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## Don't Worry About Smallpox

THERE were half a dozen of them, and they met together for lunch. Of course, the discussion turned to the question of the smallpox epidemic, and vaccination.

"I should worry about the vaccination dispute," said one. "I've had smallpox, so the subject has no terrors for me."

Had smallpox! The rest of the party looked their surprise. What was it like? Where are the pock-marks? Did you have it bad? These and half a dozen other questions came thick and fast.

"I had it right here in Toronto, and spent a month over at the Swiss Cottage Hospital over the Don," said the first speaker. "And I had it as bad as any of the others who were there at the time, and there were about ten, including men, women, and children. As some of you fellows seem scared, I don't mind giving you a few pointers."

"In the first place, don't be scared even if the doctor does tell you you have the disease. I remember when the doctor and Mr. Shutt, from the City Hall, came to the house and told me I had it. I had been ill about a week. For a couple of nights I was a little off my head, but nothing to speak of. I had a temperature, as the nurses call it, and had all the symptoms of a sharp fever. No one suspected smallpox until I was on my feet again. The doctor had not seen me for a couple of days, as he thought I was over the danger point, and it was only a case of getting strong again."

"But that day—it was Saturday—I telephoned him that I had a sore spot in my mouth. That seemed to worry him, for he lost no time running up. An hour later Mr. Shutt and the city doctor were on the job, and half an hour after that I was in the ambulance on the way to the Swiss Cottage."

"Say—when they told me I had smallpox I felt as if my days were numbered. All I had ever read about the ravages of the scourge in olden times came to mind, and I as good as gave up the ghost. Honestly I had little hope of ever seeing home and mother again. I don't know when I was so scared in my life."

"I was almost too weak to walk upstairs. But hope began to revive when I saw the ward and the other inmates. Believe me, they didn't look like corpses. There wasn't anyone in bed, and they had just finished a substantial supper, as I could see from the trays the nurse was carrying away. A couple of the men were playing checkers, others were reading, while in a corner a lively debate was under way. In fact, it was like any hospital ward where the patients were convalescent. I had pictured patients tied down to prevent them scratching at the pocks, and so on, but was most agreeably disappointed."

"But you haven't any marks yourself. What do they do? Did you have it bad?"

"Yes, I had it as bad as anyone there—in fact, worse than some. As to marks, why, I didn't see one person leave that hospital disfigured in any way. As for treatment, there was practically none. That is, nothing for the smallpox itself. There was the usual medicine given to patients who are inactive, and plenty of nourishment, but no distinctively smallpox medicine."

"Every night we used to paint our 'spots' with vaseline. That was all the treatment they got, and it certainly did relieve the itching. Some of us were marked from head to heel, and it was a long job to paint all the spots, but it certainly did help a lot."

"Mind, I am not saying that smallpox is as pleasant as a picnic or church social. It isn't. But neither is it half, nor a quarter as bad as the average person thinks it is. I saw a little kiddie brought in, whose mother had been down with the disease a week. The little fellow was as bright as a cricket. The nurse had all she could do to keep him in bed one whole day, when he had a slight temperature. Then he sat up and played with his doll and other toys. That was the only day he spent in bed."

"It was a long wait until the little lumps under the skin disappeared. Long before that time we were as well as any dozen persons you could pick out on the streets. We used to count the spots every morning, and some of the fellows would quietly rub away with a little pumice-stone the marks from somewhere. That didn't do any good, however, nature took her own course, and slowly the spots disappeared. When the last was down level, it was a case of get your clothes together, ready for disinfecting. Every stitch is sent to the disinfecting chamber, where all the germs are killed. Then, next day, comes a good scrubbing in a bath of disinfectant, a shake hands with the doctor, and a good-bye to the hospital."

"While I don't want any of my friends to contract smallpox, I would sooner see them down with that than a serious case of the flu."

terms of typhoid fever. We don't, in the good old days they had a worse form than we have at present, but if any of your fellows think that your death-warrant is signed if you are taken down with the smallpox, why, forget it. Arrange your affairs, if you can, for about five weeks, and then make up your mind that you are going to have a passable time. If the attack is a mild one, you may have to go back to work before five weeks. But above everything, there's absolutely no need to worry. I've had it, and I know."

Rhubarb tapoca is excellent served with custard.  
**PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.**

### Proper Buildings and Equipment Lacking in Rural Communities.

Some years before the war I was visiting in the home of a Scottish dominie, writes Farmerette, in Toronto Globe. He had several energetic sons casting about for congenial employment. One lad was looking to Canada for an opening, with the idea of following his father's profession. But when he heard Canadian prices, Canadian rentals, and the fact that Canada was so crude as to leave schoolmasters unprovided with dwellings, he decided to stay where he was.

Consider the contrast! This lad grew up in a country village where his father had been headmaster for many years. They were provided with a large, comfortable stone house, standing in the middle of a half-acre garden, in addition to £300 salary. That is to say, the dominie's net income would equal \$3,200 in Ontario to-day. Is there a single small town paying such a sum?

One must take into account, of course, that Scotland has but one headmaster over one large, well-equipped village school, containing everything from kindergarten to matriculation; where we in Ontario have two headmasters over two more or less indifferently equipped buildings known as public and high schools.

Whatever the merits of our present system in its infancy, the condition to-day is alarming. No men are entering the profession, and most of the girls are frankly teaching for pin-money, or as a step to some more lucrative profession.

A questionnaire was sent out recently by an enterprising journal to members of the teaching profession all over Canada. It aimed at gathering material for proposed reforms. No answers were forthcoming. A severe appeal brought the fact reply from a westerner, that the men already in the profession were too busy worrying over "how to pay their bills" to be bothered about reforms.

Looking at the matter from another angle, one finds two diametrically opposite movements going on. At the same time that the Government schools in the small towns are merely marking time in matters of equipment, attendance, etc., and are confronted with truancy and illiteracy, the private schools in the cities are growing by leaps and bounds. They are filled in the majority of cases by the children of those very people who should be doing most to improve the conditions of the small town school.

Why is this? Mere business. The directors of the private schools have grasped the situation before the small town Trustees Boards. That is all. They saw that the age demands that a modern school shall contain a well-equipped kindergarten, gymnasium, domestic science class, manual training class, and should provide sanitary surroundings and medical and dental inspection. No small town schools furnish these things. Hence the boom of the private schools.

It does not require very much deep thinking to see that this movement is going to result in class education, to the very great detriment of the poorer sections of the people. What is the remedy? More money. So long as small towns can get away with a school rate of from three to four dollars per capita, the situation will remain hopeless. But if the Government has the power to force children to attend school up to the age of 14, it has also the power to force parents to provide proper schools.

Once the public schools are brought up to standard in the small towns, the high schools will follow naturally. The children themselves will cease from truancy. But they will demand advanced technical classes, local experimental farm stations, commercial schools and the dozen and one vocational opportunities now utterly out of their reach.

### \$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and this is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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### GAME AND FISH LAWS.

#### Migratory Birds Convention Act Being Well Received.

The twelfth annual report of the Department of Game and Fisheries of Ontario calls attention to the fact that there is a better enforcement of the game and fish laws now than in earlier years and that sentiment in favor of the enforcement is growing steadily. The report also points out that the Migratory Birds Convention Act is becoming better understood by the public in general and, with the better acquaintance of its provisions by publicity, is being well received and will have beneficial results.

Plenty of moose and deer are reported in that part of the province lying north and west of the French and Mattawa rivers, and the supply is generally satisfactory in other parts of the province inhabited by these animals. The benefit of the close season for partridge has been shown to a marked degree in many sections of the northern part of the province. Quail and pheasants are scarce, especially the former.

Of the fur-bearing animals, beaver, otter, marten and muskrat show an inclination to increase, beaver being very plentiful, with large catches reported last season. Many reports of damage to game and fur-bearing animals by wolves have been received by the Department, and in this connection the superintendent recommends that a substantial increase in the bounty be made. He also recommends the establishment of a game sanctuary at some central point in the province.

Commercial fishing, taking the province as a whole, showed an increase over the catch the previous year. Returns, as presented by the license holders, showing a catch of 36,305,360 pounds in 1916, and of 42,834,551 in 1917. The report of the sales branch of the Fisheries Department for the year ending October 31, 1918, shows that over three million pounds of fish were handled by the sales branch during the first year of operation under the Government policy of securing fish from the waters of the province and placing the same, at a fixed price, on the tables of consumers. These fish were sold to nearly 600 fish dealers and were distributed in over 200 municipalities throughout the province, effecting a saving of at least five cents per pound on all fish distributed to the consumers, or a total saving of at least \$150,000. The revenue received from the sale of Government fish during the year ending October 31, 1918, amounted to \$235,028.15, and the total revenue received from game and fisheries during the same period was \$433,699.77.

During the season of 1918 waters of the Province of Ontario were stocked with several kinds of fish in the following numbers: Lake trout, 999,000; brown trout, 44,000; brook trout, 402,500; rainbow trout, 20,000; black bass (parent), 131; pickarel, 3,400,000; whitefish, 1,000,000; herring, 35,000,000.

#### Construction Cost Reduced.

Examples of the economic advantages of using electricity are daily brought to notice, and are of special interest in Canada, where approximately 85 per cent. of the electric power is derived from water-power and is, therefore, usually available at low rates.

The saving effected by electric operation in construction work is demonstrated in a recent article in the Engineering News-Record. The plant referred to is for the construction of a nine-span concrete bridge in Ohio. Electric energy is supplied to some thirteen motors varying in size from five horse-power to sixty-five horse-power. These are used for such machines as the saw-mill, belt conveyor, concrete mixers, derricks, pumps, pile driver, cableway and concrete hoist towers. The cableway is equipped with a sixty-five horse-power motor, the conveyor with a fifteen horse-power motor, while a mixer of one cubic yard capacity has a twenty horse-power motor. In determining the reduction in power costs by using electricity, it is stated that the work can be carried out with an average power bill of \$450 monthly, while the single boiler plant which has to be used for a steam hammer costs \$10 per day. If steam were used throughout, separate plants would be required for all machines, owing to their wide separation, and it is estimated that each would cost as much as the steam-hammer operations.

#### Export Trade In Dairy Products.

It is the consensus of opinion of Canadian officials who have visited Europe, that the future of the export trade in dairy products is assured. In England butter is everywhere at a premium and Canadian cheese continues to hold its good reputation. Mr. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, who has recently returned from overseas, states that the shortage of milk and dairy products in Great Britain is unprecedented. The same is true of other European countries. The scarcely and high price of concentrated feed is to some extent responsible for this. This condition is so general as not to be remedied. It is further responsible for retarding the increase of swine production and the restoring of the normal requirements of fat. This statement should give confidence not only to dairy farmers, but to those who are able to raise hogs.



and

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