

KNICKERS, BLOOMERS, SHORT SKIRTS ROUSE THE MID-WEST

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The question of what school girls may or may not wear to classes, involving knickers, bloomers and short skirts, has caused so much controversy in three mid-western towns that the courts have been called upon to pinch hit for Dame Fashion.

Mother in Court.

In Port Fulton, Ind., a mother has gone to court because her 9-year-old daughter is not permitted to attend school wearing knickers.

An almost directly opposite case comes from Grand Island, Neb., where the daughter of a preacher has gotten a ruling from the state attorney-general that she is not compelled to wear bloomers in gymnasium. Legal action also appears imminent in Genoa, Neb., where the school board has ruled that all girls from the sixth grade up must wear skirts long enough to cover their knees, after high school girls had complained that the assembly room was chilly. One girl demurred, broke the rule and supported by relatives is awaiting the next move of the school rulers.

Deprived of Rights.

Virginia Allen has been going to school twice a day for three weeks in Port Fulton and twice has been barred from class because of the knickers, which her mother said were employed temporarily until she could afford other clothing for her daughter. Finally the mother filed suit for a mandamus requiring school authorities to allow Virginia to attend school, claiming that her child is being deprived of her right to an education. The hearing comes up Saturday.

The opinion of Atty-Gen. O. S. Spillman of Nebraska that the daughter of the Rev. F. K. Smith of Grand Island could not be compelled to take gymnasium or to wear bloomers while doing so was given when the state legal department was informed that the Grand Island school board had threatened to bar the clergyman's daughter from school for refusal to do its bidding.

The wearing of bloomers had been required in gymnasium classes, but the preacher held such apparel was against the religious benefits of the Nazarene Church.

Won't Obey Edict.

Hazel O'Bryan, 16, is the Genoa, Neb., school girl who has refused to

obey the edict of the school board that skirts must cover the knees walking or sitting.

"We'll look like the girls of the horse and buggy days," said one of the school girls who obeyed the new ruling. "The boys will be drifting to other towns for dates. Boys like stylish girls you know and short skirts are stylish in this day."

"Explaining that the board's decision was 'on the side of common decency,'" W. V. Kenner, banker and president of the board said that it had been found that the girls who complained of lack of heat were those who were wearing short skirts and sleeveless dresses." He believed the rule could be enforced in spite of the opinions of an attorney to the contrary.

MRS. GALLOP'S CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION

Quebec, Oct. 17.—Judgment in the appeals of Emily Sprague Gallop, condemned to death for the murder of her husband Abraham Gallop, will not be handed down by the court of appeal before November 13. This morning, after rendering judgment in several minor civil cases the five judges division of the court adjourned until November 13, when decisions in the other cases, which have been pleaded before the court, will be announced.

Mistress—What is the baby crying so much for?

Maid—Master's skirt studs, mum.

Mistress—Why don't you let the little darling have them?

Maid—I did. He's swallowed them!

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This is the best and surest way to get rid of corns and callouses. Always successful, if you do it in this way: Cover over the corn or callous with a few drops of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Do this morning and night. Take a hot bath and the thing is done. All druggists.

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QUEEN TO BE IN TORONTO OCTOBER 26

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The Toronto Star on Saturday published the following:

"Requested in a telegram received from John A. Stewart, of New York to head a committee or to associate himself with the government of Ontario, for the purpose of entertaining the Queen of Rumania, Mayor Foster has replied by wire stating that as Her Majesty was Queen of a foreign country, action in this respect must originate with the government. J. A. Nelson Morris former American minister to Sweden and secretary of the Queen's tour, sent a reply to the Mayor's message to the effect that Her Majesty was wirelessly the Lieutenant-Governor.

"Colonel Alexander Fraser's office at Government House (the residence of His Honor Col. Harry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-governor of Ontario) stated that no word had been received from the Queen as to her coming visit to Toronto. It was stated that no arrangements were made for her sojourn here."

Queen Marie is scheduled to arrive in Toronto on Oct. 26.

QUEEN MARIE AT SERVICE ON STEAMER

S. S. Leviathan, Oct. 17.—Queen Marie of Roumania, on the last day of her voyage to America, attended religious service today aboard the Leviathan with her daughter, Princess Ileana, Prince Nicholas and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late President.

All of them joined in the singing and responsive readings. One of the hymns was "All Hail The Power of Jesus' Name."

Rising early, the Queen had taken a plunge in the ship's pool before preparing for the Sunday service. The rest of the day she spent in the sunshine on the promenade deck.

At the Sabbath service, J. G. Summitt, purser of the Leviathan, read the Anglican service. The Queen belongs to the Church of England. The sixty-third psalm was the scripture reading.

FEEDING OF HENS FOR WINTER PRODUCTION IS IMPORTANT; SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION

The practice of feeding nothing but grain is one of the most common mistakes made in poultry feeding. The hen's daily diet should be composed of grain, mash, minerals, succulence and water in order to supply her with those nutrients which keep her in good health and allow her to produce the maximum number of eggs. Not only is it essential that she be supplied with all of these, but they must be fed in correct proportion. The hen will consume approximately equal parts of grain and mash, with the addition of some green feed and minerals.

Scratch feed is generally fed to add variety, to help provide exercise and to furnish surplus food at night to tide the birds over until the next morning. The primary function of the grain feed undoubtedly is to nourish the birds throughout the night so it will not be necessary for them to draw on their body reserve. Send the birds to roost with a full crop.

Experiments have shown that grain will stay in the hen's crop from six to twelve hours. Whole corn often takes as long as twenty-four hours to be completely digested, and for that reason it is inadvisable to feed any scratch grain or hard grain except at night.

The mash, a term applied to a mixture of ground grains, animal protein feeds and minerals, is generally fed in hoppers where the hens may have free access from the time they leave the roosts in the morning until they return at night. Provide at least two running feet of hopper space to each ten hens. If the birds are crowded at the mash hopper, the larger ones are likely to drive the others away.

If a wet mash has a place in the hen's diet, it is during the hot summer months when the hens do not have much of an appetite. A small feeding at noon would possibly prove beneficial. The mash, being made up of ground feeds, is much more quickly digested by the hen than is the grain. Mash that are finely ground make it impossible for the hens to pick them apart. This may mean a big saving as they will not be wasting any of the mash hunting for some particular morsels, nor will the boss hens be given an opportunity to pick out what they like and leave the rest for the others.

The animal protein feed is what gives the importance to the mash. It often makes a good mash high in price but is necessary for economical production. Egg production can be controlled to a marked degree by the amount of animal protein added to the ration.

Need Minerals.

The mineral requirement of a laying hen is relatively great, but may be properly supplied at a very small cost. The minerals found on the range and in the scratch grains and mash are not sufficient to supply the laying hen's needs. The whole egg consists of 10.7 per cent. minerals which means an average good hen will produce better than two pounds of minerals in a year. Clean oyster shells, grit and charcoal should be kept in a hopper before the hens at all times. A good quality of oyster shells are easily dissolved in the digestive tract of the hen, thus making an excellent source of calcium for the egg shell. Failure to properly supply shell building material will mean fewer eggs and may mean soft shelled eggs.

Grit assists the hen in grinding and mixing the feed. For that reason the harder the grit the better it will serve the purpose.

The hen has no teeth and, therefore, she is dependent upon the action of grit on the feeds in her gizzard.

It is advisable to have a part of the hen's rations made up of green feed. Its function is not so much the supplying of food nutrients as assisting in the digesting of other feeds and keeping the hen in good health. A heavy laying hen will succumb in a very short time unless she is kept in a laxative condition and poultry feeders find green feed a lot more practical than drugs. So far as possible the green feed should be grown on the range to which the birds have access. In the fall and winter green feed may be furnished in the form of root crops, cabbage and the like.

Water Needs.

Water is cheapest nutriment you can give your flock, and yet possibly there is no individual part of the hen's diet that is of more importance. A hundred hens in production will consume about four gallons of water a day. To keep the hens supplied with drinking water during the winter proves often a problem. It is not necessary to warm the water, but care must be taken to prevent it from freezing. If you have trouble with the water freezing, it may

be well to use some kind of a heating device.

In feeding for production we must not overlook the fact that the average hen will first take care of her body needs, which consist of the constant rebuilding of broken down tissue body heat and energy. Eggs are made from the surplus food consumed. The average amount of feed consumed in a year ranges from 75 to 90 pounds. It varies with breeds and with individual hens of the same breed.

We, of course, do not have to worry about the amount of mash to feed the hens daily because they should have free access to it at all times. The exact amount of scratch grain to feed depends upon the season. In the fall the hens should be fed heavily on grain in order to get them in condition to withstand the cold winter nights. Allow about one quart of grain to twelve birds during October, November and December. The pullets should begin laying long before cold weather sets in and lay right on without a rest. After December, gradually decrease the amount of scratch grain so that by spring one quart will feed twenty hens.

Regularity of feeding is one of the most disregarded principles in poultry feeding, and yet we know that many animals and fowls are highly responsive to regularity of feeding.—Farm Journal.

CHARLEY STONE POPULAR DANCE IN S. AMERICA

Rio De Janeiro, Oct. 18.—"Charley Stone" is the most popular North American in South America today. Within a few months Charley has become better known than Henry Ford in this part of the world.

Charley, or someone who acts just like him, is seen in every theatre and dance hall in Rio, Buenos Aires and the principal cities of the west coast. He even is more famous than Paul Smith. President Coolidge's spokesman during the recent presidential vacation.

"Sabe Charley Stone?" is one of the first questions asked a North American when he lands on South American soil. For "Charley Stone" is the South American pronunciation of the Charleston, which has won many South American dancers from the Maxixe and the Tango.

"Charley Stone" would become "Carlos Pedra" in Portuguese or Spanish, but the natives are content to dance the Charleston without translating it.

ABD-EL KRIM NOW IN EXILE

Paris, Oct. 18.—Dispatches received here say that Abd-El-Krim, former Riffian war lord, who for many years carried on warfare against the Spanish and French in Morocco, has arrived on the island of Reunion in the Indian ocean. After his surrender to the French it was decreed that Krim should be sent in exile to Reunion.

"So you've quarreled with Charley Brown. What was the cause?"

"He proposed to me again last night."

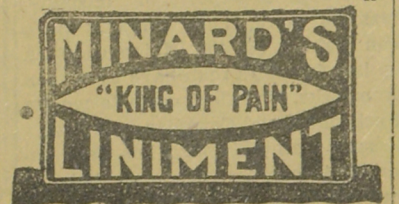
"Where was the harm in that?"

"Well, I had accepted him the night before."



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8 Children's Aid Home.
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21 Queen and York Sts.
23 York and George Sts.
24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
27 King and York Sts.
28 Saunders and York Sts.
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32 Needham and Regent Sts.
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35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
37 George and Regent Sts.
38 King and Regent Sts.
43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
44 Queen and St. John Sts.
45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
51 King and Church Sts.
52 George and Church Sts.
53 Union and Church Sts.
54 Shore St. and University Ave.
55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
57 Grey St. and University Ave.
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RAY BARKER, Cor. Carleton and King Streets.
WESLEY ERB, 266 York Street.

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Doctor—I am. I know all about it, I have it myself.

Canadian National Railways

TENDERS FOR HARDWOOD TIES

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hardwood Ties" will be received at the office of the General Tie and Timber Agent, Room 802, Canadian National Express Building, McGill Street, Montreal, until 12 noon, Tuesday, October 19th, 1926, for Railway ties to be manufactured from Beech, Oak, Hard Maple, Chestnut and Yellow Birch Timber, cut between October 1st, 1926, and May 1st, 1927, and delivered between January 1st, 1927, and August 1st, 1927. F. O. B. Cars, Canadian National Railways, in accordance with specification S 3 W 1.2, revised July 15th, 1926, for Number 2 Square sawn Hardwood ties.

Tender forms can be obtained at the office of the Tie Agent at Moncton, and Toronto, or General Tie and Timber Agent at Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on form supplied by the Railway Company.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. P. MacLAREN,
General Tie and Timber Agent,
Montreal, Que.
Sept. 28th, 1926.

Canadian National Railways

TENDERS FOR SOFTWOOD TIES

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Softwood Ties" will be received at the office of the General Tie and Timber Agent, Room 802, Canadian National Express Building, McGill Street, Montreal, until 12 noon, Tuesday, October 19th, 1926, for Railway ties to be manufactured from Fir, Hemlock, Jack Pine, Princess Pine, Tamarack and Cedar timber, cut between October 1st, 1926, and May 1st, 1927, and delivered between January 1st, 1927, and September 30th, 1927. F. O. B. Cars, Canadian National Railways, in accordance with specification S 3 W 1.2, revised July 15th, 1926, for Softwood ties.

Ties of each grade to be loaded separately.

Tender forms can be obtained at the office of the Tie Agent at Moncton, Toronto or Winnipeg, or General Tie and Timber Agent, Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on form supplied by the Railway Company.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. P. MacLAREN,
General Tie and Timber Agent,
Montreal, Que.
Sept. 28th, 1926.

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