

Kingsmills

Items of Interest From Our Dress Goods Section

Colored Mohair Dress Goods

Plain Colored Mohairs, 42 inches wide, navy, brown, green and black. This cloth has a beautiful lustre finish, and is very suitable for spring dresses or separate skirts. Selling at pre-war prices.\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65 yard

Black and Navy Mohair WITH WHITE HAIRLINE STRIPE.

This cloth is much in demand at the present time for dresses and separate skirts, 42 inches wide, an excellent quality of mohair, black or navy, with fine white hair-line stripe. Specially priced at\$1.50 yard

Plain Colored Mohairs WITH SELF STRIPES.

Desirable shades of green, brown, navy, in good quality of mohair, with a beautiful lustre finish; this cloth is splendid for ladies' or girls' dresses; 42 inches wide. Prices\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65 yard

Gilt-Edge Lining Satin

Have your new suit lined with Gilt-Edge Satin. This satin is guaranteed to wear two seasons. We have four shades only, open blue, gold, mid grey and dark brown; 36 inches wide.\$4.00 yard

New Shades in Wools For Sweaters

We have just received a shipment of wool for sweaters. The shades are reseda, Nile, mauve, purple, navy, raspberry, saxe, delf, rose, does, wasp, turquoise, robin's egg. Price for one-ounce ball35c

Kingsmills

COCKSHUTT DECLARES FARMERS' MOVE IS A DANGER TO COUNTRY

Conservative-Unionist Member Scores Agrarian Activities.

OPPOSES PROHIBITION
The Brantford Representative Warmly Praises Union Government.

(Canadian Press.)
OTTAWA, March 3.—W. F. Cockshutt (Conservative-Unionist, Brantford), in the debate on the address in the House this afternoon, expressed the opinion that a large part of the prevalent unrest was attributable to the fact that peace was not really here. He drew attention to the situation in the United States, where the farmers' movement to the south should be told that they had no right to involve the other nations of the world in chaos while they fought out their political battles. Up to the present, he said, he had been in the House for many years, and he had seen the peace and League of Nations which would indicate that peace was really here. He thought that the peace and League of Nations would be kept separate. After the peace had been signed, sealed and delivered, the League of Nations might have been organized.

GUARD YOUR HOME AGAINST INFLUENZA

Don't Neglect Treating Cold On Its First Appearance.

The flu has again made its appearance and every home should safeguard its inmates against the epidemic. The initial symptoms of the disease are practically the same as those of a cold in the head. Consequently, the appearance of such complaint should be neglected.

As soon as the first sign of a cold, a sneeze, a sniffle, running of the nose, etc., appears, the sufferer should start taking Grip-Fix. This preparation is composed of ingredients which meet every condition of the system created by the complaint. It keeps the system open, relieves the pain in the head and muscles, reduces the feverish condition and tones up the entire system. It acts very quickly, a bad cold being relieved in 24 hours and even a case of Grippe in 48 hours.

Grip-Fix is not a patent medicine. It is a combination of just the drugs which any physician would use, and the ingredients are fully stated on each box. It comes in capsule form, the convenient method for home use, and has a record of years of satisfactory service. A box should be in every home at this time of the year.

You can obtain Grip-Fix from your druggist, where it is sold at 35 cents per box. Be sure and get Grip-Fix, as there is no substitute which will do its work. Get a supply today and be safeguarded should the flu come or colds appear.

RIDE A Red Bird Bicycle

A Real Canadian-Made Bicycle. SAVE CAR FARE. wty-ty

the Hon. Mackenzie King in reference to unrest and Bolshevism. Mr. King had blamed the war for all the unrest. That was the normal tendency today. However, Mr. Cockshutt thought there were other causes. You could not remove the unrest by overhauling this or that government. It was due to the fact that the people were straying away from the ideal which their fathers had held. Empty churches and unopened Bibles said a great deal to do with the present frame of mind in Canada. The removal of the Government would not prove a panacea. A change had been made in Ontario, yet there had been little, if any, decrease in the amount of unrest in the province.

Mr. Cockshutt thought the government would smile when he read the amendment which Mr. King would make in the address. Particularly if he remembered what had happened in the last election. The speaker won himself in Ontario. He warned the Opposition leader that the Ontario people were still in that frame of mind where they would ask, "What did you better pay or work for?" In this situation, the member for Brantford thought, Mr. King would be wise to avoid election contests as long as possible.

Give Partial Account.

Sir George Foster had a partial account of what the Union Government had accomplished. Mr. Cockshutt quoted from the speech of Mr. King in the House in reference to the prosperity of Canada and the growth in both the foreign and home trade.

Mr. Cockshutt praised the Government for its policy on railways and believed that the Government-owned railways were a substantial balance on the right side. As to labor, no workmen in the world today had better pay or working conditions. "The agrarian movement, I believe is a dangerous movement," said Mr. Cockshutt, referring to the farmers' movement. They had a chance to see what an agrarian government could do in Ontario. It might be all right as a test, but he would hate to see an agrarian government in control at Ottawa. He described the movement as directed toward class legislation, and he would sooner have the party system restored than the introduction of any class system.

Mr. Cockshutt thought the Government had justified its existence, but that the Government was not expected to flourish if "we remain still in the House of Commons and let the other fellows do all the talking."

Dr. Fontaine of Hull said that by endeavoring to settle labor troubles in the United States, Mr. King had done more to win the votes than the votes which Mr. Cockshutt had cast for his friends.

Mr. Davis, Nepeawa, thought Mr. King would not find many western members supporting his demand for a general election. The West would prefer to wait until the redistribution following the next census gave it the expected additional seats. He expected increased taxation as a remedy for the present inflation of the currency which had risen from \$2 to \$50 per head of the population.

Mr. Turquet of Gloucester, N.B., was the last speaker of the day.

Mr. H. P. Whidden of Brandon moved the adjournment at 5:45 p.m.

Trahan Continues Debate.

Arthur Trahan of Nicolet continued the debate. He reviewed the attitude of Quebec towards the Government of Quebec since the outbreak of war. When war was declared, he said, there was unanimity of opinion that it was the duty of Canada to help Great Britain and her allies and to insure the triumph of her allies.

"We opposed conscription," Mr. Tra-

han went on, "because we were and we still are of the opinion that the constitution of the country did not permit the Government to pass such a law. We opposed it because we claimed that the participation of Canada in a world war should be limited to our resources and we said that exclusively military patriotism constituted a great danger and should be subordinated to an economic patriotism."

An informal law. Mr. Trahan characterized the military service act as an informal law which had been used to win the last election. He declared that a campaign of prejudice against Quebec, during which citizens of that province were dubbed "slackers" and "cowards," had been conducted at the time of the election because they asked for a referendum on the question of conscription. "We referred to the Government as a ' Tory Imperialist Unionist Government.' The administration, he said, had broken faith with the farmer in the matter of conscription. When a delegation of farmers came to Ottawa to protest, the door was slammed in their faces.

Mr. Trahan, to the amusement of French members, described Mr. Burham as having risen with a gesture of heroic comedy to demand if Mr. Gauthier's words of yesterday were intended as a threat.

No Idea of Revenge. "We have no interest in discussing with people who want a conference," Mr. Trahan went on, "without saying with what motives they want it." Mr. Trahan proceeded to say that Mr. Gauthier had not made the statement with any idea of revenge, reflected the unanimous opinion of Quebec. "It is our personal dignity," Mr. Trahan proceeded, "it is our pride of race, our conscience which declines to accept these courtesies from the West and from Ontario to divide us in order that we may be the better controlled."

Mr. Trahan claimed that if there were threats of social upheaval in Canada, the fault was not entirely that of the Government. So-called friends of the farmer, like Mr. Crenshaw and Dr. Clark, were responsible for having associated themselves with racial cries and with attacks on a province which had always done its duty, and which in toleration was an example to other provinces.

Condemns Centralization. Mr. Trahan quoted the resolution from the National Liberal convention held here in August last condemning the policy of centralization of the empire in London, particularly in dealing with a mass of great naval plans and militarism. Shipbuilding profits were making much money when more economical uses might have been found for it. When the country was half-bankrupt it was no time for such things out with military and naval plans. It would be well to resist such plans as were put forward in London and outlined by Lord Jellicoe.

Tax-free victory loans were for the benefit of the capitalists and the poor people. One and a half million persons had escaped paying income tax. The Government was the slave of the moneyed classes.

Mr. Trahan vigorously condemned state ownership, which, he said, had been strongly opposed by such men as Lord George and Asquith in Great Britain, and Premier Millerand of France. State ownership minimized initiative and materialized rather than intellectualized the workers.

Speaking of the eight-hour day, Mr. Trahan urged the necessity for greater production in order that the national debt might be reduced. The eight-hour day, he said, would still further discriminate between city and country workers.

Quakes Break Cables
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 3.—Two earthquakes occurred in the South Pacific Ocean last Saturday, resulting in the breaking of both South American cables, according to information received today in Washington. No further details have reached here.

STOMACH DISORDER
ONLY 6 MONTHS TO LIVE
Read What B. B. B. Did For Him.

Mr. Hans Kekki, Magnolia, Alta., writes: "Some years ago I became very sick from stomach disorder, which the doctor told me had started from drinking bad water. I tried local doctors, but finding I got worse from day to day I went to a doctor in Edmonton. He told me that I must have an operation, and that if I didn't I couldn't live any longer than six months. I told him I had better die after six months than be cut to pieces. I did not have the operation, but returned home. No one was there to meet me at the station, because they did not know I was coming. I felt so bad I couldn't walk more than 10 yards without resting. It took me 4 hours to walk 3 miles; the distance from the station to my home.

"Some weeks later I read an advertisement about your Burdock Blood Bitters. After I had used one bottle I felt much better, and after I had used three bottles I was completely cured; therefore you see your B. B. B. has saved my life, and I cannot praise it too highly."

Burdock Blood Bitters puts the stomach into shape by promoting perfect digestion, and restoring health and strength to the system. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Simple Home Treatment to Remove Hairy Growths
(Beauty Culture.)
Two or three minutes' use of a delicate paste will banish every bit of hair from your face, neck or arms. This paste is made by mixing some water with powdered delatone. After the paste is removed, the skin should be washed to free it from the remaining delatone and it will be clear and spot free. You will not be disappointed with this treatment if you are sure to obtain it real delatone from your druggist.—Adv.

Don't Spoil Your Hair By Washing It
When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious. As it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is Mulried coconut oil shampoo. For this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and costs anything else all the places. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.—Adv.

Reasons Why This Company Deserves the Confidence of Investors

This Company has two aims—first, to make money, and second, to make itself useful in the production of those natural resources which are so urgently needed in every branch of industry.

Why We Took Up Oil First

There are two reasons why—the first reason, we frankly confess, is because Oil offers the quickest and surest way of amassing big profits. There is no honest way known among men that turns a moderate investment into such tremendously rich dividends so rapidly and with such certainty as real oil wells. The other reason is because a remarkable opportunity came to us. By a fortunate chance we got into touch with parties who had gathered together one of the most valuable strips of oil land leases to be found in one holding on the Burk Burnett oil field. These leases cover 4,618 acres of land in a strip right through the proven oil-producing area. There is scarcely any of this land that will not produce oil. An eminent geologist pronounces that he considers only 3 per cent of this land likely to be unproductive. We secured 60 per cent of this acreage for \$250,000 cash.

It Takes Money To Make Oil Wells Profitable

Some have asked why we sell our stock. "If it's good, why don't you keep it?" For the same reason, that, at this very moment the Standard Oil constituent companies are seeking more capital; the Royal Dutch Company is seeking more capital; the Texas Company, the Sinclair Consolidated, and, in fact, scores of big prosperous oil concerns are seeking more capital. It takes big capital to make big profits. These shares are not offered at par, but at a considerable premium, which emphasizes the value of being shareholders before the prices advance. No individuals with business sense have idle money enough to finance these demands, and, if a person were to sell securities to provide cash for these enterprises, it would upset the security market. No; the only feasible way is to have public support and to give the public a chance to help finance the project and share in the profits.

We Will Soon Start Drilling, and When the Oil Flows the Shares Will Advance in Price

Arrangements are now being considered for a prompt start at drilling. Our Superintendent, Mr. Scarborough, who has spent his life in Texas, and has been in the oil fields from the beginning, and who is interested in our company, will soon have deliveries of materials on the ground for erecting derricks and putting down holes. He expects to strike oil in nine out of ten holes, and at a depth of not more than 2,200 feet. This makes economical drilling, and reduces the first cost and increases the margin of profit.

Canadian-American Resources, Limited

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.
Preference Stock \$15,000,000.
Common Stock \$35,000,000.

OFFICERS
President—Alexander Alexander, New York City, President National Gum and Mica Company, President and Director of other companies.

Vice-President and General Manager—L. E. Denyes, Toronto, Canada, Vice-President H. A. Wood Mfg. Company, Limited, President and Director of other companies.

Treasurer and Director—George B. Leigh-ton, New York City, President Lone Star Shipbuilding Company, President and Director of other companies.

Secretary and Director—Dr. I. Gordon Bogart, Kingston, Ontario, President Wood, Air-Tight Valve Company, Limited, President and Director of other companies.

Directors—Colonel Jacob Ruppert, New York City, President Ruppert Brewing Company, President and Director of other companies.

George B. Gifford, New York City. For thirty years with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Manager of Refining operations.

S. W. Jencks, Sherbrooke, Quebec, President Canadian Engineering and Machine Company, Limited, President and Director of other companies.

Solicitor—Melvin G. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law, 1007 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

Offices—Toronto, Canada, and New York, N. Y.

The Burk Burnett Oil Field

Extracts from the Official Publication of the Forth Worth, Texas, Chamber of Commerce:

IN the latter part of July, 1912, a well on the S. L. Fowler farm on the northern edge of the Burk Burnett town in Wichita County, was brought in. It had been drilled by a stock company organized by Fowler and his neighbors and capitalized for only \$12,000.00. A production rivalling that of some of the biggest wells was carried at a depth of 1,744 feet. A wild stampede for acreage followed the bringing in of the Fowler well. A well was drilled at a cost of \$5,000 to \$12,000. Derricks went up like magic. Small companies capitalized at from \$12,000 to \$100,000 flourished in the Burk Burnett field. In the most part, stock in these companies was bought by the small investors, many of whom reaped a rich harvest. During the last year, companies operating in the Burk Burnett field and its extension have paid dividends of \$5,850,660, an average of 274% on the entire amount of their capitalization. In several instances investors received from \$10 to \$33 for every \$1.00 invested.

Wichita County, in which the Burk Burnett, Electra and Iowa Park fields are located, produced a new sensation about Nov. 1st, 1919, when a well said to be good for 500 to 1,000 barrels was brought in, about 20 miles southeast of Burk Burnett. Stock in this company rose from \$1.00 to \$25.00 per share in three days. Immediately afterwards, two wells in the Red River Bottom, northeast of the Northwest Burk Burnett field, were brought in, proving conclusively that the limit of this field has not yet been found. The magnitude of the operations and of the ocean of oil underneath in the North Texas Oil Field is indicated by the fact that on Nov. 1st, 1919, there were 2,255 drilling wells in the new North Texas field. This number exceeds the wells in the Oklahoma field and in the Kansas field, showing that the North Texas field has outdistanced them all. "In the quantity of its production and the confidence of capitalists, it has been conservatively estimated that \$1,000,000,000.00 (one billion dollars), has been invested in oil leases in Texas." Scarcely a week has passed since the first discovery without one or another of the fields being extended or a new pool being discovered. There are eight refineries in Fort Worth City alone, five more under construction, and seven more projected, which when completed, will give a daily capacity of 105,500 barrels. The price of crude oil is rising. In November it was \$2.50 per barrel. Since November, crude oil rose to \$2.75, then \$3, and Feb. 1st, 1920, was bringing \$2.25. Reliable authorities predict \$4 per barrel in a very short time. This means that at the time these figures were collected, November, 1919, the value of the oil production in the New Texas fields was more than \$250,000,000 per year. Of all the pools in Texas, the largest producing field is Burk Burnett, with a monthly production of 26,865,757 barrels.

Statutory Information

The Bylaws of the Company provide that the qualifications of each Director shall be the holding of at least ten shares of the stock of the Company. The Directors who are not salaried officers are allowed a fee of Twenty Dollars for each attendance at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is ten shares, and the amount payable on application and allotment is Ten Dollars per share.

The Company purchased from Easton Marshall Anley of the City of Toronto, County of York, 1,031 acres of land in the Province of Ontario, in consideration for the sum of \$500.00 and 3,493,550 shares of the Common Stock of the Company, of which 1,750,000 shares were placed in trust to be used for the best interest of the Company as the Directors may direct. An agreement providing for the said purchase was made, dated the Eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1919, and may be seen at the Company's Head Office in the City of Toronto during business hours.

The Company has acquired from Frank Patton, I. H. Spikes, G. H. Beavers, James A. Stephens and Clay Donovan of the State of Texas, one of the United States of America, a sixty per cent (60%) interest in 4,818.67 acres of oil lands in the Counties of Cotton and Tullman, in the State of Oklahoma, for the price of \$250,000.00 in cash.

The Company has agreed to pay a commission not exceeding Ten per cent. (10%), to persons for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for the shares offered to the public or for procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares of the company.

The estimate of the amount of the preliminary expenses of incorporation of the Company is Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00).

The Head Office of the Company is situated at 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Copy of the Prospectus was filed with the Provincial Secretary on the Nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1919.

A Large Number of Shares Have Been Sold

The Bonus Will Be Continued Until Further Notice

Your subscription right now will be filled on the most advantageous terms. There is no desire on the part of this company to flood the market with shares. We only wish to sell enough to supply us with plenty of working capital. That the public's money is to be used legitimately and wisely can be proved by writing or calling for information at our office. Our Board of Directors stand as a guarantee not only of efficient business methods but that everything will be straight, fair and above board.

Ask any questions you like about this proposition. When you have our answers, then decide. If your decision is in favor of an investment with us, we will issue shares to you on the following terms:

7% CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES \$10 EACH.
BONUS—ONE SHARE OF COMMON STOCK IS GIVEN FREE. This Bonus offer may be reduced at any time.

Canadian-American Resources, Limited

Head Office: 1006 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

CUT OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL IT TODAY

Canadian-American Resources, Limited,
1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

Please send me by mail, without any obligation on my part, your Booklet and Illustrated Folder giving full information and cuts from photographs of the Burk Burnett Oil Field, where your property is located.

Name

Postoffice

Province