



KING COLE TEA

"You'll like the Flavor"

The Big Value Package that is Guaranteed.

Perfectly packed in bright lead foil, and price marked on every package.

Don't Coax! Your Little Pet Needs a Candy Cascaret

Look at the kiddie's tongue! Then hurry! Give Cascarets to work the nasty bile, souring food and constipation poison from the little liver and bowels. Children love "Candy" Cascarets. Harmless! Never gripe! Never disappoint! Cost 10 cents a box.



MOTHERS! When your child is irritable, feverish, when the little tongue is coated, breath tainted, give harmless Cascarets to thoroughly cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels—then don't worry! Full directions for children's dosage at all ages on each 10 cent box.

CANADA'S GREAT CHANCE IN EXPORT FIELD

Cablegrams to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, state the all important fact that the British Board of Trade regulations insist that only goods of British Empire origin shall be exempted from the rigid general restrictions which were imposed in continuation of wartime trade regulations.

"Canadian manufacturers and producers," the message adds, "should comprehend the importance of the fact that foreign goods cannot, therefore, reach England by way of Canada."

"The market here is now being opened," the cablegram continues, "and Canadian manufacturers have a big opportunity, as stocks in everything are very low. As this is business which does not involve government credit, it is up to Canadian businessmen to make the necessary effort to get orders. Our business is to find the market."

The shipping situation is also easier, so that prompt and good business may be looked for. A previous communication to the Canadian Trade Commission from London states that there are now over 200 representatives of Canadian exporters in Great Britain.

VEIL WAS NOT ONLY ORNAMENTAL

When you watch the bride coming up the aisle, her eyes downcast or staring straight before her under the scrutiny of hundreds of other eyes do you ever wonder why she wears the veil that casts that mystic spell over the splendor of her bridal gown?

Probably not. She wears it because it is the fashion and you never think of expecting anything else.

Veils, like other things that are the fashion, simply go on happening because they have happened.

However, scientific students are always asking why; and veils have recently been made the object of historical exposition by an Italian writer, who has made some interesting discoveries as to the very earliest traditions as to veils.

It seems clear enough from this investigator's researches that in the first place the veil was not simply ornamental. It had in the past a deep religious significance, for there was a kind of "taboo" indicated by the veil, barring all save the husband, father, brother or those connected by blood or a blood-covenant with the woman.

This explains why the Oriental woman of caste never uncovers her face when she leaves the harem. She deems it a disgrace, or a mark of depravity to appear unveiled in public. The Mohammedan woman is bound by many conventions, and the details concerning the veil are numerous and as strict as the "laws of the Medes and Persians."

The woman of the Orient has the face-veil or "burka", which consists of a long strip of white muslin. This must cover all of the face except the eyes, and often it sweeps down as far as the feet. Among the poorer classes this veil, although often made of black crepe, is not worn as a sign of mourning at all, but from a principle of economy. Poor women have no time to wash white veils.

The better classes have the "tarhah," or head-veil, which, while worn around the head primarily, may also be drawn about the face, in the absence of the "burka." In addition, there is the double-veil, or "yashmak," for covering the head and face at the same time, with a space for the eyes.

There can be little doubt that the custom of wearing veils came from the East, as did many European customs, but it appears early among the Roman women, who laid great stress upon the bridal veil. The newly married Roman matron always wore either a red veil or a veil with red stripes, to distinguish her from all unmarried women.

Vestal virgins wore white veils as marks of their being wedded to the god or devoted to the service of Vest. Thus when Christianity was established at Rome the custom of the Vestal virgins and the Roman matrons of the church. The maiden who devoted herself to the church was held to be the "Bride of Christ," and she, too, adopted a veil as a sign of inviolable fidelity to Him.

Wilpert, one of the greatest authorities upon early church customs, states this as the ancient form of giving the veil: "Receive, of virgin, this holy veil and wear it without stain until thou shalt appear before the judgment seat of our Lord Jesus Christ, before whom every knee shall bow, of those that are in heaven, on earth and under the earth, for all eternity. Amen."

Bishops only were permitted to give the veil to virgins who devoted themselves to the church, but early in the history of Christianity priests were permitted to give widows veils.

There lies the origin of the wearing of veils by widows, for these were given as a symbol of the desire of the widow to be true to her vows to lead a virtuous life, even as if her husband were still living.

Most persons know that in the Catholic Church, the white veil is given to novices upon entering a convent, followed by the black veil years later, when the maiden had become satisfied that the life in the convent was her real vocation. It was not until she received this veil that her vows became irrevocable, or that she took the great vows and became a nun.

Invulnerability

A bricklayer was laying bricks on the third story of an unfinished house, and unfortunately dropped a brick on the head of a colored man who was making mortar down below.

The bricklayer, his heart in his mouth, craned over the parapet. He thought he had killed the poor colored man. But the latter looked up at him with a good-natured and forgiving grin.

"Hey, what you doin' white man?" he shouted. "You made me bite mah tongue."

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.
By R. D. L. Bligh, B. S. A.

The probabilities for making a good profit from winter eggs were never better than they are at the present time; although many poultrymen and farmers have reduced their poultry activities during the last year, thinking that at the present high price of feeds, profits from eggs would be impossible. However, the profit or loss from the poultry business does not depend upon feed alone. The successful poultryman must pay the strictest attention to all the essentials of care, feeding and management, if he is to make his work profitable. Even the slightest negligence on the part of the poultryman in any of these essentials may mean the loss of many eggs. A high producing hen is like a very delicate machine, easily put out of repair. Anything that interferes with the health of the flock for even a day may cause a high producing flock to become non-producers for a period of from two to three weeks or longer. Remember a hen lays an egg, or doesn't, never a half. All hens or pullets should be efficient transformers of raw materials into a finished product.

This transformation, to be the most profitable, should take place when the price of the finished product (eggs) is at its maximum, which is during the winter months. All hens or pullets tend to consume a similar amount of food, regardless of whether they are good or poor winter layers. It is during the winter months of November, December, January, February and March, when the poultryman has to supply his flock with all of the following: grain, mash, vegetable and animal food, grit, shell and charcoal, that his expenses are the heaviest; therefore if, by careful and judicious feeding and management, he can have his flock producing eggs enough to defray expenses, or to give him a small profit, he is bound to be more successful than the poultryman who has to pay the winter's board of his flock from his spring egg production.

During the months of November, December and January, the egg production at the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, from a pen of 50 White Leghorn pullets was as follows:

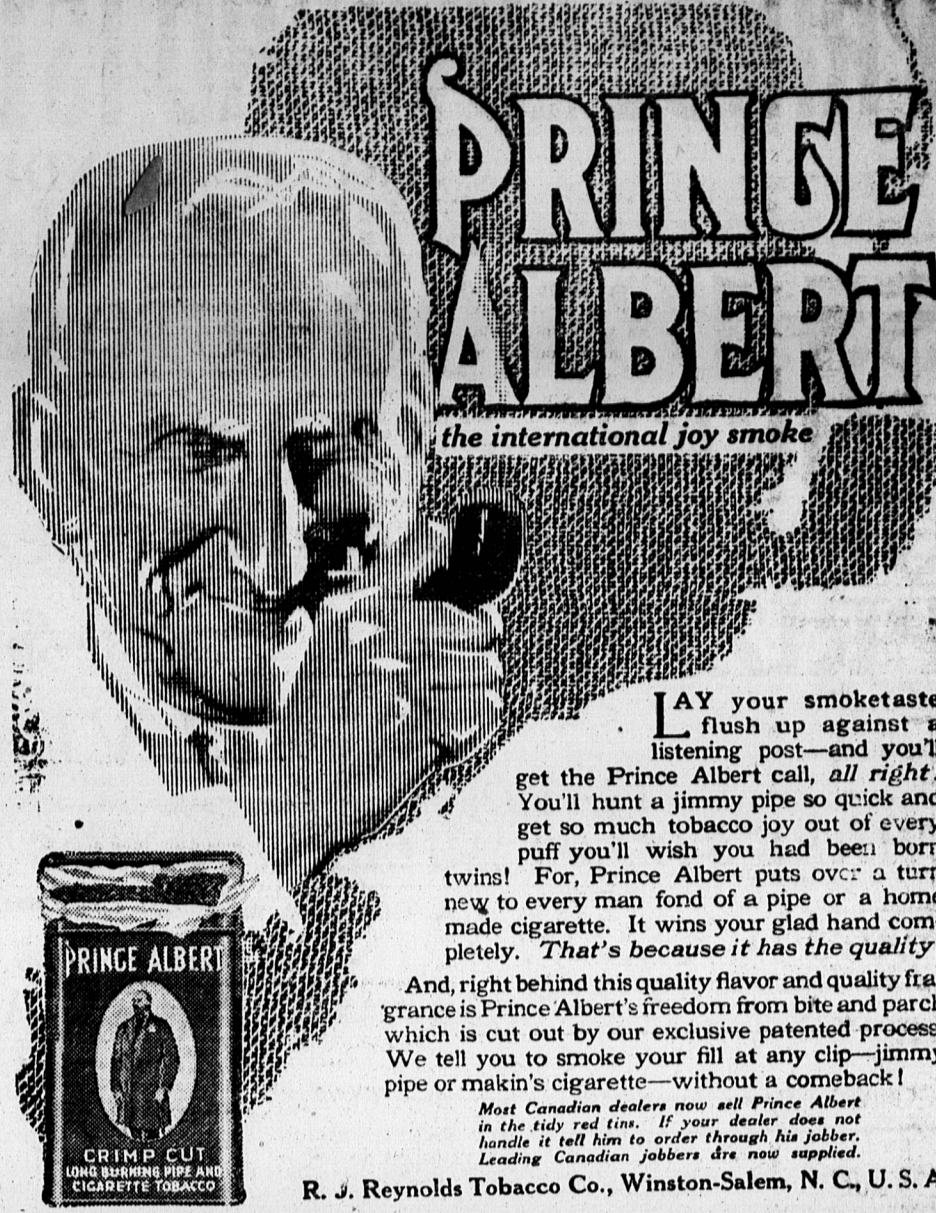
| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Eggs laid in November..... | 159 |
| Eggs laid in December..... | 623 |
| Eggs laid in January..... | 762 |

Total eggs for three months.....1544

From the above records it will be seen that the White Leghorn pullets averaged 3.18, 12.46 and 15.24 eggs for the months of November, December and January respectively.

The composition of the feeds, methods of feeding, with amount and cost of feed consumed in the production of the above eggs is as follows: The whole grain ration is made up of equal parts by weight of the following grains: oats, wheat, buckwheat and cracked corn. This is scattered in the litter, late in the afternoon, at the rate of approximately 7 lbs. per day, for 50 birds. By feeding in this manner, the birds are compelled to take abundant exercise in scratching for the grain, which is so essential for the general health of the hen.

The mash is made up as follows:— 500 lbs. ground wheat screenings, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. shorts, 100 lbs. cornmeal, 50 lbs. gluten meal and 80 lbs. dried blood meal. This mash is fed dry in hoppers, and is accessible



PRINCE ALBERT

the international joy smoke

LAY your smoketaste flush up against a listening post—and you'll get the Prince Albert call, all right! You'll hunt a jimmy pipe so quick and get so much tobacco joy out of every puff you'll wish you had been born twins! For, Prince Albert puts over a turn new to every man fond of a pipe or a home made cigarette. It wins your glad hand completely. That's because it has the quality!

And, right behind this quality flavor and quality fragrance is Prince Albert's freedom from bite and parch which is cut out by our exclusive patented process. We tell you to smoke your fill at any clip—jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette—without a comeback!

Most Canadian dealers now sell Prince Albert in the tidy red tin. If your dealer does not handle it tell him to order through his jobber. Leading Canadian jobbers are now supplied.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

to the birds at all times. In addition to what is placed in hoppers, a small quantity of this same mash is scattered and fed in the form of a wet mash, once a day.

Feed consumed by the 50 White Leghorn Pullets:—
November—grain, 211; mash, 117; shell, 15; grit, 5; beef scrap, 10; mangels, 150.

December—grain, 205; mash, 125; shell, 8; grit, 5; beef scrap 7 1-2; mangels, 150.

January—grain, 240; mash, 86; shell, 15; grit, 5; beef scrap, 5; mangels, 200.

Cost of Materials:—
Per 100 lbs.
665 lbs whole grain @ \$3.33.....\$21.84
328 lbs mash @ \$2.89..... 9.47
38 lbs shell @ \$1.85..... 7.0
15 lbs. grit @ \$1.85..... 2.7
22 1-2 lbs beef scrap @ \$6.00... 1.35
500 lbs mangels @ .50..... 2.50

Total receipts, 128 2-3 doz. eggs
% 55 per doz\$70.77
Total expenditure for feed 36.13

Net profit from 50 W. L. pullets for Nov., Dec., and Jan.\$34.64
It will be seen from the statement

above that these pullets not only paid for their feed during the time specified, but yielded a net profit of 69 cents per bird.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

Mr. Oliver Campbell,
Burlington P. E. I.
Dear Sir and Brother:—We the officers and members of Excelsior L. O. L. No. 2319, desire to express our deepest sympathy to you and yours in the great loss you have so recently sustained by the death of your beloved father. We feel at loss to express our feelings. It seems that in the presence of your great grief, silence is the only suitable offering.

The death of your dear and honored father has caused a blank amongst his many friends, but none of them will miss him more than the Brethren of Excelsior L. O. L.
In this time of trial the burden is made lighter by the knowledge that our brother had imbedded in his heart the true principles of Christianity and Orangesim by which only Orangenemen are recognized in our great World Wide Order. In conclusion we commend you to our heavenly father, who

holds the destiny of us all in his keeping and may future reunion be your hope, and comfort and stay.

Signed on behalf of the Brethren,
Excelsior Lodge, No. 2319,
Wett.—William J. Graham,
P. S.—Wilfrid Campbell,
D. M.—William E. Sudsby.

HOW SHE SWEEP

"I saw a woman when I entered the parlor, but she swept out the room in a way that impressed me."
"Did she sweep out with great dignity?"
"No, with a broom."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHARLES E. SHARP,
Hawshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905

TO KEEP A BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE on all Your Furniture and Floors

Brightly shining furniture, piano and phonograph gleaming like new—floors, glistening—these are signs of a well-kept house.

Any housewife can easily have it so, by an occasional treatment with O-CEDAR POLISH.

It cleans and polishes with one operation—and the O-Cedar result is a hard, dry, lasting

polish, such as you never have been able to secure by other means.

Keep your furniture looking new—keep your whole house sanitary—clean. Have furniture and floors in which the blended beauty of the grain is richly evident. The O-Cedar Polish Mop gives wonderful results on floors. Use it for hardwood, painted floors and linoleums.

You will find O-Cedar Polish (in 25 cent to \$3.00 sizes) and the Mop (either shape at \$1.50) at any Grocery or Hardware Shop.

CHANNEL CHEMICAL COMPANY, Limited
TORONTO



"It's good shopping to buy the best" says Bobby

—and when it comes to corn flakes, you shouldn't be satisfied with ordinary corn flakes but you should ask for



POST TOASTIES

Canada Food Board License No. 2-058