

Guide-Advocate

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1922

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Province of Quebec had 54,670 licensed motor cars on the first of this month, and of this number there were at least twenty-five thousand in greater Montreal. Toronto has only a fifth of Ontario's motors. It is evident that Quebec's wealth is concentrated in Montreal to a far greater extent than Ontario's in Toronto.

Warkworth Journal—Who said it was no use trying to doctor a sick hen? Last week one of Mrs. H. Waters' hens became crop-bound and she gave her two doses of medicine, but it did not take effect. So she cut open the hen's crop, emptied the contents and sewed the crop up again and three days later the hen began laying, and apparently is in the best of health.

Major Coyle, of Bethlehem, Pa., one of the speakers at the Canadian Retail Coal Association meeting, at Toronto last week, told the coal men that all costs in handling coal would have to come down. The operators would have to diminish their profit, the railways would have to lower their costs and rates, and the retailers would have to cut their distribution costs, and take less profit. The high cost of coal was a strong factor in preventing business getting back to normal.

Bothwell Times—The smoking of cigarettes by young women does not appeal to men who indulge in the habit as the proper thing to do; they are not willing to allow a woman the same privilege and liberty, as it is so erroneously called, what they indulge in themselves. While we do not believe it becomes a lady to smoke in any form she has just as much right morally to smoke and expectorate on the sidewalks as a man. Custom neither makes right or wrong—both are principles bred and born—but it makes privilege and gives opportunity. To attire a sinner in angelic robes does not change him any more than rags would make a millionaire in reality a pauper, so men who smoke should not sneer at women who do likewise. Then again, it does not improve the appearance of a woman to have a cigarette between her teeth any more than it does a man, and its practice would not improve conditions for humanity physically, financially or morally.

The restoration of prices for the common every day commodities which every home in the land is obliged to purchase, will be very slow unless there is a general getting together of manufacturers, merchants, farmers and artisans. It is rather unfortunate that the attitude of organized labor has so far delayed the revival of business, for it has been inclined—at least so far as its spokesmen are concerned—to insist on a wage scale very near the level that was reached during the boom at the end of the war. Under existing conditions that means that fewer people can be employed. Those who are fortunate get work at high wages, but hundreds of others get no work at all. And business lags because it is impossible to get prices to the point where they meet an effective demand. There are many people who believe that there will be no settlement or satisfactory adjustment of prices, until all—bankers, farmers, workmen, business men, producers and consumers alike—agree upon a general price scale, possibly higher than that which existed before the war, but considerably lower than those now ruling.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE—Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

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VICTORY NEARS ITS END

Nelson's flagship, the "Victory," has been for so long the symbol and centre of pride in the British navy that there will be regret that age and advancing decay have rendered it imperative that the ship should remain in dry dock at Portsmouth and not again be committed to water. Here the examination by visitors may continue, but the "Victory" will lose some of its majesty as one of the last of the "wooden walls of England" if it is out of its element.

Judged by the brief life of modern warships, which are early scrapped as out of date, the "Victory" has had the career of a Methuselah. She was laid down in 1759, and had thus been afloat 46 years before she took part in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, when the great Nelson met death in the hour of triumph, as Wolfe had at Quebec nearly half a century earlier. The "Victory" was 186 feet long and 52 feet broad, and carried 100 guns. After the battle she bore Nelson's body home to England, where he was buried in St. Paul's.

HIGH COST OF LIVING AND HIGH COST OF LOAFING

(From McClure's Magazine)
How production, not high wages has debased the dollar. Money can't deliver more than it receives. Not until labor appreciates the high cost of loafing shall we properly handle the high cost of living. Every hour cut from a normal schedule proportionally increases the burden of overhead on the unit of production. The interest table doesn't quit on the whistle; a forty-four hour week adds twelve per cent. to the rent account, means two hundred and eight more idle hours a year for the plant, subtract two hundred and eight hours' annual use from factory equipment and it throws a heavier tax load on a reduced output.

The lost time and expense must be figured, with all charges incidental to distribution, in the ultimate purchaser's sale check. No matter how much is obtained from the employer, each raise is promptly offset by absorbing readjustments in other lines. "Everybody's doing it" and nobody's benefiting. Our economic muddle will persist until enough people understand the laws of barter and appreciate that money is nothing more than a convenient symbol representing an exchange of goods and service—that when we give less service, money is worth just that much less. A dollar never works harder than the man who made it.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. m

FICTION WE REMEMBER

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (By Robert Louis Stevenson)
One evening in 1885, after working with W. E. Henley at the writing of a play, Stevenson went to sleep and was awakened, "much to his indignation," by his wife, because of the cries of horror he was uttering in his sleep. "I was dreaming a fine 'bogy tale,'" he said to her, and then he immediately began to relate the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde up to the transformation scene where he had been awakened. In the morning he began writing the story, continuing his task for three days, only to destroy the manuscript after it had reached thirty thousand words. Re-writing it from another point of view, it was ready for the press, with a few minor corrections, in three days more. All this was done during one of the worst periods of his invalidism. "The success of 'Jekyll and Hyde' was immediate and phenomenal," wrote Mrs. Stevenson later, "both in England and in America, where it was pirated broadcast. The story was used as a text by clergymen in churches, and appeared on the stage as a play in at least three different versions, the only really good dramatization being made by Mr. T. R. Sullivan, who sent his manuscript to my husband for correction and suggestions. It is strange how the public incline to identify an author with the characters of his creation in one particular book. My husband's personal appearance has been described as a sort of grotesque cross between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Even the artists who painted him tried, apparently, to foreshadow something spectral and strange into the portraits of the author of 'Jekyll and Hyde.' No one, however, seems to have imagined him as Prince Otto, whom he truly did resemble to a degree."

If one be troubled with corns, he will find in Holloway's Corn Remover an application that will entirely relieve suffering. m

POULTRY AND PETS OF NEW YORK

In war time there were more chickens in New York City than at any other time perhaps for fifty years. Lawns were turned into chicken runs, which have now reverted to lawns. Still there are some 20,000 chickens in the city, it is estimated. Most of the chicken raisers, apparently are fanciers. That is to say, they keep chickens for the same reason that men collect postage stamps or breed caviars. The real egg and broiler industry is carried on outside the city, for the production of eggs and broilers requires space that is far too valuable to be put to such purposes in a big town. Dogs continue to keep pace with the population. People who like dogs keep them either as pets, as guards, or for show purposes. Naturally the smaller breeds are the more popular, but the war has brought about quite a boom in the various breeds of European sheep dogs, which are called Belgian police dogs.

Plenty of Cats.
But there are more cats in New York than all other animals combined. It is said there are 1,500,000 of them. The reason there are so many cats is that cats multiply without supervision or control. People who deliberately breed cats are rare. Even dogs and chickens are not permitted to increase at will. Cats, however, are under no more restriction than rats. The result is that the Humane Society in New York puts to death some 300,000 every year. Many of them are half wild. In the tenement districts they are particularly numerous, for it costs nothing to keep them. It is partly due to the activities of cats that the bird population of New York is kept down, and since birds are more desired than cats, the Humane Society feels justified in collecting and exterminating more than a quarter of a million of them every year.

Canaries.
Of live creatures kept as pets, the canary is the most popular. While the war lasted there were no importations, and it is in England and the Hartz Mountains that the best singers are bred and trained. The importations have been resumed, and one dealer receives and sells 3,000 a week, at prices that range from \$10 to \$50. Finches of various kinds are also imported, and parrots are popular. There are, perhaps, a million cage birds in the city. The authorities have been unable to discover just how many pigeons there are in New York, the owners minimizing the size of their flocks for fear some reformers will try to abolish them. The estimate of 50,000 or 75,000 is suggested, which includes the many flocks of half wild birds that are to be found about churches and under eaves of public buildings. Rabbits and caviars remain fairly constant in numbers. They are bred by fanciers and for hospital purposes.

Modern Bathroom Fixtures

are a necessity. Health and comfort demand it and there is nothing that adds greater value to the interior of a house than up-to-the-minute plumbing fixtures.

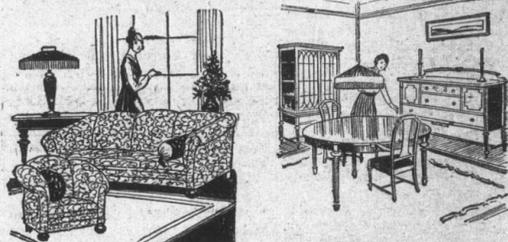
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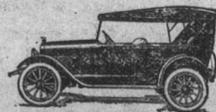
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