic depression, was only $28,000,000 less than 1929.

Northern Transport

This snowmobile takes prospectors from Elk Lake into the Manitchawan gold fields in the Timiskaming district, northern Ontario. Note double set of driving wheels in rear and sleigh runners in front instead of wheels.

Britain Sponsors "Youth Hostels"

Young Britain May Now Ramble Over Country With Light Hearts As Well As Light Pockets

London.—The growing desire of young townsfolk to explore on foot or, less frequently, on bicycle, the unbeaten tracks of the countryside has led to the federation of some 40 British societies with the object of providing the simple accommodation required by ramblers.

Each of these societies has, in the past, interested itself in either the preservation of rural England or the comfort of those who wish to visit it.

In coming together in an organization which is to be known as the Youth Hostels Association of Great Britain, they are planning now a more highly organized scheme, the main part of which will lie in arranging for simple sleeping accommodations at intervals not more than 18 or not less than 12 miles apart along certain "chain" routes.

Such a scheme is, of course, thoroughly established in Germany where in some 3000 "Youth Hostels" some 4,000,000 beds were occupied last year at a cost of 12c a night, or less.

Other European countries too have made similar, if less highly organized, provision—Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslavakia, Norway, Sweden, Austria, all have some form of accommodation for those who follow the call of the road.

And now the young tramper of Great Britain, filled with a desire for freedom and the open air which, so far, has been quite disproportionate to the few shillings his pocket has usually contained, is to have his chance.

For the sum of 60c a year—$1.25 if he is over the age of 25—and the provision of an ingenious device known as a "sheet-bag," he may set forth, sure of a lodging in his wanderings, even though it be found in an old barn, a converted windmill, a disused school or railway station, in which he can cook his own food and take his rest.—Christian Science Monitor.

Will Use Apple Boxes To Advertise Lumber

Perth, W. Aust.—A new and novel method of advertisment will be adopted by Western Australian in the decision of the apple men to export their produce in jarrah and karri cases, thus displaying the two famous hardwoods that this State yields.

Jarrah is a valuable furniture wood, having very pleasing appearance when polished.

History of Rosary Traced in Exhibit

Showing of Collection Included Beads of Pope Gregory XVI

Princeton, N.J.—An exhibition of one of the finest collections of rosaries in the world opened at Princeton Theological Seminary recently. The collection included the rosary of Pope Gregory XVI, besides many owned by other notables, and covered not only Christian rosaries but also Hindu, Mohammedan and Buddhist devices of a similar sort.

The exhibition was leat by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton of Boston, who has gathered the rosaries during his travels to all parts of the world. The seminary hopes to purchase the collection to place in the new missionary museum now being developed under Professor Samuel C. Zwemer.

Pope Gregory's rosary is unusual in that it has no crucifix at the end, but a tassel instead. Rosaries for all purposes and of all sorts are included in the Christian section of the collection. Old Oriental Christian prayer beads are shown.

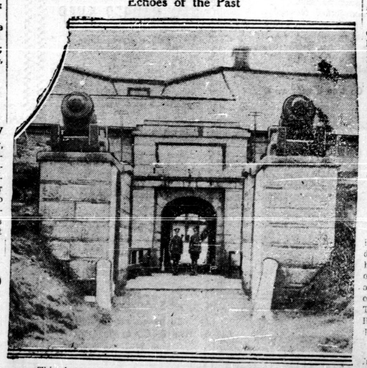
This collection is said to be the largest in America, and is unusual because it shows graphically the evolution of this religious device. Strange looking Hindu rosaries, gruesome Buddhist rosaries on which small carved skulls replace beads to remind the devotes of the transitory aspects of life, valuable strings of cut crystal, jade, amber and other precious stones and Mohammedan rosaries consisting of small pebbles strung together were gathered in the collection.

Dr. Patton, discussing the history of the rosary, said that the use of the device seemed to be universal. it evidently was first used in India or Tibet, then spread to Mohammedan and Christian lands, where it was found valuable as a means of disciplining the prayer life.

British Immigration

Toronto Star: Times are not good in Canada, and it would be extremely unwise, under present conditions, to flood the country with newcomers. But it does not follow that immigration should absolutely cease. On the contrary, an opportunity is afforded to secure an unusually fine class of immigrant, since the number available to come to Canada will naturally be much smaller than in more prosperous times. We are, after all, one family, and if Canada can relieve the Mother Country of some of her unemployment without materially increasing Canada's own difficulties, there can surely be little objection to a limited and restricted migration of selected youths or selected families.

Echoes of the Past



This photograph shows one of the impressive entrances to the Citadel, the grim old fortress that broods over Halifax, N.S., harbor, symbolizing warfare of a past era.

Canadians Visit Argentine Ranch

Goodwill Party Guests at Great Open Air Barbeque

Buenos Aires.—A visit to the vast pampas' realm of a noted Argentine rancher, where members of the party ate a la gaucho, at a great open air barbeque, was the experience of the Canadian trade and goodwill missionaries on their recent visit to Latin America.

Leonardo Pereyra Iraola was the host. He possesses a ranging estate of 150 miles square, a herd of blooded cattle valued at $200,000 and thousands of cattle besides. The Canadians ate roasted whole beef in native style with a knife and using pieces of hard flat bread for their plates, the visitors' appetites, whetted by the keen pampas air, caused them to do full justice to the succulent meat.

"The Count of La Plata was another stop of the mission. There they were welcomed by Carlos Pellegrini, Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, who spoke English as do the English and as though it were his native tongue. Hon. P. P. D. Tilley, of New Brunswick, and Senator C. F. Beaubien replied to the Governor's message of greeting.

Closer Relations

The visit of the Canadian trade delegation has aroused the local press to comment very favorably on the prospects of closer trade relations between the two countries.

It has even been suggested that negotiations be initiated for a mutual understanding between Argentina and Canada on the all-important question of marketing wheat. Both countries, it is pointed out, would greatly benefit by such a move, although a basis of any such agreement has not yet been suggested. There is also a movement on foot here favoring the organization of co-operative marketing of wheat, fashioned along the lines of the Western Canada Wheat Pool.

Cordial discussions took place between members of the Canadian delegation and representatives of the Argentine Government. Arising out of these discussions, it is confidently anticipated, more profitable business will result for both countries.

Auction Preliminary

The morning sun was shining brightly through the tiny-paned windows, and a soft breeze stirred the grape vines growing across them. Aunt Martha Ann rocked back and forth in her rushbottom chair just a bit perkily. It had always been easy for her to meet and make at home the guests who had come to her door, but to-day's caller was a very different proposition from the neighbors who usually stopped in. Her blue checked gingham was starched and immaculate as usual, and her gray hair waved softly to each side of her forehead, crowning her becomingly.

"Bottles? Why, yes, there are two or three boxes of them up in the far corner, but nearly all of them are rough on the bottom. I noticed the other day when I went for some for pepper sauce. Folks would want perfect bottles if they spent money for them." Her smile was almost apologetic for the old glassware which she feared was not measuring up to the stranger's need.

The bald auctioneer, smiled one of his understanding smiles, the kind which has made him the best beloved and most trusted man in his profession. "Perhaps," he said—gently, "those rough places are just what the folks would want. You never can tell about some folks and some things. We'll look them over pretty soon. And have you any trays—trays with flowers on them, perhaps?"

"Trays? Yes, there are four, I think, but I doubt the big one is good enough. We used to keep it under the kerosene can and now we have it to cover a crack in the elf where the stove blows in. Yes, there are two old shawls, a brocke and a Paisley—one was Peter's mother's, and the other was Cousin Jemmaline's. One has red in the middle."

Tim Ball, with the smile of a benediction on his own face, sat watching her sweet old face, putting a question here and there to help her through her trying ordeal. "And is there, by chance, an old grandfather's clock?"

"The high kind, you mean? Well, I'm sorry, but it wasn't grandfather's first off. He had it from old Aunt Hilty, she that lived down by the brook under the butternuts, you say."

"Suppose you take me round and we'll see just what there is."

And that was the beginning of the auction. —Marion Nicholl Rawson, in "Country Auction."

Britain and India

London Daily Herald. Economically as well as politically the future relations of India and Britain must be based on co-operation. And economic co-operation, which is trade, is only possible if there is political co-operation and political friendship. The old dictum that the greatest of British interests is peace holds doubly good here.

Toronto, Ont. — Canadian canners from all the provinces of the Dominion met in Toronto the other day and formed the Canned Goods Association of Canada, under the presidency of Sam Nesbitt of Brighton.

World Radio Lis 32,156,500 Pho

Three-Minute Calls 'd Would Take 666 Y It Is Estimated by Experts

With a few billion dolla nickels and the leisure of a selah to drop them in coin boxes could reach 32,156,500 telephon 91 per cent. of all those in th it was learned from telephone ficials after they had checke checked, figured and refigured finally hazarded an estimate o cost of such an undertaking.

Their estimates as to how would take to make these th three-minute calls, on the basi eight-hour working day and day year, totaled 666 years, allowing for any delays in getting nections. It was admitted that time necessary to make co tions, the leisure of seven t selahs would be needed.

According to a map publish the Southern New England phone Company, radio circuit the telephones of North Am Europe, Africa, South America far-off Australia. This interconnection extends the range of th three-quarters of the way aroun globe and from the Arctic Cir the fortieth parallel in south lat

Through wire and radio fac one may be connected with pra cally any telephone, in the th ing areas:

North America — 20,000,000 phones in the United States, Ca and Mexico.

South America—238,000 telep in Argentina, Chile and Urugu

Africa—500 telephones in Spanish Morocco.

Europe—9,632,000 telephones in area extending from the Nord to Gibraltar and from the Ir isles to Eastern Poland.

Australia—450,000 telephones New South Wales, meanland toria and the City of Adelaide.

In addition to this interconn of land telephones, ship-to-shore vice links practically any telep in the world with the steamships viathan, Majestic, Olympic, Ile and Belgenland.

The Belgenland of the Red Line, now on a five-months' cruise is trying to keep within r of the telephones of at least one them all of the time. The ship is reported as largely experim to provide information to telep engineers for the future dev ment of world-wide radiotelepho contacts with this continent. Co with Europe are maintained thro the radio stations of the Bri Postoffice.

Americans Spend $30,000,000 On "Mov

Hollywood. Cal. — The ave American spends 26 cents a w "taking in the movies."

Statistics given out by the Mo Picture Producers' and Distrib Association showed that gross wee admissions were $30,000,000 and tendance at film features in the tion about 115,000,000.

These 115,000,000 divided their ronage among 17,097 motion pic houses, of which 13,515 were sound.

The producers' association also that throughout the world the ne ed capital in film theatres, exch and studios was $2,500,000,000. billion dollars of this is invested this country.

The advent of sound pictures ed a new investment in the Un States of $200,000,000. This in ment in studios and properties h around Hollywood is put at $71 000,000.

Six billion feet of film are ex every year. Hollywood will $300,000,000 this year for film.

Her Majesty Opens Girl Guide Edi

London—Girl Guides all over world have contributed in a thou different ways to the new headq ters of the organization which opened by Her Majesty Queen M recently.

The building is in the vicinity Buckingham Palace and cost $1 000.

The Queen was received by M Countess of Harewood (Princ Mary), who is president of the Guides' Association. The asso tion numbers 895,000 members over the world, with 519,000 of in the British Isles.

Few Jobless in Chile

Santiago, Chile. — Unemploy has been scarcely felt in Chile, al statistics for 1930, issued rec ly, reveal. Approximately workers were reported unemplo on Jan. 1.

Chile succeeded in reducing adverse trade balance by 19 per during the year as compared 1929. General crops were redu nearly 20 per cent. because of prices.

Visitor: "Do you know the nam in this street of Mr. Jones's hou Small Boy: "No, sir; but it wi on the door."—Children's Newspa

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vy	No. 1, Ex. Large	2.00-1.75
	No. 1, Ex. Large	1.75-1.50
	No. 1, Ex. Large	1.50-1.25
vy	No. 1, Large	1.00-.75
	No. 1, Large	1.00-.75
vy	No. 1, Med.	1.50-1.00
vy	No. 1, Med.	1.00-.75
	No. 1, Med.	.75-.60
	No. 1, Med.	.60-.50
vy	No. 1, Small	1.00-.75
vy	No. 1, Small	.75-.60
	No. 1, Small	.60-.50
	No. 1, Small	.50-.40

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Pygmies st Dying Out

Visits Pogsas Tribe Finds Evidence eir Pre-Indian Origin

onian jungle never be- by white men, Dr. Wil- ury McGovern, of the of London, found the a pygmy race which, he mehow reached South before the earliest In- ed out of Asia into Aus- old land-bridge. Being explorer, the tropics did head; instead of romanc- Walter Raleigh did, he facts, and the facts de- most tropical travel- t white Indians, canni- bodes and so on.

Amazon, Rio Negro and more than 2,000 miles Los Angeles Times." Mc- ayed, first in an old- er boat and then in dug- t from different tribes, unts of a dark, dirty, warfish people called people, he was told by a ed, who had no settled dered in small bands wilds, had no dugouts, their heels at sight of le Indian.

and Incredibly Ugly

ed by five friendly Des- n, McGovern made look sist to a band of Pogsas. rried, they would run filing for hours through vines "that hung from he says, "at last we ittle clearing in the for- had obviously been made hands . . . A general walling went up when became aware of our alt; but eventually they to understand that we ly friendly, and they set- enough to allow me to ething of their appear- stoms."

e very small and incredi- rticularly the men, with jaws, retreating fore- ard faces, bony bodies Although they had, and bows and arrows, ed largely on wild roots, from palms and insects. position that equatorial filled with fruits is an il- McGovern. "The trees ly flowerless and bear ts nor berries, so food- finding is about as difficult as on a desert. Unless birds or monkeys could be brought down, the Pogsas had to root like wild peccaries for a living.

Have No Culture, But Do Laugh

"Culture so primitive I had never seen before. Not a stitch of cloth; no signs of weaving, no painted or feathered bodies, no kinds of canoes, nothing but leaves to sleep on, no pottery, not even heads, but they did have fire, music and laughter. Walling music was played on a fistelike bone. What they had to laugh about would hardly seem funny to white people."

The Pogsas proved the "promiscuity theory" of many anthropologists wrong, for monogamy prevailed. Young men did their mate hunting outside the ground to which they belonged, but dared not aspire to an Indian bride, "for the Indians look upon Pogsas as completely animal."

Unlike Indians with their Mongolian heads, "the Pogsas had thin, tapering faces and markedly long heads, like the primitive skulls dug up in Patagonia," lending support to the theory that they belong to a pre-Indian race.

Where Evolution Stands Still!

Despite the proud stupid Indian's opinion to the contrary, the Pogsas belong to the human species; this relationship is proved every time a Pogsas woman gives birth to a half-Indian papoose, for only embers of the same species can interbreed. By keeping the human species, Pogsas originated in the common Eden of the races, then followed the tatled into the lotus land where evolution stands still. Like the pouched mammals of Australia, they remain as they were when they came.

The Indians, according to Dr. McGovern, moved southward from North America over the Panama land-bridge in two migratory waves; one wave, moving along the west coast, created the Inca culture, the other, moving around the east coast, spread westward along the rivers to the foothills of the Andes. Both migrations, he contends, encountered a more primitive pygmy-like people, whom they wiped out save that remnants of that pre-Indian race still persist as Pogsas in this time the wiping-out process will be complete, because the Indians are still using poisoned arrows on the little wild men of the woods.

Billions of Germs

Washington.—Most germs are 500 times too small to be seen by the naked eye. A patch of ground in which roses and grass grow luxuriously may contain 115,000,000 germs in half a square inch, says Dr. W. C. White, of the United States Public Health Service.

"The ingenuity of the human mind for finding reasons to postpone or delay action is the most powerful factor in modern politics." — Sir Oswald Mosely.

"Philosophy and theology will ultimately be replaced by science."—H. G. Wells.

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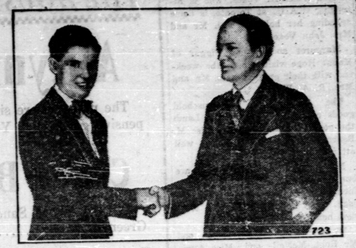

Frank Coward, bright young Canadian Pacific Weston (Winnipeg) shops apprentice, aggregated 92.5 per cent. over a period of three years annual examinations—the highest average ever made since the inauguration of the competitions in 1923. He is shown being congratulated on his remarkable record by D. C. Coleman, vice-president, Canadian Pacific Railway western lines.

How to Attract The Wild Birds

The simpler the bird-houses or nesting-boxes, the better the birds seem to like them. Remember, the birds are not attracted either by the beauty nor uniqueness of a bird-house. Nature intended certain species to nest in holes in dead trees. The woodlands with natural homes for their birds are disappearing. The birds are forced to accept anything similar as a substitute. Nothing could be a better substitute than a piece of a hollow limb.

If it is closed at top and bottom with a piece of wood or tin, a hole bored in the limb—about one-third the way down from the top, so that the birds can get in and out—there is no finer bird-house to be found. Many people make the mistake of putting the entrance hole of the bird-house too near the bottom. I have seen many beautifully-made and expensive bird-houses which I would not have taken as a gift because they did not serve the purpose for which they were made—to attract the birds—as the entrance was not in the place that the birds like to have it. The feathered people like to put in plenty of nesting material in the bottom of their nests. They do not want cold, damp air blowing in on their nestlings. These are the two main reasons why the hole should be nearer the top than the bottom.

One can hang bird-houses from a limb or nail them to a stump or tree. Never nail them too low or where they will be easy for a cat to reach. Some people say that the wrens will not take a nesting-box that is placed very high, but I have seen that theory exploded. I placed a bird-house made from a piece of old apple-bough, under the eaves of the farm-house about twelve feet above the ground. For the last three summers that house has been the home of two and three broods each summer. It is always popular; sometimes the bluebirds are in possession of it and sometimes the wrens. We always know when it is occupied, for it is outside of a bedroom window and the baby bird's are better than an alarm clock; they begin their noisy twittering at dawn.

Some of the least expensive, most easily made and most frequently occupied bird-houses I have had have been made from the little wooden boxes that laundry blue or cheese comes in. Ask your grocer to save them for you. They are just the right size for wrens and bluebirds. Fasten the cover securely. Make on opening about one-third the way down from the top. For bluebirds, the opening should be about the size of a fifty-cent piece; for wrens about the size of a quarter. Place your improvised bird-box on a post or tree, and if there are any wrens or bluebirds in your neighborhood you will soon have tenants who will amply pay their rent by helping to keep your yard or garden free from insect pests.

These bird-houses may be made to look more attractive by being given a coat of paint or stain. But as the birds do not like the fresh paint, it is best to paint them in the fall, so that by spring the odor of the paint will have subsided.

Robins and phoebes will nest on little shelves about a foot down from your roof, or under the porch roof.

The number of birds that will nest in houses is comparatively few. There are many other birds who seem to like to nest in and out—there is no finer bird-house to be found. Many people make the mistake of putting the entrance hole of the bird-house too near the bottom. I have seen many beautifully-made and expensive bird-houses which I would not have taken as a gift because they did not serve the purpose for which they were made—to attract the birds—as the entrance was not in the place that the birds like to have it. The feathered people like to put in plenty of nesting material in the bottom of their nests. They do not want cold, damp air blowing in on their nestlings. These are the two main reasons why the hole should be nearer the top than the bottom.

One can hang bird-houses from a limb or nail them to a stump or tree. Never nail them too low or where they will be easy for a cat to reach. Some people say that the wrens will not take a nesting-box that is placed very high, but I have seen that theory exploded. I placed a bird-house made from a piece of old apple-bough, under the eaves of the farm-house about twelve feet above the ground. For the last three summers that house has been the home of two and three broods each summer. It is always popular; sometimes the bluebirds are in possession of it and sometimes the wrens. We always know when it is occupied, for it is outside of a bedroom window and the baby bird's are better than an alarm clock; they begin their noisy twittering at dawn.

Some of the least expensive, most easily made and most frequently occupied bird-houses I have had have been made from the little wooden boxes that laundry blue or cheese comes in. Ask your grocer to save them for you. They are just the right size for wrens and bluebirds. Fasten the cover securely. Make on opening about one-third the way down from the top. For bluebirds, the opening should be about the size of a fifty-cent piece; for wrens about the size of a quarter. Place your improvised bird-box on a post or tree, and if there are any wrens or bluebirds in your neighborhood you will soon have tenants who will amply pay their rent by helping to keep your yard or garden free from insect pests.

These bird-houses may be made to look more attractive by being given a coat of paint or stain. But as the birds do not like the fresh paint, it is best to paint them in the fall, so that by spring the odor of the paint will have subsided.

Robins and phoebes will nest on little shelves about a foot down from your roof, or under the porch roof.

The number of birds that will nest in houses is comparatively few. There are many other birds who seem to enjoy human companionship and will gladly nest near your home if you but help to furnish the required nesting-sites. Their trusting ways and joyous songs will gladden your dooryard.

Any kind of thick shrubbery, such as lilac, syringa, snowball, or privet will attract such birds as catbirds, song sparrows, chipping sparrows, and even robins. If the bushes are pruned, so that in places the branches form forks, they make fine places for the birds to securely place their nests.

The birds seem to love old trees. Of course, orioles, bluebirds and robins often build in old orchards. But we have an old maple on our front lawn which had been struck by lightning. Then the wind damaged it and there was very little left of it. My husband, thinking that it was rather unsightly, and of very little use as a shade tree, wanted to have it cut down. I have such a feeling of kinship with the trees that I hate to see them laid low. So we let it stand another summer. That summer a robin built in a hollow place high up in the tree (a very unusual place for a robin to build). An oriole built out on the only decent-sized limb that was left. Then a wood pewee made a dear, little toy nest on another branch. Three bird families carrying on their domestic duties, peacefully and happily, at the same time. To be sure, Mr. Robin, who was there first, disputed Mr. Oriole's right when he first came. There were a few hot encounters; then quiet settled down and Mr. R and Mr. O joined forces and desperately fought together against any invader of their common home. They had never objected to little pewee and he, too, always came valiantly forth to join the two larger birds against the common enemy. The old tree had proved that it's days of usefulness were not yet over.—By Rhea Kimberley Johnson.

In Memorian

Be near me when my light is low,
When the blood creeps, and the nerves prick
And tingle; and the heart is sick,
And all the wheels of Being slow.

Be near me when the sensuous frame
Is racked with pangs that conquer trust;
And Time, a maniac scattering dust,
And Life, a Fury slinging flame.

Be near me when my faith is dry,
And men the flies of latter spring,
That lay their eggs, and sting and sing
And weave their petty cells and die.

Be near me when I fade away,
To point the term of human strife,
And on the low dark verge of life
The twilight of eternal day.

—Tennyson

Mrs. Goldberg and Mrs. Silverstein were gossiping over the back fence. "I head it today dot Able Kuzinsky vos keeping a budget." "Vot—und his vife too?"

"The brain, insofar as it's merely matter, does not think. Something —We must find out what—makes it think."—Sir Oliver Lodge.

"Life levels all men; death reveals the eminent."—George Bernard Shaw.

NO SNOW ON THE BOARDWALK

HOTEL STRAND

Atlantic City, New Jersey

Sends Greetings to its Many Friends in Canada.

We are quoting such a very low American Plan rate that you will find it cheaper to ... at the "Homelike Strand" ... staying at home.

Write us so we may quote them to you—so you will know the exact cost before leaving.

Music—Salt Sea Baths—Complimentary Tea Daily, 4 to 5 p.m.—We will personally see to your comfort.

T. E. ANDOW, Mgr.
H. BRADFORD RICHMOND, Prop.

for BURNS

Mix equal parts of Minard's and water oil, castor oil, or lard. Spread on brown paper. Apply to burn or scald. Relief follows the 1st painful smarting stops

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

He Who Weeps For Beauty Gone

He who weeps for beauty gone,
Hangs about his neck a stone.

He who mourns for his lost youth,
Daily digs a grave for truth.

He who prays for happy hours,
Tramples upon earthly flowers.

He who asks an oath from love,
Doth thereby his folly prove.

Mourn not overmuch; nor stress
After love or happiness.

He who weeps for beauty gone,
Stoops to pluck a flower of stone.

—William Soutar

Agricultural Instruction

Montreal, Canada: Theoretical instruction in farming is becoming more widespread each year, and demonstration farms are multiplying on all sides. The Government could not at the present time entertain more ambitious designs without wasting is energies and throwing away its money.

"Without imagination there can be no greatness."—Albert Einstein

"Just before friends leave" —a cup of GOOD tea all 'round. Flavoury essence of hospitality—enjoyed by all.

RED ROSE TEA "is GOOD tea" 229

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Write at once for our bargain list of used motorcycles. Terms arranged.

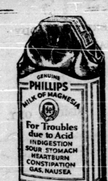
WHEN CHILDREN FRET

THERE are times when a child is too fretful or feverish to be sung to sleep. There are some pains a mother cannot pat away. But there's quick comfort in Castoria.

For diarrhea, and other infantile ills, give this pure vegetable preparation. Whenever coated tongues tell of constipation; whenever there's any sign of sluggishness. Castoria has a good taste: children love to take it. Buy the genuine—with Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on wrapper.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

ACID causes Headaches



WHEN there's too much acid in your stomach, you must force yourself to work, and even pleasures are too great an effort. Appetite lags; the digestion is poor; the whole system suffers.

Laboratory tests show an acid condition is due to errors in our modern diet. But you need not wait to diet your way out of the trouble!

Take a tablespoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

This will neutralize the excess acid instantly; make you feel like a new person in a moments.

Take a little whenever heartburn, sick headaches nausea, flatulence, indigestion or billiousness show the digestive system is becoming too acid. Whenever you are taking cold or feel sluggish, weak, constipated. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia has a gentle, laxative action.

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"Considerations of economy have passed into the realm of archaelogy."—Sir Ernest Benn.

"We can only be hopeful and hope for the best."—John D. Rockefeller.

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restores the normal action of the pores by its wonderfully effective cleansing and purifying qualities.

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RHEUMATISM

15 Convent sisters say there's nothing to equal Kruschen

This letter is not one person's opinion; it is the unanimous vote of the sisters of a large convent.

"We are a large community (15 in number) and find no medicine to equal Kruschen Salts. Many of the sisters are troubled with Rheumatism, which necessitates taking more than the daily dose . . . . We cannot speak too highly of Kruschen Salts, and the benefit we derive from them."—Sister M.J.

The natural treatment for rheumatism is Kruschen Salts. The six mineral salts of Kruschen have a direct effect upon the whole blood stream, neutralising uric acid, which is the recognised cause of rheumatism. They also restore the eliminating organs to proper working order and so prevent poisoning, thereby checking the further formation of uric acid and other body poisons which undermine the health.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

If you have never tried Kruschen—try it now at our expense. We have discovered a great many special "GIANT" packages which make it easy for you to enjoy Kruschen for months. Ask your druggist for the new "GIANT" 75c. package.

This consists of our regular 75c. bottle together with a separate trial bottle sufficient for half a week. Open the trial bottle first, put it to the test, and then, if not entirely convinced that Kruschen does everything we claim it to do, the regular bottle is still as good as new. Take it back. Your druggist is authorised to return your 75c. immediately and without question. You have tried Kruschen free, at our expense. What could be fairer? Manufactured by E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. (Estab. 1760). Importers: Middlesex House Ltd., Toronto.

Before Her Baby Came

"I have used several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find it helps me wonderfully, especially before childbirth. I have five lovely children. After my last baby came I had a miserable pain in my right side so I bought another bottle of the Compound and I feel fine now. I work outside during the fruit season in addition to my housework."—Mrs. Charles Slingerland, R.R. #4, St. Catherines, Ontario.

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