QUEBEC'S QUARANTINE JAPAN FAST RISING IN STEEL INDUSTRY KEPT OUT SMALLPOX

Workers in Incredibly Short Time.

No many decades ago the ruling classes of Japan addressed themselves to the formidable task of appropriating western material civilization, which in a sense has been founded upon iron

The task was approached almost empty handed, with practically nothing in the way of science, traditions, mechanical equipment or industrial experience and with but slender re-

sources of any sort. Barriers of language and means made acquisition of the necessary learning very difficult. There was little experience in the use of metals for construction and manufactures, wood being the standard material of the nation. Houses and even boats were put together without nails or metals of any sort.

Limited to Swords. Well established competitors abroad could produce at costs far below Japanese enterprisers. Traces of these old handicaps still cling persistently to to the iron industry of the present day, and no proper understanding of the situation can fail to take them into ac-

In spite of this most meagre back-ground from which to make a begin-ning it should be said that from ancient, even mythological times, there has been metal and from working of a

has been metal and fron working of a sort in Japan.

But this was limited to sword making and to works of art under the patronage of the leudal lords. Encased in the mysterious secrecy of the guilds the knowledge and practice of metal working was never widespread.

During the latter half of the past century with the gradual introduction into Japan of ideas from abroad came the first positive attempts to establish the iron industry along modern lines.

Between 1874 and 1883 the then department of public works of the government acquired and operated the old Kamaishi iron mine, but gave up the enterprise after having lost 2,000,000 yen, or \$1,000,000. Subsequently in private hands this mine has become the most important private one in Japan.

War Stimulates Industry. The need of iron and steel in con-ection with the Chino-Japanese war in 1894-95 led finally to another government iron and steel works, which began actual operations in 1901.

Up to this time private enterprise, also stimulated by the war with China. also stimulated by the war with China, had been making some progress, but the end of the century found the total output of steel on the decline and standing below 1,000 metric tons a year, while imports totalled over a quarter of a million tons annually. Pigiron production stood at something over 20,000 metric tons a year.

The opening of the twentieth century found the industry still a negligible factor, but it stood at the door of an expansion which cannot be called other than remarkable in view of the obstacles which had to be overcome.

obstacles which had to be overcome. Although the original plan of the government works had called for an annual steel output of 90,000 tons the country did not once equal this amount until 1907.

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Nevertheless the effect of the government's operations, which effectively began in May, 1901, and the stimulus of the Russo-Japanese war may be noted in the rapid and steady increase for the next five years.

From 1901 to the end of 1905 the total yearly output increased 40 fold and yearly output increased 40 fold and thereafter about tripled every five years. In 1900 less than 1 per cent of the demand of the country for steel was satisfied by domestic production; in 1902 about 15 per cent was produced at home; by 1911 this had risen to 30 per cent, and in 1912 to 33 per cent.

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at home; by 1911 this had risen to 30 per cent, and in 1912 to 33 per cent.

At the beginning of the war home production just equalled imports. Within the space of 15 years the country had risen from a position of practically complete dependence on foreign supplies to the production of just one-half of its needs.

Government Takes Lead.

The government's energetic leadership in the industry was prompted by a keen appreciation of the importance of iron and steel, not only in time of war, but for the general industrial development of the country. Until the war boom this second enterprise, like the earlier one, had never been able to make both ends meet.

Not being primarily a business venture, it had to dispose of its products to the other government departments at less than market prices. To it fell also the task of leading the way in all sorts of difficult and untried lines, with profits as a secondary considera-

at less than market prices. To it fell also the task of leading the way in all sorts of difficult and untried lines, with profits as a secondary consideration. It also undertook to give assistance to private concerns by lending experts and training mechanics for them.

The advent of the war made clear as never before the prime importance of iron and steel, and at the same time cave extraordinary stimulus to private enterprise in the form of enormous profits. In 1917 a law was passed for the encouragement of the iron and steel industry.

The new legislation provided that companies producing over 35,000 tons of steel annually should have special privileges for acquiring land for steel millis; the free importation of raw materials, tools and machinery; exemption from taxes and other attractive privileges.

Private enterprise, which had been lagging before the war, was quick to respond. Practically all the firms extended their operations, and new companies were promoted by the score.

In fact, the outstanding feature of the period was the rapid rise to prominence of a number of private enterprises, some of which may possibly outside the proportion to the number of marriages. The January record, however, the proportion of divorce cases in Topeka has been increasing more rapidly in proportion to the number of marriages. The January record, however, the proportion of divorce cases in Topeka has been increasing more rapidly in proportion to the number of marriages. The January record, however, the proportion of divorce cases to other suits was less than in preceding months.

THE UPSIDE DOWN ARAB.

An Arab on enterping a bause removes tended their operations, and new companies were promoted by the score. In fact, the outstanding feature of the period was the rapid rise to prominence of a number of private enterprises, some of which may possibly outstrip the government works in the near future. In March, 1919, the total capital invested in new concerns was estimated to be about 339,000,000 yen, exclusive of investments by the government in its enterprise.

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Here's a square deal for the people who can't eat a square meal without after pain and distress.

Go to your druggist today and get a 50-cent box of Mi-O-Na Tablets, the great prescription for indigestion and stomach troubles.

Take one, or if your suffering is intense, two tablets, with or after meals, and at the end of ten days if you can't eat a square meal without distress go

eat a square meal without distress go and get your money back. That's where the square deal comes

But Mi-O-Na is really a stomach upbuilder of great merit.

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not try Mi-O-Na-at druggists everywhere. If your druggist cannot supply you, write, inclosing 50 cents, to Booth's Hyomel Company, Postoffice

Changes From Nation of Wood Epidemic Was Held At Bay by Train Inspection.

MONTREAL, March 17.-How the superior board of health of the Provsuperior board of health of the Province of Quebec held at bay the outbreak of smallpox in Ontario, and prevented it from passing into Quebec is revealed in statistics which were givenyesterday by Dr. E. M. A. Savard, general inspector of the board. In this fight against the disease it was realized that the municipalities which were on the boundary line between the two provinces were incapable of taking the necessary precautions; hence the superior board of health took the matter in hand by establishing a quarantine at the frontier. The first step taken was the frontier. The first step taken was to order the examination of every train coming from Ontario. For this purpose thirty special medical inspectors were appointed, and the statistics which fol-low will convey some idea of the magnitude of the task undertaken

Between January 8 and March 8, 1,501 trains were entered by the inspectors and 89,275 passengers from Ontario were on the trains. Of these, 69,933 travelers had vaccination certificates which were examined and stamped, and 12,549 had vaccination marks, which were verified. There were 6,639 passengers who had neither certificate nor vaccination marks, and who submitted to vaccina-tion being performed. There were, however, 154 recalcitrants who refused blankly to be operated on, and in such cases the inspectors of the board were adamant, the result being that that number was turned back and prevented from crossing into this province.

Proof of Benefit. .

The successful result of this quarantine is seen in the figures, showing to what extent smallpox at that period was existent in this province. The total number of cases under treatment daily 23rd, 61; 25th, 62; 27th, 57; 28th, 56; 29th, 53; February 2nd, 153; 3rd, 150; 5th, 144; 9th, 144; 10th, 143; 11th, 141; 20th, 73; 23rd, 71; 25th, 75; 25th, 76; 25th, 76; 27th, smallpox was reported averaged fifteen during the month of February.

Little Difficulty. Alluding to the work carried out by the inspectors, Dr. Savard said considering the number of trains and the great number of passengers traveling from Ontario every day in this direction the result had been eminently satisfac-tory. Inspection was carried out with the minimum of difficulty, and most of those who raised objections subsequently agreed to be vaccinated rather than be turned back. Such passengers were taken off the trains and quarantined at certain stations, where they had the alternative of being sent back

to their starting point or being vac-cinated by the local doctors.

The quarantine also threw much additional work upon the head offices in Montreal, where Dr. Elzear Pelletier and his staff had many callers and telephone inquiries. In a good many cases the inquirers asked how long the quarantine would last, and decided to postone journeys until it was lifted. people going down to Ontario from this province were subject to the inspection along with those who resided there. The quarantine was raised at midnight on Monday, March 8.

NO MORE SPICE IN

TOPEKA, March 12.—Divorce court is losing its attraction for the scavengers of salaciousness. Allegations are frequently "framed" by mutual agreement,

THE UPSIDE DOWN ARAB. THE UPSIDE DOWN ARAB.

An Arab on entering a house removes his shoes, but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side, and his wife milks the cow on the left side. In writing a letter he puts nearly all his compliments on the outside. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in summer, while his feet may well enough go naked in winter.

Every article of merchandise which is liquid he weighs, but he measures wheat, barley and a few other articles. He reads and writes from right to left. He eats scarcely anything for break-

He reads and writes from right to left. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast, about as much for dinner, but after the work of the day he sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil or in boiling butter.

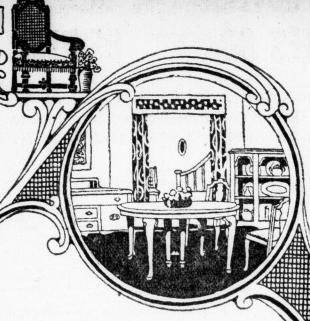
His sons eat with him, but the females of his house wait till his lordship is done. He rides a donkey when traveling, his wife walking behind. He laughs at the idea of walking in the street with his wife, or of even vacating his seat for a woman.

in the same category. KEEPS THE CATTLE AWAY. Cattle will not allow young hazel, oak and most other trees and shrubs to survive in a pasture, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington, but cause the sharp thorns keep away the

AFRICAN LION IN MEXICO.

Archaeologists are puzzled by the prehistoric carving of a lion near Vera Cruz. Efforts have been made to trace the origin of this little-known relic of prehistoric America, but have thus far proved futile. The similarity to the African lion rather than the mountain lion of this hemisphere has added to the mustary. AFRICAN LION IN MEXICO.





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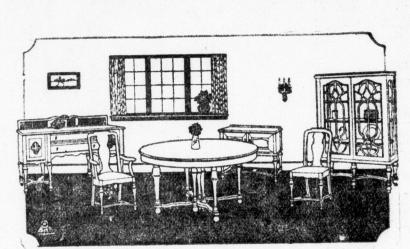
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Ever since this store was founded, it has been our ideal to handle and sell nothing but the best in furniture. Not necessarily expensive furniture, but the kind that has quality built into it, through and through. It is becoming more and more difficult to get that sort of



Strikingly Handsome—This Period Dining Suite.

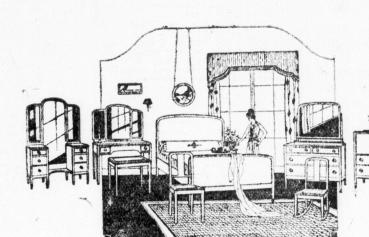
Wonderfully attractive, is this new Period Walnut Dining-Room Suite. Its graceful design and beauty of finish and line make it in truth an ornament for any home Consists of six Chairs.

China Cabinet, Table and Buffet. The illustration will give you some conception of its distinctiveness. Without question it is remarkable value at the price.

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will be the comment of anyone getting a glimpse of this quaint, attractive Bedroom Suite with its four-poster Bed, and the dainty Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Dresser that make it com-

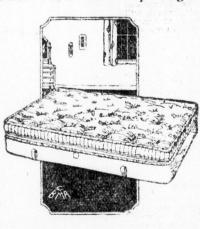
plete. The finish on this Suite is exceptional, its appearance so distinctive, and the price so remarkable that we do not expect to keep these Suites but a day or two. Just see it yourself.

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Our \$14.50 Springs \$12.00

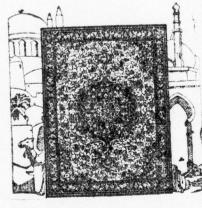
Our \$18.00 Springs \$14.00



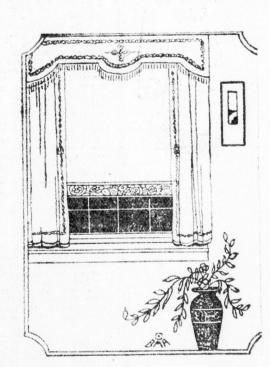
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Frankly, good Rugs are hard to get, but after some months of searching the markets of the country, we have been enabled to assemble as fine an assortment of good Rugs as one could wish for. In it are genuine Axminsters and Wiltons, Tapestry and Brussels, in various sizes.

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