



Silver Plate that defies wear

WHEN buying silver plated flatware ask for **HOLMES & EDWARDS Silver Inlaid or Super Plate.** It is protected where the wear comes, thus assuring silverware that will give abundant satisfaction.

"Silver Inlaid" indicates the presence of a piece of Sterling Silver inlaid at the wear-points on back of handle and bowl, and heavy extra silver deposit at tip of bowl, as illustrated by the diagrams.

"Super Plate" indicates the presence of a heavy extra coat of pure silver at all three wear points.

"Super Plate" comes at a little lower price than "Silver Inlaid." Both lines will give enduring satisfaction without showing the black spot that invariably appears on ordinary silver-plated flatware at the wear points.

Set of Six Teaspoons—Silver Inlaid, \$4.25; Super Plate, \$3.25
Other Pieces in Proportion
Manufactured exclusively in Canada by **The Standard Silver Company of Toronto, Limited**

PRINCE CALLED MORNING STAR AND RED CROW

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Oct. 3.—"Me-casto" may now be added to the Prince of Wales' many titles. Last night the Bloods, a tribe of the Black Feet nation conferred on him this Indian name when they made him chief. Translated it means Red Crow, the highest honor it was in their power to confer, naming him, as it does, with the name borne by the honored chief who was the principal Indian signatory to the treaty with the Black Feet nation in 1877. Red Crow, the original, was always and ever a friend of the paleface and no name in his day was held in more respect in the west. Although much quieter than the Banff ceremony, when the young Prince became chief Morning Star of the Stoneys, yesterday's ceremony was more dignified and impressive. After the public reception the Royal party drove straight to the Indian reservation. The shades of evening were falling, and for some reason or other there were no spectators at first, save the grave eyed Indians, who calmly awaited his arrival.

Major Pennefather, of the Royal North West Mounted Police, turned the Prince over to Joe Healy or Wolf Moccasin, the Black Foot interpreter of the Red Coats, who was giddy and glorious in feathers and paint and carried a bow and arrow. Healy presented each of the chiefs in turn "Spot on Both Sides," the head chief of the Bloods, "Weasel Pat," "Om-Spot," "Many White Horses," and "Owns Different Horses."

A Link With the Past.
Chief One Spot was an historic figure. He is the sole surviving signatory of the famous treaty of 1877. The old man's eyes, dimmed with age, could not see the young Prince, but he gripped his hand and his lips moved.

One Spot was a strangely patriotic decrepit brave old figure, his brow face criss-crossed with the deep furrows of years, and his unseeing eyes hidden behind a pair of horn glasses. On his head were worn an old Derby hat, a few poor feathers making a brave show. Great tortoise shell earrings, like spoons, hung from his ears, his withered brown chest showed through his unbuttoned shirt. A blue reefer formed his coat, yet he had a pair of spotless white gloves. One of these he wore on his left hand, carrying the other and leaning on his stick with the swagger air of a London dandy.

Taken Into Wigwam.
After a grave solemn conversation the Prince exclaimed: "I want to go into the chief's wigwam." He was immediately led through the opening of a grand teepee, that of Weasel Pat. The whole was furnished with magnificent rugs in the center of a circle of round white stones burned the ashes of a wood fire. Priceless bead work and skins hung all round a low bed, flush with the floor, was covered with a buffalo rug. Two squaws, gorgeously dressed, squatted silently in the off side of the tent. The atmosphere was heavy with the smell of tallow power and the sweet circlings of the smoke from the pine twigs.

Right here, in the heart of an Indian home, the Prince was named Me-casto or Red Crow, and a very old Indian head dress was given to him by Wolf Moccasin as insignia of his rank. Quite gravely the Prince emerged from the teepee and quite gravely the Indians led him depart. Suddenly, however, they never made a sound all the time he was with them. They seemed to feel the occasion was not one for cheap whooping.

Chief One Spot, still leaning like a dandy on his cane, turned sightless eyes in the boy's direction as he whirled from sight. It will perhaps be the last public act of his old life.

Disappointed Braves.
MACLEOD, Alta., Oct. 6.—There were a group of very unhappy-looking Indians at Macleod yesterday. Each face was a long picture of miserable woe, for they had seen their old Indian way, saying nothing, but bearing gifts for the young white chief, Morning Star, and these had proved unacceptable.

While the Prince of Wales was in speering the veterans and a band of young Indian cadets, smart-looking in khaki drill, the little group of Piegan Indians, six old men in blue reefers and wide black stonsons and about a dozen gaudily-shawled squaws, had waited conspicuously in the back ground. They submitted to the antics of the camera and movie men without the flicker of an eyelid. They were intent on watching the Prince. Their eyes followed him everywhere. Each of them held a gift in his hand. Chief Butcher, an aged man with a nose hooked as an eagle's beak, held a beautiful soft white robe of antelope skin, beaded and fringed; the next a pair of moccasins; the next a pair of gaiters; the next a pipe, and so on.

At last the young Prince came up and greeted the old chief, shaking hands with him. Without saying a word the old man handed out the Indian robe. The Prince hesitated, and there was much whispering among the royal suite. Finally it was explained to the Indians that as they had not got permission to present the gifts from Ottawa, they could not be accepted. However, they could get this permission and send them on.

There were many guttural grunts and much shaking of heads among the disappointed Indians. Pathetic looks were given to the Prince as he passed down the line of the six old braves, shaking hands. After he left them, one or two of them held out their offerings towards him in a forlorn, helpless sort of way, as if they hardly understood, and one squaw, forgetting to be stolid and motionless, rushed up to him and shook his hand.

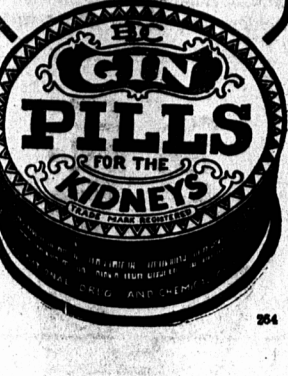
The Prince lunched at Macleod with D. J. Campbell, Crown Prosecutor, one of the oldest timers in the west. Before leaving he was invited on the far Killarney, with George Lane and some of his other friends from the Bartu Ranch at High River, who wished the heir to the throne the best of luck.

Swollen Joints
—backache, rheumatic and sciatic pains, constant headaches, constipation, stone in the bladder, mucus deposits—kidney trouble in all its phases can be efficiently relieved and operations avoided by the timely use of

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Get a box from your druggist, 50c. Your money refunded if you are not relieved. Free sample on request.

Address: The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.
U.S. Address: No-Dro-Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.



played golf, leaving later for Lethbridge.

Lethbridge gave the Prince a fine reception in the public gardens, but the crowd was by no means overwhelming and was very well ordered.

DOES SELLING WHOLE MILK PAY

Why is the farmer who sells whole milk to a condensory, or supplies it to the city trade, entitled to more money for his product than the dairyman who sells a cheese factory? To answer this question satisfactory to several factors, such as convenience, roads, etc., all of which have a direct bearing on the matter, must be considered; but in a general way it may be said that selling whole-milk off the farm entails a great loss in fertility, to replace which costs considerable at prevailing costs.

It should not be the aim nor desire of the part of any farmer to go on year after year mining his farm of fertility, leaving behind him rundown worn-out land for those who follow in his foot-steps. On the contrary, his ambition all through life should be to make an honest living and acquire from time to time what money may be required to clothe, feed and give his family what education may be necessary; moreover, to increase through his efforts greater value and fertility of his soil, so as to be able to hand down a more valuable heritage when he is through with it. To do this is not by any means an impossibility, in fact it is being done every year on many farms right here in Central Canada. However, this cannot be accomplished by the farmer who continues in selling whole milk year after year without spending money to buy fertility, either in millfeeds for his cows or commercial fertilizers for the land. The amount of fertility lost in selling cream milk in preference to cheese or cream means a difference of several hundred dollars annually in the case of a twenty or twenty-five cow dairy, according to investigations carried on by foremost chemists, the amount of fertility sold in cream is very small, and only about 50 per cent. in the case of cheese as compared with whole milk.

Another argument against selling whole milk off the farm is that the practice requires too much specialized work on the part of the farmer, for, as pointed out in the report of the Dundas County Survey, no farmer makes the maximum labor income without the use of side lines such as hogs, poultry, etc., to carry on which is rather difficult for the man who is shipping whole milk. All this tends to decrease the net profits and demand a certain percentage of the extra money obtained also is the question of raising calves, for there is a coupled with that also is the question of raising calves, for there is a great loss sustained by the whole milk shipper in not being able to supply his calves with dairy by-products, which results in either the calves not being fed to the best advantage, and consequently not develop into choice dairy animals, or having to be fed whole milk. In the case of the latter, unless they are very valuable, their feed bill is more than they are actually worth. The outcome of the whole thing is that the farmer whose herd consists of grade cows, becomes careless about raising calves, preferring to buy milkers as needed.

That brings up another great difficulty, which costs the whole milk shipper considerable money during a period of say five or ten years. Good cows are very expensive and short-lived, but coupled with that is the great risk of buying animals affected with tuberculosis and contagious abortion. True, these dreaded diseases are not confined to herds producing milk for city trade only, but it is easy to understand that in the case of a home grown herd where the animals are healthy, their calves raised stand a good chance of being the same, while another herd of equally healthy animals may be ruined by bringing in a few cows that carry disease. Tuberculosis can be detected if the cows are tested, but on the other hand contagious abortion cannot be detected before it is too late. It is a most serious situation and one that requires a great deal of careful thought before beginning, for, above all things, farmers cannot afford to court either of these diseases.

Any business which thrives must be

continually improving, and it is very difficult to improve the milking qualities of the dairy herd if the cows are brought in as needed. Few farmers will sell their best cows, and once a certain standard of production is reached the yield becomes almost stationary. With a herd where young animals are being raised annually, the average yield can be brought to a higher level. By using a good pure-bred sire the profit per cow can be doubled, as was proven by the Oxford and Dundas Counties survey. These things cost money, which must be met in the difference in price received for whole milk as compared with either cream or cheese.

The foregoing are a few of the obstacles confronting the farmer who forsakes the cheese factory or creamery, and in making that sacrifice he should receive increased remuneration. The loss of fertility, the difficulty of utilizing side lines, of growing hogs, calves, etc., the danger of increasing the product of the herd, bringing in diseases, the difficulty of must all come out of the price of the whole milk. And remember it is not all profit, as many farmers think, when they hear that their neighbor received a dollar per hundred more for his whole milk than they got at the cheese factory.

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE
How the Human Form is being Altered.

(Family Herald, London, Eng.)
There are no perfectly formed people living in the civilized portions of the world today. The only perfectly formed men and women are said to be found among the aboriginal races, and they are perfect because they do not wear light-fitting clothes, corsets, and boots to push their bodies out of shape. Advancement in civilization and curious whims with regard to dress have worked a considerable amount of mischief with the human form, and, according to M. A. F. le Double, Professor of Medicine at Tours, the man of the future will have a larger head, fewer teeth, and shorter arms than the man of the present day.

The Professor tells us that among the primitive races of Australia it is not uncommon to find natives with thirty-six or even more teeth; but the white man of the future will be fortunate if he possesses twenty-eight. There is a tendency for the first, eleventh, and twelfth ribs to disappear, thus leaving man with nine instead of twelve ribs on either side of the body. The future man's legs and arms will be much shorter than are ours, and his small toe will be scarcely perceptible. His hands however will be of immense size. Present-day occupations are helping considerably to alter the human form. Driving motor-cars daily, for instance, has a strange effect on the nerves of the arms and wrists, and it seems that a malformation of the wrist, known as "motor-wrist," is likely to become common.

The only living creature that possesses the characteristic of perfect similitude of the two halves of its body is the fish. Agassiz appears to have been the first to notice this peculiarity. He too first pointed out the physical crookedness of modern man. Man's head, he said, is an irregular spheroid; his left foot and right hand are larger than their companions; and his legs are of different size and shape. Perfect symmetry of the right and left hands is found only in babies in arms. Labour materially increases the size of the right hand. As a rule the right side of the body is weaker than the left, and as a result we throw ourselves slightly to the left when sitting down, thus inclining ourselves to lateral curvature of the spine, disease of the right hip, and other complaints.

Complains of Modern Civilization

The left eye is stronger than the right, owing to the latter having too much work to perform. If we want to view anything with one eye, it is the right eye we use as a rule, and very few people would think of looking through a telescope or microscope with the left eye.

Too much walking is as bad as too little walking. The heavy walker rarely escapes a flattening of the arch of the instep, if he does not become a victim of sore feet.

Electric radiators affect many people's feet, which sometimes swell and ache so badly that the victims imagine that they have an attack of gout. Electric treamers are also responsible for bad feet, and it is said that the peculiar motion, together with the electricity, is the cause.

"Lift-hear" is a form of heart disease to which many lift boys and men fall victims. When a man, after travelling in lifts for a considerable time, has a feeling which gives him the impression that his heart is jumping up and down in a straight line

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

FIRE INSURANCE
A NECESSITY

Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by

E. R. BROW
Charlottetown

ing through a telescope or microscope with the left eye.

Very few people have heard of musician's deafness. It is generally caused by the injurious effects of the constant vibration of musical notes upon the delicate machinery of the ear. A man who plays the cornet or the trombone for several hours will notice a queer buzzing in his ears, and if he plods along day after day in the same fashion he may lose his faculty of hearing to a certain extent. Loss of hearing is also the affliction of those who beat big drums. Public speakers and singers often suffer from goaty throats and chalk formation in the throat. Mr. Sims Reeves suffered from a goaty throat for some time before his death.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and Rheumatism, Lamboago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer-Manufacture of Monocarbonylchloride of Acetylsalicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, it is not the public's business to know that the Tablets of Bayer company will be stamped with their famous trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Curtain washing now made very easy

It used to be a tedious business, didn't it? But now—we have a way that means very little work—takes very little time—and really no great skill. Thanks to LUX. This way your curtains take on a fresh newness, the colors are brightened—the saggiest and limpest curtain becomes a thing of beauty. All due to the satiny, foamy lather of

LUX

purest, surest and gentlest of all cleansers.

The washing of curtains is described in "The Care of Dainty Clothes". Let us send you a copy now.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Chief One Spot, still leaning like a dandy on his cane, turned sightless eyes in the boy's direction as he whirled from sight. It will perhaps be the last public act of his old life.

Disappointed Braves.

MACLEOD, Alta., Oct. 6.—There were a group of very unhappy-looking Indians at Macleod yesterday. Each face was a long picture of miserable woe, for they had seen their old Indian way, saying nothing, but bearing gifts for the young white chief, Morning Star, and these had proved unacceptable.

While the Prince of Wales was in speering the veterans and a band of young Indian cadets, smart-looking in khaki drill, the little group of Piegan Indians, six old men in blue reefers and wide black stonsons and about a dozen gaudily-shawled squaws, had waited conspicuously in the back ground. They submitted to the antics of the camera and movie men without the flicker of an eyelid. They were intent on watching the Prince. Their eyes followed him everywhere. Each of them held a gift in his hand. Chief Butcher, an aged man with a nose hooked as an eagle's beak, held a beautiful soft white robe of antelope skin, beaded and fringed; the next a pair of moccasins; the next a pair of gaiters; the next a pipe, and so on.

At last the young Prince came up and greeted the old chief, shaking hands with him. Without saying a word the old man handed out the Indian robe. The Prince hesitated, and there was much whispering among the royal suite. Finally it was explained to the Indians that as they had not got permission to present the gifts from Ottawa, they could not be accepted. However, they could get this permission and send them on.

There were many guttural grunts and much shaking of heads among the disappointed Indians. Pathetic looks were given to the Prince as he passed down the line of the six old braves, shaking hands. After he left them, one or two of them held out their offerings towards him in a forlorn, helpless sort of way, as if they hardly understood, and one squaw, forgetting to be stolid and motionless, rushed up to him and shook his hand.

The Prince lunched at Macleod with D. J. Campbell, Crown Prosecutor, one of the oldest timers in the west. Before leaving he was invited on the far Killarney, with George Lane and some of his other friends from the Bartu Ranch at High River, who wished the heir to the throne the best of luck.

In the afternoon the Prince

Master WORKMAN
SMOKING TOBACCO

Afloat and Ashore

the Sailor Man is an inseparable companion of "MASTER WORKMAN" SMOKING TOBACCO.

This smooth, rich smoke can be had in both Plug and Cut Plug.

At All Tobacconists and General Stores.

