"Dignified Simplicity"

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Tea Service in
COMMUNITY PLATE
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In combination with the matching BIRD OF PARADISE knives, forks and spoons it comprises a complete "family plate" which will add an admired touch of splendor to the entertainment of your guests.

G. H. Taylor
JEWELER & ENGRAVER
121 GRAFTON ST.

Days When Flags Should Be Flown

January 1st—New Year's day
March 1st—St David's Day; Wales' Day.
March 17th—St. Patrick's Day; Ireland's Day.
April 22nd—Second Battle of Ypres; Canadian's Day.
April 23rd—St. George's Day; England's Day.
May 6th—Accession of His Majesty the King.
May 18th—Loyalist Day.
May 24th—Victoria or Empire Day.
May 26th—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.
June 3rd—Birthday of His Majesty the King.
June 21st—St. John's Day. Discovery of Saint John, 1604.
June 22nd—Coronation of their Majesties the King and Queen.
June 23rd—Birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
July 1st—Dominion Day.
October 21st—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
November 11th—Armistice Day, 1918.
November 30th — St. Andrew's Day, Scotland's Day.
December 25th—Christmas Day.

Flags to be hoisted whether dates fall on Sunday or not; also on Easter day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Public holidays, and on Sundays (weather permitting) from 1st April to 31st October.

Flags should not be hoisted on Good Friday except on Government buildings officially.

Flags should be hoisted at 8 a. m. and lowered at sunset. Never allowed to fly all night.

When hauling down the flag do not allow it to touch the ground.

To place a flag at half mast, hoist it to the top of the flagstaff, then lower it the width of the flag only. When lowered at sunset it should first be raised to top of flag pole.

Secure the halliards tightly to keep flag close to the staff.

When flying or placing the Union Jack for decoration, see that the broad white is uppermost next the flag staff, or in upper left quarter as you look at it.

"To fly the Union Jack aright, in top staff corner place broad white."

The White Ensign is exclusively the Naval Flag, and should not be otherwise used. The Red Ensign is the Flag of the Mercantile Marine. The Union Jack can be flown by any one on shore, but NEVER on the WATER.

CANADIAN MARBLE NOW BEING QUARRIED

WINNIPEG. MAN., Oct., 16—The province of Manitoba, which already achieved a reputation for fine buildings throughout Canada including the interior trimming of the main Parliament Building at Ottawa, is now adding marble to its products. The new marble quarry is situated near Cormorant Lake, 39 miles northern of The Pass, on the Hudson Bay Railway, and it is stated that several carloads have already been shipped.

Blocks weighing four tons each in a local stone-cutting yard are stated to be merely samples and three or four carloads of similar marble have been shipped to different parts of Canada, including Toronto and the Atlantic seaboard.

The operations are being carried on by Manitoba Marble Quarries, Limited. Tests of the Northern Manitoba marble are stated to have shown it to be a compact, fine grained stone capable of a high polish and of excellent quality for exterior work. It is stated to be in illimitable quantities and is located within a stone's throw of the railway so that there are no transportation difficulties.

The Manitoba Marble Quarries also owns quarry claims near the mouth of the Hole river, about two miles from the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg and marble capable of a highly polished finish is stated to be found there in a deposit over 1,000 feet in width and with a length much greater. The company plans to commence work on this deposit shortly, while work has already commenced on the Cormorant Lake

NOTES OF A NATURALIST

Specially Contributed to the Guardian

September, the seventh month of the old Roman calendar (Septem, seven) furnishes some interesting astronomical happenings. On the first of the month the sun is due south at noon, local mean time. Readers may remember that the sun was 6 min. 22 sec. behind the clock on July 27th, and that it commenced to gain from that time. This acceleration has now brought the two into agreement, and, still progressing, finally culminates in the sun being 16 min. 22 sec. ahead of the clock on Nov. 4th. Following the data given in these notes it will be seen that the greatest differences between the sun and the clock occur between the Autumnal and Vernal Equinoxes; in other words, in Fall and Winter.

On the 23rd, Autumn was ushered in at 6 min. past 2 a.m. At that time the sun "crosses the line"—the celestial Equator — and henceforth, till Spring, our days will be shorter than our nights. At that time, too, the North Polar "night" of six months begins. Of course, it is not the sun, but the earth, which does all the moving, in both cases; but we see it apparently changing its position in the heavens, in the same way as passengers on a train see the landscape apparently moving in a reverse direction.

The people at the Antipodes have their Spring now, and their Spring and Summer is shorter than ours by six days, as can be seen by counting the days between the Equinoxes. The earth, however, is nearer the sun during our winter (and their summer) so that what they lose in length of season is more than compensated by the greater amount of sunshine and heat received. The month (as was conjectured in the Notes for August) was marked by a considerable rainfal, which was particularly heavy on the night of the 13th. This was accompanied by a most violent electrical storm which did much damage in the Maritimes, and coincided with a terrific hurricane in the Carribean Sea, where the West Indian Islands and Florida were devastated and some thousands of lives were lost. The disturbance appears to have been general over the Eastern sections of the continent. Several notable Aurorae occurred during the month.

Scientists hold conflicting views as to the cause of wind storms. Dr. G. C. Simpson, an English meteorologist, whose theory of electric storms recently appeared in the columns of The Guardian, considers that the atmosphere can be marked off into nearly horizontal "shells," that the air must travel in its own shell (that is, layer) and cannot be transferred unless heat be added or subtracted; that this stratification of the atmosphere prohibits the ascent of warm air at the Equator and the descent of cold air at the Poles, "which has generally been considered to be the cause of the general circulation of the atmosphere" . . . "The old idea that the energy received from the sun is converted into the energy of winds by the air near the ground being warmed and rising, like the hot air in a chimney, is obviously unsound." What happens (according to this theory) is that "masses of air from equatorial regions and [illegible] are brought side by side in middle latitudes. The [illegible] polar air tends to subside and flow under the warm equatorial air which rises up the flank of the cold wedge which the polar air presents to it" . . . "There is an appreciable lowering of the centre of gravity of the two masses taken together. Thus potential energy is released . . . as wind."

The statement as to the stratification, or "shell", of the atmosphere seems to be correct; if we observe cumulus clouds—the lowest of all clouds—on the horizon, their lower surfaces will be seen to be on a general level while their upper surfaces are "lumpy" woolly, and changing, as the sunshine warms and expands them. Cirrus clouds—the highest in position—are unmistakeably stratose, and we may often see higher strata crossing the lower at an angle. It may be calm on the ground level, but high winds above are teasing the clouds into "mare's tails" and will eventually work downward to the surface of the earth. Then there are the stratus clouds seen on the southern horizon before rain; they are in layers. Let the presence of these 'shells,' then, be granted; but would not Dr. Simpson have modified his conclusions had he lived on this island and seen the landscape all a-tremble through the ascending moist air, warmed by our ardent Spring sun? And whence our almost incessant wind? I take it that the alternate land and water to the South, East and North, and to a lesser degree to the West of us, surfaces heating (and giving off heat) unequaly, are the factors disturbing the aerial equilibrium. Still and all (as they say in my native country) they are our salvation, acting as a silencer and breaking up the disastrous storms which play havoc with the neighboring regions. And does the scientist's theory account for the cyclonic areas of low barometric pressure (and bad weather) wherein the winds blow round a common centre? Lastly, the most violent wind storms on this side of the Atlantic, exert their power not in middle latitudes—where we are—but above the immense cauldrons of the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, long heated by the vertical summer sun.

I have examined with much curiosity a portion of a fossil tree found at Orwell Cove by Miss McLeod. It is a joint of a calamite, probably species known to have flourished in the Permian or New Red Sandstone Period, when this island was principally formed. The calamites are closely represented in these degenerate days by the horsetails or Equisetums, feathery plants, of an odd structure, growing in damp ground; but while the horsetails at their maximum growth attain the height of four feet—and here very much less—the Great Calamite "rose its fluted shaft forty feet above the reeking soil." (Bain.) This particular fossil is much weathered but shows the striations characteristic of the genus, and the 'vascular bundles' are very distinct, with some of the sieve tubes for the passage of the sap, still open. The whole fragment is 'turned to stone,' that is, impregnated with a fine micaceous sand, of a dark red color, excepting the vascular bundles which appear to be darker shale. A most interesting relic.

Popular names of plants are very misleading; in a periodical which has a gardening column, two enquiries from P. E. Island requested information on how to treat their "pineapple"; to the first the editor, in good faith, gave the treatment of the real pineapple, although the query must have surprised him. He must have 'caught on,' for the second answer indicated that the plant was only a labiate with a pineapple scent. This, then, is my apology for using the scientific (Latin) names of plants in these notes; and even then it is highly important to give the authority for the name. Thus the Ulva lactuca (Linnaeus) and the Ulva lactuca (Agardh) are two very different plants; both true sea-weeds, of course. When, through increased knowledge, it became necessary to re-name a plant, the name of the original discoverer was retained in brackets. Enteromorpha Grevillei of Thuret, thus re-named by Le Jolis, is now Ulva Grevillei (Thur.) Le Joles. This re-naming is vastly overdone at the present day, for instance, one British writer on the Moths complains that although he may well know what the insect is, he is by no means certain that the name he gives it is that under which it will appear in the next book he opens.

The nuptial flight of the large brown ants took place on Sept. 17; there were not as many as in former years, and as usual the flight was followed by rainfall, which began before 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and lasted till 2 p.m. The rain gauge registered 90-100ths of an inch. These wise little insects have a prescience which they make use of in some mysterious way, for the flight always occurs before rain.

By the middle of September I missed the little flock of five Robins which frequented the front fields—they had departed for their Southern home. A few days passed and then I observed a number of these birds coming from the Northward, skirting the spruce woods which run almost to the shore. Several Mountain Ash trees round the house, well laden with fruit, attracted their attention, and furnished them with food for more than a week. There were about a score of birds in the flock, so that there must be some nesting place to the North, which crow-blackbirds have not yet invaded. Perhaps the Magdalen Islands?

In response to an enquiry which lately appeared in The Guardian I purpose to give a list of the birds of Prince Edward Island, in my next.

JEALOUS EAGLES ATTACK AVIATORS

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 16.—(By the Canadian Press)—Are eagles jealous of airmen? Carter Guest, chief pilot instructor of the Toronto flying club, thinks they are as a result of his own experiences. He says than when an aircraft soars aloft from Leaside two eagles may be seen flying swiftly from the east, from the direction of Scarboro Beach, and they follow and circle around the aeroplane while it is in the air. The Eagles have not attacked the pilots as yet, but they act as if they resented the airmen's intrusion in their sphere and would like to discourage them.

"We often noticed these two eagles coming from Scarboro way, flying around our planes when they go up," Mr. Guest said. ' 'They have made no attempt to attack us as yet but they follow and fly around us." However when flying for the Ontario forest patrol in the lake Nipigon district some time ago Mr. Guest was attacked by eagles and on one occasion he was forced down because of their evident antagonism. The eagles did no damage but they seemed determined to get at the pilot and as there was danger of an accident the birdmen came down.

"One time when one of our boys was flying to Sioux Lookout, in the Port Arthur-Thunder Bay district," Mr. Guest said, "two eagles followed him for a distance of 120 miles. Fortunately they did not do him any injury.

DIFFERENCE IN TAKING AN OATH

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Ont., Oct., 17.—A curious diversity between the Ontario civil law and the Dominion criminal law was revealed to an Assize jury by Chief Justice Meredith recently.

His Lordship told the jurors that while they were bound to kiss the bible in taking the oath in a criminal action the kiss was not necessary on a civil action. In a civil case they were only required to take the Bible in their hands and give assent to the oath as it was repeated by the court officer.

This difference existed, the Judge explained, because Parliament had not amended the procedure rules under the Criminal Code whereas the Legislature had made this change in civil procedure.

Minding one's own business is said to be good method of developing

BYPATHS OF NEWS

Organ of Bottles Shown

Consisting of bottles in place of pipes, an organ built in 1798 was recently shown at an exhibition in London, and attracted much attention. As the bottles are not susceptible to changes in temperature the instrument does not need retuning.

Planes Show Signs in Flags

Flags are being used by air pilots in Germany for sky writing. Messages and advertisements are shown. Each flag carries a letter and these are released on a rope in the proper order to give the messages which are easily read from the ground.

Piscatarians in London

London has a growing number of piscatarians, whose only flesh diet is fish. So particular are they that they regard the filleting of fish as an almost sacrilegious act, claiming that in eating a boneless finny swimmer one deprives himself of the most sustaining portion.

Waiters With Trays in Race

Seventy-five waiters, dressed in the professional attire, and each carring a napkin and tray, on which were a bottle of wine and three-half filled glasses took part in a race at Nice, France, recently. The one who crossed the tape in the shortest time without spilling any wine was declared the winner.

Wins $300,000; Seeks Job

Charles Murray, winner of $300,000 in the Calcutta Sweepstake this year is hunting a job. He recently returned to his home in Ireland, and spurning the thousands of letters proposing marriage and offering get-rich-quick schemes, he announced that he seeks something to keep him busy.

Delay Tickets Forged

Small forgers are beginning to make a profit from the plan of the underground railway in Paris of issuing tickets when trains are delayed, showing the length of the delay. Sleepy clerks or revelling husbands can, if they are in the known obtain forged delay slips that easily pass as the real thing.

London-Moscow Air Trips Now

Air travelers of England are going as far as Moscow and Constantinople for vacation trips. Those going to Moscow leave London at 8 o'clock in the morning, have a wait of about six hours in Berlin, and proceed by seelping-car airplane to Moscow, which reached at 8 o'clock the next night.

French Cafe in Tree Top

In the brances of a tall chestnut tree at Sceaux, near Paris, a restaurant-cafe has been opened. Resting on the branches are the seperate dining places, access to which is gained by means of a winding staircase built around the trunk of the tree. The food is conveyed from the ground in baskets attached to ropes.

Crickets Keep Town Awake

Crickets have invaded Bromley, England, in such numbers that they keep the residence awake. Thousands of the insects are chirping in private houses and stores, where they settle down near food and sing. Health authorities are supplying some of the people with special syringe an da disenfectant free in order that they may fight the plague.

Irish Raids on Scouts

Raids by armed men on Boy Scouts have been reported from Ireland during the past season. A party of 16 men ordered Boy Scouts in camp on Viscount Powersourt's estate near Enniskerry, to leave, and burned their tents. Near Dublin two young men, armed with revolvers, drove Sea Scouts from the lads hut and set fire to the building.

Ribbon Earrings Latest

Ribbon earrings, three inches long and half an inch wide, are being worn by fashionable women of London. The ribbon is cut in strips that hang like fringes, each strip being set with a line of finely-set gems. Sometimes the gems are alternated in a strand, and the order of gems reversed in the alternate strands, giving a checker-board effect.

50 Soldier Planes Planned

Following the success of the 1,000 horsepower troop airplanes carrying 25 soldiers, the British Army plans to build 50 such planes, each capable of carrying 50 men with equipment By the use of a number of these huge craft it will be possible to transport several hundred soldiers at a speed of 100 miles an hour to any point where they may be needed urgently.

College Lad in Beauty Shop

Staid Oxford University, one of the most conservative educational institutions in England, was shocked when it was disclosed recently that one of its students is working his way by acting as attendant in a beauty parlor. He is said to be an expert on lipsticks, powders and face creams, and his champions say that he has acquired much knowledge that Oxford does not teach.

Many Escape Devil's Isle

Prominence given recently to the escape of a notorious criminal from Devil's Isle, France, Guiana, has brought out that he is only one of dozens who get away from there every year. Most of these, however, are recaptured and sent back to the dreaded prison, the rigors of the jungle being too great for them and hunger finally forcing them to surrender.

Wasps Rout Fruit Pickers

So great has been the plague of wasps in the Cumberland fruit district of England that plum pickers were unable to approach the trees and even wearing nets proved ineffective. One grower organized an attack at night, but when the party approached with electric lights the wasps stormed them and drove them away. The fruit growers then decided there was nothing to do but wait until colder weather set in.

DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA TODAY

Such is the protection provided by governments against the adulteration of nature's food given to us by that peaceful domestic animal of the genus Bos, the dairy cow, the 'foster mother of mankind.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through its legislation, has thrown a protective screen around all food products, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fruits, canned products, etc., and as a result these can be purchased with a degree of safety that is not surpassed in any country. Some of these products are perfect foods, and milk is in that class. A fair average composition of cow's milk is water 87, protein 3.3, fat 4, carbohydrates5, and ash.7 per cent.

It is logical to protect a food of this class, a food that furnishes material for the growth and repair of the body, material for body heat and energy, and material for use by the body as regulating substances.

Canada produces approximately 14,000,000,000 pounds of milk annually, of which nearly 4,500,000,000 pounds is consumed as milk, about the samequantity is used in the manufacture of creamery butter, 2,000,000,000 pounds in the manufactures of cheese, and 2,250,000,000 pounds in dairy butter.

On a per centage basis this tremendous volume of milk is used, in form of milk 31.5; creamery butter 30.8; dairy butter 16.5; cheese 14.3; exported cream 4; ice cream.8; evaporated milk.7; condensed milk.4; evaported milk.3; and milk powder .14.

Last year Canada's dairy herd consisted of 3,894,311 milking cows and the gross agricultural revenue from dairy products amounted to $245,494,000. Dairy products take second place in the list of Canada's agricultural revenue producers.

The place of milk in the diet of the nation should never be questioned. One leading authority says 'no family of five should buy meat until they have bought at least three quarts of milk'; another figures that $4.40 of every $10.00 spent for food should be used for the purchase of milk or its products; another, 'milk and the leaves of plants are to be regarded as protective foods, and should never be omitted from the diet. Milk is a better protective food than the leaves, when used in appropriate amounts'; and yet another. 'The basis of child welfare is health and physical development, the foundation of health lies in proper feeding. In its broad aspects, the proper feeding of children revolves around a public recognition of the interdependence of the human animal upon his cattle. The white race cannot survive without dairy products.'

The evidence all points to the importance of milk that is clean and unadulterated. Milk is damaged by dirt and bacteria, and as one medical authority puts it 'decency demands that all milk should be clean.

The Department of Agriculture has taken all the precautions possible to safeguard Canada's milk supply, Departments of Health and municipal authorities cooperate and watch the distribution channels, and as a result our milk is safe. There is no milk substitute, and the continued good health of our nation largely depends upon the cooperative efforts of Home and Bos.

AN INTENSIVE STUDY OF AUSTRALIA'S FORESTS

CANBERRA, Australia., Oct. 13—Canadian delegates to the British Empire Forestry convention in session here are having a splendid opportunity of studying Australia's timber problems. The conference is being held in all the Australian states and New Zealand, the sittings lasting until October 23.

Eighty-seven delegates are attending the conference. Great Britain, Canada and India have each sent six delegates., while the Irish Free State, Tanganyika, the Gold Coast, British North Borneo and Nigeria also are represented.

The jarrah and kauri forests are being visited and reforestation plans will be discussed in detail. The conference at Melbourne will be devoted mainly to forest products research.

E. H. Finlayson, Federal inspector of forestry for Canada, and P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester of British Columbia, are among the Canadian delegates.

It's a signal triumph for the weather man when his prediction happens to come true.

Cuticura Treatment For Dandruff

Part the hair and gently rub in Cuticura Ointment until the whole scalp has been treated. Let the Ointment remain on for some time, over night if convenient. Then shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and warm water. (Do not rub Soap on the hair.) Rinse thoroughly. A light application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp between shampoos is often beneficial.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stanbrose, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Why— Children need BOVRIL

Children need Bovril to fortify them against cold and illness. Bovril is the best of the beef in its most concentrated and digestible form.

The special body-building powers of Bovril are due, partly to the actual nourishment in Bovril itself, and partly to its unique power of enabling the human system to derive far greater nourishment from the ordinary diet. It assists development and increases stamina. Give the children Bovril every day for a month and note the difference.

The Body-building powers of Bovril have been proved by independent investigation to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

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CONTACT WITH CANADA PURPOSE OF NEW CLUB

MONTREAL Oct., 17.—Determined to preserve the contact they made with Canada and the Canadian people, and to keep informed on the development of the Dominion from time to time, in order that they might continue to spread the gospel of the opportunities afforded young people in this country, the members of the Young Ambassadors of Empire Party which recently toured the Dominion have formed a Young Ambassadors, Club, with headquarters in London. According to advices received at the Montreal offices of the Canadian National Railways, who sponsored the Canadian portion of the tour. The Club is being formed under the direction of Mr. Frank L. Lascot, of the Allied Newspapers of Britian, who originated the empire travel and scholarship scheme under which the 50 British boys and girls were given the tour to Canada.

The purpose of the Club will be to keep alive the contracts made in Canada, to keep the members reliably informed on opportunities for young people in the Dominion, and to preserve the spirit of the empire travel scheme which is to be extended in future years by the Allied Newspaper group to other sections of the British Empire. The 50 "Ambassadors" who completed their five weeks remarkable tour of the Dominion are constituted charter members of the Club and John Haskman, of London University, who was one of the party, has been selected general secretary. George Royle, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, England, recently referred to the tour of the Young Ambassadors as one of the strongest factors in years in contributing to a better understanding of Canada's potentialities.

NO RETIREMENT FOR ACTIVE PASTOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct., 15.—At the age of four-score years, Rev. Gilbert B. Cutler, has no notion of resigning. Instead he intends to continue as pastor of the Free Baptist ministry at Little Compton. Rev. Cutler has led an unusually active life. Years ago he ran logs in Maine piloted ships in the Great Lakes, sailed in the clippers and whalers of a hearty era, adventured among Texas cattle rangers, served as chaplain in the Spanish war, and sat in Rhode Islands Senate for two years. As a pastor he has married a thousand couples and preached at almost as many funerals. After fifty years of Free Baptist ministry, he declares, there is no attraction in leisure, even at his advanced age. A few year ago he thought he would go into retirement, but soon returned to the ministry.

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