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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford station as follows:

Internally and Externally it is Good.—The crowning property of Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many com-plaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always bearing it at head

having it at hand. Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA HISTORY OF CORN.

Was Discovered Here When Columbus Came.

Corn has long been cultivated in this country. Columbus in his report to Isabella, Queen of Spain, after his first voyage of discovery in 1498, stated that he had seen growing in the new land fields of corn 18 miles long. Cartier, a few decades later in 1535, describes the Indian village of Hochelaga, where Montreal now stands, as being surrounded by large fields of growing corn at the time of his visit. In 1685 the British, in connection with one of their wars with the Seneca Corn has long been cultivated in one of their wars with the Seneca Indians, claimed to have destroyed about 1,200,000 acres of this crop, in what is now the State of New York, and Frontenac in 1690 spent several days destroying corn in the same state, in connection with his trouble with the Onendaga tribes. Other early explorers in the western parts of Canada and the United States, such as De Soto and La Salle, make mention of large fields of this cereal. Thus we have ample proof cereal. Thus we have ample proof that corn was the great staple of the Indians long before the white man reached the shores of this continent.

European settlers early learned the use of this cereal from the Indians and, with them, too, it soon became the staple crop. Certain of the commanders bringing over groups of colonists to the United States gave the latter small areas of land on the latter small areas of land on the latter small areas of land on condition that they plant it with corn, showing the high esteem in which this crop was held by those responsible for the early development of America. The whole life of the Indian centered around the corn crops. They venerated it, and there were corn priests, corn directors, corn guardians and various other functionaries in connection with the functionaries in connection with the production of the crop. Their methods of cultivation, se-

lection, seed testing, etc., astonishing to say, differed but little from those of the present day. In cultural methods, it is true, they did not folmethods, it is true, they did not follow a rotation, but grew corn year after year on the same land until the field played out, when another location was sought. They grew the crop in hills for the most part, usually planting seven seeds in the hill. They were careful to select seed, choosing the ears with long, straight rows of even kernels, and usually discarded the butts and tips. In many cases they tested the seed bemany cases they tested the seed be-fore planting by allowing it to germinate either in small heaps or wrapped—in what might have been called the "rag doll" of that day—a layer of nettle leaves, over which the seed was strewn thickly, loosely rolled up, tied with thongs and soaked with water and kept warm until germination commenced, when

it was handpicked and the sterile The types grown then were, as they are to-day ,the Flint and the Dent. The Indian used corn for human consumption only, of course, and the two types grown were used for different purposes—the Flint for making hominy and similar foods; the Dent for the production of flour. They, like ourselves, too, seemed to enjoy the roasted ear. In fact, the roasting of the corn was often celerated as a feast, large quantities being husked, and, after a pit had been excavated and a large quantity of brush and such material burned in of brush and such material burned in it for some time, the corn was laid in it, protected by layers of husks, and covered over, left for 24 hours and then uncovered, and the feast

Parliamentary Dignity.

The Parliament is proud of its omnipotence and sensitive concerning its rights, and what is called Par-liamentary law forms a code in itself. It has been the study of many of the best lawyers and has its own literature. Canada may be proud of having produced two of the most able writers on the subject, Mr. Alpheus Todd and Sir John Bourinot, in their lifetime Librarian and Clerk of the House of Commons respectively. The French critic, M. Boutmy, has noted the jealousy of the British Parliament respecting its rights, despite the fact, as he points out, that its legislation is frequently the subject of strong condensatory. out, that its legislation is frequently the subject of strong condemnatory criticism by the interpreters of the law, the judges. And as they often say it has to be confessed that legislation at times is very slipshod and tends to confusion and sometimes injustice and wrong doing. There is on record a curious incident of the British House of Commons bringing an action for libel against an individual. John Reeves, a very learned constitutional lawyer, and some time Chief Justice of Newfoundland, wrote a pamphlet in which he ventured the a pamphlet in which he ventured the opinion that Parliament and juries were adjuncts only of the crown and subsidiary and occasional. The Commons felt hurt and instructed the Attorney-General to indict for libel, which was done in the work 1798. which was done in the year 1796. The jury, however, did not seem to feel their power reflected on, like their brethren of the Commons, and their brethren of the Commons, and while they expressed disagreement with the contents of the pamphlet they gave the writer credit for good intention and acquitted him. Such an episode has never been known in Canada. The House is right in protecting its dignity and is able to commit any one to confinement for contempt or other breach of privilege. This now consists, not in con-

nning the offender in some loathsom dungeon, as in the days of yore, but merely in sending the offender to the common jall for the County of Carleton until its session is at an

The Wheat Wizard.

Dr. Seager Wheeler, Canada's wheat wizard, gets \$30 a bushel for Early Triumph, his new variety of seed wheat. It ripens ten days earlier than any other wheat and yields eight to ten bushels more to the acre.

Summed Up.

He: "And why do you think I am a poor judge of human nature?" She: "Because you have such a good opinion of yourself.

SIGNALS BY SMOKE.

Fire-Tipped Arrows Used as Warn-

ings of Danger. traveler on the prairies of Canada in the early days soon learned the significance of the spires of smoke which he saw rising from a

distant ridge or hill.

It was the signal-talk of the In-It was the signal-talk of the Indians across miles of intervening ground. The column of ascending smoke-rings said to every Indian within thirty miles, "Look out! There is an enemy near!" Three smokes built close together meant danger; one smoke meant attention; two smokes meant "Camp at this place"

Sometimes at night the traveler saw fiery lines crossing the sky, shooting up and falling. He might guess that these were signals of the Indians, but unless he were an old-timer he would not be able to inter-pret them.

The old-timer knew that one fire-

The old-timer knew that one arearrow—an arrow prepared by treating the head of the shaft with gun-powder and fine bark—meant the same as the column of smoke puffs, "An enemy is near." Two arrows meant danger. Three arrows said, "the danger is great." Several arrows said, "The enemy is too many for us."

"Thus," writes George Ham in "Reminiscences of a Raconteur,"
"the untutored savage could telephone fairly well at night as well as by day. This long-distance system of communication was in daily use years before the Morse code of telegraphy by wire. Another system of graphy by wire. Another system of wireless telegraphy by mirrors was operated by the red man, but it could

be used only on bright, sunny days." Some redskins possess marvelous memories, and can keep wonderful accounts in weird hieroglyphics. A chief who was a wharfinger at a river dock kept an accurate account of the freights recived in hieroglyphic style. He was known to have made only one error. Forgetting to put a hole in a circle, he converted a cripidstone into a cheese. a grindstone into a cheese!

How Eskimos Live.

One of the few places in the where there is no currency is the furthermost portion of the globe in-habited by man—the home of the Eskimo.

The life of the Eskimo is a neverending battle for existence, and their only occupation is the actual procuring of food, either by fishing or hunting. The Eskimo is self-supporting by the time he is ten years old, and

from then on his struggle continues until his death.

Food—raw meat—is the sole medium of exchange of these Eskimos. dium of exchange of these Eskimos. If an Eskimo wishes to buy a string of beads for his wife, he pays for it with meat. If one family's supply of meat is low they borrow from another family, and return the exact quantity loaned as soon as the hunter of the needy family has luck and can bring in a nice fat walrus or a big seal. They are most conscientious about being prompt in repayment, and the highest sense of honor is maintained in returning the precise amount of meat that was borrowed.

amount of meat that was borrowed.

In this colony there are no rich
men as far as worldly possessions go.
A man is rated according to his ability as a hunter. His prowess in bringing in food is his chief asset in the life of this land of snow and ice.

When a young Eskimo woman is thinking of taking a husband, she does not consider, as some of our girls might, what kind of an igloo he has—or how many dog-power is his car, but does he bring home—not the bacon—but the bear-meat? She takes a very important part in the general

a very important part in the general scheme of living. She dresses the skins of the animals brought in by her man by bitting out the fat, and then makes the clothes which they wear by sewing the skins together with very fine stitches.

If you wish to go there and try the winter sports, ship for Reykovik, the capital of Iceland. There you can take a steamer which goes once a year to the most northern point of Greenland navigable. At the end of a ride—much of it a walk—of twelve hundred miles by dog team, during which you may be lucky enough to meet one or two persons traveling as you are traveling, you will find this you are traveling, you will find this chilly Arcadia, where there is no middle-man nor money, and where the producer is also the "ultimate

A power of its own-Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has a subtle power of its own. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. It users are innumerable and for many years

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM FAR AND NEAR

A report from the Kapuskasing, Ont., government experimental farm states that no potato beetles have appeared in that district yet, so that spraying is unnecessary. 184 bags to the acre were raised in 1921 at a total cost per acre of \$160.90. The total cost per acre of \$160.90. The sale price was \$2 per bag bringing in \$368.00, thus giving a profit per acre of \$207.10 above all expenses. Potatoes were the best paying crop produced. .

A Canadian postoffice has been established 850 miles from the North Pole. In that far Northern region there are said to be coal, petroleum gypsum, iron, mica and possibly gold. When our Ontario railway reaches James Bay a new impulse will be given to exploration and discovery in the North. Gold, silver, copper and nickel are among the results of pushing North and West, and there may be other storehouses of wealth to be revealed.

Final returns of the Canadian census taken last year have been pub-lished and show that Alberta led all other provinces in increase in lation since the census of 1911, the increase being 57 per cent. The to-tal population of Canada is given as 8,788,483. This is an increase of 21.95 per cent. since 1911. The rural population in Canada is given at 4,348,978. In Alberta the census shows that the rural population is 62 per cent. of the whole.

That automobiles travelling at over 30 miles an hour destroy the roads, is the charge made by Hon. Mr. Perran, head of the Quebec road depart-ment. His statement follows: "I defy any contractor to maintain 1,500 miles of roads if automobile tourists do not understand that they must not exceed the speed limit. Let me tell you that the damage caused by automobile trucks is insignificant, compared to that caused by automobiles going at more than 30 miles, an hour."

Within three months the ban placed by the Post Office Department upon the sending of postal notes to the United States will be removed. It could be done now but for the fact that all the postal note forms now in the use of the various offices in Canada have printed across them these words "not to be remitt-ed to the United States." To call all his in, and print an entirely new stock would involve a large expendi-ture, so it is the intention of the department to await the exhaustion of this supply, which should be accomplished in three months before permitting the sending of postal notes to the United States now that Canadian money is at par in the neighboring nation. *

Citizens at Woodbridge have planned the erection of a novel memorial to its men who gave their lives in the World War. The memorial will take the form of a watch tower, about 60 feet in height and which will be erected on an eminence of 200 feet, so that it will be visible many miles distant. It will be built of field stone drawn in by farmers. The distance will be increased by the use of a beacon at the top of the tower which will be lighted on Armistice night and other anniver-saries. While it will be perhaps more imposing than any other pile of its kind in Canada, the fact that the basic materials are to be contributed free by the farmers, will make it less costly than the usual monument of either stone or marble.

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