WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

The Ontario Lone Scout Department has now been in existence for three years and during that time a large number of boys in all parts of the province, who otherwise would not have had the chance, have availed themselves of the opportunity to take an active interest in the Boy Scout Movement.

In addition, the Lone Scouts have paved the way for some thirteen regular troops which have sprung into being as the direct result of the hard work and tenacity of individual boys or groups.

With an active membership of over three hundred Lonies, we look forward to our fourth year with optimism and hope for the opportunities to bring Scouting into the lives of a greater number of rural boys than ever before.

A CALL TO SCOUTS.

A call to Scouts for increased service during this national crisis was made by Lord Baden-Powell at the annual meeting of the council of the association in London. The Scouts, he said, were first in the field on the occasion of the Great War to render help behind the scenes, and the present move to service, as the Prince of Wales had said, was not meant to be a mere flash in the pan, but an undertaking "for the duration" of the nation's trouble.

The Duke of Connaught, president of the association, sent a message in which he referred to the fact that the world total of Boy Scouts was now more than 2,970,000.

The above paragraph was taken from an English newspaper published in February and would seem to indicate that there are greater difficulties in the Old Country than we in Canada appreciate. However, we know that the Scouts will do their best to help lighten the burden, and in this matter the Lone Scouts can help considerably right here in Ontario.

"Lone E" was visited a few days ago by a business man from Vienna, Austria, who in the course of conversation, stated that after a tour of the United States and Canada he found that the most advertised word on this side of the Atlantic is "Depression." As far as Canada is concerned, at any rate, this should not be as at this time Canadian business people have an opportunity at their finger tips which is greater than they ever before had. The opportunity to manufacture and sell Canadian merchandise and to use Canadian raw materials and resources.

Therefore Lone Scouts should keep a smile on their faces and talk not about the hard times, but rather about the great OPPORTUNITY and the good season that we are about to enter.

WHY IS SCOUTING SO POPULAR?

This question is easily answered and the two following paragraphs will illustrate the reason. Boy Scouts own no superiority of Race or Creed, Color or Tongue. Scouting is just as much designed for the humble boy from town or country as it is for the son of influential parents. Some people quibble about our uniform, but it is designed especially so that all boys, of whatever rank, shall look alike, and therefore all meet on equal footing.

WESTERN INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

Authority from the Department of Indian Affairs has been granted for the organization of a Scout Troop at the Sarcee Indian School in Alberta. The Group Committee includes Chief Jim Starlight and Chief Big Plume.

LATEST ROYAL BOY SCOUT.

The latest addition to "royal Boy Scouts" is H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

NEW BISHOP A SCOUTMASTER.

The recently elected Anglican Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. John Lyons, is a Scout leader of some years' experience. He organized and for several years was Scoutmaster of a troop at Belleville. He participated in games and hikes and took the boys to camp.

CAMP. Do you intend to come to the Lone Scout Camp which will be held this summer? If so, start saving those nickels now, and let your Scoutmaster know that you wish to be enrolled as a Camp Prospect.

For information regarding the Lone Scouts, which branch of Scouting is open to all boys between 12 and 18 years of age who cannot joint regular Scout Troops, write to the Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2.

"LONE E."

Dominion of Canada New World Power

By W. W. McLaren, Professor of Economics at Williams College, in Collaboration with J. J. Gibson.

Though still nominally a constitutional dependency, the Dominion of Canada during the past decade has achieved political and economic independence. She has taken her place among the select few of the money-lending nations of the world. Between 1921 and 1928, Canada produced wealth at a rate which permitted the net export of approximately $800,000,000. Especially significant is the fact that her secondary production, which consists largely of manufactures, has more than kept pace with her primary production, which is divided between agriculture, forestry and mining. Canada has been for many years one of the important primary producers of the world; the recent tremendous increase in the value of her manufactures has raised her from obscurity in 1914 to fifth place, in 1928, among the manufacturing nations.

To the war, despite its cost in men and money may be attributed the creation of the Canadian nation as we know it today. Each of the five years of war cost the Dominion an average of $300,000,000 and 20,000 men, yet we are justified in declaring that Canada found herself, spiritually and economically, during those years. She emerged from the conflict with her population welded by common sacrifice into a compact and loyal people, essentially Canadian in spirit.

The United States and Great Britain poured into Canada in that half decade more than two billion dollars and built up a skeleton economic structure (for the production of necessities of war) whose potential output was many times the requirements of her eight millions of people. When the war ended the European market was once more supplied by its own producers, and Canada was left with this great potential production of manufactures, for which it could find no consumers.

Economically the Dominion was at the parting of the ways. She might abandon an enormous capital investment, cut down her production and resign herself to mediocrity as an inferior power; or she might maintain that economic structure and compete for the export markets of the world.

The Dominion chose the second course, pursued it courageously and successfully, and now seems to have its goal clearly in sight. This phenomenal economic development may be traced to four basic causes: her vast natural resources, the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, the tremendous technological progress of recent years and the protective tariff policy practiced by both political parties.

The natural resources of the Dominion fall into five major categories: fisheries, mines, forests, water power, and farm lands. Of all the countries of the world Canada stands first in production of nickel and asbestos, second in cobalt, third in gold and silver, fourth in lead and copper, and sixth in zinc. Canadian forests are becoming of more importance. Available American lumber has been dwindling rapidly, and the ever-increasing demand for wood pulp and newsprint should bring forward the very forest front of Dominion industry. Canada's enormous potential production of hydro-electric energy is important also, and is attracting to the Dominion certain industries, such as the Aluminum Corporation, which require great quantities of cheap power.

The second of the basic causes for the development of the Dominion is the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, which has shown itself in the persevering opening up of the west and north country, and in the gallant post-war struggle to extricate the nation from a precarious economic position. The careful restriction of immigration can be counted on to preserve the Nordic character of the people, the influence of which is of vast importance.

As to technological progress, third basic cause of development, one example is the introduction of the airplane in exploring the northland. Among others is the perfection of the sulphite method of producing wood pulp.

The fourth factor, very different from the first three, is the principle of a high tariff which fosters industry at the expense of agriculture; and we must confess that the results seem to have justified the methods.

Many Canadian economists find it hard to believe that Canada will cling much longer to the system of high tariffs, in view of its heavy burden upon the already insolvent farmer. Yet the government is apparently committed to the protection of the manufacturer. The creation of an Advisory Tariff Board in 1926 to aid in fixing the duties on a scientific basis, as low as possible for the protection of home manufacturers, was one boon to the agricultural and other groups.

One trade possibility which appeals to the Canadian's thrifty eye lies in the loophole in the American tariff allowing the returning American to bring in $100 worth of foreign goods duty-free. The differential between Canada's British Empire Preference rates and the American duties creates a margin on such Empire products as Australian wool, English woolens, and Irish linens, which is large enough to afford American purchasers in Canada a substantial saving and the Canadian middleman a tidy profit. If Australian wool is manufactured into the finished products in Canada, or British woolens tailored in the Dominion, there results an additional profit and still another class of workers to add to the domestic market for Canadian goods without increasing the products for which a market has to be found.

The Dominion government is also experimenting with the British Preference in the hope of making it profitable for the American manufacturer to produce in Canada for export to the British Empire.

At present Canada's strength is but one of the forces which fortify England's importance in world affairs. But there appears to exist a striking similarity in the situation of the British Empire in 1850, the United States of 1910, and the Canada of 1930. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in which England was a spectator supplying the needs of the combatants, established the British Empire as the great creditor nation of the world; the World War, in which England participated to the full, and in which the United States played (for the most of that period, at least) the profiting bystander, dragged down England and established the United States as the world's great creditor. Why should not another great war, instead of destroying civilization entirely, cause the final break-up of the British Empire, drag down the United States toward England's present plight, and elevate Canada to a minor pinnacle? Canada has sufficient natural wealth to bring such an outcome within the realms of possibility, even though its small size in relation to the natural wealth of the United States would cause her never to reach the postwar credit pinnacle of our country. Such an eventuality, concentrating as it would the credit and most of the natural wealth of the world in the western hemisphere (for other semi-developed nations like Argentina and Brazil might be expected to profit, also), might bring about the transfer of the financial, cultural and diplomatic centres from one side of the Atlantic to the other. And who can tell but what in that readjustment Canada, with her vast natural resources, might not emerge as one of the great nations of the world? — Condensed from World's Work by The Reader's Digest.

Fort Anne National Park

Impressed by the great historical importance of the ruins of Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, not only to Canadians but to the descendants of the early colonists along the Atlantic coast of North America, the Dominion Government set aside the military works and about twenty acres surrounding them as a national park under the Department of the Interior. Many of the features have been restored while others have been added so that the park is one of the most interesting historic spots in the East. Thousands visit it each season and the numbers are growing every year.

Ex-Kaiser's Son Germany's New President?

Evidently the ex-Kaiser's son has a following in Germany as he has thrown his hat in the ring for the German presidency and may oppose Von Hindenburg. He will be first grooomer as a Councillor in preparation for the running. He is shown with his children.

Human Bloodstream Classified by Science

By Dr. Henri Szollos, in Le Mois, Paris (November, 1931)

Centuries ago, scientists and medical men believed that the blood lost from a wound or in a severe hemorrhage could conceivably be replaced by the blood of freshly-killed animals. The experiments, however, were rarely successful. In almost every case the patient, instead of gaining strength, weakened, and succumbed. This led to most countries forbidding the practice by law.

But science was not satisfied to let the question rest. On the face of it, an organ that is not diseased, but has been merely weakened by loss of blood should be restored to health, as naturally as hunger is appeased by food. Clearly, the fault must lie in the blood used.

In the course of their investigations the doctors discovered that when the blood of a rabbit was mingled with that of a dog, the red corpuscles of the latter dissolved the plasma of the former, and both suffered serious results. Other experiments established the curious fact that animals of the same species, or even of the same family had blood that mingled without any harmful results. This led to the belief that when human life was at stake, human blood should be used.

Curiously enough, the transfusion of human blood, although at times successful, often gave the same results as had followed the use of animal blood. Once again, the doctors seemed to have been brought face to face with a blank wall.

At the beginning of this century, Dr. Landsteiner of Vienna began the experiments that have brought to the aid of medicine one of the most powerful methods the science has known. In a lecture he gave in 1910 at the opening of the International Congress of Physiology at Vienna, he stated that, while no two men were alike either mentally or chemically, yet it was possible to classify them in a general and perfectly satisfactory way. He demonstrated that there are three classes of blood. Later, Jansky and Moss discovered the existence of a fourth, which is, however, extremely rare.

The classification of the blood is based on the theory that two factors which we may call A and B exist in the blood-stream of human beings. Clearly, there are four possible arrangements of these factors. A person may have the factor A only, he may have the factor B only, he may have a combination of both A and B, or he may have neither.

It has been fully demonstrated that those belonging to Group A have blood which dissolves the constituents of Group B. Those whose blood is both A and B have no ill effects on either taken separately, while those of the fourth class cannot safely be treated with any one of the others.

The most obvious value of these findings is, of course, in the way already mentioned. Once the principle was established, there was no difficulty in using it on an extensive scale. To-day there is hardly a hospital or a school of medicine in any civilized country that has not its list of professional blood-givers, whose blood has been carefully tested and classified so that there may be no delay in cases of emergency. Moreover, during the Great War, transfusion of blood was carried in to such an extent that in the American army, for example, every soldier wore on his uniform the class or group to which he belonged, so that first-aid might be rendered with all possible speed.

Although the question of heredity in mental or physical characteristics has not been determined, there is no doubt concerning the heredity of blood-groups. For instance, there is no case known of an infant having a blood-group that was not present in either one of his parents. Thus, if the mother's blood is A, and the father's B, the child's may be either or both. On the other hand, if the parents' blood is AB, the child may inherit either A or B independently.

The stability of blood-groups is remarkable, and lasts through life. Neither sickness, pregnancy, or accident have the slightest effect on them. The introduction of medicines, serums or drugs fail to change their structure. Some have claimed that variations have followed the use of narcotics and X-rays but their claims have not been substantiated.

During the last few years there has been some attempt to establish paternity or maternity on the blood-classification, but it can give no exact result. Naturally, if the child's blood is unlike that of either of his supposed parents, one or the other is not thus related to him, but since A and B classes are extremely common, the child might quite easily have allied blood without it proving either paternal or maternal relationship.

The examination of blood-stains in the investigation of a murder is becoming of more and more value. Naturally, if the stains belong to the victim they are of little assistance if found at the scene of the crime. If, however, they are discovered on weapons or clothes belonging to the suspect, they are looked upon as prima facia evidence, but must be corroborated by other evidence. There is always the possibility that the blood may have come from some other source i nthe same group. When the stains reveal a group that does not correspond to that of the victim, the search for the murdered is narrowed down to those in the same group that come within the list of suspects.

An interesting side of the classification of blood is its apparent connection with the various races of the earth. Among the civilized nations of the earth, O, the fourth group, is between 35 and 45 per cent, with a few variations. There is a notable predominance of A over B among the peoples of western Europe, and their descendants all over the world. This predominance may be as high as from 40 to 50 per cent. Generally speaking, the proportion of A to B decreases in inverse ratio going east, until in Asia B is in places as high as 49 per cent. AB, never common, is, of course, merely a secondary group of A and B. The fourth group, O, reaches its greatest height among the North American Indians, the Eskimos, the aborigines of the South Sea Islands and related primitive peoples, where it is found in as high a proportion as 91 per cent. The results thus reached give some colour to the theory that the people of the earth have all descended from three principal races. It is quite probable that the group O covers the primitive characteristics, but it is doubtful if there is a single pure-blooded race on earth to-day, since there has been so much intermingling through marriage, wars, and great national upheavals.

The medical profession has begun to interest itself in the possible connection of the various blood-groups with certain diseases. One eminent doctor affirms that Group A is more susceptible to tuberculosis, and that Group B is more clearly cancerous. These are, of course, merely theories

New York Chinese Protest Japanese Invasion

Chinese students of New York city, recently, held a parade protesting the Japanese invasion of Chinese territory. Miss Lia Han Meng and Wen Ling, art students, are shown with some of the posters carried in the march.

Attacked Japan In League Asse

Spokesmen of Small tions at Geneva World Pressure to End Hostiliti

Geneva.—Spokesmen of s nations, which have no m interests in the Far East, pro fore the special Assembly League of Nations their pe demnation of Japan's in China and urged that all the resources be employed in struggle.

A number of the diplomat secondary powers made it would insist that the Ass with the Manchurian poli as the Shanghai problem. rejected the Japanese cont the Assembly must keep h Manchuria.

Tsuneo Matsudaira and Sa to, the Japanese represen tened while European and Central American speakers armed intervention by a n in the territory of a weake while they called for the drawal of Japanese troops ese soil.

The smaller States — s tries of Latin America, t others—were in the saddle made the most of their op Foreign Minister Lerroux Spain reproached Japan f ing to settle the dispute force instead of bringing plaints to the League.

"Neither the problem of nor the problem of Manch fully discussed until the ho diers evacuate China," he s nation must precede negot

He asserted that the ought not to recognize any resulting from the Japan activities.

"The League must be t of the weak against the said. "Spain desires the use all the powers it pos tle the dispute.

"For the League this question of to be or not t want it to be."

Urge Full Force of in

Peter Munch, Foreign Denmark, asserted that the declare war did not abso from its engagements und logg-Briand pact. The la said, must apply all the s force, to enforce the ar settlements are grass grown.

A Very Nervous Child

Allen Lee Grows Now Happy Girlhood To Benefits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Photo Of Allen Lee Before Taking Pills.

"I am not quite 14 years old," writes Aileen Lee, Dongola, Ont. "This summer I was thin and nervous. I would rave at night; even get up and walk all through the house in my sleep. Mother sent me away for a long holiday, but when I came back my nerves were just as bad. One day mother bought me three bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They worked like magic. I have been good ever since September, and it takes a lot of noise now to bother my nerves. And how the roses bloom in my cheeks now! It's a delight to tell other girls what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Williams' Pink Pills effect such a transformation as this because their remedial action is to enrich the blood, which in turn feeds the exhausted nerve forces and revitalizes the whole system. At your druggist's in the new glass container, 50c a package. 274

German Castle Becomes College For Americans

Melsen, Saxony—American girls soon will be going to classes in romantic old Siebenelchen Castle, which is being converted into a college by Baroness Monika von Milltitz, its owner. Classes begin this month.

The curriculum is designed primarily for American women desiring to teach German, but it includes preparatory courses in other professions calling for a knowledge of the German language. Entrance requirements are at least two years of study in an American university or college. The castle school is under the personal direction of the baroness.

Siebenelchen, or Seven Oaks Castle, is picturesquely situated on an eminence in the countryside near famous Dresden where it made. The first historical mention of Siebenelchen was made in 1264. The present castle, incorporating remains of an older Gothic structure, was built in the 1500's by Ernest von Milltitz, marshal of the Saxon court.

An atmosphere of cloistral tranquillity pervades the old fortress. The grounds where knights once matched their strength in tourneys are a beautiful park of old trees, ivy creepers cover the walls and the battlements are grass grown.

Isle of Man Become Protectionist

Douglas, Isle of Man—Isle of Man, with a population of 60,000, now joined Great Britain in protectionist country.

The Tynwald Court, its lower house, imposed a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on goods except those on the way to the United Kingdom's tariff list, with the addition of certain waters, and dried fruits.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

"Is it true you are a mind reader?" asked the young man. "Yes, he replied. "Didn't what?" "Suit her."

as yet, but may lead to a better understanding of both the prevention of many little diseases.—The Magazine of

CHILD need REGULATING?

CASTORIA WILL DO IT!

When your child needs regulating, remember this: the organs of babies and children are delicate. Little bowels must be gently urged—never forced. That's why Castoria is used by so many doctors and mothers. It is specially made for children's ailments; contains no harsh, harmful drugs; no narcotics. You can safely give it to young infants for colic pains. Yet it is an equally effective regulator for older children. The next time your child has a little cold or fever, or a digestive upset, give him the help of Castoria, the children's own remedy. Genuine Castoria always has the name.

Chas. H. Fletcher
CASTORIA
MOTHERS CRY—FOR IT

Will You Pay 3c To Be Rid of Your Indigestion?

Here is a positive guarantee no sufferer from indigestion, sour, acid stomach can afford to ignore. Within two minutes by the watch, at a cost of not more than 3c, you may be rid of acid stomach, indigestion, bloating, gas, heartburn and stomach pain.

Do you doubt it? Then go to your nearest drug store and get a package of Magnesia and use as directed. If after the first dose you do not agree that it is worth its weight in gold, if the bloating, gas and pain are not relieved completely, you may have your money back.

Bisurated Magnesia is sold on this guarantee because we know of no relief to stomach distress. It is used by tens of thousands of stomach sufferers the world over. The cost is about 3c per dose. Just simply can't afford to suffer longer with stomach distress, acid stomach and indigestion when relief is so inexpensive.

Try it first once after a heavy meal when you feel you can stand no more. Twenty-five regular doses in powder or tablet form.

How to play Bridge
AUCTION and CONTRACT
by Wynne Ferguson
Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

ARTICLE No. 13

The informatory double is still an important factor in Auction and Contract, and presents some interesting and puzzling questions of bidding. For example, suppose the dealer bids one no trump and second hand doubles (informatory), with what type of hand should the dealer's partner make a bid? There is still considerable difference of opinion among the experts as to the proper procedure in this situation, but the writer has very definite ideas in regard to it. There are four distinct types of hands at either Auction or Contract which should be bid by the dealer's partner over an informatory double of one no trump. First: with a hand as good as an original no trump, the dealer's partner should redouble. For example, with a hand of this type:

Hearts—A, 4, 2
Clubs—K, 7, 4
Diamonds—J, 10, 3, 2
Spades—K, 10, 9

The redouble is a powerful weapon when properly used and the source of many big penalties. After a redouble, partner should double any bid made and try for penalties.

Second: If the dealer's partner holds as good as an original bid in a suit, he should bid two in the suit over the double. For example, with a hand of this type, bid two clubs:

Hearts—10, 4, 2, 2
Clubs—A, K, J, 3, 2
Diamonds—10, 7
Spades—9, 2

By so doing, you give the exact information to your partner that you have as good as an original bid in that suit. It is the only way you can give this exact information and for that reason the opportunity should not be lost.

Third: If the dealer's partner holds a set-up minor suit, he should bid two no trump over the double. For example, with a hand of this type, bid two no trump:

Hearts—7, 6, 2
Clubs—10, 4, 3
Diamonds—A, K, Q, J, 7
Spades—J, 4

Here again you have the opportunity to give this exact information to partner and you can only do so by bidding the two no trump.

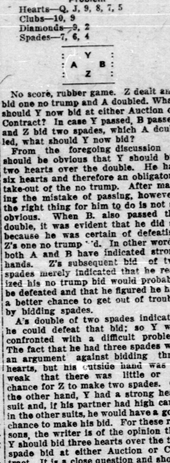
Fourth: If the dealer's partner holds a hand which justifies a major suit take-out of the no trump irrespective of the double, it should also be bid over the double. For example, with this type of hand, bid two spades:

Hearts—10, 7
Clubs—7, 5, 4
Diamonds—Q, 6
Spades—J, 10, 7, 6, 4, 2

When you hold six or more hearts or spades, it is obligatory for you to bid that suit over partner's no trump and the obligation is just as strong when the no trump has been doubled. Such a bid gives partner exact information that you have a justifiable take-out and that information may be very valuable.

Problem

Hearts—Q, J, 9, 8, 7, 5
Clubs—10, 9
Diamonds—9, 2
Spades—7, 6, 4



No score, rubber game. Z dealt and bid one no trump and A doubled. What should Y now bid at either Auction or Contract? In case Y passed, B passed and Z bid two spades, which A doubled, what should Y now bid?

From the foregoing discussion it should be obvious that Y should bid two hearts over the double. He has six hearts and therefore an obligatory take-out of the no trump. After making the mistake of passing, however, the right thing for him to do is not so obvious. When B. also passed the double, it was evident that he did so because he was certain of defeating Z's one no trump 'd. In other words, both A and B have indicated strong hands. Z's subsequent bid of two spades merely indicated that he realized his no trump bid would probably be defeated and that he figured he had a better chance to get out of trouble by bidding spades.

A double of two spades indicated he could defeat that bid; so Y was confronted with a difficult problem. The fact that he had three spades was an argument against bidding three hearts, but his outside hand was so weak that there was little or no chance for Z to make two spades. On the other hand, Y had a strong heart suit and, if his partner had high cards in the other suits, he would have a good chance to make his bid. For these reasons, the writer is of the opinion that Y should bid three hearts over the two spade bid at either Auction or Contract. It is a close question and shows the value of bidding such hands at once over the double. Then you don't get into trouble.

Rudyard Kipling And Others

In the early days of the automobile, Rudyard Kipling, proud possessor of a magnificent new car, motored over from Burwash one morning, with his wife, to call on his old friend Henry James, at Rye. Kipling, enthusiastic over the advent of the automobile, said it was "calculated to make the Englishman—think." He cordially invited James and his nephew, William James, to lunch at Burwash the following day, promising to send the car over to fetch them and take them back. Just then, there came a loud knocking at the door and in rushed Kipling's chauffeur to say that the car had broken down. So the Kiplings—much humiliated—had to return home by train.

• • •

Just as they were leaving the James house Ford Madox Ford—himself going to call on James—bumped into them and noticed they appeared to be perturbed. When ushered into James' presence he soon learned the cause from the Master. He telling, in James' inimitable style, makes quite the best story in Ford's reminiscences ("Return to Yesterday") and must be read in full—it is too long to give here—to be fully enjoyed.

• • •

But you will get an idea of it from the ending:

"The consequence (of the breakdown) is that its master and mistress will return to Burwash, which should be pronounced Burridge, by train," chuckled James, 'and the magnificent one thousand two hundred guinea motor car will not devotedly return here at noon and will not in time for lunch convey me and my nephew William to Burwash and will not return hire in time for me to give tea to my friend Lady Maud Warrender, who in presence to-morrow beneath my roof honoring that humble meal with her or if the weather is fine in the garden . . .

"Which," concluded the Master, after subdued ho, ho, hos, of merriment, "is calculated to make Mr. Kipling—think."

Apropos the sparkling wit for which the late Lord Rosebery was noted, Sir Ian Malcolm recalls (in "Vacant Thrones") that Lord Dufferin, a former, Governor-General of Canada, once mentioned to Rosebery that he had lately met an old friend of his, a titled lady who, through some misfortune, had undergone a short term of imprisonment.

"I am now a perfect ruin" she moaned to Dufferin, who confessed himself at a loss for an adequate sympathetic rejoinder.

"I think I should have answered: 'So is the Colosseum'" said Rosebery.

Some years ago, F. N. Doubleday, the well-known publisher—known to friends as "Effendi," being so named by Rudyard Kipling—was invited by Edward W. Bok to lunch at the Curtis Building, Philadelphia, when it was still new. Mr. Bok was showing off his private office, and "Effendi" noticed a board on the wall by the desk, displaying forty electric buttons.

"What are these for?" he asked.

"Whenever I press one of these buttons," replied Mr. Bok, "a beautiful girl comes to take my instructions."

• • •

Without another word "Effendi" sprang up and, as fast as he could, before his host could stop him, pushed one button after another until he had touched all forty, chuckles Mrs. Alice M. Williamson, the novelist, telling the story in "The Inky Way," she having heard it from Mr. Bok himself, who evidently enjoyed the laugh at his expense.

• • •

"Mr. Bok, being a man of infinite and quick resourcefulness, thought fast," adds Mrs. Williamson. "For each maiden was invented on the spur of the moment some task which sent her away unsuspecting."

FREE TRIAL OFFER OF KRUSCHEN

If you have never tried Kruschen—try it now at our expense. We have distributed a great many special "GIANT" 75c. Package. This consists of our regular 75c. bottle together with a separate trial bottle—sufficient for about one 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 authorized to return your 75c. immediately and without question. We have tried Kruschen free at our expense. What could be fairer? Manufactured by E. Griffith Hughes, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. (Estab. 1760). Importers: McGillivray Bros., Ltd., Toronto.

What New York Is Wearing

By ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

A light topped bodice on this wee maid's dress is so charming and different.

And it's the easiest thing imaginable to make it.

"Miss Curley," said the office manager to his stenographer, "I would suggest that you do not write letters to your young men during office hours. Smith & Jones report that we sent them a shipment of love and kisses instead of the tar and axle grease that they ordered."

Madam (to Chinese man-servant)—"After this, when you enter my bedroom, please knock. I might be dressing."

Chinaman—"Me don't need knock. Me allays lookee in kleehole first."

Millionaire (addressing meeting)—"I came to this country without a shirt on my back, and now I have accumulated two million."

Awed Voice—"Why, you'll never wear them out."

Some fail to recognize opportunity until they see her back. It is all right to dream, but wake up and give your dreams a chance. You see, by saving all you earn you will have money to share with the fellow thrown out of work by your saving. There is many a good living lost by not asking for it. Men put off things they ought to do, and women put off things they ought to wear. Attention is attracted by what you do, not by what you think ought to be done.

Owl Laffs

If you your lips would save from slips,
Five things observe with care.
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And How and When and Where.

If you your ears would save from jeers,
Five things keep meekly hid:
Myself and I and Mine and My,
And what you do and did.

Steno—"I'm going to be married Saturday, and——"

Her Boss—"And so you're going to quit?"

Steno—"Oh, no! I'm just going to tell you that I'll be needing more money."

"I had a dream the other night, Casey, an' it taught me a great lesson."

"Bedad, an' what was the lisson, Pat?"

"'Twas like this: I dreamed I wuz in Rome, an' I had a audience with the Pope—as great a gintleman as any in the district, an' that's no lie. Would I have a drink, he axed me. 'Thinks I, would a duck swim, an' seein' the whiskey an' lemons an' sugar on the sideboard, I told him I wouldn't mind if I had a wee drop of punch. 'Cold or hot?' asked Riv'rence. 'Hot, yer Hollness,' says I. Ah, what I mistake I made!"

"I don't see anything wrong."

"Ah, but listen, boy. His Holiness stepped toward the kitchin for the b'ilin' water; an' before he got back, I woke up. Nex' time, I'll say, 'I'll take it cold, yer holiness, while the water's a-gettin' hot!'"

Restaurant Proprietor (belligerently)—"Listen, Mister, when you eat here you don't need to wipe off the plate, see?"

Mild-mannered Gentleman—"I beg your pardon. Force of habit, you know. I'm a baseball umpire."

Yes, When the Others Are Worn Out!
Hush, Christmas necktie,
Don't you cry.
Papa'll wear you
By and by.

The only time it pays to cry over spilled milk is when you can get the restaurant proprietor to pay for a new dress.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue sea,
Keep rolling on for all of me.
On you I cannot waste a glance
While bathing beauties 'round me prance.

"I cannot waste a glance While bathing beauties 'round me prance.

Baby's Cold

"Baby's Own Tablets relieve baby's colds so easily," writes Mrs. Albert E. Knowles, Granton, Ont., "I wouldn't be without them if they cost twice as much." If Baby has running or clogged nose, give BABY'S OWN TABLETS. Absolutely safe. See certificate in each 25c package. 214

Dr. Williams' BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The Future of the Empire

Stephen Gwynn in the Fortnightly Review (London): There is no mistaking the symptoms of a general rally throughout the British Commonwealth to mutual support in the fight for solvency. This year's conference should mark an epoch in the Commonwealth's internal organization. For it must be dawning now on the Dominions that the greatest of all markets open to them is threatened with a loss of buying power. England can no longer count on beating all competitors even against the handicap of a hostile tariff; and this workshop of forty million people packed close in their island has a serious future to face. Its ruin would be hardly less ruinous to Ireland, to Australia, and to New Zealand than to itself. Canada is otherwise situated; but even for Canada the disaster would be little less. In a reorganization, with a fiscal bond, the prosperity of the Mother Country needs to be considered with more anxiety than ever before.

Classified Advertising

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of wanted inventions and full information sent free. The Banks of Company, World Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

OPPORTUNITIES.

WE CAN ARRANGE A FRIENDLY correspondence for you. Men and women, all ages. Particulars free. Write Canadian Correspondence Club, 2002 Danforth Avenue, Toronto.

BABY CHICKS

A-1 BABY CHICKS ARE CANADIAN Approved chicks. Chicks are culled by Government inspector. We hatch six breeds. Write for free catalogue. A. H. Switzer, Granton, Ontario.

STAMPS.

BIG MONEY MADE IN LOOKING over your old letters and papers. I am collecting and will pay good prices for any Canadian postage stamps on envelopes dated before 1871. Any will buy loose ones or collection of good old stamps. H. Allan, Box 242, Hamilton.

TRUST

"Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill."
—Tennyson.

Feen-a-mint

FOR CONSTIPATION
effective in smaller doses
SAFE SCIENTIFIC

Skin Loveliness

Easy to Have. Famous Vegetable Pills Better than Creams

Miss E. T. has proved it. She says: "Carter's Little Liver Pills will do more to keep my complexion clear than all the face creams I have used."

PURELY VEGETABLE, a gentle, effective tonic to both liver and bowels. Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills are without equal for correcting Constipation, Acidity, Biliousness, Headaches, Indigestion. 25c. & 75c. red pkgs., everywhere. Ask for Carter's by NAME.

March Winds Hurt the Complexion

Keep the skin perfectly healthy by washing with Baby's Own Soap using tepid or warm water and drying perfectly, and the keenest winds will do no lasting damage. This is the prevention which will save much disfigurement and the necessity of hiding blemishes under powder and cosmetics. The soothing and fragrant lather of Baby's Own Soap is wonderfully agreeable. Individual cartons—10c everywhere.

"Best for you and Baby too"

As Every Mother Knows

A growing girl has a real need of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Rich in Vitamins A and D

When PAIN Comes

WHAT many people call indigestion very often means excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes the acids instantly. And the best alkali known to medical science is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali in water neutralizes instantly many times that much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this. Go, get a small bottle to try.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. 50c a bottle—any drug store. (Made in Canada.)

Trade Mark Registered.

Why keep suffering from Bronchitis, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and other ailments when you can get a twenty-day treatment of "Herba," Nature's own remedy, for $1.00? Hundreds of testimonials by mail. All mail orders promptly attended to.

THE INDIAN HERBAL REMEDY CO., 148 Danforth Ave., Toronto. Tel. GE.4151