THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

FOR THE HERD'S SAKE

Breeders Advise Farmers Not to Part With Good Bulls

Many inexperienced breeders make the mistake of going it blindly from year to year in their use of herd bulls. They keep eternally changing, using one a couple of years and then superseding him with a calf. On the other hand, the constructive breeders rely mainly on tested sires, mostly with quite a bit of age. Indeed, such breeders have been known to buy entire herds, which they did not want, merely to acquire the old bulls at their heads. A Shorthorn bull that has proved satisfactory should be kept in service until death or impotence ends his usefulness. When fully matured, bulls often get hard to do with, and too often for this reason alone are bundled into the cars and shipped to the shambles. A big loss is sustained each year by such unnecessary and uncalled for sacrifices. The wise breeder goes mighty slow with the use of any untried calf, until he knows what the youngster can do.

New bulls must be introduced into every herd, but there is never any occasion to make the change suddenly, dropping one outright and using another to all the breeding females. A very little ingenuity will enable the breeder to discover what the chosen one is going to do. It doesn't make much difference in what herd a bull succeeds. Every good bull should be allowed to live out his allotted span of life begetting calves after his kind. The wise breeder has always in use a bull on which he can rely for the transmission of true Shorthorn character, conformation, weight, substance and flesh. He never goes it blind in his choice of bulls.

WEARIN' O' THE GREEN

Origin of Shamrock Wearing in Honor St. Patrick

Few who put a sprig of shamrock in their buttonhole on the seventeenth of March realize that these little green leaves more than once kept the Irish from death in dire famine times. In 1596 the poet Spencer declares that the war has brought the miserable inhabitants of Munster to a point where they "flock to a plot of watercresses or shamrocks as to a feast." In his "View of Ireland" he describes this as the depth of ruin to which a land formerly having abundant corn and cattle had been plunged. The troubious times continued and the shamrock is mentioned as an article of food again and again. Fynes Morrison in 1598 writes that the herb is still being "snatched out of the ditches for food."

Not until later was the shamrock used as the national emblem of Erin. Nathaniel Colgan, member of the Royal Irish Academy says the earliest record of the wearing "o' the green" is contained in the diary of Thomas Dinoly, who wrote in 1687: "17th day of March yearly is St. Patrick, an immoveable feast, when the Irish of all stations and conditions wear crosses in their hats, some of pins, some of green ribbon, and the vulgar superstitiously wear shamrogues, three-leaved grass which they likewise eat (they say to cause a sweet breath)."

Housing Poultry Machine

There is no doubt that poultry houses built of concrete would be excellent winter quarters, but we should prefer having the inside of the house either lathed and plastered or double walled. Houses built entirely of lumber and double walled, with heavy lining paper between the walls, can be made just as comfortable, and are better liked by the majority of poultrymen, than houses built of any other material.

Actor Loves Criminology

It is curious what hobbies some actors have. That of Mr. H. B. Irving, for instance, is criminology, and one finds him at every notable criminal prosecution. He was regular in attendance at Bow Street when the case against George Joseph Smith was being heard.

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS

Eat Less meat if you feel Backachy or have Bladder trouble.

Meat forms, uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

CAREER WORTH WHILE

Patient, Cheerful Dentist Who Became an Inspiration

A good man died in Montreal, writes a woman journalist. Three days later they buried him amidst a forest of flowers and a rain of tears. He was a dentist. He did not belong to one of what are so called "the learned professions; although I should like to know which of the "learned professions" contributes more to the ease, comfort and health of mankind than does skillful dentistry. They have taken in the modest sign with the name and the initials, "D.D.S." after it. His patients have scattered as members of a suffering tribe to other dental offices and told their troubles to other men wearing snowwhite coats and a patient expression and holding shining metal instruments in their hands. And as they have visited these offices they have all heard the same speech: "He took good care of your teeth. He did his work well." The patients have gone back to their homes or offices or stores or work benches with thoughts other than of their pain and loss. They were inspired by the words: "He did his work well." A renewed ambition flamed in their breasts. They resolved it should be truthfully said of him: "He has done his work well." What more can the man who is leaving this world ask?

One thing more. It may be said of him: "He always made me more cheerful." I had known this man for eighteen years. For all those years he had guarded my teeth with the care that a dainty woman gives to her jewels. But he did more for me than that. He never failed of a cheery greeting and a gay farewell. He kept the even tenor of good humor. I asked him one day how he maintained his unbreakable composure, to all men and women, in all weather, mental and otherwise. He polished carefully the last filling while he answered: "Sometimes when people come in at that door they ruffle me. But I never let them know it." The surly the irritable, the suffering, the meek, all received from him the same greeting, the same careful professional treatment, the same god-speed.

Latterly his strength had been abating. He confessed that his last vacation had been prolonged and that he hadn't undertaken his new season's work with as much vim as before. He told me of his plans for lessening his work. There should be less of quantity of that work but not less of quality. He would establish a home apart from his office. It was wearing upon him a little. Yes, but there was no change in his fine workmanship. None in his manner. On the evening of a hard day he sat at the table waiting for the serving of his dinner. There was an inarticulate sound, a dropping of his head upon his breast and he was gone. But the last patient who had left his chair, just as the light was growing too dim for work, said what those of all the other years had said: "He was most careful in his work. And he smiled and joked when we shook hands."

MAKING LAND ARABLE

Belgians Can Teach Much in Industry and Skill

In the country, writes a Canadian visitor to Belgium, I found the same careful treatment of the land as in the suburbs of the city. Plough land, which may be sown with rye or wheat, is what the Flemish peasant values most, and he spares no labor to render every square yard of his farm suitable for the plough. It is the constant pre-occupation of the farmer to transform the lower meadow land into plough land. On the small farms one can see how in every slight depression of the fields there is a carefully deposited little heap of road scrapings and other rubbish, maybe brought together little by little by the children, in order to fill it up and thus level the field. And, equally, every slight swelling of the ground is levelled down. I saw fields in which the upper layer of vegetable mould had been taken off; then the sand below had been excavated to a certain depth and sold; and finally the mould had been replaced so as to make the field quite even. Only the lowest portions of the land are given to meadow, and no labor is spared in irrigating and manuring them, so as to obtain wonderful crops of hay.

Strict economy in land is the rule. Hedges are kept only along the main roads and the main ditches, and then they are only made of such bushes as give fuel wood. The plough is brought very close to the edge of the hedge, and the narrow slip that is left is cultivated, down to the very roots of the bushes, with the spade, and then clover will be sown upon that border, to bring up a few rabbits. Even the meagre vegetation along the roadsides is utilized; the shepherd every day takes his sheep along the country roads, as they always find something to nibble on the roadsides and on the borders of the ditches.

Oversleeping Extraordinary

A young Lancashire overlooker in a factory went to live with a workmate. On going to bed the young man noticed the absence of blinds on the windows. "Hast no blinds for th' windows, Bill?"

Bill: "No, I never trouble about blinds; but if th'art so particular about it I'll blacklead th' windows for thee." So they blackleaded the windows.

During the night the young man awoke, and finding the room in darkness he went to sleep again. This continued in turns until the elderly man said: "I say, Jack, I'm sure we're going to be late for work."

To their amazement they found it was 7.30 a.m. "Now we've done it; we're late."

The first person they met was the manager. "Halloa, where have you two been?" The elder man said: "Well, I have worked for th' last twenty year, an' surely you're not going to make a row for being an hour an' a half late this morning?"

"I'm saying nowt about this morning," said the manager, "but where were you yesterday an' th' day afara?"

THE ROMANCE OF THE RED TRIANGLE

What the Y.M.C.A. is Doing for Our Soldier Boys

By William Lewis Edmonds.

When, during the years, decades and centuries following the close of the war, historians write their volumes regarding it there will, doubtless, be differences of opinion as to its causes and its effects. But there will, undoubtedly, be one feature in connection with the great war upon which there can scarcely be any difference of opinion regarding its potency and value.

And that particular feature is the part the Y.M.C.A. played in catering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the vallant soldiers, no matter from what clime, country or hemisphere they came or what creed they professed, who took up arms in defence of liberty, home, justice and democracy.

Just as in no previous age, ancient or modern, has there been a war approaching in magnitude that now being waged, so it can with equal truth be said that never in all previous wars has there been a work in connection with the welfare of the soldiers engaged in the conflict approaching in magnitude that which is now being carried on by the Y.M.C.A. organization.

Wherever the soldier boy goes in response to the call of duty, "Y" men follow close upon his heels, and where he settles for the time being, whether in city barracks, training ground, hospital, rest camp, or front line trenches, there they hang up the bright Red Triangle, the insignia of their order, and serve him to the limit of their ability and opportunity.

To all intents and purposes these centres of "Y" activity become to the soldier the nearest possible approach under the circumstances to the home and fireside which he has left in response to the call to arms. There he can find rest, recreation and refreshment for mind and body, an abundant and free supply of stationery for the home letters he wishes to write, and an ample supply of literature congenial to his various moods, while almost at his elbow as he leaves the trenches tired, weary, or a "walking wounded," he finds a dugout, with its flaming Red Triangle, where he can obtain a free and liberal supply of hot coffee, cocoa, tea, etc., to strengthen and fortify him for his journey to his camp in the rear.

"If it wasn't fer the bloody blokes in the bleeding 'uts," a Tommy is said to have remarked while sipping his coffee in a "Y" hut somewhere in France, "it 'u'ld be a 'ell of a time in the British army."

Coarse and all as the expression may be to delicate ears it was possibly the most expressive language that "Tommy" could command in order to give vent to his appreciation of the efforts of the "Y" to cater to his welfare. On that account the manner of his expression may well be condoned. For, after all, it is the sentiment, and not the words in which he clothes it, that determines the man.

That war, and particularly the present one, is hell there can be no doubt. But while that is so it is equally certain that, through the instrumentality of the Y.M.C.A., more bits of heaven have been injected into the soul of the boys in arms than has been the case in any previous war in history.

That which the Y.M.C.A. has accomplished is little short of a miracle. Through the untiring zeal and self-sacrificing efforts of its representatives the mental, spiritual and physical life of the soldier has been developed and strengthened, and his morale for the stress and strain of battle fortified.

To-day the Y.M.C.A. does not have to wait, cap in hand, at the door of the respective governments engaged in the Allies' cause, courting permission to establish huts and dugouts from which its secretaries and staff may serve their fighting men. It is the other way about. The respective governments are now importuning the "Y," with the result that wherever to-day the flag of an allied nation flies there is to be found somewhere the Red Triangle. And that means from Flanders to South Africa. It has a place even in disturbed Russia.

The difficulty with which the "Y" is beset to-day is not limitation of opportunity for service. It is the necessity for more men and more money in order to respond to the fullest possible extent to the Macedonian cry from allied nations for the particular assistance which the men of the Red Triangle have proved themselves capable of rendering.

In this laudable and self-sacrificing labor on behalf of the fighting forces of the allied nations the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has taken a prominent part, its representatives not only being found in Great Britain, Flanders, France, Italy and Palestine, but in far-off Mesopotamia and India as well.

With the Canadian camps in Great Britain it has fifty branches and with the Canadian troops in France fifty-one branches, while all told there are one hundred and two special secretaries overseas, plus three hundred assistants appointed by the military authorities. Thirty-four of these special secretaries are located in France.

But the ramifications of the Canadian "Y" are by no means confined to the soldiers in training in England and fighting in France. Besides this its representatives are serving in every military camp and in every camp hospital in the Dominion, while special secretaries are on duty at the discharge depots in Quebec and Halifax.

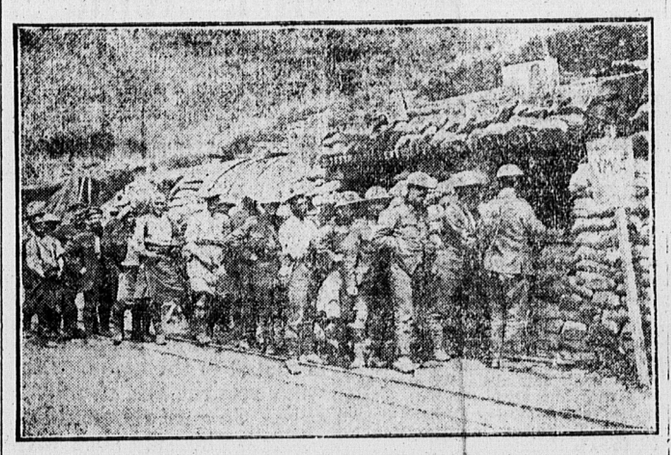
Not only is the ensign of the Canadian "Y" scattered throughout the camps in England and France, but it is attached to dozens of dugouts in the forward trenches, where its secretaries, continuously under shell fire, serve hot coffee, tea, chocolate, etc., to the tired, and often chilled, Canadian soldiers.

When the boys from the Land of the Maple Leaf were driving the enemy from Vimy Ridge men of the Canadian "Y" were right upon their heels catering to their necessities as they fought. "Almost before the place was consolidated," wrote Brigadier-General Odlum to Captain Wallace, the senior officer of the Canadian "Y," after the affair was over, "your representative had a distribution centre at the crest of Vimy Ridge and was serving biscuits and chocolate to the men."

On another occasion, when, during a German drive, the military authorities were unable to reach the men in the front trenches, the lives of many Canadian boys were saved by the rations which were served gratis from a near-at-hand "Y" dugout.

The work being carried on by the "Y" men of Canada stationed at the camps in England and France is as varied as it is extensive. A part of the educational work provides an opportunity for university students to continue their course of study. Religious services of a broad and helpful character are held daily. At least once or twice a week entertainments are held in auditoriums capable of holding a thousand or more men, the entertainers being men and women of the highest reputation. The physical wellbeing is also well looked after, all manner of athletic sports being regularly provided. A thousand dollars a month is spent by the Canadian "Y" on concerts in England alone, while equipment furnished and supplies purchased in February for the free use of our soldiers in England and France entailed an expenditure of $57,000.

The effect which the efforts of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. is having upon the moral, physical and intellectual welfare of the soldiers of Canada, both at home and abroad, is most encouraging. To the parents who have sons among them the results should be gratifying. The writer has in his possession a letter from a man who is in charge of one of the "Y" huts at Witley Camp, in which he says that out of a trainload of eight hundred men who were sent to a nearby town to spend Christmas Day, only one was under the influence of liquor when the return journey was finished at eleven o'clock that night. One could scarcely have obtained better results had it been a trainload of eight hundred staid preachers instead of that number of rollicking young soldiers.



A RED TRIANGLE STATION NEAR LENS

This much appreciated source of refreshment was located in a hot corner.

Leg Sore

A huge sore—very deep—full of foul discharge. Agony all day- no rest at night Then just a few drops of the gentle, cooling liquid, D. D. D. Irritation and pain gone. Sweet refreshing sleep at night. In due time, complete cure. We guarantee D. D. D.

E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore, Charlottetown.

D.D.D. The Liquid Wash

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Our plan makes Nursing easy to learn by home study. You will be able to handle cases with thorough knowledge. Thousands have been taught by the Home Study method.

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HEALTH DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU WON'T DO

Problem of the Many Men Who Drop Out After 40 Years of Age Is Increasing

Workers generally do not pay much attention to their health until they find it is impaired. They do not pay enough attention to prevention. Dr. Henry B. Favill, in an address before a Chamber of Commerce in a large western city said: "Anyone of you men has a hundred friends in society that you are moving along with side by side doing your work, associating back and forth, and so far as you know all of them are well. Along somewhere between 20 and 30 some of those hundred will drop out. There will be others dropping out between 30 and 40 and between 40 and 50 and between 50 and 60 and by the time you have got along to 60 years of age you will find that the men who are left in that original group of 100, who are men of strength and capable are very few.

"Along from 40 to 50 and 55 you will find that a very large number of men are falling by the way by reason of things that are easily understood—after it is too late. Men who develop heart disease, kidney and liver disease and things of that kind. We find that we have at that time of life what are called degenerative diseases, diseases in which the vital organs have gone to pieces one way or the other from various causes.

"The point I want to make about those diseases is this: By the time these degenerations have been so established that anybody knows they are there and they can be given a name and treated as a disease, by that time it is too late. Oh, yes, you can patch it along, you can temporize, you can adjust, you can do all sorts of limitation things, but it is too late to do much about that class of disease and that is the class of disease with which we as physicians are dealing with all the time and in increasing numbers along in those two decades of life.

"The question of maintaining health is very largely a question of what you won't do, not a question of what you do. It is purely a question of self-discipline. Purely a question of first seeing what to do and then having the courage to do it."

CHEMICALS FOR POULTRY

Charcoal, Ammonia and Sulphur—How to Use Them

Sulphur is a medicine and not a food. While it is true that it is found in small quantities in almost all grains and other articles of poultry diet, it is not true that it is a food and that it should be fed indiscriminately. The sulphur that is found in grain is usually combined with some other substance to counterbalance it. There are times when it may be fed to fowls, but care must be taken. It should never be fed during wet weather, as it is liable to cause rheumatism or a stiffness of the joints. It is a sort of a blood purifier, will arrest disease, and sometimes invigorates a run-down system. A teaspoonful once a week, in soft food for twenty hens, will do no harm and even this amount should be fed in dry weather. It is better to be withheld from chicks until they are at least three months old.

Charcoal consists almost entirely of carbon, and is prepared by heating wood so as to expel all the gaseous matter it contains. Ammonia is a gaseous compound-alkaline like potassa, and is often termed spirits of hartshorn. If charcoal has been properly treated it would be next to impossible for it to contain enough ammonia to injure animal life. Any impurities charcoal might contain would be more likely absorbed through atmospheric conditions. There need be no hesitancy in using any charcoal which is clean and free from dust.

Grip Follows The Snow

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets taken in time will Prevent Grip. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box.

ACID IN STOMACH SOUR THE FOOD AND CAUSE INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sour, gassy, upset stomachs in five Minutes

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can surely get relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why it relieves, sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. "Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless; tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapepsin" cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia, or any stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach misery and indigestion in five minutes.

SELL APPLES AT HOME

Neighbors Make Best Profitable Buyers of Orchard Products

In many parts of the country the small home orchard has disappeared, or never existed, and farmer neighbors must buy fruit for the family of the professional fruit grower. Those who have home orchards should use the telephone or postcards to tell the neighbors where good fruit may be obtained. Even in localities where considerable fruit is grown in a commercial way a great deal of it may be sold to farmers and town folk who will come to the orchards and haul it away. This orchard trade is the most profitable of all. The grower needs no package, has no grading and very little sorting to do, no packing, hauling, storage, or freight expenses to meet.

This latter sort of trade can well afford to pay as much for orchard run, soft rots out, as the buyer can for the first two grades. The packer must maintain grading machinery, tables, packages, the expenses of picking, packing, hauling, freight, storage and handling. He cannot afford to pay much for orchards where he can only pack from one to a few cars. Growers of fruit in a small or a big way should get the habit of selling as much as possible to their neighbors.

Your Nose Defined

A prominent member of the face family, usually a Greek or Roman, who owns the shortest bridge in the world. He is often stuck up in company, but frequently blows himself when he has his grippe. Principal occupations: sniffing, snivelling, sneezing, snorting and scenting, intruding in the neighbors' affairs, stuffing himself without permission and bleeding for others.

Stand on all Fours

"If men acted more like monkeys they would be better off." This is the latest dictum of osteopathic science as enunciated by Dr. Walton Drew of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Drew declared that children up to ten years of age should spend half of their time on all fours. Adults according to this same authority should make it a daily practice to stand on all fours.

How French Fatten Fowl

For fattening poultry in France the epinette is the favorable plan. It is merely rows of cages, with a separate compartment for each bird, generally 20 inches square, and opens at the top. No place is allowed for improvement. Some of the epinettes can accommodate fifty to one hundred birds. The bottom of the cage is in open work, and below a moveable board strewn with ashes or sawdust to receive the droppings. In front a trough for food and an earthen vessel for water. The cellar or fattening house is kept warm, and the light gradually diminished till darkness is secured on the fifth day. Only when being fed is daylight re-admitted, and then even many prefer to employ a lamp.

Color of Fowl

It is common for cock birds that were white as cockerels to turn brassy in color when two or more years old. By using or mating two-year-old cocks that are pure white on pullets the brassy trait can gradually be bred out of the flock.

Modern Definitions

Benedict—A married male.
Benedictine—A married female.
Benediction—Their children.

Hens will get broody from one to three times during the season. Occasionally hens will become broody four times, but seldom over twice.

When hens lay extra large eggs it is, as a rule, due to the hens being too fat. Such eggs should rather be a cause for alarm than for rejoicing.

Salvini, the great Italian actor, saved $150,000 in eighteen years.

DRINK HOT WATER IF YOU DESIRE A ROSY COMPLEXION

Says we can't help but look better and feel better after an inside bath.

To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incombustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not eliminated, form toxins and poisons which are then sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food in to the stomach.

Men and women with sallow skins liver spots, pimples or pallid complexion, are those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty headache, bilious spells, acid stomach or constipation should begin this phosphated hot water drinking.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, purifies and freshens the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs.

THE MARKETS

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.
(Tuesday)

Turnips per bus.	.30
Potatoes bus	.75
White Oats bus.	1.00-1.10
Black Oats	1.00-1.10
Hay cwt.	.85-1.00
Straw Cwt.	.50-.60
Butter per lb	.48
Eggs per doz.	.48
Fowl lb	.20 to 22
Chicken lb.	.23 to 26
Pork lb.	.21½
Beef lb	13-15
Lamb lb.	.22

SOURIS MARKETS.
(Tuesday by Telephone)

W. Oats bus	95-1.00
B. Oats bus	95-1.00
Potatoes bus	.75
Turnips bus.	.25
Butter lb.	.40
Eggs, doz	38-40
Pork lb	.20¾
Hay	.$20

KENSINGTON MARKETS
(Tuesday by Telephone)

W. Oats bus	1.00
B. Oats bus	1.05
Potatoes	.60
Butter lb.	.38
Eggs doz.	.45
Pork lb	.20¾
Hay ton	.$20

MURRAY HARBOR MARKETS.
(Tuesday by Telephone)

W. Oats bus	1.00
B. Oats bus	1.00
Potatoes bus	.75
Butter lb	.38
Pork lb	.2
Eggs	.39
Pressed Hay	.$18 to $20
Hides lb	8½

MONTAGUE MARKETS.
(Tuesday by Telephone)

W. Oats bus.	.90
Butter lb	.40
Eggs doz	.40
Pork	21½
Hay ton	$18.50 to $20
Potatoes	.50-.60

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS
(Tuesday)

Butter (dairy)	—35
Butter (Creamery)	—37
Calfskins	—22
Eggs ped doz	—40
Hay (pressed)	—18.00
Hay loose (new)	—17.00
Hides per lb	—12
Oats (blk.) new	1.00—1.10
Oats (white) new	1.00—1.10
Potatoes	—70
Wheat	2.50—3.00
Lamb pelts	1.00—1.25
Wool (unwashed)	—55
Wool (washed)	—75
Fowl	18—20
Pork (organs in)	18¼—20¾

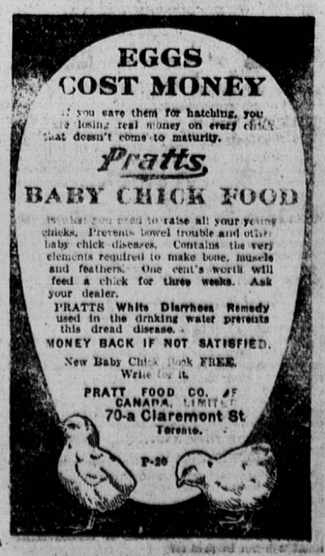
POTATO MARKET
(Special to the Guardian)

TORONTO, P. E. I. blues $1.60 to $1.65; Ontarios, $1.65 to $1.75; N. Brunswickers $1.90 to $2.00 per ninety pounds, Ottawa $1.75 per bag.

MOTHER! DON'T TAKE CHANCES IF CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

If cross, feverish, sick, bilious, clean liver and bowels

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour.

Look at the tongue Mother! If coated or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."