

Courteous, Painstaking Service

From the moment you have opened your account with us we look upon you as a friend of the Bank, to be served in every way possible on every turn.

It is this spirit of "friendly service" that has been largely responsible for this Bank's solid, ready 87 years of progress.

We will appreciate your account.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital - \$ 8,700,000
Reserve Fund - 18,000,000
Resources - 220,000,000

J. D. STEWART,
Manager,
Winchester Branch.

CASSELMAN'S STORE NEWS

Exceptional Values Offered During the Month of February At Casselman's

Bias Corsets from \$1.50 to \$8.50

Brassier from 65c to \$1.50

Women's Shoes, Classic less 10 p. c.

Misses Pull-Over Sweaters, new shipment just arrived, reg. \$4.50 for \$3.69

Misses and Women's Felt Shoes and Slippers, less 15 p. c.

10 p. c. discount off Ladies Blouses, new lot just in.

Boy's black and tan calf boot Neolin Sole, reg. \$5.50 for \$4.69

10 p. c. off Men's Mitts and Gloves.

Special for Saturday

Only to introduce, Minty's Celebrated Toilet Powder, reg. 25c for 19c. Minty's Jack Rose Talcum, Brase Charmante, Calla Lily, Tiny Tot. We pay the War Stamp.

C. L. Casselman Winchester, Ont.

Western Canada

IMMEASURABLY broadening our banking service to agricultural interests, we have established 270 of our 390 branches in Western Canada. We aim to extend the fullest possible banking service to the Prairie Provinces.

Our managers will be glad to discuss farm financing problems with their former customers.

ASSETS EXCEED \$174,000,000

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Winchester Branch and Safety Deposit Boxes - J. W. Flett, Manager
Metcalfe Branch - W. S. Seiber, Manager
Crysler Branch - P. W. St. Louis, Manager

Local News.

Owing to much sickness the Girl Guides concert advertised for the 26th Feb. has been postponed. Further announcement.

A meeting of the directors of the Winchester Agricultural Society is called for Saturday night at the town hall.

At Vernon, on Thursday last, 12th Feb. Mr. Peter Crerar, a well known and much respected resident passed away in his 78th year.

Rev. Dr. Richardson, Methodist Minister, prominent in the Montreal Conference died at Brockville on Sunday Morning last, in the 55th year of his age.

The Press is informed that three parties were fined \$50 each and costs for selling bottles of perfumes without having attached the government stamp at Chertville last week.

There past from this life to the great beyond, Sunday morning, Feb. 8th, at her home, Williamsburg, Mrs. Mary Casselman, widow of the late Daniel Casselman, in her 73rd year.

Elsina Adams, of Ventnor, has been appointed license inspector for Grenville county in succession to Andrew Carson, who has resigned to return to his farm at Burritt's Rapids. The appointment is made by the Provincial Government.

An old and highly respected resident of Iroquois, in the person of Mrs. Mary Johnston, died at her home, King St. east, on Monday Feb. 9th, she was in her 81st year. The funeral service took place at Knox Presbyterian church on Thursday afternoon at 1.30 p. m. Interment was made in the vault at Brimston.

The Mispah Mission Circle of the Methodist Church will hold their annual sale of aprons, handkerchiefs, fancy work, home made cooking, etc. in the Sunday School Rooms on Feb. 25th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Will those having donations for the different booths please hand same in to the respective convenors by Wednesday 25th. Tea will be served. Come along and encourage the young people.

A. E. Baber, registrar of Brockville was notified that the petition of G. Arthur Payne against the return of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson in Grenville county, and the cross petition of Ferguson against Payne have been postponed to a date after the session of the Ontario Legislature. The petitions were to have been heard at Kemptville on March 4. This action probably means that the petitions will be dropped.

Owing to the stormy weather, and so much sickness among the pupils, the High School Literary Meeting will be postponed, until Wednesday, Feb. 25th, in the Town Hall, at 7.45 p. m. Everybody Welcome. Admission 15c.

The death took place in Detroit last week, of influenza, of Laura McAmmond, wife of Fred W. Armstrong, of that city, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas McAmmond, long a well known Methodist Episcopal minister in Eastern Ontario. Besides her husband and one child, two brothers and two sisters survive: Dr. J. F. McAmmond, Scottsville, N. Y.; Rev. R. B. McAmmond, West China; Mrs. (Rev.) James M. Warner and Mrs. Irwin Hilliard, Morrisburg.

The death angel came to the home of Mr. Jas. Fawcett and claimed another of our old people in the person of Mrs. John Weegar, on Feb. 15th, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. She has been residing with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Fawcett, of Maple Ridge for the last seven years. The deceased has been ailing for the last five weeks. She leaves to mourn her loss two daughters and one son, Mrs. Jas. Fawcett, Mrs. Samuel Baker and Mr. Colin Weegar. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Hicks of Chertville, after which the remains were placed in the vault at Maple Ridge.

Miss L. E. Mulloy returned from Montreal Sunday evening. Shortly after her arrival in the city Friday, her niece, Mrs. Gordon Forsythe, received word that her father, W. J. Mulloy, of Wetaskiwin, Alta., had died that morning. (Miss Mulloy's eldest brother.) The same afternoon Mrs. Forsythe's husband, who was very ill with pneumonia, also passed away. Mr. Forsythe, of Scott & Co., Brokers, was one of the most successful young business men of Montreal and gave great promise of a bright future, and his death was a great shock to his young wife.—Iroquois News.

Buy Red Clover Seed Early.

Prime red clover seed was quoted at \$35.55 per bushel on the Toledo market of the 6th instant. Toronto prices then ranged about \$3.00 per bushel in advance of Toledo prices. Clover seed that would grade "Prime" on the Toledo market could be bought in Toronto at \$38.50 and, because of exchange conditions, delivered to United States points at approximately \$33.00 per bushel, or about \$2.50 less than the Toledo price. The money situation, short supplies, and an earlier demand in the United States will explain the heavy exports of clover seed.

The price of red clover seed has advanced almost \$14.00 per bushel on the Toledo market since May last. The world supply will not be sufficient to meet normal requirements. In these circumstances, Canadian farmers who delay the purchase of their red clover seed requirements until seeding time may be unable to obtain supplies at any price.

Local News

Mr. Allan Kennedy, Glen Navis, died on Jan. 31st.

Mrs. McLeod, widow of the late Wm. McLeod, Lancaster, died last week.

Mr. Thos. G. Holmes, Russell, is selling his property at that place and intends moving to Detroit, Mich.

The Montreal conference of the Methodist church will hold its annual gathering this year at Kemptville, according to announcement.

Announcement is made that J. D. Mills, of Toronto, formerly of Kemptville, will make application for divorce from his wife, Bertha K. Mills, on the usual grounds.

The Dominion Parks branch of the Department of the Interior will erect this year a pavilion or shelter on Borden Island, opposite Morrisburg, which has been taken over as a Dominion park.

By order of an inspector of plans for places of public entertainment, the Empress Theatre, moving picture house in Kemptville, has been closed and the proprietor has been fined the sum of \$85. on four charges.

Rev. C. C. Salisbury, of Cardinal, has four Barred Rock Pullets that laid 45 eggs in December last, and in January last they laid 82 eggs. Mr. Salisbury would like to hear of any hens with a better record.

The ceremony of the formal opening of Parliament in the new buildings, will take place on February 26th, in the Commons Chamber, Ottawa. This has been decided upon by the Cabinet and arrangement of the details has been carried out.

To provide housing for the constantly increasing population of their mill, Canadian Cottons, Limited, Cornwall, have acquired a tract of 12 acres of land which the company purposes creating into a suburb of Cornwall. It is proposed to erect modern workmen's residences together with a park and playground.

At a meeting of the Public School Board held last Friday night, it was decided to introduce Household Science, including hot lunches to those taking their lunches at school beginning at once. Miss Gladys McCormick will be the teacher. It is proposed to put in an electric equipment as soon as possible. The Class will be held in the east wing of the upper flat.

Meeting Postponed.

The meeting to discuss the question of Public School Consolidation, and to hear Dr. Sinclair's lecture at Morewood, advertised for Tuesday evening, 17th inst. had to be postponed on account of the storm.

Fined \$10. And Costs Each.

Six young men, five from Chertville and one from Morrisburg, were up before Magistrate G. C. Hart, Winchester, last Saturday on the charge of being intoxicated in a public place. The boys were each fined \$10 and costs, and went home wiser but poorer in pocket. Other young men should take warning.

FRESH FROZEN FISH.

Special price for Saturday.
Herring—9c per lb.
Dressed Pike—15c per lb.
White Fish—15c per lb.
Salmon—16c per lb.
Halibut—23c per lb.
Customers can depend on getting Fish of A 1 quality, which have not been thawed out and re-frozen.
You may as well benefit. L. FLORA.

Big Sale Bargains

1 Quebec heater, cheap, 1 laundry stove suitable for summer kitchen \$2, 1 double bed spring \$4, 1 Raymond sewing machine, good running order \$5, large pictures 50c each, white toilet table \$2, toilet set \$1, kitchen table \$2, 1 small table \$1, plant stand 50c, heavy all wool cloth, suitable for 2 horse blankets \$4, 2 large show cases suitable for wardrobe, also stove pipes, curtain poles and window shades, cheap to quick buyers. Entire millinery stock and fixtures cheap to quick buyers.

Mrs. J. Craik.

Their Golden Wedding.

The Golden Anniversary of the wedding of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Philp, of Morewood, Ont., was celebrated at the home of their daughter, Ottawa, on Thursday last week. A dinner was held, when eight children and grandchildren were present. Notes of Congratulation from numerous old pastors were read, and Mrs. Philp was the recipient of three handsome bouquets and an oval ring set in pearls. Dr. Philp was given a gold banded fountain pen, and a gold-headed umbrella. After dinner a reception was held, when numerous friends called. Dr. Philp is in his 48th year of his ministry, all of which have been spent in Montreal Conference. Married in 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Philp have laboured faithfully to advance the interests of the Methodist Church. Six children were born: Annie deceased, wife of H. H. Gibson, of Ottawa South; Louisa, deceased; Rev. Dr. J. Howard Philp, of Rosemount Methodist Church, Ottawa; Harriet, wife of Rev. Dr. C. L. Bates, of Tokio, Japan; Nellie, Science teacher in Perth Collegiate and Lulu, wife of Dr. M. Y. Williams, at whose home the dinner and reception were held.

Local News

The Tolls have been abolished on all the Macadamized roads leading to the city of Ottawa. At the recent meeting of the County of Carleton County Council it was decided to purchase all tollroads surrounding the city.

At a recent meeting of the High School Board, Mr. John McCormick was re-elected Chairman and Mr. T. A. Scott, Vice-Chairman. Mr. H. McMaster, Secy-Treas., and Mr. Quart, Caretaker. A number of accounts were ordered to be paid.

The electric meters of Winchester and Chertville customers of the Hydro Electric System will hereafter be read every other month, alternately, instead of every month as heretofore. This is done to save expense, as it costs about \$25 each time the meters are read and statements sent out.

Miss Katie Stewart, daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Archy Stewart, of Kenmore, who has been engaged in the Civil Service, Ottawa, has been appointed Demonstrator for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company for the Province of British Columbia, and left last week to take up her duties in that Province.

At Mr. Duncan's sale, Wednesday of last week there was sold a set of double harness made by the late William Gardner thirty years ago. The harness was made for Hiram Hughes for which was paid the sum of \$23.00 and at the sale on Wednesday they were sold for \$50.00 after thirty years wear.

Berry—Currie.

Married on Tuesday Feb. 10th, 1920, by Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Hallville, Miss Eva R. Currie, daughter of Mrs. Rachel Currie and the late David Currie to D. Leroy Berry, eldest son of Mr. David Berry, both of South Mountain.

A Cold Month.

There were only ten days out of thirty-one in January when the thermometer registered above zero, and 15 days it registered below 10 degrees. It went down as low as 36. The warmest day in January the thermometer registered 10 degrees below freezing. Could you beat it?

Successful Sale.

The auction sale at the farm of Mr. Alex. Duncan last week was one of the largest held in this section, and was most successful in every way. The cattle averaged \$133.15. Four two-year old sold for \$91.25 each. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to \$8,200. The splendid success of the sale was largely due to its liberal advertising by Mr. Alex. Duncan, and of course to the splendid auctioneer employed, Mr. Thos. Irving.

Auction Sale.

I will sell by Public Auction at my residence on the North side of Main Street, East, Winchester, on Saturday Feb. 21st. Commencing 1.30 p. m. sharp, the following:

1 Hot Blast Cook Heater, 1 Bell Organ, 1 Sideboard, 1 Couch, Bedsteads, Springs and Mattresses, Child's Crib, Wash Stands, Writing Desk, Chairs, Tables, Washer, Wringer, 1 Churn, 2 Cooling Cans, 5 Beehives, 1 Cooler, 1 Leach Cooler, Corn Cutter, 1 Lawn Mower and a great many other useful articles too numerous to mention. One Jersey Cow. Terms—Cash. MRS. GEO. ELLIOT, Prop. J. F. Ault, Auctioneer.

To Our Subscribers.

The Press is not in the habit of making appeals to subscribers with reference to their unpaid subscriptions, but the extraordinary advance in all that goes into the making of a newspaper compels us to an urgent request that all subscribers see that the date on the label of their paper is satisfactory to themselves as well as to us. It is costing us more than double what it did three years ago to issue the Press, and the subscription price has advanced only one half. We would therefore ask all subscribers to be considerate and kind enough to see that their subscription is paid. We have to pay cash for all we use in the making of a newspaper, and we ask our subscribers to do the fair thing and pay up.

Some Storm.

Those who have been wishing for a real old fashioned winter must be perfectly satisfied with weather conditions this winter. January will go down as one of the coldest on record, and February the stormiest and biggest snow fall. The blizzard that struck this locality last Saturday and lasted until Wednesday was one of the worst in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Sunday night and Monday morning it blew a perfect hurricane, and all country roads were blocked. The mail route men were unable to make their rounds on Monday or Tuesday, and many side roads are still almost impassable. The C. P. R. train service has been good considering conditions, and trains east and west were only a few hours late.

Born.

Ducheneau—At Hartney, Man., on Feb. 6th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Ducheneau, a daughter.

Marquette—At Winchester on Sunday Feb. 15, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marquette, a daughter.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. John Annable and daughter wish to thank their many friends and neighbors for their kindness shown during their sad bereavement.

Our Hydro System.

To the Press, Winchester:
Dear Sir:—As there has been considerable comment of late on "Hydro" and things electrical, it may be possible for you to spare enough space in your paper for a review of the electric utility of this village from its birth up to its present youth size.

In 1898 Mr. D. Eager introduced electric service as a commercial commodity in Winchester. We do not know any facts previous to this date. Messrs Eager and Sanderson bought from the Royal Electric Company of Montreal a suitable electric generator and switch board and built the first distribution system supplying the village. The plant was operated in connection with the firm's flour and feed mill—and the service was from sunset until midnight. Lighting was done on a flat rate, the basis of which was one 16 c. p. carbon filament lamp for 2 cents per night. The motive power was steam which at that time was produced by wood which was abundant in this vicinity.

Had the existing conditions continued it might have been possible to successfully operate a steam-electric plant for night service only, but owing to the ever increasing cost of fuel this was impossible, and we believe that from the very first this plant was operated at a loss.

This plant passed through other hands at later dates and in spite of all efforts it was found that it was impossible to operate it profitably. Although at the time it ceased operations the meter rate was 15 cts. per K. W. H. Progressive business men and other citizens of the town realized that they were handicapped through lack of proper lighting service, and with eyes on the West where "Hydro" was budding, they decided to endeavor to get something better through the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. In connection with this movement, I only remember a few names although doubtless there were many. Among the first representatives of this village to look into the "Hydro" matters were Mr. A. Sweet and the late Mr. Frank Elliott followed up by Reeve J. F. Cass and later and actively by Reeve Wm. Fisher.

Just what their negotiations were I am not able to state but at any rate, in December 1913 or January 1914 "Hydro" power was first taken by Winchester.

Winchester agreed, at that time to take 150 H. P. based on estimates of supplying this power from a proposed development at Waddington across the St. Lawrence from Morrisburg. The Hydro Electric Power Commission having in good faith entered into a contract with the New York and Ontario Power Company.

That this development did not materialize was possibly due to the activities of Montreal financial interests and the inability of this company to persuade the Dominion Government to grant them the necessary concessions to transmit the power across.

While Winchester agreed to take one hundred and fifty horse power, it is interesting to note that during the first five years of operation, the average monthly load was only 56.6 H. P. approximately one third of the contracted amount.

It has been said that Winchester contracted for considerable more power than they could take and did so with an effort to have favors extended to them which were detrimental to other municipalities. Reflecting on these matters, however, it would seem that in applying for 150 h. p. the council of that day were but making provision for the chief industrial concern of this village.

That this concern has never seen fit to avail themselves of "Hydro" power is a fact that could not possibly have been foreseen by the council of that time. The fact remains however that instead of the prospective load of 150 H. P. we only averaged 56.6 h.p. Estimates may be based on prospective conditions. Costs are the summing up of hard facts.

It was found that during the latter end of the period under which old conditions existed, the towns were paying costs under the rates charged but that big deficits had piled up during the early stages of growth on account of the small amount of power taken. However old conditions could not prevail, there was a power shortage owing to the lack in capacity of the generating station—and the increasing of the load in one town only proved a detriment to the other towns on the System.

Something had to be done to provide more power and resolutions were put through the different municipal councils authorizing the Commission to go ahead and supply a larger block of power to the system. That power has been supplied. Additional capital had to be added to the system which means additional costs until new loans can be taken on and these costs distributed over a wide field.

As this is a co-operative scheme each new load tends to lessen the cost of power to every one on the system. Referring again to the above statement that during the first five years the average monthly load was only 56.6 h. p. it may be interesting to know that the present load is over 100 H. P. and it may yet be possible for Winchester to live up to her contract of 150 H. P. and in so doing perform her share toward reduction of rates.

T. O. Van Bridger.

Zutoo

Will cure any headache in 20 minutes, will nip a cold in the bud, will relieve the monthly pains of women, and in every case it Leaves you Feeling Good.

WHITTEKER THE OPTICIAN

Winchester, Monday Mar 8
Chertville, Tuesday Mar 9

Canned Goods.

SAFETY

IS PAYING THE PRICE

There is no use in the world trying to combine cheapness and quality in Canned Goods, nor in any other line for that matter. We confine our purchases to well-known and tried brands.

So we offer every customer Canned Goods safety in every article.

Victoria Brand.

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas 20c per can. Pork and Beans reg. 25c for 20c, reg. 20c for 15c.

Victoria Salmon.

The finest Red Sockeye 50 and 25c. can. Suppose you put us to the test.

Telephone 35 **L. FLORA**
Prompt Delivery.

Agents for the BELL and several other well known Pianos.



GEO. BLAIR, Metcalfe, Ont. or
Mrs. G. Weston Beach, Box 215,
WINCHESTER, ONT.

For Sale.

39 Shoats, weighing about 25 or 30 pounds each. 2 Brood Sows in litter about last of April. As I am not milking any cows, as present quarters too small I must get rid of the stock. Also 2 stacks of Alsack and Timothy.
Gordon Baldwin.
61121 Winchester.

For Sale

2 Pure Bred Ayrshire Bulls for sale. Apply to D. Christie & Son, Winchester.

Rooms to Let.

Rooms to let on Main St. East with kitchen privileges. Ladies preferred. 43 pd. Apply to Mrs. John Annable.

New Titan Tractor For Sale.

A 10-20 Titan Tractor, practically new, for sale, with plows. Terms easy. Apply to Alex. Duncan, Phone 604r6 Winchester 42-45 p

For Sale.

1 Pure Bred Holstein Bull, 2 years old, Lloyd Walker, Mountain, R. R. 1.

Pasture to Rent.

Good pasture for Cattle. Yearlings \$4.50 and two year olds \$5.50 per season. Parties wishing pasture should speak now. Apply to.
Harold P. Black,
Winchester

For Sale.

Two Iron Beds for sale. Apply to.
Mr. Leslie Dixon,
Winchester.

Lost.

Between Sweet's corner and the Station a horse blanket. Please return to Elliott's Livery.

AUCTION SALE

Live Stock & Implements.

Having rented his farm the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises, Lot 15 Con. 5, Winchester Township, 1½ miles North-West of Chertville on

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1920.

Beginning at One o'clock sharp, the following:

Pure bred Bull and Grade Holstein Milch Cows. 24 grade Holstein milch cows due to freshen in March. 2 two-year old heifers. 4 calves. 1 pure bred Holstein bull. Hillsdale Korndyke, papers will be produced day of sale.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Moody threshing mill No. 2 good as new, Chatham fanning mill, grain grinder, F. & W manure spreader, F. & W mower, F. & W grain binder, corn binder, 2 walking plows, two-furrow plow, drag harrow 9 ft, drag cultivator, 2-horse corn cultivator, 1-horse corn cultivator, 12 ft horse International cultivator, truck wagon, lumber wagon, 12 H. P. Gasoline engine good as new, 6 H. P. Brantford gas engine, corn blower and distributing pipes, Bell No. 60 corn cutter and carriers, rubber tired buggy, 2 cutters, 2 corn racks, hay rack, hand separator 450 lbs capacity, 2000 lb scales, horse fork and ropes, 40 ft windmill.

TERMS.

All sums of \$10. and under, Cash: over that amount 6 months' credit, on furnishing approved joint-notes or 3 per cent off for cash.

F. K. Smith, Prop.

HOS IRVING, Auctioneer.

Pure, Clean,
Economical

Preserved & sold only in
Sealed air-tight packets
to preserve its native
goodness.

"SATADA"

Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily

THE EXPLOITS OF Lieut.-Col. "Klondike" Boyle

BY DOUGLAS WATSON.

CHAPTER I.

Some time ago a humorous weekly published a drawing of an inebriated gentleman in a hotel surveying a huge fish enclosed in a glass case. "The man that caught the fish," the "fig." was saying after deep thought, "is (hic) a liar."

In writing of Joe Boyle, otherwise known as "Klondike" Boyle—since the war Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, wearing the Stanislaus, 4th class; the Queen Anne with sword (all Russian decorations); the Order of the Crown of Roumania, the Star of Roumania and Grand Cross, and the Regina Maria, 1st class; a gentleman listed in the Roumanian Peerage as the Duke of Jassy—my only worry is in how much of the truth I can write before my readers charge me with invention.

As a matter of fact, Boyle's career is more extraordinary than any ever conceived by the vigorous pen of Jack London. With all his adroit genius for creating heroes of romance, Dumas never pictured a more engaging figure than this Canadian. In London, Petrograd, and Paris, "Klondike" Boyle is known as one of Europe's first gentlemen of adventure.

Without the least exaggeration it can be said of this native of Ontario that he juggled statesmen, diplomats, and generals as other men play with dolls. In the tragedy-comedy of Bolshevism he wandered on and off the stage at will, directing and changing the course of events by sheer force of a personality that could be felt even through the medium of an interpreter.

He is a man who has lived in the open, and has assimilated something of the vastness of nature's broad expanse. When I met him in the "Ritz" in London, surrounded by Roumanian Staff officers, there was still an air of the North about his thick-set figure, with its powerful face and shaggy light-brown hair. He does not talk glibly; therefore, when he speaks, one listens.

"Colonel Boyle," said the Queen of Roumania when she visited London, "is Roumania's friend. Our country owes him a debt we never can repay." So much for so much. This is the true story of the exploits of "Klondike" Boyle.

CHAPTER II.

Boyle was born in Woodstock, Ontario, the son of an Irishman who had settled in Canada many years ago. He is related to the Earl of Cork, and is devoted to the Empire—although possessed of his race's natural love for "alarums and excursions."

His first bid for fame was to start for the Klondike in 1897 as manager for a heavyweight prize fighter. Unfortunately for the completeness of this narrative, the name of the pugilist is unknown; but it can be assumed that he was knocked out, either by an adversary or by adversity, for his manager appears to have left him shortly after their arrival. At any rate, it was not in the nature of things that Boyle should remain a fighter's Boswell—one could as readily conceive of Lord Beaverbrook devoting his life to chronicling the activities of Ramsay MacDonald.

In the rush of '98 Boyle staked an eight-mile claim, subsequently selling it for a large sum. Now, if this were fiction the story would end here—any author knows that when his hero makes a million in the Klondike, his story is over. Give him a pretty wife, describe a sunset—and voila! C'est fini.

Canada's Silver Fox Farms

Silver foxes on a ranch at Hungry Hollow, near Regina, are epicureans and live on the fat of the land. This need not be wondered at, for silver foxes literally are worth their weight in gold.

The little aristocrats are fed as expensively as guests in the best hotels. The meat served them is kept in a perfectly regulated and spotless refrigerator. It consists of the choicest cuts of tenderloin steaks and pork chops, with a little horse meat added by way of variety. The foxes have shredded wheat prepared as carefully as it might be for some wealthy and querulous invalid. Other breakfast foods, cereals and vegetables pamper the appetites of the little beasts.

The ranch is tightly fenced in with wire eight feet high and sunk in the ground several feet. The fox houses are constructed on scientific hygienic plans. They are kept scrupulously clean.

The success of this fox ranch on the

Not so this adventurer of the North. Having achieved money, he started out to see what life held for him. He became heavily interested in railroads, in dredging, and invested money in various enterprises of Dawson City. In a short time he had ceased to be an individual, and had become one of the Yukon's sights of interest. It is not easy to dominate a mining country, for the lure of gold draws men of jaw and character; but Boyle had both, and imagination besides. By common consent he was given the sobriquet of "Klondike" Boyle, and his fame began to spread from Vancouver to New York. Probably the only place that hadn't heard of him as the "Klondike King" was Woodstock, Ontario.

When the war broke out, Boyle gathered together two hundred choice spirits, called them "The Yukon Pack Company," took them to England at his own expense, and offered them to the British Government. Afterwards, as part of the Yukon Machine-Gun Battery, they did gallant work in France.

Some day, it is to be hoped, the full history of that little band will be written. It recalls old times described in Conan Doyle's White Company, when English knights used to raise bands of men, and crossing the Channel, waged chivalrous warfare upon the French, with much glory to themselves and their ladies' eyeballs.

But there is one difference—adventurous spirits as they were, the Yukon men went for a great cause; and to-night, in the wind-swept fields of Flanders, many of them are at rest. Is there any one whose imagination is so dead that there is not for him something gripping in the thought of these men of the North who had one wrestled with the earth for her riches, now lying asleep in her forgiving bosom?

CHAPTER III.

Possibly if Boyle had gone to France he would never have been heard of again; but the military authorities, in one of those flashes of intelligence which sometimes illuminate officialdom, decided that he should be sent with the Canadian Transport Mission to Russia. And that was the real beginning of the romance of "Klondike" Boyle.

It was in June, 1917, after consultation with the Russian General Staff, that he was sent to the south-western front to examine and report on the condition of their light-railway and horse-transport system. He took along with him the official interpreter of the General Staff, and had just completed six weeks' work when, on his way back to Stafka, there was a break in the line at Tarnopol. This struck Boyle as something which needed attention, so he entered the place to investigate. Things were in a "pretty kettle of fish." The officer commanding had bethought himself of a state of confusion to one of riot, and the enemy was preparing to exploit the situation.

"Assuming an authority I did not possess," Boyle subsequently wrote in a charming naive report, "and with the assistance of two young Russian officers, I got a Russian Death Battalion (women) to throw a cordon round the town, and establish patrols, and restore some semblance of order."

Having done that, Boyle stayed around for a day, during which time the place was twice attacked from the air, and feeling that everything

was fairly satisfactory, proceeded on his way.

The incident needs no comment. D'Artagnan could not have done more. After reaching Stafka, he was asked to attend a conference with the Government at Petrograd. He did so, made his report, and had the satisfaction of seeing his recommendations accepted in their entirety.

For the sake of space, as I want to write of his more spectacular exploits, it is necessary to pass over his work of the next few months. It is sufficient to note that he began to interest himself in Roumanian as well as Russian transportation, being furnished with a special train or a destroyer whenever he wished one. At that time Russia had about a million men in Roumania, and had not shifted a pound of flour for some weeks, whereas the army was eating a bread ration of two pounds a day per head. The Roumanian wheat was disappearing fast, and experts estimated they would be at the end of their supplies by January, 1918.

He promptly arranged for eight draught boats for Lake Yalpuh, prepared a system which was subsequently carried out, and for several months five hundred tons of flour per day were delivered from Russia to Roumania.

Having adjusted that trifling matter, the worthy Klondiker then hurried to Stafka and interviewed Kerenky, who, after the Korniloff trouble, had invested himself with the rank of Commander-in-Chief. At the conference with Boyle and Kerenky were General Alexieff and General Doukhonin, who later became the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces. Owing to General Alexieff's approval of Boyle's suggestions, the Canadian was placed in complete charge of reorganization and construction-work on the Bessarabian railways.

At this stage in Boyle's career officialdom decided that he had been a free-lance long enough, and the general who was chief of the British Transport Mission informed him that he was under the Mission for orders. This struck Boyle as absurd, and he protested; but the British Ambassador at Petrograd and the War Office informed him that he was subject to regulations.

It is difficult to harness a hurricane.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle tendered his resignation to the Russians, offering first to complete his Bessarabian work, and then steal silently away. The Russians were much perturbed, and invited him to Petrograd to confer with the Minister of War, the Minister of Ways and Communications, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Gentlemen," said Boyle, who felt that his knowledge of local affairs made supervision not only irritating, but unnecessary, "I am tired of working in the position I occupy, not because of any effect it has on my work, but because of constant annoyances from the British and American Transport Missions."

The matter was adjusted by the "Stevens" Mission and the British one being kept to the civil area, while the man from Canada was placed in complete charge of the military area.

(To be continued.)

A Song of Days.

Sing of the bee, taking her busy flight,
Sing of the sun, driving off the night,
Sing of Dame Nature's days, fresh and bright.

Happy the springtime, strolling
through the grass,
Happy spring hours that brighten as
they pass,
Happy our youth, it comes but once,
alas!

Sunny the days that go to make July,
Sunny the life beneath his flaming sky,
Sunny the summer as our life goes by.

Fruit fills our orchards in the autumn
days,
Fruit of the vineyard shimmers
through the haze,
Fruitage of life work fills our harvest
trays.

White is the winter, snowflakes cover
all,
Yellow the fireplace in the cheerful
hall,
Golden our visions as the evening
shadows fall.

GOT A CHILD'S COAT BY DYEING GARMENT

"Diamond Dyes" Help Make
New Outfits for Youngsters.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything!

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Made Him Feel Small.

A foppish young man who could only find a seat next to a fishwife in a North of Scotland smoking carriage expressed his disgust by many disdainful glances.

At length the woman remarked: "I'll bet you, my manny, you an' me's bath thinkin' the same thing."

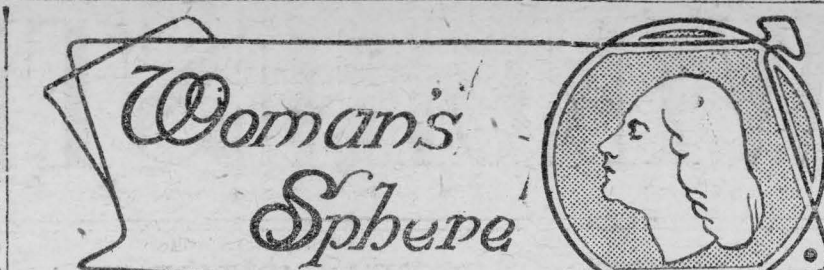
"What is that, woman?" demanded the youth laughingly.

"You are wishing you was sitting next a gentleman?"

"I am, indeed," replied the young man.

"So am I," the fishwife replied calmly.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



The Way They Feel About Teachers.

The way the children feel about their teacher depends almost entirely on the way their parents feel about her—that is, if the way the parents feel is allowed to enter into their talk before the children, and it often does, to the detriment both of the teacher and the child.

For instance, a young teacher friend of mine said to me the other day: "What do you suppose little Doris Handy told me yesterday? Why, she climbed into my lap during recess, and put her arms around my neck, and told me how she loved me."

Seldom do remarks of a single parent prove so far-reaching in their effect on the teacher and the school, but always they affect the one child's conduct and attitude toward his teacher. The child coming to school with his father's rather blunt expression: "That teacher of yours don't know nothing" ringing in his ears isn't going to buckle down to his lessons properly. Instead, since teacher doesn't know anything, he thinks, "What's the use of learning what she tells me to learn?" Or the child who, because of some misdemeanor was compelled to remain after school hours, was comforted at home with the assurance, "If that teacher keeps you in another night I shall take up the matter with the school board," is not going to come to school with the determination to be as good as possible all day long. He is, however, going to endeavor to get kept in so that his mother can cause trouble for the teacher. And in nine cases out of ten he succeeds.

Parent-teacher associations have done much to bring parents and teachers together for a better mutual understanding of home and school conditions and aspirations. Yet there are many small communities which have not as yet such associations, and there are many mothers who could not attend the meetings even if they were held near at hand. But, whether or not there be a weekly or monthly gathering of parents and teachers, the same responsibility rests on the parents regarding the talk about the teacher their children hear at home.

Not always, of course, can good things be said of the teacher—yet very seldom is it that the children cannot be told that their teacher is trying hard to teach them right, that she is doing her best, that it is a hard task teaching so many active, eager little children, and that she needs their help every minute if she is to give the school a good name and record. But even though the parents do not consider the teacher as good as a previous one, or do not approve of her methods of teaching or correcting unruly scholars, there is no excuse for airing these beliefs before the children.

Every parent should take sufficient interest in the children's progress at school to feel approval or disapproval of the teacher's methods or ability, but discussion of the latter should be carried on when the children are absent. Whenever possible the teacher should be invited to the home, neck in that loving little way she has; then she startled me by saying: "Mama says you're just a little girl, and I can't expect to learn anything from you. She says we ought to have a grown-up teacher—but I like you better."

My friend smiled at thought of the child's affectionate words, then continued soberly and thoughtfully: "I suppose I am just a girl, but I'm trying to do my best as a teacher. Sometimes I get discouraged, though, and now, since Doris' mother made that remark before Doris, I'm almost afraid I'm going to lose control of the whole school. Doris won't take anything I say seriously; she has been told I'm just a girl, and given to believe I know no more than she does herself. And she has communicated her feeling to a good many of the other scholars. I really don't know where problems presented by the children can be discussed when the children are not around, and the parent and the teacher can come to a better understanding."

But whatever your real feelings toward the teacher, if it be not good let no inkling of it reach your children's ears. Instead, pick out all the teacher's good points and hold them constantly before the children.

Saving Time and Strength on Washday.

I think one of the hardest jobs a farm woman has, especially if there are small children and men to cook for, is the washing. A large washing done in the old way means such a hard, busy day. I was never very strong, and I finally got so that I could not do the large heavy washings in the old way, and found such an easy, efficient way that the washing-to-day is my easiest work, and the clothes are beautifully white and much sweeter than if sent to the laundry.

The day before I wash I put all the white clothes to soak in cold water. If there are fruit stains on tablecloths, etc., I pour boiling water on them first. Either hot or cold water will remove tea, coffee, and cocoa stains; but I like hot best for cocoa,

cold for milk and egg stains, and sweet milk for ink stains.

At night I wring the clothes out, and cover until morning. While getting supper I melt a bar of soap with a little water added in a granite kettle, adding a teaspoonful of lye and about two tablespoonfuls of coal oil. I let this boil up and set away until morning.

The next morning, as soon as the fire is lit, I put the soap solution in the boiler and fill half full of cold water. I put the white clothes in the cold water, and cover. After the water comes to the boiling point I let it boil about fifteen minutes. While the clothes are boiling I get the breakfast and dishes out of the way.

When the clothes are boiled (I punch them good while boiling) I put them in a tub of cold water; punch and rinse them well; wring, blue, and starch. Now they are ready to hang out, and even the roller towels and men's underwear are beautifully clean.

As soon as I take the white clothes out of the boiler I put enough cold water into cool it—just enough so you can put your hand into it—then put the colored clothes to soak while wringing out the white ones. I soap all very soiled spots, such as on men's work shirts, etc. When I am ready for them, I simply punch them well, and very seldom have to use a washboard for anything.

I have a big washing-out by ten o'clock, my floor mopped, and have time to rest before starting dinner.

That much soap will do a large boilerful of white clothes. The secret of getting such good results is in putting the clothes on in cold water. The cold water loosens the dirt and it boils out.

When I bring the clothes in from the line, I fold and put away many articles without ironing. Everyday towels, pillow slips, and all flat pieces I fold and run through the wringer and put away. Underwear if folded smoothly and pressed out with the hands looks as well as if ironed, and is sweeter and healthier.

A Home Blackboard.

A very useful article in our home equipment, writes a contributor, and one that has successfully combined pleasure and profit for the children, is our home blackboard. It occupies a well-lighted corner of the dining room, is two feet wide and three feet long, is framed in stout oak and is clamped solidly against the wall. Ten years ago we bought it for three dollars and fifty cents as an entertainment for two boys. It has been one of our best investments, not only as the means of unlimited entertainment, but also as the source of real educational benefit.

When we first put the blackboard in place, small Rob knew nothing of letters or figures, but he often spent hours "making things" upon the smooth, black surface. Then one day he voluntarily set about copying the figure he saw on a large calendar. Unaided, he learned to make the numbers as far as thirty-one. Then he began to ask questions about the numbers. With a little help he was soon counting up into the hundreds, and each day filling the blackboard with crooked rows of tipy figures; but gradually the rows grew straighter and the figures stood up better. The boy who learned thus early to work things out for himself has always liked arithmetic.

As the children grew older the entertainment that the blackboard provided gradually yielded to utility. An arithmetic problem brought up in review of the day's lesson, a sketch, a bar of music, an outline map, or perhaps a drawing of some article made in the manual-training shop appeared in rapid succession on its surface.

Once a veteran of the Great War spoke to the school children about the value of the habit of prompt obedience. Our boys were much impressed, and upon returning home they wrote the words, "Prompt Obedience" on the blackboard. As the subject was further discussed that evening, other desirable traits of character naturally suggested themselves, and such words as "Honesty," "Unselfishness," and "Industriousness" went up to join "Prompt Obedience." Thus they formed the habit of expressing in black and white anything that they might wish to make especially impressive. Our blackboard long since became a sort of bulletin of family progress, without which we should feel much at a loss.

Frenchman First Canner.

The art of canning fruit, vegetables and other food was discovered by a Frenchman, Francois Appert, who was employed by Napoleon to help provide food during the blockade of France by Great Britain.

Largest Airplane Motors.

Italian automobile engineers have built the world's largest airplane motors, a twelve-cylinder affair of 720 horsepower.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



Baldness.

Baldness—the medical term for it is alopecia—requires no definition. With very few exceptions every man who lives long enough gains practical knowledge of it through his own experience. Why this should be so, why women so seldom suffer from baldness as compared with men, and why a man does not get bald on his face, are mysteries. Indeed, it is often noticeable that the stronger and more luxuriant a man's beard is, the earlier and the more nearly completely does he get bald. It is generally believed that the pressure of the man's hat, by shutting off part of the blood supply from the scalp, starves the hair and causes it to fall. But most men wear their hats only for a fraction of the day, and the pressure of the brim of the hat is never enough to shut off the blood supply altogether; so probably that is only one of the factors that cause baldness.

One cause undoubtedly is seborrhea, or dandruff, and for that reason, as well as because of the unsightliness of the white shower on the coat collar, no one who cares at all for his appearance, either present or future, should neglect to treat dandruff. It is comparatively easy to cure dandruff; but when the hair follicles have been destroyed, the baldness that results is irremediable. Indeed, the futility of treating established baldness is proved by the number of dermatologists of middle age who are themselves bald. In cases of premature baldness, except those caused by dandruff, the victim is almost always in poor health. A chronic invalid seldom has a good growth of hair.

After an attack of some acute disease, such as typhoid fever, the hair very commonly gets thin on the top of the head, but it usually returns as convalescence is established, and its return can be hastened and assured by the use of a tonic taken internally and daily massage of the scalp. A good shampoo is made of tincture of green soap containing ten grains of thymol to the ounce; but the scalp should not be shampooed oftener than twice a month, and after shampooing it is a good plan to rub into the scalp a few drops of olive oil or liquid vaseline.

After an attack of some acute disease, such as typhoid fever, the hair very commonly gets thin on the top of the head, but it usually returns as convalescence is established, and its return can be hastened and assured by the use of a tonic taken internally and daily massage of the scalp. A good shampoo is made of tincture of green soap containing ten grains of thymol to the ounce; but the scalp should not be shampooed oftener than twice a month, and after shampooing it is a good plan to rub into the scalp a few drops of olive oil or liquid vaseline.

Lloyd George Predicts His Own Defeat Soon.

His fortune has attended statesmen intimately associated with the framing of the Treaty of Versailles, in the opinion of Premier David Lloyd George, of Great Britain, according to a newspaper article published in Paris.

In conversation with a member of the Chamber of Deputies the British Premier is said to have expressed an opinion that the "peace treaty was hard luck for anyone having had a hand in it."

"Yes," the Deputy is quoted as replying, "Premier Orlando is out of office, Premier Clemenceau is again in private life and President Wilson has met with reverses in Washington. Only you have been spared."

"Yes, and in less than six months it will be my turn," is the reply attributed to the British leader.

Highest Mount in England.

Seafell Peak, 3,210 feet, is the highest mountain in England. It is in the county of Cumberland, in the Lake District.

Invest Your Money

IN
5% DEBENTURES
Interest payable half yearly.
The Great West Permanent
Loan Company.

Toronto Office 20 King St. West

SALT

All grades. Write for prices.
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF TORONTO



THE FATE OF THE WAR'S GREAT MEN

ONLY ONE IN POWER AT
PRESENT TIME.

Orlando, Wilson and Clemenceau Have Suffered Loss of Prestige.

At the heels of the lion in the animal kingdom snarl the jackals, waiting for the King of Beasts to show sign of deadly wound that they may spring upon him and tear from him the spoils of his prowess. Certain types of human beings bear startling resemblance to the jackals. They are those who envy the glory of heroes and who lurk ever in cowardly waiting for the moment when the object of their jealousy may falter for a moment, so that they, too, may spring forward and seize the spoils rightly won by him they hate.

Defeat of Clemenceau.

With the startling, sensational defeat of Georges Clemenceau for the office of President of France there disappears from active governmental affairs the greatest and most romantic figure of the world war. With his fall from power there remains but one of the chief personages of the conflict still in real control—David Lloyd George, the British Premier—and already his enemies are eagerly at work to cast him from his high place.

Others who, at times between 1914 and 1919, were high in popular acclaim and who have been cast down by the machinations of the envious are Vittorio Orlando, Italy's "Premier of Victory," Lord French, who was hailed as the greatest of British commanders, and, in a somewhat different way but none the less effectually, President Wilson.

The efforts to drive Winston Spencer Churchill from the British Cabinet and to deprive Marshal Joffre of honors due to him failed, but the influence of both has been sadly reduced from the tremendous power they once wielded. Only after a storm of indignant protest from the world at large was Joffre given a place of honor in the Victory Parade at Paris.

Clemenceau was refused the supreme honor of election to the Presidency of France, so the Paris despatches assert, because he was "too strong a man." France feared the elevation of so dynamic a personality and so energetic an intellect to the highest office. There was danger, so the French politicians thought, that "The Tiger" would refuse to be bound by the tradition that the occupant of the Elysee Palace was to be a mere figurehead, to receive foreign visitors of distinction and to make pretty speeches when he conferred the Legion of Honor upon those recommended for that token of merit.

Orlando's Sudden Fall.

Vittorio Orlando's loss of power and popular acclaim was sudden. His power remained without serious question as long as the Italian armies were fighting. Like Clemenceau, he was one whose patriotism and will to defeat the enemy could not be questioned. He had driven from office men whose loyalty might have been open to attack. He went to the Peace Conference at Versailles with the cheers of the Italian people still ringing in his ears. At Versailles he presented Italy's irreducible demands, in which was included a declaration of the right to annex Fiume. Under the leadership of President Wilson the other delegates to the conference denied Fiume to Italy.

Orlando went back to Rome for a mandate from his people. He was received with enthusiasm. He went once more to Versailles, but he made no headway. Then, as quickly as the thought could be formed, the Italian people turned against him.

Orlando, a patriot to the last and putting his country's interests above his own, bent before the storm and gave up office. He lost neither dignity nor honor in doing so, but he did lose power and high place. He no longer sits in the seats of the mighty.

Lloyd George Alone Remains.

Four men made the League of Nations—President Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando. There was widespread belief that Mr. Wilson would be its first president. Yet the league is now being organized at Paris without American representation and Clemenceau and Orlando are out of office.

Mr. Lloyd George so far retains power, yet the storm clouds have been gathering around him for months. England is beginning to listen to the talk of the politicians that it might be well to dissolve the coalition of parties which has kept him in office. He is a shrewd man of politics himself and it will be interesting to watch the developments of events as his enemies carry out their plots to wrest the Premiership from him.

He Scored.

It was his first public speech as an election candidate, and before he was half way through the trying ordeal he was presented with a turnip, which hit him fairly and squarely in the head. In a moment he had recovered his composure, and with a smile remarked:—

"I notice, gentlemen, that one of my political opponents appears to have lost his head."

THE SIXTH SENSE OF DIRECTION

ASCRIBED TO NATIVES
OF FAR NORTH.

Stefansson, the Arctic Travel-
ler, is Very Sceptical Regard-
ing "Direction Sense."

The apparently marvellous way in which Indians, Eskimos and other primitive peoples make their way through forests, snow covered areas or other regions that have little to indicate direction to white newcomers has led to a widespread belief that they possess a mysterious sixth sense of direction.

Stefansson, the Arctic traveller, who has lived much with Eskimos, is very sceptical about the existence of any superiority of sense of direction among primitive peoples of any kind, and gives strong evidence from personal experience that Eskimos have no such superiority.

Inferior to White Men.

The ability of Indians and others to find their way he attributes solely to their familiarity with the country through which they are passing. They note many things that they have seen before and that have no significance to the stranger in the land. White men can and do acquire the same ability to find their way when they have learned to know a country. When the land is equally strange to the white man and the Indian or the Eskimo, the white man, because of his better developed reasoning power, is more likely to have a correct line of direction than the Eskimo.

Stefansson tells how, at a time when his little party was in great need of food, one of his Eskimos, Tannaumirk, came home late at night and caused great rejoicing by relating his success in killing a caribou which he had started to pursue early in the morning. He was the hero of the hour and recounted his adventures in great detail. When he finished his story Stefansson asked him whether it was a long way to the spot where the meat lay and whether he had cached it safely. The Eskimo's answer was that he had covered the meat with snow and set traps by it, and that the place was a long way off. Stefansson volunteered to go with him the next morning, but Tannaumirk said this would not be necessary; if he were to start early in the morning he would, without assistance, be able to get the meat home by night. Bright and early the next day he was off with sled and dogs, but it had long been pitch-dark when he returned. In answer to questions he said that he had been hurried all the time; that he had hastily loaded the meat on the sled, had set two additional traps by the deer kill, making four altogether, and had come right back home.

Took the Long Way Around

The next day about noon Tannaumirk had gone off somewhere to set fox traps. Stefansson and his companion, Dr. Anderson, heard some of their dogs howling and whining behind a ridge about half a mile away from the camp. The sounds indicated that the dogs had been caught in traps. As the weather was about 40 degrees below zero, there was danger that if the dogs' paws, if pinched in traps, would freeze quickly and render the dogs valueless for service. Stefansson and Anderson hastened therefore to the rescue. They found four of the dogs, as they expected, with their feet caught in traps. But what greatly surprised them was to find these traps around the deer kill, which Tannaumirk had taken so many hours to reach in his trips back and forth. The explanation was that Tannaumirk, in starting after the deer, had followed it as it took a circuitous course of more than ten miles. After shooting the deer he had followed the trail over which he had come and in going after its meat he had once more made the circuitous trip, covering more than twenty miles in a round trip to a spot that was less than half a mile away. White men even of slight education would make allowance for the angles of direction and would cut across, but Stefansson says that the Indians or the Eskimos in his experience have no such notion, but in returning from a point will travel over the same route by which they reached it unless there are some landmarks in sight recognized earlier in the day.

When the Young Calf Travels.

In many sections it is a common practice to buy calves two and three days old for vealing, in winter and spring. I have found the journey from one farm to the other sometimes injures the calf by chilling it, the result being scours, and possibly the loss of the calf later.

When selling a two-day-old Guernsey calf last winter, I was afraid that the new owner was taking a long chance. He solved the problem by bringing a large-sized sugar barrel. Some dry straw was put on the bottom of the barrel, and the calf curled up contentedly on this straw; and, protected by the sides of the barrel and a thick blanket, it made a six-mile journey through nearly zero weather none the worse for the experience.

Love of luxury is the hole in the pocket of thrift.

HOW TO TREAT STOMACH TROUBLE

A Tonic Medicine is Needed to
Build Up the Digestive
Organs.

The old-fashioned methods of treating stomach diseases are being discarded. The trouble with the old-fashioned methods was that when the treatment was stopped the trouble returned in an aggravated form.

The modern method of treating indigestion and other forms of stomach trouble is to tone up the stomach and glands to their normal work. Every step toward recovery is a step gained not to be lost again. The recovery of the appetite, the disappearance of pain after eating, the absence of gas, are steps on the road to health that those who have tried the tonic treatment remember distinctly. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic every constituent of which is helpful in building up the digestive organs, and therefore the very best remedy for simple or chronic cases of stomach trouble. The success of the treatment is best shown by hundreds of cases like the following. Mrs. Chas. Comer, Picton, Ont., says:—"For upwards of two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. Food would ferment in my stomach, and I would belch gas with a burning sensation. Often I would be troubled with nausea, sick headache and dizziness. Notwithstanding that I was under medical treatment the trouble grew so bad, that I would only eat when absolutely forced to, and I was in constant misery. I was finally advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had only been using them a few weeks when I found they were helping me. I very gladly continued their use and the result is they have made me a well woman, every vestige of the trouble having disappeared. I am so grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me that I strongly advise any who may be suffering from stomach trouble to give them a fair trial, and I believe that like myself they will find a sure cure."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selling Farm Products.

Does advertising pay? It certainly does or we would not see the ever-increasing amount of space used in magazines, in dailies, and in the farm press.

The average business man is thoroughly convinced that publicity does pay, because he has tried it out frequently. But the average farmer is not convinced that publicity will pay him.

I well remember the first time I used space in my country papers. I thought the money was thrown away, but in due time I began to get inquiries, and sold the products I had advertised, at a good profit. And after the ice has once been broken it is the natural thing to go right ahead and advertise every time one has anything of value to sell. But with many farmers the difficult thing is to make a start in the way of advertising their products.

Advertising is the same sort of investment that poultry feed is. Feed is bought to grow the chicks to let and advertising space is bought to let the people know you have them for sale. Very few poultrymen can sell their birds, no matter how good they are, without first advertising them. The neighborhood in which he lives may not need his surplus stock, but in the adjoining county or in the next province people may be looking for that very stock.

Recently a neighbor had a promising young horse he did not need. He passed the word among his neighbors, but no buyer appeared. After some time he placed a 20-word advertisement in his county paper, costing him but one cent a word, and before long a buyer appeared.

I have found that when replying to the letter of a prospective customer it will help greatly if one has a small photo of the stock or poultry advertised. The investment of a few dollars in a camera will soon be returned in many ways.

There are nearly 3,000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewn boots.

DESIGNS FOR YOUNG WOMEN



No. 9204—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. In two lengths; suitable for small women; front in two sections; two styles of sleeve. Cut in 3 sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires, with bell sleeves, longer length, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 54 inches wide; with dart sleeves, shorter length, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 54 inches wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/2 yards.

No. 9146—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. Body and sleeves in one; with or without collar and flounces; dress in two lengths. Cut in 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, without flounces, longer length, 3 yards 36 inches wide; with flounces, 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide; vest, 1/2 yard 27 inches wide. Width, 1 1/2 yards.

No. 9151—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. Suitable for small women; two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt in two lengths, with or without two-piece tunic attached to basque. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, with tunic, 2 1/2 yards, 54 inches wide; without tunic, 2 yards, 54 inches wide; vest, 1/2 yard 27 inches wide. Width 1 1/2 yards.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Friendship.

In all be kind; in nothing be suspicious;
Exile all doubt when thinking of a friend,
And you will find the harmony delicious.
That, life to cheer, the skies to mortal send.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Mountain Tragedy.

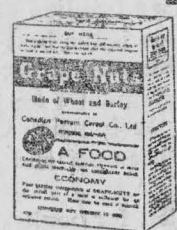
Occasionally there are tragedies in the lives of bears just as in the lives of human beings. Mr. Enos A. Mills writes in his new book, "The Grizzly," and he goes on to tell of an appealing incident in which a pair of cubs whose mother had been shot by a hunter were discovered peeping from beneath a large rock a short distance from where the slain animal lay, and after hesitating for a moment they came out and stood looking intently toward the men and their dead mother.

As the men did not move, they took a few steps toward them. Hesitating again, they stopped, rose up and looked around, and then hastily retreated to the rocks. Evidently their mother had trained them to stay wherever she left them until she returned, but they had waited a long time.

For a while they stood and whimpered very much like hungry, forsaken children. They could scent their mother, and see her, too, and they were hungry and lonesome. Again they started slowly toward the men, walking closely side by side. When very near, they paused, rose on their hind legs, and looked in wonder and longing at their lifeless mother. Then they went to her. One little cub sniffed in a bewildered, puzzled way over her cold, stiff body. He gently stroked her fur with his paw and then sat down and began to whimper and cry.

The other cub stood looking with awe into his mother's motionless face, but at last he shook off his fright and smelled her bloody head; then, all forlorn, he turned to look into the face of the hunter, who had been watching the little cub all this while with tears on his cheeks. After a moment he took a step toward him, rose up and, putting his forepaws upon the man's knee, looked confidently into his face. The men carried the little orphans to camp, and the hunter raised them. Their mother was the last animal that he ever shot.

A Health-Building Cereal Grape-Nuts



A satisfying food,
greatly pleasing
to taste, full of
rich nourishment
and ready to eat
without cooking.

Needs no Sugar

Pleasing alike to young and old.

"There's a Reason"

Big Crowds.

It is said that 80,000 people were present at the King's investiture at Ibrox Park the other week, but more have assembled for a football match when England and Scotland have met in a match under the handling code, and even a week-end match between the Scottish League teams at Glasgow would commonly attract a crowd little less before the war.

The crowd that watched the match between Bury and the 'Spurs at the Crystal Palace was estimated at 126,000, and "takes the cake for size" in the records of football. Cricket has only once or twice got anywhere near football figures for numbers present on one day, but Old Trafford, Manchester, some years ago, in an Australian match, was credited with a crowd of fifty thousand.

But Englishmen do not much beat the old Romans in their attendance at sports. The gladiatorial contests, which latterly declined into orgies of blood, but which originally were innocent enough, attracted vast concourses to the Coliseum at Rome. Gibbon says that, with the upper wooden galleries, which have long disappeared, the place could accommodate 87,000, and that it was frequently packed. The place was open to the sky, and would have been a very likely objective for a Greek air-raid, say.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Plain Livers.

The Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armour and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse, brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only black bread, onion and water alone.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

No Room for Complaint.

An Irishman was recently traveling in a train accompanied by a minister when two very stout old ladies entered. They placed themselves one on each side of Patrick, and he was crushed between them. The minister on seeing Pat so placed remarked: "Are you quite comfortable?" "To this question Pat quickly replied: "Sure, soor, Oi haven't much room to complain."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Too Late.

The parents of little Ethel had ideas on the rearing of their child, and insisted on trying to carry them out. One evening, just after tea, Ethel ran into the dining-room, her little face ablaze with excitement. Father sat reading his newspaper, while mother was mending the stockings.

"Oh, mummy," burst out Ethel, "may I say something?" "No, Ethel!" said mother firmly. "You know it is against the rule to talk when daddy is reading. You must wait till he has finished."

To make the lesson more effective, father went on for some time. Then he laid down the paper, and asked: "Now, dear, what is it you wanted to say?"

"It doesn't matter much now," said Ethel coldly. "I only wanted to say that I couldn't turn off the bath-tap, and the water's running all down the stairs."

Red Tape Forever.

A London newspaper says that a recently discharged soldier, who had unpleasant memories of his military experience, took the first opportunity after resuming his civilian clothes to write to his former colonel:

"Sir. After what I have suffered for the last two years, it gives me much pleasure to tell you and the army to go to — a place to which only the wicked are consigned."

In due course he got this reply: "Sir. Any suggestion or inquiries concerning the movement of troops must be entered on Army Form 2132, a copy of which I enclose."

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

Do you endure the misery of Asthma with sleepless nights, difficult breathing and loss of strength? However bad your case, quick relief is guaranteed by the use of

TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

This preparation is the result of years of experimenting and study. Thousands have derived the greatest benefit through its use. Write for free sample to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 a box.

TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors prescribe them. Write to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 per box.

A Bird of Paradise.

She'd inspected every parrot in the London shop, and the dealer was getting rather tired. She declared one bird was too green to go with the dining-room, and another too red for the drawing-room, and so on.

At last she almost settled on a purchase. Then suddenly she asked: "But is he a good bird? I mean, I hope he doesn't use dreadful language."

"E's a saint, lady," breathed the dealer fervently. "Sing's ymms beautiful. I 'ad some parrots wot used to swear crool, but, if you'll believe me, this 'ere bird converted the lot of 'em."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Digging a Pit for Teacher.

Pupil—"Would you think it right to punish a boy for something he had not done?"

Teacher—"No, of course I should not."

Pupil—"Well, I haven't done any of my lessons."

The national anthem of San Marino, the smallest republic, is second in length to that of China; to perform it from beginning to end would take several hours.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

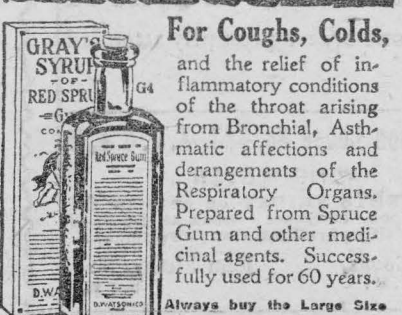
With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus, without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heel footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.



For Coughs, Colds, and the relief of inflammatory conditions of the throat arising from Bronchial, Asthmatic affections and derangements of the Respiratory Organs. Prepared from Spruce Gum and other medicinal agents. Successfully used for 60 years. Always buy the Large Size.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Montreal, D. WATSON & CO. New York.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Those Modern Infants!

A very small boy sat on a doorstep weeping bitterly.

"What's the trouble, my little man?" asked a kind-hearted passer-by. "Have you lost your mother?"

"No," wailed the boy, "she's not lost. But I got to wait for her, an' I didn't want to be parked here all night."

Cautious Sandy.

A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along the streets he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop and inquired whether he had any hair restorer.

"Yes, sir," said the chemist; "step inside, please. Here is an article I can recommend. I have testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow within twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top of your head a rub wi' it and I'll look back the morn' an' see if ye're tellin' the truth."

The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf and kicked the errand boy for laughing.

"ROSY-FIT"

If Bilious, get your
Pep and Color back
with "Cascarets"

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and sluggish bowels, which cause the stomach to become filled with undigested food which sours and ferments, forming acids, gases and poisons. Cascarets at night will give your bilious liver and constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and have you feeling clear, bright and as fit as a fiddle by morning. Cascarets never sicken or inconvenience you like nasty Calomel, Salts, Oil, or griping Pills. They work while you sleep.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food, the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S FACE

Could Not Sleep Eruption Itched and Burned So.

"I noticed a little pimple on my baby's face. I thought it was from the sun but it kept getting worse and the skin was red and very hot. He could not sleep or rest the eruption itched and burned so, and it caused him to scratch. I was quite discouraged."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. D. McGuire, Clarksburg, Ont., Dec. 18, 1913.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agents: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without lather.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, 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 Mono-acetic diester of Salicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

Portrait Agents Wanted. Good prints and low prices on frames—ask catalogue. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave. Toronto.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 18 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1500. Will go for \$1200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING Foxes. Also, we are buyers of Raw Furs. What have you—what price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

COFFIN STOCK WANTED. IF YOU are able to supply, advise us, as we will pay the highest prices, dry or green from the saw. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies. **DOG DISEASES**. How to Feed and How to Treat. Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.

35c., 70c., \$1.10.



FALLING? HERE'S WHERE IT SHOWS

Don't worry! Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug- or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Your hair will grow strong, thick and long and appear soft, glossy and twice as beautiful and abundant. Try it!

The Winchester Press.

Published on Thursday of each week. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. To Subscribers in the United States \$2.00 Strictly in Advance. Advertising rate for transient ads. 12c per line for first insertion, 5 cents per subsequent insertion. Small ads. of Wanted, For Sale, Etc., measuring less than one inch 50c first insertion, 25c. each subsequent insertion. In Memoriam notice, with one verse (4 lines) 75c. and 25c. each additional verse. Card of Thanks, 1 inch or less, 75c. and 25c. each additional inch or part thereof. Locals or readers 10c per line. If in black type 15c per line.

Winchester, Ontario, Feb. 19, 1920.

The good old Canadian dollar can save ten cents by staying at home just now.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday. Easter comes the 1st Sunday in April.

This being leap year the boys received an unusual number of valentines.

A mean old bachelor says that the only men disappointed in love are the married men.

When you hear of a man having a wet cellar, you hardly know just what is meant.

Yesterday is dead. Forget that tomorrow has not come. Don't worry. Today is here—use it.

Canadian money, Canadian made, should stay in Canada for Canadian's trade.—Kingston Standard.

An old proverb has it that: If February give much snow, A fine summer it doth foreshow.

The best thing about a woman is a man's arm said a bright girl the other evening after returning home from a sleigh ride in the country.

If the general public paid less attention to diamonds and more to spades there would not be so many aching hearts and threatening clubs in the world.

The high cost of liquor is not worrying the editor of the Press so much as the high cost of paper and ink. That is what is causing the wrinkles on our brow.

An observant old bachelor says: Short skirts and low necks worn by the women should reduce the cost of living, for they come close to making both ends meet.

If it could once be established as a fact that the theory of Sir Conan Doyle was true that there is alcohol in the next world, the suicide rate would soon increase by a hundred fold.

The daily papers announce that an insane man in New Jersey has fallen heir to \$10,000. Such a fortune coming to the editor of the Winchester Press would probably fill another ward in an insane asylum.

Under the United States prohibition law, physicians are forbidden to prescribe more than a pint of liquor for any one person in a single month. Some fellows with a healthy appetite would put away more than that in a day, and still be dry.

There are 112 petitions for divorce before the Canadian Senate, the largest at any one time in the history of the Senate. Is the H. C. L. responsible, or is it the L. W. L. (Loose way of living) that is responsible. It is not a good sign no matter what the cause.

The Morrisburg Leader deals somewhat severely with the School Board of that village in its last issue, and says that the Board endeavored to prevent the publication of the H. S. Inspector's report, which exposes unfavourable conditions in connection with the school. The editor says that one member of the Board trampled on his dignity by calling him "a d— fool."

Speaking at Kingston last week Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, said he would be insistent that an Eastern representative be placed on the Hydro Commission. "Everywhere men are asking," he said, "when are we going to have this development in the east," and the demand has grown until a program must be inaugurated that will embrace all within the radius of this wonderful generating source that we have only to harness and distribute. There should be a strong man from the east on the Hydro Commission."

According to Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, the dreaded influenza is not particularly dangerous of itself. Dr. Flexner says most people who take the disease die because they leave their beds too soon. The greatest danger of influenza lies in its weakening influence upon the system. This weakening invites deadly complications, such as pneumonia. The nursing of influenza patients in its early stage is not unusually difficult. Where the care should be taken is after the first rush of the disease has spent its force. The treacherous second sweep is to be watched. The defence against influenza will be strengthened by familiarity with its treacherous nature. The flu seldom penetrates where the rules of elementary hygiene are followed.

The chairman of the Guelph Board of Education has pronounced against all home work for younger pupils.

Every dollar spent at home helps to make your town a live one. Every dollar sent away from home helps to make your town a dead one. Which do you want it to be?

Premier Drurey was elected in Halton on Monday by over 2500 majority, his opponent, a returned soldier who represented no party, receiving majorities in only two polling sub-divisions. The farmers stood solid for their U. F. O. Premier, and seem determined to give him and his cabinet every chance to show what they can do.

"How do you tell the date of Easter?" is asked. Generally, to be candid, by looking at the calendar. Another way is to remember that Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March, and if the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This year Easter Sunday falls on April 4th.—Exchange.

The "Real" Thing.

There seems to be a conspicuous lack of the "real" the "genuine" is almost everything to-day. There is too much shoddy, too much imitation, too much, that is not the real, genuine stuff. And this does not apply only to material things. We know that in leather goods, dry goods, woollens, iron and steel, and even wooden-ware there is shoddy, vaneer, imitation. But the more serious thing is that the shoddy has entered into the social life, the church and religious life of the people. Society is honey combed with the canker worm of vulgar imitation and gaudy display, and is morally reeking with licentious indulgences. In the religious and church life there is a lack of real sincerity and earnest Christ-like endeavor. The trained singers, the attractive orator, the short sermon, the comfortable seats and surroundings are more important to the average church goer than the poor sinner who has fallen by the way and is in need of a helping hand. The lack of conviction, of viewing life and time from the eternal as well as from the present, seems to possess the masses. Preachers are too busy speculating on the future state, on the inspiration of God's word, and not giving enough attention to the Divine truths that "the wages of sin is death," and "after death the judgement." There is no better guide in life than the Bible. Those who follow its teachings and observe its precepts live exemplary lives and are the best citizens. There is no social evil, no labor trouble, no sorrow or bereavement that the good old book cannot solve or comfort. We want more of the real, genuine religion that has too much regard for the Lord's Day than to make it a day of pleasure, that teaches us that greed, and selfishness and extortion, are sins that have to be answered for. The greed for wealth and pleasures subdues the protesting conscience, and dulls the soul's sense of accountability. If we had more of Christ and the Bible in the world we would have less of labor agitation, less of strikes, less of social unrest, and Satan would not find so much mischief for idle hands to do.

Morewood

Snow, Snow, Snow! The roads are full and there is the least stir we have seen for many a day. On Sunday last very few attended the services in either church in the morning and the evening services were cancelled. Rev. Mr. Golan preached the last sermon on Sunday morning. He and family remove to Lucknow in the western part of the province in the near future. There departure after nine years in Morewood will regretted by many.

The Dramatic Comedy, "The Country Squire," given by the Matilda Community Association under the auspices of the Morewood Methodist Ladies' Aid in the Presbyterian Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 18th, did not attract a large attendance.

The new skating rink is being enjoyed by the young people of Morewood and vicinity. It is under the efficient management of Mr. Bradford Loughbridge.

Joseph Moore, Thos. Coulthart and Outhbert York are on the sick list but are said to be improving.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Philp have received many congratulatory communications over their golden wedding anniversary from private individuals, congregations and official boards. Beautiful bouquets were also in evidence.

A car-load of first class chestnut coal per Mr. T. Faulkner, our enterprising merchant, has been distributed through the community and has prepared a goodly number of homes for the stormy, cold weather that is now upon us.

Our pathmasters should be a little more energetic in opening up our roads after a storm. Our mail carrier's courage was not equal to facing his Monday morning's trip.

South Mountain.

Mr. J. Scott Walker spent a couple of days last week in Toronto.

Miss P. Anderson returned home after spending a couple of weeks visiting friends in Cardinal.

Mr. Stephen, manager of the Nova Scotia Bank spent over Sunday at his home in Ottawa.

The league winning hockey boys of Iroquois journeyed to here on Wednesday night of last week to play one of the final games for the Dundas Silver Cup, donated by Mr. O. D. Casselman. Although four of our best players were sick in bed the game was exciting and good clean hockey playing, with a few penalties. The score being a tie of 5-5. Wednesday night South Mountain goes out to Iroquois.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Wilson of Osgood was the guest at the home of Mr. D. Berry one day last week.

Mr. Ed. Thompson of Iroquois spent a couple of days in town on business.

Mrs. Fred Jackson, son Willie and daughter Annie, of Cardinal spent a couple of days last week in town.

Mr. Wm. Myers, of Oak Valley, is spending a week with her daughter here Mrs. Ed. McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee McIntosh and baby of London, Ont., are visiting his home here.

Miss Grace Robinson, of Heckleton, was the guest of her sister here Mrs. John Berube a couple of days last week.

Mr. Yale, one of the Public school teachers here is on the sick list.

The chicken pox which has been very frequent among the school children is getting quieted down again.

Messrs. D. Hamilton and Warraner of the Bank staff spent a day at the Capital.



Applied After Shaving

Keeps the Skin Soft and Smooth

MANY men suffer from irritation of the skin as a result of shaving. With some it assumes a form of eczema and becomes most annoying and unsightly.

By applying a little of Dr. Chase's Ointment after shaving the irritation is overcome and such ailments as Barber's Itch and Eczema are cured.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE Rexall Store.

To Break up That Cold, USE
Rexall Cold Tablets.
To Stop that Cough, USE
Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup.
To Build up the System, USE
Rexall Preparation of Cod Liver Oil
With extract of malt and Hypophosphites.

B. F. Smith
DRUGGIST
Winchester, Phone 34

Telephone orders promptly attended to.

Henderson Lodge No. 333, A. F. & A. M. WINCHESTER

MEETS FRIDAY on or before Full Moon, in Sweet's Block at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren always welcome.

Finley Coons, John McCourtie Sec'y.



Winchester Lodge No. 336, IOOF

Meets in the Lodge Room over the Bank of Ottawa every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. ALL UTMAN, V. G. J. E. COOK, N. G. A. G. GILROY, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

Owing to the recent raise in prices, from now on, Collars will be 2 1/2 c. and Shirts 11 cts. WONG MAI, Winchester Laundry.



Winchester ONTARIO.

NOW is the time to have your cars brought in for repairs in order that when Spring comes your car will be ready for service, and as good as new to begin the season's running.

We are specially equipped to do overhauling and repair jobs on any make of cars.

Ford Cars a Specialty

Your batteries also will need attention. We will store them, repair them, keep them charged and turn them over to you as good as new and ready for next season's service.

We have a well equipped work shop, machine shop and battery station. Expert Mechanics.

Office Phone 77

Residence Phone 58

L. J. McCormick.
Winchester - Ontario

I am Prepared To Serve You

With a complete line of

FRESH GROCERIES

Cream of Wheat, Rolled Oats, Oat Meal, Corn Flakes, Shredded Wheat, Grape Nuts, Fancy Biscuits, Confectionery, Onions, Lemons, Oranges, Prunes. Corn Syrup, Barbados Molasses, Ev'p. Peaches and Apples.

Don't forget we have one of the Best Lines of Black and Green Tea.

Prompt Delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed Phone No. 7

J. E. Utman
Rowat Block Winchester, Ont.

Local agent for Gourley's Pianos and Starr's Phonographs.

LEADING HOUSE.

Of Winchester for Flour, Feed and Cereals

Seed Oats and Barley.

Farmers: Gentlemen: We have purchased a large quantity of Oats and Barley. We would advise you to leave your orders now. We expect them to be very scarce later in the season.

Varieties as follows:
Seed Oats Seed Barley
American Banner Duckbill, 2 Rowed.
20th Century Mandscheuri, 6 Rowed
Abundance O. A. C. No. 21
Sensation O. A. C. No. 72

Calf Meal
Gardners, Royal Purple, Caldwells, and Creamal.

Seed Corn

We are booking orders for Seed Corn which is said will germinate 95 per cent. We have all varieties of Flints and Dents.

Our Prices Can't Be Beat.

JOHNSTON MacCOURTIE
Wholesale and Retail Flour, Feed, Seed & Cement Dealers
WINCHESTER. Phone 84. ONT O



Going west—No. 21—12.06 a. m., flag for points beyond Guelph
No. 23—12.42 a. m., flag.
No. 35—9.35 a. m.
No. 29—7.34 p. m.
Going east—No. 24—5.08 a. m. flag.
No. 30—8.29 a. m.
No. 36—5.23 p. m.
SUNDAY ONLY
Going West—No. 41—11.56 a. m.
Going East—No. 42—6.50 p. m.

J. H. CARTWRIGHT, Agent.
Winchester, Ont.

The Big Store.

Prints and Gingham

We are showing the complete range of new prints and gingham. We do not look for any lower prices. In fact the tendency is in the other direction. Would it not be well for you to buy now and get your sewing out of the way before the spring rush comes on?

Kitchen Ware

Get all the kitchen helps you can and make your house work easy.

Wear-ever Aluminum is the make we recommend but we can sell you a cheaper grade if you want it.

Then we have a full line of "The Good Old Granite," medium price and satisfactory quality.

Galvanized Tubs, Pails, Boilers, Oil-Cans and Coal Hods.

Let us have a chance to show you the line.

Overalls and Smocks.

We show a full range of the best makes including Peabodys and Carbars. The makers have already advanced their prices but we were well stocked and can afford to sell for some time yet at the old prices. Get in your orders before we have to make a change.

Wall Papers.

We are headquarters for wall papers. Come and see our new samples, Mr. Gemroy will be glad to show them. All our borders are priced by the double roll instead of by the yard. You will appreciate the difference in cost.

A. Sweet & Co.

Main St. - Winchester.

Attention Farmers!

Now is the time to give your stock special attention. We carry a full line of Pratts Stock Remedies, the old reliable. Prevention is the best policy. Build up your run-down cows with Pratts Cow Remedy, a necessity for Dairywomen. Animal Regulator for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, in packages 30c to \$1.20, 12 lb. pails, Conditioner for \$1.25. Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Remedy, safe and sure 60c per bottle. Lice Killer, for poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, cats, flowers, vines, etc. All Pratts goods sold on a money-back guarantee.

D. E. BARCLAY & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
WINCHESTER SPRINGS - ONTARIO

Consolidated Schools.

Splendid Address by Dr. Sinclair of Toronto on the Question.

On Wednesday evening Dr. S. B. Sinclair of the Ont. Dept. of Education arrived in Winchester for the purpose of assisting Inspector Fetterly with the work of Consolidation in the Morewood district. The big storm however prevented the carrying out of his plans and advantage was taken of this to have him give his address in the Town Hall here.

Owing to the short time to get out the notices the meeting was not very large but those who were present were well repaid for the time spent.

The Rev. Mr. Glassford was elected chairman of the meeting and after a few remarks on the subject of Consolidation he introduced the speaker, Dr. Sinclair who gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on Consolidated Schools, his lecture being illustrated by lantern views showing a great many of these schools in the U. S. A., Manitoba and Ontario. The speaker made it plain that it was not the intention of the Dept. to force these schools or even to urge them upon the sections, the intention being to explain fully the tremendous advantages these schools give over the present one roomed rural school and then leave it to the common sense and good judgement of the communities themselves whether they will adopt them or not.

In the United States there are over 1300 of these schools and in not one instance had the sections gone back to the old system. In the State of Minnesota there are over three hundred of them. The climate there is much the same as in this district yet they find no difficulty in carrying them on in the coldest and roughest weather in winter. The roads are kept in good condition from the beginning of the winter and thus traffic is not interfered with even by such a storm as that of the present week. Manitoba has over 80 of these schools and they give a similar report. At Hudson near New Liskeard there is such a school with 4 rooms. The consolidation took place about three years before the disastrous fire which devastated the north country a few years ago, but when a vote was taken on continuing or otherwise the consolidation and rebuilding the school, there was not a single dissenting voice. In this district the roads are kept open in winter by large rollers which crush the snow into a hard mass after each storm so that there is no difficulty whatever in the matter of the transportation of the children.

He also pointed out briefly some of the advantages. Instead of classes with very few pupils, sometimes only one, the classes are large, thus arousing a spirit of emulation; three would be a number of pupils of the same age to organize games and thus stimulate interest in sports and develop them physically; the benefits of a graded school where a teacher's time is devoted to one or two grades and thus the length of time than can be given to a subject each day is greatly increased. The addition of Agriculture which can be taken up in a scientific way and made practical, the household science which would teach the girls how to do the work of the home in a proper way and would also provide hot lunches for them at noon—a great boon of immense importance to the health of the children; the manual training where the boys learn to make things that are really useful, and various other features.

He then invited questions on any point connected with the subject and several of those present took advantage of the offer.

Inspector Fetterly then outlined briefly how the scheme would work out with Winchester as a centre and taking in the sections within a radius of 4 miles. In the radius there are about 200 pupils. These would require a building of 8 rooms—6 class rooms and 2 which could be thrown into a community hall or be used as a gymnasium. If built in connection with the present Public School ten teachers would be sufficient for the whole in which case the other two rooms would be available for the first and second years of High School, relieving the overcrowding at the school.

The cost of such a building with equipment and some extra ground for the experimental plots was estimated at \$50,000. On this the Government grant would be \$10,000 leaving \$40,000 to be raised by Debentures. A 30 year debenture at 5½ per cent. would cost \$2,750 a year.

The cost of maintenance including teachers, caretaking, fuel, transportation, etc was estimated at \$11,250 with grants of \$6,500 as provided by the act leaving net expenses including debenture of \$7,500 to be levied on the consolidated area. This would mean a levy of about 10 mills on the dollar for all expenses including the payment of the debenture which would be wiped off in 30 yrs.

Mr. A. Sweet spoke briefly on what he saw in connection with Consolidation when on a visit a few years ago in the United States and corroborating what Dr. Sinclair had said previously as to the success of these schools.

Rev. Mr. Curtis also gave a few remarks on the uniform success that has attended them.

A motion was passed that the Education Dept. be asked to make a survey of the schools in the vicinity of Winchester and report to a committee of the trustees of the sections within the 4 mile radius referred to by Inspector Fetterly.

Jackson-Baker

Miss Dora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baker, of Winchester was married at Ottawa on Feb 10th, to Mr. Fred Jackson of Ottawa, Rev. Mr. Webster officiating.

At Toytes Hill.

The entertainment under the auspices of L. O. L., No. 2041, Toytes Hill, held on Friday evening last was a pronounced success. There was an overflowing house, and a splendid programme. Mr. Howard Nesbitt filled the position of chairman with his usual tact and ability. Mr. Andrew Wylie gave a fine address. Miss Peterson gave a reading which was much enjoyed. Bro. Ross Morrow made a splendid auctioneer, and boxes brought big prices.

The play put on by the young people showed careful training and splendid ability. It was a most enjoyable evening throughout. The receipts totalled over \$90.

Methodist Church.

Rev. Mr. Curtis is particularly anxious that there be a large attendance of his congregation on Sunday morning next, as he has a special message for them in connection with a continuation of the 'forward movement'. He asks that all members make a special effort to be present next Sunday morning.

Personal Mention

Miss Pauline Hutt, spent the week-end in Ottawa, with her sisters.

Mrs. Geo. Robinson, of Lachine, Que., is visiting her mother Mrs. Grey.

Mrs. G. E. Earle and daughter, Minnie, spent Saturday with her parents at Chesterville.

Miss Anna Hamilton spent the week-end, the guest of Miss Janet Beggs of Hallville.

Mrs. C. A. Coons spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Furney of Chesterville.

Miss Mildred Armstrong, of Ottawa, spent the week-end the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Armstrong.

Miss Jessie Buckingham, of Ladies College, Whitby, Ont., spent the week-end with her mother Mrs. Buckingham.

Mr. F. Coons is in Hamilton this week attending the Hardware Merchant's Convention which is in session there, representing A. Sweet & Co.

Miss Mary Edgerton returned to her home at Chesterville on Saturday, having spent a few days with her brother Thos. in the Annable neighbourhood, who is recovering from pneumonia.

A most enjoyable skating party was given by Miss Emily Melvin last evening. About forty guests were present. The young people met at her home at eight o'clock and then proceeded to the rink where skating was indulged in for a couple of hours. After returning to her home, dainty refreshments were served and a delightful evening was spent.

Miss Maggie Grant of Vancouver, who has spent the last six weeks here with her sister, Mrs. Henry McCuaig, left to day to visit another sister near Spencerville for two weeks before proceeding on her way home.

Obituary.

On Thursday February 12th, the death occurred of one of the prominent citizens of Winchester in the person of John Annable in his 63rd year. Though being a sufferer for some time, he bore those moments of suffering well, knowing that God's will must be done.

The funeral procession left his late residence at 1.30 p. m. to the Methodist church, where he was a member. Rev. Mr. Curtis conducted the service, which was largely attended.

He is survived by his wife and only daughter Pearl, also three sisters: Mrs. Geo. Elliott, Winchester; Mrs. Allan Shaver, Montreal, and Mrs. Jas. Kerr, Mortlach, Sask.

Friends from a distance were:—Mr. and Mrs. Allan Shaver and son, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. M. Burton, Aultsville; Mr. A. D. Gillies, Miss. M. A. Gillies, Miss N. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Gillies, Mrs. H. Gillies and son, all of Finch; Mrs. K. Baker, Chesterville; Mrs. J. Barley and son of Chrysler and Mr. and Mrs. G. Dulyea of Ottawa.

The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved ones, who mourn the loss of a loved one.

One Week More

Purchase your Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables and Stands at a reduction of 15 per cent. Discount.

Stationery and School Supplies.

Phone 3. THE M. F. BEACH CO. Limited, Winchester, Ont.,

OVER \$12,500 SUBSCRIBED.

By Winchester Three Churches in Forward Movement Campaign.

"A splendid success. Far better than expected. Praise God from whom all blessings flow" is the way, if not the words, in which Revs. Messrs. Curtis, Glassford and Carkner, of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches of Winchester, expressed themselves over the result of the Forward Movement Campaign. The result is as follows:

	Objective	Subscribed
Methodist	\$ 5,778	7,500
Presbyterian	3,000	4,500
Baptist	450	450

The people responded willingly and liberally and the whole amount was subscribed within the week. The Baptist reached their objective on the first day. All over Canada the result has been the same, and the full objective of the churches for the Dominion has been more than realized. Matilda District has done nobly and oversubscribed its objective by many thousands.

Died.

At the home of her mother, Mrs. (Rev.) A. J. Shea, at Houghton, N. Y., on Sunday Feb. 12th, George Whitney.

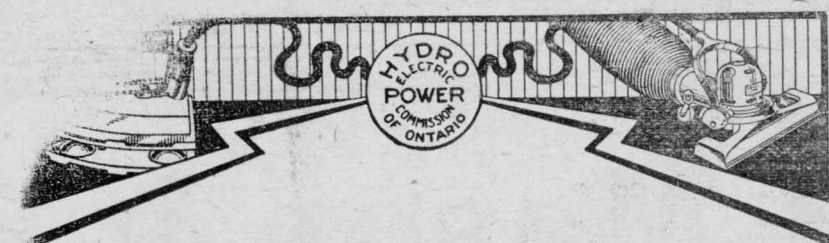
The Corner Store.

Winchester Springs.

I Carry a General Line.
Everything is New and Fresh.
Inspection Invited.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Open Every Evening.

P. P. McMILLAN
Winchester Springs Ontario.



Price Advance

Notice is hereby given of the advance in the price of the KRIBS ELECTRIC WASHER

All previous quotations are hereby withdrawn. The new price of this excellent washer is Ninety-Eight Dollars. \$98.00

TWO WEEKS FREE TRIAL.

Winchester Hydro-Electric System
T. O. VANBRIDGER, Supt.



FREE TRIAL IN YOUR HOME

The World's
Greatest Phonograph Value

EDISON'S NEW DIAMOND AMBEROLA

Quick! Read this through and grasp this extraordinary opportunity today! This remarkable offer is the result of Mr. Edison's expressed wish to see a phonograph in every home in Canada.

He has given his consent to this Free Trial of the Amberola in your home. There are absolutely no "strings" to this offer. You do not have to pay or promise to pay one cent in connection with this Free Trial. You are not placed under the slightest obligation.

Come to our store today or tomorrow, pick out your Amberola and a dozen Amberol Records. We will deliver them promptly to your home. Let the Amberola entertain you for

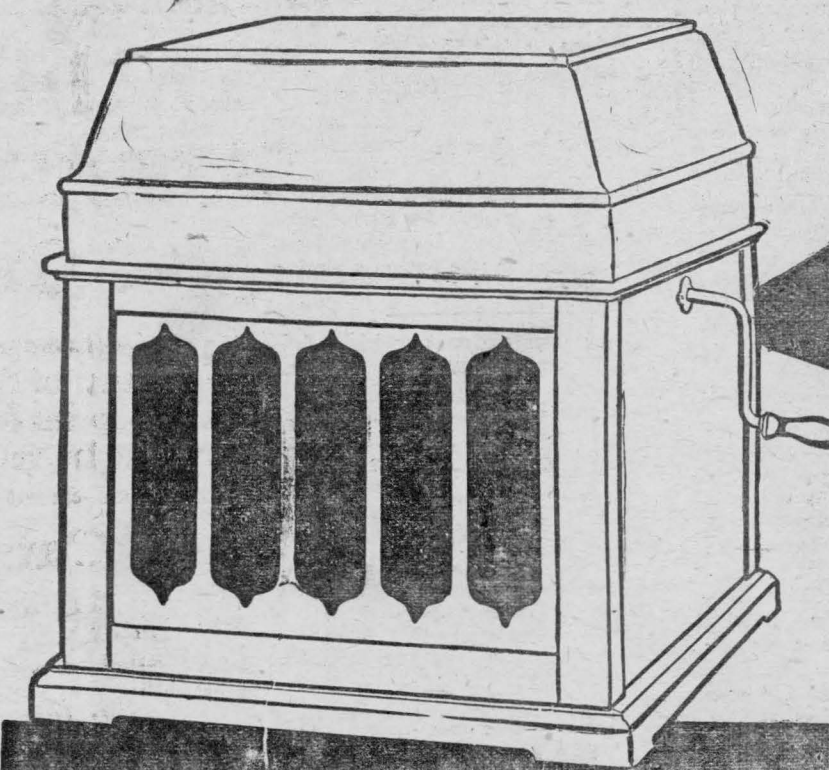
three days—ample time for careful judgment and comparison. At the end of the three days' Free Trial if you do not want the Amberola we will call for it—and thank you for giving the Amberola this trial. If you do want it, we will arrange terms of payment to suit you.

How can Amberola dealers afford to give these Free Trials? Because in the overwhelming majority of these Free Trials, people never want to part with the Amberola! Edison's great inventive brain has made the Amberola so superior to ordinary phonographs and "talking machines" that in those three days of Free Trial it sings its way into peoples' hearts and homes forever!

Numbers of people will instantly avail themselves of this Free Trial offer. If you do not act at once we may have to put you on a waiting list. So let us hear from you right away!

Accept
This
Offer
To-day
Without
Fail

Yes YOU!



T. L. McIntosh
Licensed Dealer
South Mountain Ontario

GEO. BOYD

Who is a graduate of the American School of Practipedics treats sore, tired, aching feet, by fitting Dr. Scholl's foot appliances scientifically correct. Not necessary to remove your hosiery. Examination and advice—No charge.

February Clearing Sale

\$300.00 Coon Coats, now \$149.00
\$1.50 men's peak caps, now 75c
\$2.50 men's overalls, now \$1.89, \$3.00 men's lumberman rubbers
\$2.10 \$25.00 men's suits and overcoats now \$9.48, \$9.00 ladies
hi-cut wool-lined Empress Shoes, Neolin Soles going at \$5.25
Sweaters, touques, fur caps and collars, shoes, mitts and gloves
at 50 p. c. less than the Present Market Prices, at

G. BOYD,

Winchester, Ont.

Flour and Feed.

We have a fairly complete stock of Flour and Feed. Cars arriving regularly.

Beach @ Reveler

P.S.—We have a good heavy mare for sale

LAWSON & CASS
W. B. LAWSON, K.C. W. J. CASS, B.A.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries
Conveyancers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN
FULTON BLOCK, CHESTERTVILLE

DENTISTRY
DR. G. H. McKEOWN
DENTIST.

Winner Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons and Dental Department of Toronto University. Graduate of Post Graduate Course of Dental Department of the Virginia Medical College.
Telephone 88 Winchester, Ont.

The Business of the
LATE D. F. SUTHERLAND
Private Banker
continued as usual at his former office at Winchester.

FIRE INSURANCE
I CAN PLACE YOUR RISKS in good reliable Companies either on the premium rate or cash system. Special low rates on farm and residential property.
A. SWEET.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

If you want your plumbing and heating, "hot air, hot water or steam" done by mechanics who know how, just drop us a line, call up by phone or give us a call and we are at your service.
We can also supply you with gas engines, pump jacks, pumps, water system and stable equipment.

Jackson & Prescott
Phone 48. Chesterville, Ont.

UPHOLSTERING!
If you have any furniture which needs repairing and upholstering, let us know. A variety of fine leather tapestry. We guarantee it good as new. Write or phone No. 58, Chesterville. Agulnick Bros.

Holly Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Meets First and Third Friday in the I.O.O.F. Hall, at 8 p.m.

RUTH JOHNSTON, TENA WILSON,
N.G. Rec.-Sec.

PRICES DROPPED AT CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Owing to the war being over, Collars will go down to 2c. and Shirts down to 10c. To take effect on Dec. 4th, 1918. Also develop films and print pictures.
WONG MAI.

THOS. IRVING
Licensed Auctioneer
For the Province of Ontario.
55 4TH AVENUE - OTTAWA

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL
Ottawa, Ont.

Our course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Penmanship, English, Correspondence, Office Work, Civil Service, etc.

Our STANDARD of instruction being 10% higher than any other, our graduates are preferred and given BETTER pay.

Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

D. E. HENRY, President.
Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

Willis Business College

Absolutely the Largest
Certainly the Best

N. I. HARRISON,
PRESIDENT

H. E. PARISH,
SEC. TREAS.

Opposite the Citizen, Ottawa

A BIG DRIVE

for stenographers. For the past year the Civil Service Commission has been scouring the Country for competent stenographers. On Feb. 15th every Branch of the service was placed under the Commission, which means that the demands are doubled.

Gowling Business College
Ottawa, Ont.

makes a specialty of preparing candidates for these examinations. Start NOW and be ready for the Fall Round Up. Our school is open all summer.

H. W. Braithwaite, Principal
W. E. Gowling, President.

EFFICIENT FARMING

How to Keep Good Help.

Often the hired man seems to have a hatred toward the dairy business. The question comes at once: "Why is this true? Is milking harder than other work?" I think that most hired men will agree that milking is not such hard work, but often the farmer figures on having the hand to do a day's work in the fields and then do the milking in the morning and evening besides, without any extra pay. Certainly, if the dairy business is worth while the farmer should be willing to pay for the extra labor involved.

I worked for several years as a hired man on the farm, and found that from the standpoint of the hired hand the work of milking the cows is not harder than other work, but that the tendency of the farmer is too often to do the milking after a hard day's work has been done in the field. Often the milking was begun at five or earlier in the morning, and in the evening when the milking was done, the milk separated, and the calves fed it was from eight to nine o'clock.

The demands of the hired man of to-day are not so much for higher wages as they are for shorter days. This is all right, and if the farmer can cut a few hours off the day's work in the field and use them in the dairy business, he will make just as much money and enjoy life a great deal better. The hired man will not object to this system of working.

Cows in order to do their best should be milked at regular intervals. If they are milked at five in the morning, they should be milked at five in the evening. If this plan is followed I am sure that the hired-man question will not be so difficult to handle on the farm where there are a goodly number of cows to take care of.

A hired man should be paid according to his ability and willingness to work. If he is a sluggard and still receives the same wages as the alert man, the man with the higher ambition is soon discouraged because he does not receive pay in proportion to the amount of work that he does. In many cases the farmer is condemning the hired man when the farmer himself is doing about all he can to discourage the man's ability.

Human interest and kindness are perhaps the best means of getting the most out of the hired man. If he is greeted in a cheerful way in the morning when he meets his boss at the barn, and is treated as a man, a real human being, he feels that there is something in this old world besides hard work, and will feel more like trying to please his employer.

On the other hand, if the man is greeted in a grouchy way in the early morning, or receives no greeting at all, he feels that the man for whom he is working is interested in him only so far as he wishes to get work out of him.

If some of the foregoing hints are carried out, the dairy business will not be dreaded to so great an extent by the hired man, and in the long run the farmer will be money ahead. The dairy business is certainly worth while. Why should not the farmer do his best to develop it on his farm?

Buy and Sell for Cash.

After nine years of doing business on a credit, two years ago I adopted a strictly cash system of buying and selling. Since that time I have saved a good many dollars that would otherwise have been lost to me. It took me a long time to learn this lesson, but I have learned it well.

When I began business as a market gardener I had to buy nearly everything I needed on the long-time payment plan, for I had only \$200 after paying for my land. It took me seven years to get out of debt, because goods bought on credit cost me a great deal more than if I had paid cash. Of course, in my case it was convenient and necessary, but in the long run I paid dear for it.

I always bought my groceries, dry-goods, hardware and other articles from stores that would trust me for several months at a time. In fact, I was paying even more at my own dealers than town folk were paying, because they were getting their goods delivered to their doors, while I was paying the same price and hauled my purchases home in my wagon.

Several times I noticed that one strictly cash store sold goods much cheaper than I was paying for the same articles. Upon making inquiry, I learned that this one cash store was able to sell goods so cheaply because it bought for cash and adopted the "cash and carry" system of selling. In this way it saved interest money and made discounts in buying, and at the same time there were no expensive delivery wagons and labor. The store also saved the expense of lost-credit accounts with customers unable to pay bills.

This set me to thinking. Here I was helping to pay for delivery conveniences that I did not use, besides paying the dealers for their lost accounts with other customers. In addition to this I was losing interest money that the dealers lost when

they bought for credit. I soon came to the conclusion that I was on the wrong side of the fence, so I changed.

As to the selling end, I have in my possession several books containing many dollars in lost accounts. During the seven years of my credit business I lost at least \$200 in this way; and I am certain I lost that much by buying on credit. But never again for me. That \$400 is as good to me as it is for the other fellow, and hereafter I intend to keep it.

Every Acre Should Pay.

Farm management investigations show that on almost every farm a part of the work is carried on at a loss. Many farms do not pay anything for the labor spent upon them, if a fair rate of interest is deducted and the living, including house rent, is allowed.

The unprofitable cow is one of the factors that makes for lack of profit on the farm; but the boarder cow in many cases is not the only boarder.

Low-yielding acres, like boarder cows, are often fatal when profit from the farm is considered. Poorly-drained soils, soils low in humus, and compact, sour soils greatly reduce net profits. Sometimes thirty per cent of the farm acreage does not produce enough to pay its way.

Unprofitable land can not be disposed of so easily as boarder cows, but usually can be improved until it is profit-bearing. If the income from such land can not be increased, the labor spent upon it can be reduced until the income at least pays a little more than the cost of the labor.

The size of the business often is the determining factor in making the farm profitable. Farms often have too many or too few acres. Decreased yields per acre in a province may or may not indicate poorer agricultural methods. For instance, as the price of wheat becomes higher more land is planted to wheat. Much of this land may not be adapted to wheat, but better prices make it profitable. In this way the average yields per acre are decreased, because land that was formerly unprofitable is brought under cultivation.

Higher prices, better farming methods, more efficient machinery, immigration—all these tend to extend agriculture into sections that formerly could not be farmed at a profit. As population increase all classes will be benefited if the rapidly rising cost of farm products can be met in part by making idle acres work and making unprofitable land produce a satisfactory income.

Some of our unprofitable land can never be brought under cultivation by any method now known. Land not now in farms should be farmed, and unimproved land now in farms should be improved only when it can be done profitably. Every farmer who owns unprofitable land should make a detailed examination of his farm, acre by acre, to determine the unprofitable areas. Next he should determine about how much it would cost him to make each acre pay its way. This study will show what and how much in the way of manure, drainage, cover crops, commercial fertilizers, lime or other preparations is needed to produce satisfactory crop yields. This analysis will show what acres can not be cultivated profitably. It is better to leave such land in permanent pasture than to farm it at a loss.

The farm is not only a home; it is a place of business. As such, each enterprise and each acre should receive attention and be put on a paying basis.

Salt thrown on spot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain.

1000 Eggs In Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get Dollar A Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman TELLS HOW

The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short, says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

Sale March 22nd

Ship Your Raw Furs At Once
Last Receiving Date March 1st

IS IT TAG DAY FOR YOU?

Attach one of these tags to your package, bale or bales—take to express or post office and it will be on its way to join thousands of others already in our warehouse, sorted, listed and put up in best possible shape, for the inspection and bids of hundreds of eager buyers.

You will get the opinions on your furs expressed in the satisfying form of RECORD PRICES by at least 300 buyers from the chief great distributing centers of the world.

The SMALL SHIPPER is welcome—we want to prove to all consignors, large or small, our certain ability to get them real results.

WE HAVE NOTHING to offer buyers at this sale but genuine average Canadian furs in ORIGINAL collections—that's all—just the best in the world! Immense quantities of every variety marked on this tag are on hand—yet we have not nearly enough—there are not enough anywhere to supply the universally keen demand existent.

March 1st is last receiving date; all shippers are cordially invited to attend the sale.

ADDRESS:

Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co., LIMITED - MONTREAL

Temporary Offices:
Windsor Hotel, Montreal

Quality in Quantity makes the REAL market

The Dairy

The average milk cow requires nearly ten gallons of water a day, and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the feed. With such a large consumption of water, there's no need to add more to the milk.

A hungry cow makes a hungry man—a lot of them, in fact.

A concrete base for the separator is a good thing, but between it and the base of the machine, bolt down a board to provide elasticity.

Before you say any man's published milk record is fake, see what you can do yourself. You may be the most surprised man in town.

One reason why many farmers have quit making butter is that a good, clean, wholesome product brings no better price at the store than the poorer product which is dumped into a tub or barrel in the warehouse. A provincial butter-grading service which discriminates between good butter and poor butter would encourage butter-making on some farms.

A mottled appearance of butter is due to uneven distribution of salt, using too cold or too warm wash water, not enough moisture in butter when worked, or churning too warm. The temperature of cream at churning time may vary between 50 degrees and 65 degrees, and the wash water between 50 degrees and 55 degrees.

Sheep Notes

Ewes that are suckling lambs need a few pounds of roots or silage as a part of their ration. Either of these stimulates the flow of milk.

Sheep have not much of an appetite for hay that has been dragged under foot. Take the hint and feed no more than will be cleaned up every time.

Clip away any extra wool that may be growing around the ewes' udders. That will help the lambs to find their place better.

Occasionally ewes will pass the normal period of gestation by several days. Sufficient time should be given for the ewe to give birth to the lamb before assistance is given. A few days before lambing the ewe's flanks will drop noticeably, and immediately before lambing the ewe will become restless.

How to Figure How Much You Earn

To find your labor income for the year use this plan. First put down how much your farm is worth—not what you would like to sell it for, but what you could actually get for it you put it on the market. This figure is usually about halfway between what you would like to get and what you would get from a forced sale.

Then figure in what stock you had during the year. Sales of all sorts of products are taken into account, as well as any expense in repairing or buying machinery, the purchasing of seed, fertilizer, etc. In fact, list everything you are ahead under "receipts," and whatever you spent on the farm under "expenses."

From this simple little problem in arithmetic you get the figure showing how much more you have at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Take a typical case: A man has a farm and equipment valued at \$18,000. His expenses for the year are \$2,900. His receipts are \$4,000. He figures that he made \$1,100 during the year, and he thinks it isn't so bad. But he hasn't taken into account the capital invested. If he invested that \$18,000 elsewhere he would get at least four per cent interest; if he had to borrow it, he would very likely pay six per cent. So we take the average, and say that his capital invested earns five per cent. Five per cent of \$18,000 is \$900. So his capital earned \$900 of that \$1,100, and the grower himself, working hard all year, earned only \$200. In other words, \$200 was his "labor income."

He would have made more money if his capital had been invested in Victory bonds and he had worked out by the day. All the planning and thought he put into his farm operations didn't bring him a cent. Remember too, that you should receive something also for the work your family has done.

If your labor income doesn't come out the way you would like, don't be discouraged. You might have had bad luck with some crops or live stock, or you might not have hit favorable markets. Maybe, though, there is something you can do another year that will make your labor income compare more favorably with the salary of the man of the same ability in town. Remember, too, that it costs him a lot more to live than it does you and your family in the country. Where he is struggling with the rent problem, you have a comfortable home that costs you nothing, and your grocery and butcher bills are greatly reduced by the things you raise yourself.

But if you feel that in some way or other the salary you are earning, for yourself can be increased, don't stop figuring until you have worked out some ways of increasing your farm profits. It may mean increased crops yields through using more fertilizer. It may mean better stock by using a pure-bred sire or higher grade dams. The secret may be decreased labor costs through the use of farm power. Whatever it is, there is a way for you to solve it if you decide to do it.

POULTRY WANTED

All kinds of Live Poultry wanted
Wool Wanted

I buy all kinds of Hides.

Meyer Sweet

Phone 81 Winchester

BALED SHAVINGS FOR BEDDING

Write or phone for Special Carlot Prices.

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO., Limited
62 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

CANE MOLA

is selling at the same old price Selected 100% Pure Sugar Cane Treacle. Use it regularly. Feed it to your

Cows, Pigs, Horses, Sheep and watch them take on weight. Sprinkle it over straw, old hay, and all other fodder. It

Keeps Stock Healthy Builds Flesh Faster Cows Give More Milk

It cuts down cost of feeding. A valuable conditioner at decidedly reasonable cost. Made of pure sugarcane molasses. Buy it by the barrel. Obtained from all first-class dealers. Send for feeding circulars and price. Cane Mola Co., of Canada, Limited 118 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Que.

The West-End Grocery

How to Buy Groceries

There are many things which you need not buy unless you choose, but groceries is not one of them. You must have groceries.

Give us a call and be convinced that our aim is quality and satisfaction.

PROMPT DELIVERY

GAWEN CHRISTIE

License No. 8-977.

MAIN STREET

WINCHESTER, ONT.

Mason & Risch

Quality of materials, construction and finish are the factors that govern our products. We know that our Pianos will give service and satisfaction and our prices are as low as possible, consistent with such quality.

THOS. FAULKNER

SOLE AGENT

MOREWOOD

The AUTOMOBILE

Get Acquainted With Your Car.

You have just bought the new car, Mr. Owner, or maybe it was a used car which you selected; but do you know just what it is that you have? If not, you have a lot to learn.

Whether it be a limousine or a runabout, it is simply a steel frame on wheels, upon which are placed a motor with devices for connecting it to the rear, or drive, wheels, a fuel tank, an ignition system and certain levers and pedals to regulate the engine speed and a steering wheel and its connections. Also there is some sort of a body with seats for driver and passengers. It may have a great many more devices of one sort and another, but unless it has the ones enumerated it will not get far, and occasionally you see a car running around with little more than the list given.

To phrase your purchase a little differently, you have a chassis, called in a wagon the running gear, a motor and a body. The chassis is made of angle iron or steel, usually, riveted into a shape designed to carry the other parts. The steel frame rests upon springs to partly absorb road shocks; the springs bear upon the axles. On the axles are wheels provided with tires to absorb more of the road shocks. Incidentally you will need the help of well padded and sprung cushions to get rid, for comfort's sake, of more road shocks.

The axles, unlike on a wagon, are both fixed rigid, that is neither front nor rear swings for turning. The rear axle is in two parts, revolving in a housing and joined in the centre by a differential, a gear device which permits the two parts to turn at different speeds in turning a corner. This is necessary, since the outer wheel in turning travels a greater distance, and were there no allowance for this one or the other rear tires would drag over the ground and wear. Other uses will be discussed later.

The differential housing is kept from twisting by a torque tube or rod which is fastened to the frame; to keep the rear axles at right angles to the frame there are radius rods to tie them to the frame.

The front axle really is not an axle but a part of the frame and the axles consist of a sterling knuckle, suspended in a yoke at the ends of the pseudo axle and the wheel turn on tapered spindles forged with the knuckles. The latter are connected with a tie rod, which makes them act together, and a turn buckle keeps the wheels approximately parallel. They are not exactly parallel, since they undergather to bring the load over the centre of the knuckle, for strength, and this calls for a slight foregather, that is, the wheels toe in, to keep them from wobbling too much. It brings a slight pressure on each wheel similar to that of the water on the bow of a boat and makes steering easy. Neither the foregather nor undergather are to be excessive, for there is a slight wear occasioned, offset, however, by the advantages of keeping a straight track. A steering wheel and mechanism control the front wheels.

Brake drums are attached to the rear wheels, with inside and outside bands with appliances to tighten them against the drums, giving friction to slow or stop the car. These are connected to levers and pedals for use by the driver.

Upon the chassis frame forward rests the motor, bolted fast. Forward of this is the radiator, if it be a water cooled motor, with connecting pipes to the motor water jacket. The cooling system may be by pump or thermo syphon, and in a few cases motors are air cooled. The aim is to keep the motor just cool enough to keep the lubricating oil from burning on the cylinder walls.

To supply the motor with fuel there is a carburetor, which mixes air and gasoline in proper proportions, the supply of gasoline coming by pipe from the fuel tank, the modern method using a vacuum tank, which, by suction from the intake manifold, draws gasoline from the main tank and then feeds it by gravity to the carburetor. Levers give the driver control of the fuel supply.

To ignite the fuel there is a battery and coil, or a high tension magneto, with its own coil and distributor, or a combination of both, controlled by a lever on the steering wheel. When a self-starter is used there is a storage battery, supplying the starting motor and ignition, and fed by a generator, and usually the latter has a circuit breaker and distributor, though sometimes there is a separate magneto and coil.

Lubrication is supplied by splash system or by gravity or force feed oil system, with pipes leading to the bearings. In the splash system projections on the connecting rods dip into the oil and splash it over the internal parts.

The motor consists of one or more cylinders, each with a piston with rings to seal the cylinder with the aid of oil; the pistons are connected to the cranks with connecting rods, the explosion in the cylinder forcing down the piston, thus turning the crank and producing rotary motion. The flywheel carries the crank over the strokes, making the motion continuous.

To connect the power to the driving wheels are several devices. First is the clutch, which serves to apply and cut off the power without stopping the motor by friction in some form. The most common are the cone clutch and the multiple disc clutch. To provide for varying speeds and reversing and extra power when needed, gearsets are introduced. In a general way this is a set of cog wheels of different sizes on parallel shafts. Engaging different sets of gears gives varying speed forward or reverse motion.

From the gearcase the power is transmitted by the drive shaft, with one or two universal joints to take up the angle between the engine level and rear axle level and the variation due to spring action.

Upon the wheels are tires made up of a rubber and fabric casing, with a soft rubber tube, which has a valve for inflation. They are made in different forms, but all answer the general description, except that most trucks use solid rubber tires.

There are many lesser parts which enter into the operation, but in general the foregoing describes the make-up of the automobile. It is up to the owner to study the manufacturer's instruction book for his particular car, since all vary in some particulars. Charts and diagrams will be found therein which will enable the owner to understand this general description.

Curious Types of Clocks

"The School" clock, made by M. A. Poitel of Grenoble, constitutes a particularly attractive one for the shop window. It is made to represent the old type of schoolmaster, who, with stick in hand, used equally for teaching and chastisement, is instructing an urchin in what appears to be a sum in arithmetic, but the figures really represent the hours, to which the teacher automatically points as the movement impels his arm to indicate the passage of time.

"La Mappemonde" (the map of the world) is the name of another ingenious mechanical device, the invention of a modern French clockmaker

of Bethune. The movement is in the interior of the globe and causes it to revolve and so mark off the hours on the equatorial band by means of a locomotive, which, by the way, has a separate mechanism of its own whereby, if the globe is made stationary, it may make a circuit on its own rails of the equator in twelve hours.

If the clock is used for show purposes the stationary locomotive with revolving globe is possibly the best method to employ, as the locomotive may then be kept always in view of the public, but as an ingenious and useful clock for private use the circuit made by the locomotive is more interesting.

WHAT CONSTITUTES WEALTH?

MONEY IS NOT WEALTH, STRICTLY SPEAKING.

Remedy For Present Scarcity of Wealth Lies in Our Own Hands.

It will come as a shock to most people to be told that money, even in vast quantities, is not wealth.

"Oh," they say, "look at So-and-so! He's a millionaire! Do you mean to say that he isn't a wealthy man?"

Everybody agrees that the millionaire is a wealthy man, but few people take the trouble to ask why he is wealthy. It's not because he has a million dollars to his credit at the bank. His wealth consists in the share he possesses in factory buildings, in machinery, in ships or vehicles—all of which by their proper use are yielding annual returns to him. These returns come to him in the shape of money, by which he can buy what he wants, travel when and where he likes, and have as many holidays as he feels inclined.

If our millionaire were suddenly deposited on a desert island he would soon find that his money was not wealth. He couldn't eat his bank bills; he couldn't build a house with them; he couldn't make clothes with them. In fact, he would soon find that his supposed wealth had vanished, and that he was poorer than the savage with his bow and arrow.

Now, if money is not wealth, you ask, what is it? That's a very difficult question. Money is in itself a symbol. We use it to measure the value of other things. It is a counter which passes from hand to hand as a convenient means of exchange.

Money is Only a Symbol.

In early times, if a man had anything to sell, he had first to find a man who wanted to buy it, and then to make sure that his man had something to sell which he himself, in his turn, required—a very cumbersome business. "A" might want to get rid of a spear, and "B" might have no use for a shield, but unless "A" wanted the shield and "B" the spear, no transaction would take place. If "A" wanted a side of mutton, he would have to go round among his friends until he found one who had just killed a sheep and was in need of a spear.

Then at length someone thought out a scheme by which each could sell what he wanted to get rid of for a counter, which would pass at a recognized value, and so money was introduced. At first, shells, skins, and animals were used as tokens to facilitate the exchange, but it was gradually found that these were not altogether suitable, and precious stones and metals were substituted. These, again, had their drawbacks, and today we use notes to take their place—first, as a medium of exchange, and secondly, as a standard of value.

Money is nothing more than this: it is a current symbol.

Now, if money is not wealth, what is wealth? Wealth is, in one sense, comfort. Food is wealth, clothes are wealth, houses are wealth, and so on. We depend on all these things, and many others, for our comfort, and these are what the symbol called money brings to us.

Nature Helps Those Who Help Themselves.

And these things have to be produced. Clothes and houses do not grow by the wayside; they have to be made. So, if we are to increase our wealth, it is no use simply manufacturing paper money. That won't help us. What we have to do is to settle down and make the things for which we exchange the money.

Nature provides us with certain things to go on with, but we would be very badly off if we depended on her alone. We've got to take what she gives, and then use every means at our disposal to make her give us more, and to get what she does give made into the shape in which we want it. That's what we've been doing since the world began, and that's what we'll have to continue to do as long as the world exists.

And the more we work ourselves the more Dame Nature will do to help us. She gives us food and raiment, light and heat, and every year sees additions to our means of making her increase her yield. We're continually discovering new processes and inven-

CROSBY'S KIDS



tions, which aid us in our struggle towards higher comforts, and we mean to go on and on, and never look back.

But it is a strenuous business, and it needs our best efforts. When interruptions, like the war, occur, and we turn from production to destruction, so much time is wasted, so much material is destroyed, and so much is left to be made up.

The Remedy in Our Hands.

That's what we're finding to-day. Instead of turning out the goods we wanted to make us comfortable and happy, we had to step aside to deal with our enemies, and we find now that we're run short of nearly everything. What is the result? There's not enough to go round, and somebody has to do without. Like our millionaire on the desert island, we find that money is not of the same use to us, for until the goods are there in abundance we can't buy them.

The remedy is in our own hands. We must make what we want to enjoy, and the more we make the more we will have to enjoy. If two men want an article, and only one is produced, one of them has to suffer. He may offer what he likes, but he can't have what isn't there.

Everybody wants things to-day, and many are finding that they can't get them. They say the price is too high, and demand more money in wages. But more wages are not the remedy. Unless the goods are made, they can't be bought, however high wages are. The thing to do is to see that the goods are made, and ourselves to make those which we can. It's the old story of barter over again. In modern, as in primitive, times, goods exchange against goods, and when there is an insufficient amount turned out the balance is upset.

Wages—even high wages—are only of value if there are plenty of goods to buy with them. The only highway to better conditions is in increased supplies.

A Triumph of Art.

A young artist, out on a sketching trip, came across a living specimen of the "barefoot boy with cheek of tan," properly outfitted with rod and string of fish, and for a consideration induced him to pose for a sketch. In a few minutes there came along a man who would have been spotted instantly by a reasonably sophisticated observer as the head, theoretically at least, of a family. For half an hour he stood watching the artist work, then burst out in admiring enthusiasm:

"Well, sir, if that isn't wonderful! Beats all I ever saw!"

"Like the sketch, do you?" the flattered artist responded with a pleased blush.

"Sketch? Oh, that! Yes, it's all right, I guess. What I meant was the way you have managed to keep that boy quiet for so long."

Islands A-Plenty.

There are 3,141 islands in the Philippine Archipelago. Of these only 366 are more than a square mile in extent. The total area is 114,326 square miles. The group belongs to the United States.

Aland Islands.

The Aland Islands are a numerous group of rocks and islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, about twenty-five miles from the Swedish coast and fifteen miles from Finland. About eighty of them are inhabited.

The School Gardens of Ontario

By J. B. Dandeno, Ph.D., Inspector of Rural Classes.

The School Garden as a feature of agricultural education is tending to become more and more, as time goes on, and as its function is becoming more fully understood, a permanent part of the school accommodation of Ontario. All important educational advancements are necessarily slow because of the very fact that they are educational, and the school garden movement is no exception. Progress has been somewhat hindered because of the fact that in securing land and in organizing schools in the past, the school garden or plot was not thought of, consequently no provision was made to secure suitable land. Moreover, it was formerly thought that educational machinery consisted almost wholly of books and classrooms. These two hindrances are being removed slowly but surely.

It should be kept in mind that agricultural education is applicable to villages, towns and cities, and, though the securing of land in cities is usually much more difficult than it is in the country, rapid progress is being made in cities where the nature of the work is being understood.

The school board in the city of Ottawa paid \$13,000 for a school garden, and from the reports of the inspectors and others concerned, the money was well spent. There are also splendid school gardens in London, Stratford, St. Thomas, and Brantford. All of the normal schools are provided with gardens and excellent work is being done in these schools by means of these gardens.

Some years ago the school garden was thought to be nothing more than a fad, and, in some cases ridicule was directed towards such schools as made a beginning, but this feeling has practically passed away. It was thought that the long summer vacation would prove an insurmountable difficulty, but this difficulty—and it has proved a considerable one—is being solved quite readily and is not proving such a difficulty as it was once thought it would.

The number of schools undertaking school garden work in Ontario is increasing steadily year by year as indicated from the following figures:—

His Only Want.

It was with high hopes that a commercial traveller called on a certain tradesman. They had never done business together before, but a friend had given him a good introduction.

"May I show you my samples, sir?" he asked, after they had exchanged greetings.

"Certainly!" said the tradesman affably. And from an insignificant bag the traveller produced a surprisingly large selection of articles. He pointed out their different merits, and then waited.

"Well, there's only one thing I want," said the tradesman, and the traveller beamed at the thought of opening a new account. He whipped out his notebook, and waited expectantly.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Well," was the reply, "I want to see how you're going to get all those samples back again into that little bag."

Two-Storey Pig Sty.

Denmark has a two-storey pig sty, accommodating nearly 1,000 animals, in which almost all the work is done electrically.

Science Answers Query: What Is Man?

"Oh, what a piece of work is man!"

—Hamlet.

A man weighing 150 pounds contains approximately 3,500 cubic feet of gases—oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen—in his constitution, which at 80 cents a 1,000 cubic feet would be worth \$2.80 for illuminating purposes. He also contains all the necessary fats to make a fifteen-pound candle, and thus, together with his 3,500 cubic feet of gases, he possesses considerable illuminating possibilities. His system contains twenty-two pounds and ten ounces of carbon, or enough to make 780 dozen, or 9,360 lead pencils. There are about fifty grains of iron in his blood and the rest of the body would supply enough of this metal to make one spike large enough to hold his weight.

A healthy man contains fifty-four ounces of phosphorus. This deadly

1914, 208; 1915, 221; 1916, 224; 1917, 456; 1918, 588; and in 1919, 709 (approx.) Most of these gardens form a part of the regular school property, but, as might be expected, there is a considerable number of gardens on land secured only temporarily. It should be said to the credit of the farmers that in very many cases the land was loaned to the school board free of charge. The spirit shown in such acts as these demonstrates more than words the trend of the school garden movement.

It is not easy to summarize the tangible results of any educational development because the results are mainly in the make-up of the pupils concerned, but it is quite apparent that school garden work appeals to boys and girls and secures their interest. One result is, therefore, that it provides something which will make the course of study more rational.

Not only is the school garden an important part of the general course of study, but it also stimulates the pupils with a love for neatness about the school grounds; this has been quite noticeable. The garden can be made, and is being made to some extent, a source of material for study in arithmetic, geography, art, and composition. This aspect of the work will at once be seen to be far-reaching.

It is not expected that, for some years to come, much experimental work can be done in the garden with pupils of public school age, but for all that, here and there surprising results have been obtained and the parents of pupils are awakening to the fact that some important experimental work can be done even in public and separate schools.

The financial result of the school garden ought not, perhaps, to be mentioned, but, at the same time, during the past four years it has drawn the attention of many people, including children, to the fact that the financial returns from even a very small plot can be of considerable value. But the school garden is an educational feature, and the results are educational. Even if all the financial returns were nothing at all, the school garden is well worth while.

Uses For Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes will clean the bottom of porcelain kettles.

Porcelain sinks and toilets are easily cleaned with wood ashes.

Wood ashes will keep an icy front walk from being dangerous.

Tea stains in china teacups are easily removed with a little wood ashes.

Grease spots on marble and tiling may be removed with a mixture of wood ashes and water boiled together for one-half hour and thickened to a paste with whitening.

Equal parts of wood ashes, salt and water made into a soft paste will fill up the cracks and holes in a stove satisfactorily, if applied while the stove is cold.

Immensity of Russia.

Russia embraces one-sixth of land surface of the world. It is more than fifty times larger than Japan, and has a total area of 8,650,000 square miles.

If fate sometimes sells us the same experience twice at a high rate, the fault is our own.

Salvation by Accident.

A needle in the sole of a foot is painful, but in the following story, written by a contributor in the Atlantic Monthly, it brought salvation to a man who was very much in need of it. Parker was a "sorehead"—sullen at breakfast, surly at dinner, quarrelsome in the office, crusty on the street, a bear at the party, a hog on the road, a fly in the ointment. His wife was afraid of him, his children were afraid of him, his clerks were afraid of him. He was a "grouch."

One night, about two in the morning, he rose, grumbling, to fasten a flapping shutter. On the way to the window he emitted a yelp of distress. When they turned on the lights, Parker was sitting on the floor, tugging at something embedded in the sole of his left foot. Presently he held up half of a needle! It was evident, they thought, that the other half had remained in his foot.

The family was drowsily sympathetic, but confident that the doctor would find the broken needle in the morning with a magnet. Parker, however, slept little during the remainder of the night; he feared blood poisoning.

Immediately after breakfast he sought the family physician, who, after patient investigation, assured him that he must have stepped on an already broken needle, for there was no fragment of the steel to be found. But Parker knew that he was carrying in his body a deadly thing that undoubtedly had started upon its fatal mission. He left the office early that afternoon and went home to surprise Mrs. Parker with a display of more tenderness than she had observed in him since their honeymoon, which had long ago passed into total eclipse. At dinner he appeared greatly interested in the conversation of Bill and Susie about the high-school party. He patted Rags, the dog, who surveyed him for some moments with an expression of undisguised incredulity before retiring to the hearth to reflect upon the relationship of humanity and caninity.

All that night Parker lay awake preparing for the speedy wind-up of his terrestrial affairs, and at breakfast he bewildered the household by encouraging a conversation concerning other interests than his own. At the office curiosity reigned supreme and unshared. The clerks asked one another what in the world had come over the old man; and when he went out for lunch, Parker gave a blind man a quarter and bought a War Cry off a Salvation Army lassie.

The shadow never lifted. Every night when he went to sleep he bade himself good-by, for the chances of his being alive in the morning were just as remote as they would ever be. But it was not a morbid shadow. It forced him to generate more light.

Sometimes his eyes grew moist and his throat ached when he reflected upon the deeply sympathetic understanding of his wife, who studiously avoided any reference to the impending tragedy, and who, in spite of her secret sorrow, acted up to the situation in manner heroic.

The fact that Mrs. Parker, while moving the rug in her husband's room on the Friday morning following the accident, discovered half a needle—the point driven firmly into the floor—may also have given her courage to see the terrible thing through with cheerful resignation.

Insect Items.

Spiders have eight eyes. There are 170 different species of bees in Great Britain.

A single pound of the finest spider webs would reach round the world. Bees weighing one pound in weight comprise over five thousand insects.

A fly walks—in proportion to its size—thirteen times as fast as a man can run.

The speed of the house-fly is usually 25 feet a second. But when pursued, it attains a speed of 160 feet a second. Grasshoppers in South America are the largest known. In that country they attain to a length of five inches, and their wings spread out ten inches.

Wasps' nests are said to take fire very often because of chemical action of the wax upon the material of the nest itself. This might explain many of the mysterious fires up and down the country.

Insects which spend most of their lives in a torpid or semi-torpid condition are seldom injured and never killed by being frozen. There are numerous instances of travellers in mountain regions having found beetles and butterflies above the snow line which were stiff, frozen, and apparently dead. When carried down to the warmer air in the valleys, however, they revived in a very short time.

Bad Tooth May Cause "Rheumatism."

Don't always call the aching joint "rheumatism," says the Public Health Service. Bad teeth are sometimes the real cause and it is always wise to consult both the doctor and the dentist. Have an X-ray made of the teeth.

A decapitated snail, if kept in a moist place, will in a few days grow a new head, and it will be quite as serviceable as the original one was.

Many a person has wondered what makes the "eyes" in bird's-eye maple. They are apparently tiny buds that formed under the bark, but that were unable to force their way out and at last were inclosed by the growing tree. The Japanese are said to produce bird's-eye wood artificially by inserting buds under the bark.

BRINGING UP FATHER



The Story of John M. Bowman Reads Like a Romance.

John M. Bowman, the Toronto man who went to New York without any money, and just looking for a job, and who now operates six great New York hotels and two resort hotels elsewhere, has had a career like a movie hero. Mr. Bowman is frequently in Toronto, though known by comparatively few people in that city. The November American Magazine tells his story:

"Only a comparatively few years ago he was driving a truck in New York! Later, he broke, saddle horses. But always he had the idea that he was cut out for the hotel business. Any other kind of work he regarded as temporary—as a means to an end. But no matter how humble the job, Bowman contrived to use it in some way for permanent gain.

"Even his first little job, doing errands for his grandmother, taught him something of definite value.

"In his native town, Toronto, was a factory that had wood shavings to give away, and Bowman's grandmother liked these for starting a fire in the kitchen stove. So she would often ask him to go to the factory and fetch her a large burlap sack full of shavings. Young Bowman did not like this at all. He did not mind the physical effort so much, but he imagined that he looked ridiculously undignified bearing a bulky sack of shavings through the streets.

"However, he willingly did as his grandmother desired because of the twenty-five-cent piece he knew she would give him. Gradually it dawned on him that there was nothing undignified about the task, that no honest labor, to gain money one needs, is undignified. In fact, he came to feel that boys who loafed about the street corners and occasionally laughed at him, while doing nothing themselves, were really less dignified than he.

"This wholesome view about useful work has clung to him ever since. When the Biltmore was under construction and there was some question about its being ready to be opened on schedule, Bowman, who was to be its manager, used to put on old clothes and climb about over the building to see what was going on.

On the day that it was thrown open to the public, there was a lot of confusion about the turning on of water into certain pipes. And the only man who knew exactly where each valve was located and where each pipe led was Bowman himself. He was obliged to put on a pair of overalls and personally take charge of the plumbing emergency.

"Bowman's first hotel job was at a little resort in the Adirondacks, when he was only nineteen years old. Because of the short season there, he desired a permanent place at some good hotel in New York City. A wealthy man gave him a letter of introduction to the manager of what was then one of the best hotels in New York, a place that Bowman had thought a suitable field for his talents.

"He mailed the letter of introduction to the hotel manager, and requested permission to call. But he got no response. He wrote again and asked for the return of his letter of introduction. Even then he got no reply, and he formed a strong opinion about the character of the man who had exhibited what seemed to him such gross and needless discourtesy.

Years later Bowman became president and directing manager of the company that took over that same hotel, and his first official act was to discharge the manager who had failed to answer his letter. He did not discharge him to vent personal spleen, but because he thought the man lacked that sense of courtesy and consideration which should be among the qualifications of a successful manager.

"Having failed to get the hotel job he sought in New York, Bowman had to do whatever work he could find. Frequently he was obliged to be so economical that each meal was a genuine problem.

"Later he secured work at the Holland House under one Gustav Baumann. Baumann headed a company that put up the Hotel Biltmore and Bowman was to be its manager. A few months after the hotel was ready for occupancy, Baumann died. In a short time Bowman had so thoroughly convinced the board of directors of his ability that he not only was permanently retained as manager, but was made president of the company.

Then he branched out and now operates six great New York hotels—the Biltmore, the Commodore, the Belmont, the Manhattan, the Murray Hill, and the Ansonia. He also controls two great resort hotels—the Bellevue at Belleair, Florida, and the Griswold at New London, Connecticut. Mr. Bowman is 43 years old."

Awkward For His Wife.

A good story was told recently by Sir Charles Parsons, of turbine fame, concerning a certain learned professor what shall be nameless.

He was, explained Sir Charles, very absent-minded. One day he saw that his wife had placed a fine bouquet of freshly-cut flowers on his desk.

"What does this mean, dear?" he asked.

"Why, don't you know!" she exclaimed. "This is the anniversary of our wedding-day."

"Ah, is it, indeed?" he answered politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes round and I will reciprocate."

Birthdays Forbid Marriage.

A curious idea among the Burmese is that people born on the same day of the week must not marry, and that if they defy the fates their union will be marked by much ill luck. To prevent these disastrous marriages, every girl carries a record of her birthday in her name, each day of the week having a letter belonging to it, and all children are called by a name that begins with that letter.

Does the date on your label remind you of anything?

Will Carry on Good Roads—What is Being Done.

At an adjourned meeting of the Counties Council held at Cornwall last week, Mr. Cameron was retained as the Supt. of the Roads and Bridges for the United Counties.

Mr. Ault, chairman, presented the report of the committee, which was read by the Clerk:

J. S. Robinson, Reeve of Mountain Township, was appointed by by-law as Commissioner re Bigford Bridge, with power to award tender, execute contracts, etc.

The following Commissioners were appointed to take charge of County bridges not on County Road System: Connaught bridge, R. C. Bogart; Grant's Corners bridge, P. A. Nolan; Belisle bridge, Samuel Fulton; Scott's Silver Creek and McCall's bridge, Thos. Carlyle; Black Creek, Sandy Creek, South Branch (Nation River) and West bridges, W. F. Miller; McConnell bridge, Geo. Smyth; McRae bridge, A. A. McMillan; Bigford bridge, J. S. Robinson.

The committee recommended that membership be continued in the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association be continued, but that membership in the Ontario Good Roads Association be not continued.

Contracts for road improvement were awarded to the following:— F. Milligan—Road 1, Mountain to Hallville; Road 2, Provincial Highway North; P. C. Road No. 26, Morrisburg to Glen Becker.

F. M. Egelson—P. C. Road No. 26, Winchester Station to Cass Bridge.

McLean & Sidwell—Road 9, P. C. H. 84, East and South of Monckland; P. C. Road No. 85, Cons. 3 and 4, Cornwall Township.

Edgar Irvine, P. C. Road No. 85, Lancaster North, 6 miles; P. C. Road No. 85, Laggan South to Alexandria; Road No. 9, Alexandria East 1 mile.

For the sake of greater convenience, the committee recommended that the quarters of the County Road Superintendent be removed from Finch to Cornwall.

The claim of A. D. Cariker, of Winchester, for compensation for 15 foot strip of land alleged to have been taken from the front of his farm and used for road purposes on road from Winchester to Ormond was referred to the Supt. for adjustment if any basis for the claim existed; also that the claim of Arthur Stuart, of Wales, for value of elm trees cut on road North of Wales be referred to by the superintendent.

That a report of a special committee appointed to investigate the matter of money spent on road work in Iroquois, not on County Road System, be adopted, and that the Reeve of Iroquois at once refund to the Treasurer the sum of \$520.85, the sum paid for this work; and that in future no amounts be paid by the Treasurer to and member of Council for work done for the counties, but be sent direct to the contractor or person performing the work.

The Superintendent was instructed to advertise in city papers for tenders for road-building machinery, consisting of roller, crusher, dump wagons and other equipment, the machinery if ordered, be shipped to Chesterville to await the decision of Council as to the extent and location of work to be done by such plant; the Warden, Superintendent, Clerk and chairman of the committee (Mr. Ault) to be a sub-committee to deal with such tenders and award contract.

The Superintendent was authorized to advertise for work on the following sections of system on the basis of water bound macadam and loose crushed stone consolidated for a cobble foundation:

Road 9—West from Finch, 3 miles, 16 foot wide.

Road 12—From Newington South, 1½ miles, 14 foot wide.

Road 11—From Provincial Highway North, 2½ miles, 14 foot wide.

Road 25—Provincial Highway to and beyond Bainsville, 1½ miles, 14 foot wide.

Road 28—Through Chesterville village, 1 mile, 16 foot wide.

Road 12—From Road 8 South through Second and First Concessions, Finch and Finch village.

Road 19—Lancaster to Williamstown, 2½ miles West from No. 21 and Road 3.

1 mile North and east of Inkerman Station.

Tenders to be directed to the Clerk and to be opened and considered and contracts awarded by a committee consisting of the Warden, Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent and chairman.

The committee recommended that the following be appointed assistants to the County Road Superintendent, at a salary of \$1,900 each, payable monthly, same to include all travelling expenses:—H. Win-Stanley, of Morrisburg, for Dundas; C. E. Fraser, B. Sc., Brockville, for Stormont; J. A. McDonald, of Alexandria, for Glengarry. The assistants to be under the control and supervision of the Superintendent, their engagements to be terminated upon one month's notice to or from either of them.

Auto Service in Porto Rico.

Porto Rico is about 100 miles long by 40 miles wide, and autobus lines furnish satisfactory service in covering the parts of the country where railways are not available. For the benefit of tourists and others a daily automobile service connects San Juan, on the north, with Ponce, on the south of the island, a run of five hours.

Painful Insinuation.

Little six-year-old, to young aunt showing him a family portrait: "What a funny way that gran'pa is dressed, auntie!" Auntie: "That is the way gentlemen dressed more than a hundred years ago." Six-year-old: "And when gentlemen dressed that way what did you wear?"

Punishment.

The whole of life and experience goes to show, that right or wrong doing, whether as to the physical or the spiritual nature, is sure in the end to meet its appropriate reward or punishment. Penalties may be delayed, but they are sure to come.

Have Points in Common.

It is the general understanding that there are all kinds of people in the world, but at times we get the notion that they are all exactly alike, at that. —Wilmington News.

NERVES ALL GONE TO PIECES

"Fruit-a-tives" Conquered Nervous Prostration

R. R. No. 4, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.

"In the year 1910, I had Nervous Prostration in its worst form; dropping from 170 to 115 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives".

I began to mend almost at once, and never had such good health as I have enjoyed the past eight years. I am never without "Fruit-a-tives" in the house". JAS. S. DELGATY.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Get Your

Conveyance, Blanks
Short Farm Deeds
Agreements to sell
Farm Leases
House and Shop Leases
Mortgages
Release of Mortgage
Teachers Agreements
Wills Etc., Etc.

J. G. Challies

"The Book Store."

WINCHESTER - - ONT.

"Store of Quality"

(But Not of High Prices.)

We beg to advise the public that we carry a full line of Patent Medicines, Pills, Etc. Below is a partial list of our stock.

Carters Little Liver Pills Dodds Kidney Pills
Dr Chases Kidney & Liver pills, Gin Pills, Pink Pills,
Fruitatives, Baley's Iron Tablets, Dr. Godfrey's Cordial,
Lithia Tablets, Camphroated Oil, Scott's Emulsion,
Wompole's Cod Liver Oil, Castoria, Turpentine,
Radways Ready Relief, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription,
Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed Oil, Egyptian Liniment,
Syrup of White Pine and Tar, Pain Killer, Nestle's Food,
Pure Tasteless Castor Oil, Senna, Salts, Sulphur,
Sweet Oil, Spirits of Nitre, Raw Linseed Oil,
Tooth Brushes, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder
Talcum Powders, Toilet Creams, Shaving Soap,
Shaving Sticks, Etc., Etc.

Remember, We pay the War Tax.

Phone 16.

KEYES BROS.

Winchester

Ontario

Every Day in the Week



Toronto-Vancouver (Both Ways)

Commencing SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5th, leaving

TORONTO (UNION STATION)

9.15 P.M.

DAILY

MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT

Standard Sleeping, Dining, Tourist and Colonist Cars. First-class Day Coaches. Parlor Car through the Rockies.

Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday Canadian National all the way.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Via O.T.R., North Bay, Cochrane and Canadian National.

Further information from Canadian National Ticket Agents, or GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, TORONTO

Canadian National Railways

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Saturday, Feb. 21st--10 p. c. Discount

Of all Ptd. Medicine and groceries except sugar. Just look at a few lines.

70c Red Rose Tea for 63c. 70c Salada Tea for 63c. 70c Liptons Tea for 63c. 20c Corn, Peas, and Tomatoes 18c. 95c B.B.B. 86c

Bring along your grocery order and make your cents save dollars.

Figure it up for a season and see what we are doing for you.

C. A. COONS, - - Winchester, Ont.

Made in Canada



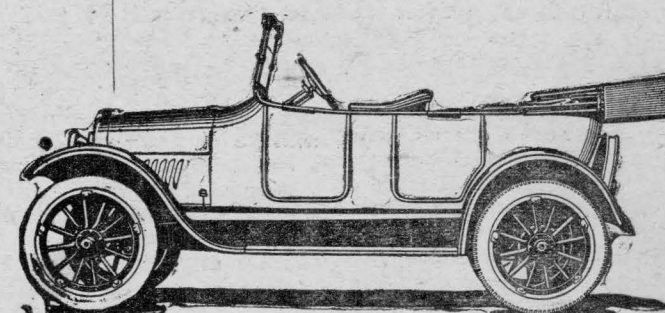
YOU'LL be surprised how little it costs to operate this Chevrolet "Four-Nine-ty" Touring Car.

Twenty-five miles on a gallon of gasoline is not an unusual record. Tires last an unusual long time. Repairs are few and far between.

Yet with all its economy and low price it is a handsome, roomy, comfortable car—a car you can be proud to own.

D. MELVIN

Winchester - - - Ontario



Chevrolet "Four-Nine-ty" Touring Car.

Fisher's Meat Market.

Highest Quality Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal.

Big display of Fresh and Frozen Meats to pick from by the Quarter.

Best Quality Lard and Shortening.

Fresh Fish of all kinds. We have a Choice White Fish at 15 cents per pound. It's a snap.

Fresh Sausages Daily.

Shop Phone 12.

House Phone 55

W. J. FISHER.

WINCHESTER, ONT.

PAINTING

I am now prepared to do all kinds of painting.

Now is the time to bring in your cars and carriages so that they will be ready for you in good time.

We have a splendid Paint Shop, first class stock of paints and varnishes, and good mechanics to do the work, which will be of the same high quality we have always done.

The place is at the old reliable stand of

M. BAILEY,

St. Lawrence St.

Winchester, Ont