

THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH



\$35 Values are personal. Some men want to pay more, some less. For \$35.00 there isn't a gentleman's watch made equal to this Canadian Waltham in value and dependability.

\$25 Twenty-five dollars reaches a host of pocket-books. There are many men who can afford more but limit themselves to this sum for a watch. This Canadian Waltham was built to give you the finest watch that twenty-five dollars will buy anywhere.

\$15 The name Waltham increases the value of a watch. If you pay fifteen dollars and can say "It's a Waltham," you know that you have a dependable time-piece irrespective of its amazingly low price.

Ask your jeweler to show you these fine time-pieces. He knows Waltham watches.

Write for a valuable booklet that is a liberal "Watch" education. Sent free on request. The Waltham Watch Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

WALTHAM THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

A CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Makers of the famous Waltham air-friction quality Speedometers and Automobile Time-pieces used on the world's leading cars.

GIFTS THAT LAST

"Let the Clark Kitchens help you"

Advertisement for Clark's Tomato Ketchup featuring an illustration of a woman in a kitchen and a bottle of ketchup. Text includes 'Absolutely wholesome as well as delicious.' and 'W. CLARK Limited, MONTREAL'.

Radio Telephone Safety Specifications

The following specifications have been approved by the Dominion Fire Commissioners:

FOR RECEIVING STATIONS

Antennae

a. Antennae outside of buildings shall not cross over or under electric light or power wires of any circuit of more than six hundred volts, or railway trolley or feeder wires, nor shall they be so located that a failure of either antenna or of the above mentioned electric light or power wires can result in a contact between the antennae and such electric light or power wires.

Antennae shall be constructed and installed in a strong and durable manner and shall be so located as to prevent accidental contact with light and power wires by sagging or swinging.

Splices and joints in the antenna span, unless made with approved clamps or splicing devices, shall be soldered.

Antennae installed inside of buildings are not covered by the above specifications.

Lead in Wires

b. Lead-in wires shall be of copper, approved copper-clad steel or other approved metal which will not corrode excessively, and in no case shall they be smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage, except that approved copper-clad steel not less than No. 17 B. & S. gage may be used.

Lead-in wires on the outside of buildings shall not come nearer than four (4) inches to electric light and power wires unless separated therefrom by a continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor that will maintain permanent separation. The non-conductor shall be in addition to any insulation on the wire.

Lead-in wires shall enter building through a non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating bushing.

Protective Device

c. Each lead-in wire shall be provided with an approved protective device properly connected and located (inside or outside the building) as near as practicable to the point where the wire enters the building. The protector shall not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitable stuff, or where exposed to inflammable gases, or dust, or flyings of combustible materials.

The protective device shall be an approved lightning arrester which will operate at a potential of five hundred (500) volts or less.

The use of an antenna grounding switch is desirable, but does not obviate the necessity for the approved protective device required in this section. The antenna grounding switch if installed shall, in its closed position, form a shunt around the protective device.

Protective Ground Wire

d. The ground wire may be bare or insulated and shall be of copper or approved copper-clad steel. If of copper, the ground shall be not smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage, and if of approved copper-clad steel it shall be not smaller than No. 17 B. & S. gage. The ground wire shall be run in as straight a line as possible to a good permanent ground. Preference shall be given to water piping. Gas piping shall not be used for grounding protective devices. Other permissible grounds are grounded steel frames of buildings or other grounded metallic work in the building and artificial grounds such as driven pipes, plates, cones, etc.

Wires Inside Buildings

e. Wires inside buildings shall be securely fastened in a workman-like manner and shall not come nearer than two (2) inches to any electric light or power wire unless separated therefrom by some continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor making a permanent separation. This non-conductor shall be in addition to any regular insulation on the wire. Porcelain tubing or approved flexible tubing may be used for encasing wires to comply with this rule.

Receiving Equipment Ground Wire

f. The ground conductor may be bare or insulated and shall be of copper, approved copper-clad steel or other approved metal which will not corrode excessively under existing conditions, and in no case shall the ground wire be less than proved copper-clad steel not less than No. 17 B. & S. gage may be used.

FOR TRANSMITTING STATIONS

Antennae

g. Antennae outside of buildings shall not cross over or under electric light or power wires of any circuit of more than six hundred volts, or railway trolley or feeder wires, nor shall they be so located that a failure of either the antennae or the above-mentioned electric light or power wires can result in a contact between the antennae and such electric light or power wires.

Put Raisins in Oatmeal

Add the lure of sweets to cereals that your children should eat and you'll no longer have to force those healthful foods.

Try raisins in the oatmeal—they make a "new dish" of it.

Raisins also increase the energy and iron in this famous food.

Ask merchants for

Sun-Maid Raisins

other metal which will not corrode excessively, and in no case shall they be smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage.

Antenna and counterpoise conductors and wires leading therefrom to ground switch, where attached to buildings, must be firmly mounted five (5) inches clear of the surface of the building, on non-absorptive insulating supports such as treated wood pins or brackets equipped with insulators having not less than five (5) inch creepage and air gap distance to inflammable or conducting material. Where desired, approved suspension type insulators may be used.

1. In passing the antenna or counterpoise leading into the building a tube or bushing of non-absorptive

insulating material shall be used and shall be installed so as to have a creepage and air-gap distance of at least five (5) inches to any extraneous body. If porcelain or other fragile material is used it shall be installed so as to be protected from mechanical injury. A drilled window pane may be used in place of bushing provided five (5) inch creepage and air gap distance is maintained.

Protective Grounding Switch

1. A double-throw knife switch having a break distance of four (4) inches and a blade not less than one-eighth (1/8) inch by one-half (1/2) inch shall be used to join the antenna and counterpoise lead-ins to the ground conductor. The switch may be located inside or outside the building. The base of the switch shall be non-absorptive insulating material. Slate base switches are not recommended. This switch must be so mounted that its current-carrying parts will be at least (5) inches clear of the building wall or other conductors and located preferably in the most direct line between the lead-in conductors and the point where ground connection is made. The conductor from grounding switch to ground must be securely supported.

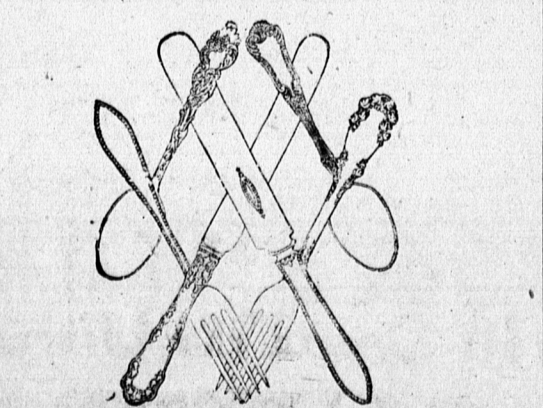
Protective Ground Wire

k. Antenna and counterpoise conductors must be effectively and permanently grounded at all times when station is not in actual operation (unattended) by a conductor at least as large as the lead-in, and in no case shall be smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage copper or approved copper-clad steel. This ground wire need not be insulated or mounted on insulating supports. The ground wire shall be run in as straight a line as possible to a good permanent ground. Preference shall be given to water piping. Gas piping shall not be used for grounding protective devices. Other permissible grounds are grounded steel frames of buildings or other grounded metallic work in the building and artificial grounds such as driven pipes, plates, cones, etc.

Advertisement for Red Rose Tea featuring an image of a tea box and the text 'Our home folks in these Provinces by the sea naturally ask for RED ROSE TEA when they want the very best.' and 'RED ROSE COFFEE is free of dust—settles clear as a bell—no egg needed.'

Large advertisement for Borden's St. Charles Milk featuring an illustration of a woman in a checkered dress milking a cow in a field. Text includes 'If you had a fine dairy cow—just outside your kitchen door' and 'Your milk supply couldn't be any sweeter, purer, or more rich and healthful than St. Charles Milk "with the cream left in".'

Clearance Sale Of Odd Patterns in 1847 Rogers Silverware



This is a splendid chance to replenish your stock of silverware or to procure seasonable and practical gifts for Christmas.

- THESE ARE GENUINE BARGAINS
16 Dwt. 1847 Table Knives, regular price \$9.00 per dozen. Only 5 left, to clear at \$3.00
1847 Dessert Spoons in Old Colony, Berkshire and Fiddle patterns. Regular price \$6.00 for set of six. Sale price \$4.00
1847 Table Spoons in Berkshire and Fiddle patterns. Regular price \$7.00 for set of six. Sale price \$4.50
1847 Dessert Forks in Berkshire and Vesta Patterns. Regular price \$6.00 for set of six. Sale price \$4.00
Items. Regular price \$7.00 for set of six. Sale price \$4.50

SPECIAL
Oneida Community Table Knives, Adam pattern. Regular price \$8.50 for set of six. Sale price \$5.00
Hawthorne Brand Table Knives. Regular price \$2.15. Sale price \$1.62

The Rogers Hardware Co. Ltd.

Your milk supply couldn't be any sweeter, purer, or more rich and healthful than St. Charles Milk "with the cream left in". In fact it wouldn't be as rich, because most of the natural moisture is removed from St. Charles Milk, which reduces it to the consistency of cream. And the supply wouldn't be as convenient, for St. Charles is put up in "a size for every need". Never too much or too little. A few tins on your pantry shelf ensure an always available supply of fresh milk from choicest dairy cows. Your grocer always has St. Charles Milk—give him your order today. You'll find the Borden Cook-book a great help. Send for a copy. It's FREE. Address The Borden Company, Limited, Montreal.

Advertisement for Borden's St. Charles Milk featuring a large image of a milk tin and text 'At its best in cooking recipes. Recipes worth saving.' and 'OYSTER FRITTERS:— Drain twenty-five oysters and chop fine. Beat two eggs; when light add one-fourth cup St. Charles Milk and three-fourths cup water; then stir in a scant pint of sifted flour; beat smooth. Salt and pepper to taste. Stir in oysters lightly, adding one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Combine well and fry by dropping tablespoonfuls into smoking lard.'

Borden's ST. CHARLES MILK Pure Country Milk With The Cream Left In