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Want Ads on Page Four.

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Infants and Children. A baby's medicine es primarily prepared. It was the need of nfants and Children ter years of research. its use for over 30%

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astor Oil, Paregoric, asant. It contains cotic substance. thirty years it has tipation, Flatulency, everishness arising ch and Bowels, aids and natural sleep. riend.

ALWAYS

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Largest Sale in America

Pleases the most exacting tastes. Quality - Economy - Purity - Flavor Always Assured.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1923

Premier John Oliver of British Columbia in an address to the Canadian Club in Hamilton, declared that wrong with Canada at present, because the mental attitude of its men and women was wrong. A revival of the rugged honesty of the pioneer was needed, he urged. For one thing, he said, there are far too many white-collared men who are afraid to lose a little honest sweat, but who yet exact a fat living from the grime of the toiler. Men and women were crying for bread, while countless acres that would produce food for all were lying idle. The rewards of industry were not equally distributed. Too many parasites were living on the men who are really producing the wealth of this country.

WHEN SHOULD A MAN GET UP?

At what hour should a man rise? Carly," said Benjamin Franklin. ate," asid St. Augustine. "Any "Early," said Benjar "Late," asid St. Austime," said Rousseau.

Looking backward through history, we find a great variety of evidence on this questeion. Beethoven, in his-later years, breakfasted at three in the afternoon. Napoleon lost Waterloo because he slept until noon.

Sir Isaac Newton was often snor-ing at mid-day. Ruskin probably never saw a sunrise. Darwin arrived daily at his studio about eleven and Abraham Lincoln once moved to open court at twelve instead of ten. Isben, appearing in his nightshirt, scandalized his neighbors by standing at an open window taking breath-ing exercises while the others of his

household were eating luncheon.
Oliver Goldsmith rarely left his
house until night fall. Dr. Johnson was called every morning at nine and then took three hours to wake up. Shakespeare conducted his affairs from his bed, and Mark Twain wrote his last two books there. Montaigne said the daytime was "lonely" and Dean Swift complained that the penalty of being a dean was that he had to live too close to the cathedral and

be wakened too early by its chimes. The most philosophic utterance on Harry Lauder when he sang,

HIGHER TEA PRICES EXPLAINED

The Salada Tea Company, largest distributors of tea in Canada recently announced an increase in price on each of their blends. This course was forced upon them, ac-cording to information received about the situation, in order to main-tain the quality of "SALADA" Tea, when paying the highest prices ever recorded on the primary markets for the unblended leaf. The story of riots on the tea plantations, dock strikes in Calcutta to delay shipping, and the difficulty to obtain coolie labor to pluck the tea from the bushes, all bring home to us the fact that the social unrest that has been everywhere apparent since the war has spread even to the remotest tea gardens of India. TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

Six important changes to Dominion liquor legislation were urged upon the Federal Government last week by a deputation from the social and moral reform agencies of the coun-try, headed by Rev. Dr. T. Albert

The changes urged by the organizations were "Stop the manufacture of intoxicating beverages in 'dry'
Provinces; stop the exportation of intoxicating liquor to the United States; restrict the right to export from Canada to any foreign country to brewers and distillers, and only under strict safeguards, to ensure delivery to the country and destina-tion and to the actual place and address to which it is consigned; Proportionately increase the penalties provided by the Inland Revenue Act, the Doherty Act, and the Canada Temperance Act."

TOO MANY PEOPLE AFRAID OF WEST LAMBTON EDUCATIONAL WORK

The annual meeting of the West Lambton Educational association was held in the city council chamber Thursday afternoon with a very fair attendance. Many matters of educational interest were taken up in dis-cussion, and there was an address by W. M. Morris of Toronto, Secy, of Provincial Trustees Association, who urged the combination of the rural schools against the proposed legistation to suspend the Adolescent schools attendance act until 1928 Mr. Morris also acted in an advisory capacity to the meeting on a number of topics which were taken up in dis-

Officers were elected as follows: Hon. president, Henry Conn, Sarnia; president, Claude Lockrey, Bosan-quet; vice president, Alex Borthwick Bosanquet; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Finch, Bosanquet.

J. Finch, Bosanquet.

Representatives appointed from the municipalities were: Bosanquet, Guy Turner; Plympton, Earl Morningstar; Sarnia township, Mrs. J. McLennan; Moore, D. M. Johnston; Sombra, Mrs. Neil Grant; Courtright, Sam Walton; Point Edward, D. J. McRurie; Thedford, Mrs. W. M. Ironsides: Wyoming Dr. Wm. Reid: Forsides: Wyoming Dr. Wm. Reid: Forsides: Wyoming Dr. Wm. Reid: Forsides: Myoming Dr. Wm. Reid: Myoming Dr. W sides; Wyoming, Dr. Wm. Reid; Forest, T. W. Maylor; Sarnia, Mrs. W. J. Barber. Claude Lockrey was appointed delegate to the Ontario educational asociation convention at Toronto.

In speaking to the meeting of the Adolescent act Mr. Morris said he had heard it remarked that the rural people wanted to have this act which provided for the school attendance until the age of sixteen, abolished He did not believe that this repre sented the views of the rural people and he urged support for the continu-ation of the act. No resolution was passed but the meeting expressed itself as being strongly in favor of the Adolescent Act.

discussed were Other subjects medical inspection for the rural schools, provision for secondary education in the rural schools and administration of these schools.

The following resolution was passed, "Resolved that the present meththe question came from the lips of od of administration of the public Harry Lauder when he sang, "It's schools is cumbrous and inefficient nice to get up in the morning, and and we recommend that it be abandoned in favor of the county or township system." A copy of this resolution will be sent to the Minister of Education.

BORN

In Warwick, on Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Holbrook, a daughter. In Alvinston, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1923,

to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alderman, daughter. In Plympton, on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hub-bard, a daughter.

MARRIED

At the Methodist Parsonage, Ker-wood, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, by the Rev. C. J. Moorhouse, Miss Lottie Stevenson, to Mr. George Buttery, both of Strathroy. DIED

In Brooke, on Friday, Feb. 23, 1923, Archibald McIntyre, aged 40 years

1 month, 23 days.

Marwick, on Sunday, Feb. 25th, 1923, Mabel Helena Jackson, eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jackson, aged 16 years, 4 months,

9 months, 25 days.

IN MEMORIAM

Smith—In loving memory daughter Dorothy, who away Feb. 24th, 1922.

One precious to our hearts has A voice we loved is stilled, A place made vacant in our home, Can never more be filled. Her bright blue eyes and cheerful

Are pleasant to recall, She had a loving word for each And died beloved by all. -From the Family. THE LATE JOHN E. ANDERSON John E. Anderson, a former prom

John E. Anderson, a former prominent Wyoming merchant and coal dealer, reeve of the village for several years and an ex-warden of the county died in Umatilla, Florida, on Tuesday afternoon of heart trouble in his 71st year. The late John E. Anderson, who was well-known in Petrolea was a member of one of the most prominent families in Plympton township, his father being the late A. J. Anderson who settled on the 2nd line of that township many years ago. When a young man he left the farm and learned cheese making but later went to Wyoming where he and Mr. Wm. Coghill, now of Brantford, opened a general store and also engaged in grain buying and also engaged in grain buying under the firm name of Anderson & Coghill. At that time Fawcett's private bank was the only bank in the village and when it failed the firm's savings were wiped out and they were obliged to start anew. Honest business principles and strict atten-tion to business won out and for many years the firm of Anderson & Coghill enjoyed good patronage in the district. About 1907 Mr. Coghill withdrew from the business and Mr. Anderson conducted it alone until he disposed of it to the R. Stirrett Co. about four or five years ago when owing to ill health he retired from business. Since then he has lived retired. On January 15, Mr. Anderson and his wife left for Florida in an effort to receive the control of th ida in an effort to regain his health, and the news of his death came as a shock to the community. He was a man of sterling worth, free from all pettiness and was highly respected in the community in which he labored for so many years. Besides his widow, who was formerly Miss Mina widow, who was formerly Miss Mina Hyke, he is survived by two sons and two daughters: Frank in Chicago; Harold, in Umatilla, Florida, Mrs. Allan P. Miller, of Boston and Mrs. E. A. Westland of Windsor. He is also survived by his sisters, Mesdames Tanner, of Watford; W. J. Travis, Wyoming; A. F. Wade, Sarnia; A. W. Bell and G. M. Begg, Toronto, and Miss Ella, Wyoming, and his and Miss Ella, Wyoming, and his brother Mr. Archie D. Anderson of the 2nd line of Plympton. The remains are now enroute home, funeral having been set for Monday afternoon.-Petrolea Advertiser.

A MOTHER'S HEALTH **NEEDS GREAT CARE**

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in house hold duties and the care of mother hood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broker rest, and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, head-aches, backaches and nervousness. cept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is a women's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nurs ing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. W. T. Riley, R.R. No. 1, Apple Hill, Ont., has proved the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to mothers, and tells her story as follows:—"Two years ago, after the birth of my boy, I became very weak and run down. Gradually I lost weight and energy until I was un-able to do my housework. I could not sleep, my nerves would twitch and jump so that I arose in the morning with heavy aching limbs and head. Indigestion helped to make the misery worse and my heart would palpitate terribly. I doctored 2 days.

In Warwick, on Friday, Feb. 23rd, better, but just dragged along reciping that I would nver be well again.

But one lucky day, on the advice of I began treatment with In Warwick, on Monday, Feb. 26th, 1923, Robert Campbell, aged 92 years, 7 months, 24 days.

In Watford, on Monday, Feb. 26th, 1923, John Lovell, aged 81 years, able to do my work, go about and able to do my work, go about and enjoy myself. I feel so entirely like a new woman that I advise every

weak or ailing women to try Dr. Wil-of our passed will get beneficial results." If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FEEDING OF LAMBS

How to Raise Sheep From Day of Birth.

Mother's Milk the Best Food-When and How to Feed Grain-Cause for Failure With Lambs-Reasons for Success.

(Contributed by Ontaric Department of Agriculture, Toronto.) Mother's milk is the arst and besi food for lambs. If this is not available, then the milk of goats or cows may be used. If the ewe or mother sheep has been well fed on oats, bran, clover and few roots for at least a month before the birth of the lamb, there is little likelihood of a milk shortage for one lamb. Lambs that have unkind mothers usually need some assistance to obtain nourishment. The mother sheep can be held by hand or tied with a halter while the lamb nurses. This is usually not necessary for more than two or three days. The transfer of lambs from one ewe to another can be made at birth or while the lamb is still very young by fooling the ewe, who by the way depends largely on the sense of smell to identify her offspring. Should a ewe have but one lamb, a day old, and it is desired to have her feed a second one, rub the two lambs together until they have the same smell and then test the ewe's ability to identify. If a ewe loses her lamb and it is desired to have her adopt and feed another one, such can be done by removing the skin can be done by removing the skin from the dead lamb and placing such on the back of the lamb that it is desired she should adopt. This must, of course, be done in a comparatively short time; but cutting a slit in each corner of the pelt through which the legs of the living lamb may be passed, it is easy to keep the skin in place for a few days. Twin lambs frequently do not get sufficient milk for best development, and again the strong lamb will get more than its strong lamb will get more than its share. Close attention is necessary to make such adjustment as will in-sure the lambs getting a fair share. When lambs are not getting all the milk that they need from their mothers, provision should be made to supplement such by teaching the lambs to drink cows' milk from bottle or Grain Feeding.

When the lambs are two or three weeks old they will start nibbling at grain, hay or grass. At this time, they should be encouraged to feed by way of placing choice bits of fod-der and grain in a small feed trough where they can reach it without be-ing disturbed by the older sheep. Bran, ground oats, cracked corn and oil cake meal are very desirable con-centrates for lambs. Fresh water and salt should always be available in the pens, yards or pasture. The amount of grain to feed will depend largely upon the use, that it is desired to make of the lambs. Lambs for the "hot house lamb" trade require liberal grain feeding, while those for breeding, or ordinary markets should breeding, or ordinary markets should be limited within the bounds of pro fitable feeding. With lambs for exhibition, costs are sometimes of secondary importance, and the grain feeding is more liberal than it is condary importance, and the grain feeding is more liberal than it is with the lambs of the breeding or market type. Lambs that are grain fed from the beginning will reach market weight six or eight weeks earlier than those not receiving grain will the comprehense of the feet. until the commencement of the fat-tening period. When grain feeding is too liberal either before or after weaning, the lambs will depend upor the grain feeds, and not eat as much grass or other roughage as is in keeping with profitable feeding. The amount of grain to feed must be determined by the age of the lamb, the purpose for which it is being rearpurpose for which it is being rear-ed, and the coarse feeds available. Grain feeding from the time that the lambs begin to feed is a profitable practice if the amount of grain fed per day does not reduce the lamb's appetite for grass and other coarse feeds. During the fattening period, the quantity of grain fed per lamb should generally not exceed one and a half pounds per day if the feeding is to be profitable. Good pasture grass, clovers, or rape should be supplied liberally to all lambs intended for the endinger parter. for the oedinary market or breeding. With hot house lambs, the coarse food is limited, grains and milk are largely depended on for rapid gains.

Causes of Failure In Lamb Feeding. 1. Ewes not properly fed during 2. No supplementary feeds for the lambs.
3. Failure to properly dock and

4. No provisions against failure of

No protection from other stock.
 Pastures infested with eggs or larvae of stomach worm.

Failure to dip and destroy ticks and lice.
8. Failure to clip wool from inner thighs and udder.

9. Using poor scrub stock.

Reasons for Success.

1. Proper care and liberal feeding

to ewe and lamb.

2. Supplementary feeding ample.
2 Wool removed from vinity of

4. Ticks destroyed or prevented.
5. Using good vigorous stock of desirable type.
6. Ample supply of green forage.
7. Pastures and yards kept free of eggs or larvae of stomach worms injurious to sheep and lambs.
8. Protection provided against fly nuisance.

nuisance. 9.Docking and altering performed at proper time.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Tomatoes ripen better when grown on a trellis or stakes. They can be set closer together in the rows than when allowed to spread over the

Systematic Field Arrangement.

Many an old farm has waste land, unproductive pastures, irregular field and fence lines and rundown soil, but still the proprietor does not be-come a bankrupt. The farm gives him board and lodging, and if an and poard and lodging, and if an early homesteaded area it has no burden of carrying charges. When these old farms come into the ownership of young and progressive men, purchased at a price in keeping with the present market values, reorganization must be affected. The reorganization must be affected. The reorganization will usually consist of a general cleaning up of fields, fences, build-ings and trees and planning anew the ings and trees and planning anew the old farm area to conform with the modern and necessary farm plan with its systematic arrangement of fields, straight fence lines, drained areas, tidy orchard and tidy farm yard, so different from the half century of accumulation too frequently seen about old farm homes. Old farms are not modernized or made over in a year. Time is required to clear the year. Time is required to clear the stone piles and stumps away, to drain the fields, to rebuild the fences and to repair the buildings. The present day investment requires that every, foot of land should be productive, and that the field arrangement and general farm plan should be such as to reduce the labor to a minimum. This is accomplished by having the farm buildings located in proper re-lationship to the fields, the lane and the highway.—L. Stevenson, Toronto.

Mari is a mixture of disintegrated limestone and clay, it contains in varying proportions lime, phosphorus rarying proportions time, phosphorus and potassium. There is no better fertilizer for sandy lands than peat and marl, and it is surprising that greater use is not made of this material on many farms. Small marl beds are common over the Province of Ontario, and this material can usually he obtained for the labor. ually be obtained for the labor of excavating. Farm labor and teams might be well employed during odd days during the summer and autumn period getting out marl for future applications. Crushed or finely di-vided marl can be directly applied to the land at any season of the year. L. Stevenson.

Pure-Bred Makes Best Gain.

The grade hog is more profitable for the farmer than the scrub or razorback and the pure-bred is more profitable than the grade. The purebred gains weight faster on the same feed than either the grade or the scrub and finishes so much better for market that it invariably commands a much better price.

The bigger a hog can make of himself the more profitable hog he is.

Labor saving home machinery can
be replaced; women's backs cannot

Vegetable Matter.

The advantage of matter in the soil may be summed up as follows: It aids aeration, retains moisture, prevents baking, provides conditions suitable for bacteria, aids decomposition of soil particles, supplies plant food, deepens soil layer, prevents leaching, washing and drifting. Every opportunity to return to the soil vegetable matter of any sort should be taken advantage of by all farmers having any respect for the soil of their field.

Continuous grain cropping de-creases the productivity of soils. This is due largely to the reducing in quantity of the fresh vegetable mat-ter in the soil that is essential to chemical and bacterial action. Without chemical and bacterial action in the soil the feeding of plants would be difficult.—L. Stevenson, Toronto.

Save Shelling Peas.

Save shelling peas by using the following method: Wash, and put the unshelled peas in a stewpan. Boil ten or fifteen minutes; stil thoroughly with a fork, then pour them into a colander, saving the water. Pick out the empty pods, put the peas in the strained water, and return all to the fire. Season as usual. You will have saved the sweetness from the pods and much valuable time.

Costly House for Poultry.

An extensive and costly house for the poultry does not necessarily mean that the stock kept therein is any better than the average. Very often we find that the owner is more proud of his houses and surroundings than he is of his stock of poultry.

The man who loses his temper and abuses the animals has no right to have live stock under his care.

A garden that produces only one

crop and idles away half of the grow ing season does only half of its duty.