

# The News Record

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## THE METRIC SYSTEM

An organization known as the World Trade Club, with headquarters at San Francisco, has begun a movement to have the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia adopt the metric system. These, by the way, are the only important countries that have not adopted it. The object is world-standardization of money, weights and measures units.

Both Canada and the United States use the decimal or metric system in dealing with money: the dollar, the cent and the mill. The word "metric", and adjectives used in defining units have seemed forbidding and delayed their adoption, notwithstanding its numerous advantages over the cumbersome tables, employed to express length, liquids and quantities.

The metric system has only four principal units—meter—liter—gram and they can be multiplied by 10, 100 or 1000 and divided into 10ths, 100ths, 1000ths in the same manner that money is divided or multiplied under the decimal metric system.

All the world has adopted the Arabic numerals, 1234567890 for its mathematical computations, and with the exception of the countries named above all have adopted the metric system.

It was James Watt, the man whose genius made possible to humankind the steam engine, steamboat, steam railways, steam pump and steam turbine, who in 1783 devised one simple decimal method, which he submitted to the world and it was this system that became the metric system. In passing, he considered this decimal method an invention of greater importance to the world than his steam engine, owing to its immense practical value, simplicity and uniformity—its world oneness. Talleyrand caused it to be first adopted by his nation.

Britain and the United States were, after two years of confusion, obliged to adopt the metric standards for use abroad in the great war.

In computing money 1.111 is expressed as one dollar, one cent, one mill.

In speaking of length, 1.111 is expressed as one meter, one deci-meter, one centi-meter, one milli-meter.

In naming masses, 1.111 is expressed as one liter, one deci-liter, one centi-liter, one milli-liter.

In dealing with weights, 1.111 is expressed as one gram, one deci-gram, one centi-gram, one milli-gram.

The World Trade Club contends that a child of ten, who knows the metric decimal dollar and its decimal sub-divisions, can in 10 minutes learn as much of the metric system as 90 per cent. of all the people have ever occasion to use.

Just as one multiplies and divides the dollar by 10, 100 or 1000, so does he multiply and divide a meter, liter and gram. In Europe they have employed the Greek word Kilo for 1000, Hecto for 100 and Deka for 10. To simplify matters these terms need not be used. We can continue to speak and write of 1000, 100, 10 dollars and of 1000, 100 or 10 meters; 1000, 100, or 10 liters and 1000, 100 or 10 grams.

When it is recalled how many diverse standards of weights and measures are used in the countries which have not adopted the metric system, their cumbersome, the loss of time caused by use in commerce and education; and the difficulty of selling so many bushels and pounds of grain or yards, feet and inches of material, to nations that are accustomed to think in meters, liters and grams.

Cyde Wolfe, Master Mathematician at the University of California, avers that "a conservative estimate is that the exclusive use of meter-liter-gram would shorten the time of teaching arithmetic to the average child by 2 years."

Is there one person in a thousand who can define accurately all of the old obsolete weights and measures with which these countries are handicapped? The adoption of the metric system will eliminate 90 per cent. of the time and effort spent on vulgar fractions.

Consider the business facilities implied by a uniform standardization everywhere is use and the simplification of sales of every commodity.

Business men have clung to the old system of weights and measures because they considered that the adoption of the metric system would mean the scrapping of machinery and tools. European countries in adopting it did not find it necessary to do any of these things. Manufacturers went on just as they were, using tools that they had; no machines, tools nor drawings were scrapped.

The Kynoch Shipbuilding firm in Britain adopted the metric system in 1914. Its president declares that it paid for itself in one year at a cost of only one per cent. of a year's dividends.

Another concern adopted the metric system in 1914 and has annually saved \$50,000 for itself, as well as annually benefitting its customers \$50,000.

Many export firms in Canada and the United States either make exclusive use of the metric system or use both the new and the old.

It is maintained that "One weight, one measure and one coin, will soon the warring world in friendship join!"

## WHAT THE FROZEN NORTH CAN GIVE

On Dominion Day, Canadians are wont to recall with some degree of pride that Canada has a total acreage of 2,397,000 acres as compared to 1,903,000 acres in the United States. But it does not shout over it, because a large part of it lies within the Arctic circle. Considering this fact, they have speculated whether any economic benefits would ever be derived from the far north.

Early in May, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Norwegian explorer, who was sent on an exploration expedition to Arctic Canada by the Canadian government, addressed both houses of parliament on discoveries made, and conclusions reached. These make it appear that there is considerable potential wealth derivable from reindeer and musk-oxen.

These animals are indigenous to the North, live on mosses and lichens, thrive well and propagate rapidly. He recommends the introduction of large herds of reindeer and musk ox. Both classes of animals would furnish meat and milk supplies and the musk ox would afford supplies of wool.

Mr. Stefansson estimates that there are between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 square miles of land in the far North available for grazing, in a climate which, while too bitter for cattle, is one in which the reindeer and musk ox can exist the year around. The introduction of large herds of these animals would help solve

the present and future food problems of Canada. He is sanguine that an application of this idea would, if done on a large scale, convert Northern Canada from a land of practically no value to the great permanent wool, meat and milk producing country of America.

That his recommendation merits adoption is attested by the success attending a similar experiment, on the part of the United States government. About 20 years ago it introduced 1280 reindeer into Alaska, for the object of making the Eskimo reach a stage of economic independence.

When this was undertaken, the prevailing opinion was that even this object would not be obtained. Few there were who expected the enterprise to succeed and none even dreamed of its reaching its present magnitude and the wealth it would bring to Alaska. Alaska's original thousand reindeer have multiplied by hundreds or thousands. In due time it will have 7,000,000 reindeer, producing as much meat yearly as 14,000,000 sheep, or seven times the present mutton production of all the settled portion of Canada.

Mr. Stefansson added that when the rest of the world has ceased to produce considerable quantities of meat and wool, because of the greater profit to be obtained from cereals and orchards, Arctic Canada will attain an importance unrealized to-day, if we continue to be eaters of butter and the wearers of woolen clothes.

Further the establishment of herds of reindeer and musk ox in the far North would expedite the opening and development of the mineral and other resources, claimed to exist.

That his suggestion is a practical one is supported by the report that a company has recently been chartered in Calgary to engage in the raising of reindeer and musk oxen, as a commercial enterprise.

## Extracts of Exchange

### QUAINT RENT CUSTOMS

Detroit News.—Some quaint rent customs, dating back to the days of feudalism, still prevail in Britain. Because the customs causes a loss to the owner, instead of to the tenant, there is little complaint.

The City of London's rent for certain property off the Strand consists of two knives, six horseshoes and 61 nails. It is paid to King George's Remembrancer at the law courts. The Royal Academy pays a peppercorn rent for the site of Burlington House. The owner of Copeland Manor holds his tenancy on condition that he supports the King's head, should the sovereign be sequestered in crossing from Dover to Whit-sand. The Manor of Aylesbury must provide three geese in summer and three eels in winter, should the King visit there. It must also provide fresh straw three times a year. This latter obligation dates back from the time when fresh straw was a luxury for a bedroom.

St. Olave's Grammar School, once worth \$150, is now value at \$25,000 but the rent is still a bunch of roses. The ancient city of Chichester must provide a string for his "cross bow," while the lord of Brynston, in Dorset, must provide a boy with an arrow, whenever the King makes war on Wales. The tenant at Bradley, Great Wood, near Grimsby, must pay the mayor of Grimsby a wild boar, or its equivalent in cash, yearly.

## WAIT A MINUTE

### OF TIMELY INTEREST

At a fair recently held in London on behalf of wounded soldiers and sailors there was shown a pigeon which had been repeatedly "mentioned" for its excellent work in the war. The bird had been wounded in the eyes, and afterwards became quite blind from the wound, but it had bravely fulfilled its duty in carrying the message entrusted to it.

Among the women of Afghanistan the strongest superstition attaches to the potency of the frog as a love charm. The mode of procedure is as follows: Two frogs are tied back to back. A black heart is painted upon the bullfrog while the head of the cow frog is similarly ornamented. The pair are then baked alive and the remains reduced to powder, which, sprinkled upon some dear friend, is supposed to cause her to lose the favor of her husband and to give place to the rival.

The meeting of the Sixty-sixth Congress in extra session recalls the fact that the first extra session of the United States Congress was called by President John Adams on May 15, 1797. The Congress was the fifth. The relations of the United States with France were in a critical condition at the time. The French government having suspended diplomatic intercourse on the ground that the Jay Treaty relation to French West India possession was a violation of a solemn compact. Pinckney, the American minister to France, had been expelled from that country and the French government had undertaken measures looking to depredations on American commerce. President Adams made numerous recommendations to Congress concerning the organization of the militia and providing for a naval armament and highways were promptly met. The session closed on July 10.

## INTERNATIONAL KINDERGARTEN UNION

Experts in the work of starting baby minds on the long road of learning will assemble in large number in Baltimore next week to take part in the twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union. The heads of the organization are looking forward to the most notable convention in its history. In addition to delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada the attendance will include a number of famous teachers of children from other countries. Many persons of wide reputation have been secured to address the gathering, the sessions of which will continue through the entire week. Prominent among the participants will be Dr. P.P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. George Stravler, president of the National Education Association; Fred C. Butler, director of Americanization, U.S. Department of the Interior; Miss Julia Wade Abbott, of the Bureau of Education, Washington; Miss Fanniebell Curtis, director of the kindergarten unit in France, and Dr. A.D. Yokum of the University of Pennsylvania.

1894—Two thousand persons were made homeless by fire in Boston.

1906—Rev. Dr. Crapsey, Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Rochester, N.Y., was found guilty of heresy.

1915—Russians, heavily reinforced, attacked in entire northern areas.

1916—Belgians threw back attacks along the Yser River.

1917—General Petain succeeded Gen. Nivelle in command of the French armies.

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WAR  
Italians partially recovered Monte Arlone, controlling the Val San Lorenzo.

M. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, convicted in Paris of treason and sentenced to death.

British Admiralty increased mine zones in North Sea to 22,000 square miles.

## Self Poisoning Very Prevalent

Auto-Intoxication, or Slow Self Poisoning, Cause of Most Ill Health and Disease.

Advanced medical authorities assert that auto-intoxication is the foundation of most of the ills and diseases to which the human flesh is heir. This condition is nothing more or less than the slow self-poisoning of the vital organs produced by the excessive mental and physical strain which we are forced to endure, which renders the organs lame and inactive and permits toxins-actual poisons—to be generated within one's own body.

Usually the trouble starts in the intestines; sometimes it starts in the stomach, liver or kidneys, but in any case the blame lies with the faulty method of living, and may be traced to over-eating excessive nervous strain, lack of exercise, or other causes. At any rate it is the more important organs that suffer the final damage and when they falter or fail in their duties the body fills up with acids and poisons, and the victim often yields to their baneful influences. Bright's disease, heart trouble, high blood pressure, catarrhal affections, and other troubles are frequently the result of self poisoning or auto-intoxication.

A tired draggy feeling of the body, a sluggish mind and dull memory, intense nervousness, headache, stomach and bowel troubles, poor circulation, imperfect digestion, constipation, and despondency are common symptoms of auto-intoxication; and nine out of every ten of the American people are like to be so affected.

Tanlae, the powerful reconstructive and systemic tonic was designed especially to overcome these very troubles. There is not a single portion of the body that is not benefited by the helpful work of this celebrated preparation which begins its action by stimulating the digestive and assimilative organs, thereby enriching the blood and energizing the entire system. Composed of the most beneficial roots and herbs known to science, it enables the stomach to thoroughly digest the food, thereby permitting the assimilable products to be converted into blood, bone and muscle. It overcomes that great exciting cause of disease weakness. It renders the body vigorous and elastic, it keeps the mind clear and energetic and throws off the symptoms of nervousness and indigestion. It builds up the constitution weakened by disease or mental and physical over-work, quickens convalescence of the invalid, and is a sure and unfailing source of comfort to those who are suffering from the effects of nervousness and over-work.

That Tanlae does these very things is proven by the fact that it now has the largest sale of any tonic on the American market. Millions have used it with the most astonishing and gratifying results.

Tanlae is sold in Kitchener by E.O. Ritz & Co. in Galt by R.W. Melchman, in Hespeler by Jno. R. Phil, in Hamburg by W.H. Boullie, in Milbank by R.E. Hamant, in West Montrose by A.E. Richert & Co. in Preston by H.L. Frick, in Waterloo by A.B. Earn, in Doon by L.C. Bullcock.

## Letters to NewsRecord

Editor, Record.  
I am informed that the Mayor, the City Council, the Board of Trade of Kitchener gave a banquet at a local hotel here and did not even tip the staff.

A Friend.

## REMOVE THOSE UNSIGHTLY WARTS

By applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. It cures corns, warts, and bunions permanently, painlessly and surely. Every druggist in America recommends and sells Putnam's Extractor; it's the best 25c per bottle.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA TO HAVE POLITICAL BRANCH

Calgary, May 15.—A separate department of the United Farmers of Alberta to deal with political organizations was decided upon at a joint meeting of the U.F.A. and non-partisan executives to-day. The Alberta Non-Partisan will be the official organ for the political activities of the two organizations. The United States Grain Growers with headquarters here are working out a plan whereby each employee of the company will become a shareholder. This was announced at the annual banquet of the organization held last evening.

A man and woman, both negroes were lynched near Pickens, Miss., for writing an improper note to a young white woman.

Three weeks ago Chicago police started to arrest every known crook in sight and 500 of them are now locked up or have left town.

Pa tells ma to get a package of  
**POST TOASTIES**  
for me — then eats most all of 'em himself! Bobby

**TUCKETTS MARGUERITE CIGARS**  
Now Better than ever

## Ladies Beautiful New Spring Suits

### At Decided Reductions \$16.00 and \$25.00.

Ladies and Misses' New Spring Suits, made in all wool serges and gabardine materials, in good styles, including loose backs, also belted effects in colors of sand, grey, navy, black and white checks, all sizes including some O.S. sizes, worth from \$32.00 to \$40.00, on sale tomorrow at **\$16.00, \$18.00 and \$25.00**

Ladies and Misses' Newest Spring Suits, made in some very smart styles, neatly trimmed with braid and buttons, colors of navy, brown, grey, taupe and black, made in the best all wool serges and gabardines, worth \$38.00 to \$50.00, on sale at **\$22.00 to \$35.00**

Ladies' Separate Coats for street and motoring, splendid styles and made up in velours, poplins, serges and tweeds, made in belted style, also Dolman Coats and Capes, at very special prices, as follows **\$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00 to \$35.00**

### Dress Silks and Suitings at Bargain Prices

**\$2.00 PAILLETES \$1.40**  
200 yards Black Silk Paillette, good rich finish, will not cut, regular \$2.00, special..... **\$1.40**

**\$2.50 PAILLETTE \$1.89**  
150 yards rich Black Paillette, 36 inches wide, elegant finish, suitable for waists, skirts, or dresses, rich glossy black finish, reg. \$3.50 for **\$1.89**

**\$3.00 PAILLETTE AND DUCHESS \$2.25**  
200 yards of beautiful Paillette and Duchesse Satin, 36 inch wide, guaranteed to wear and not cut, look for the green edge, extra quality, regular \$3.00 for..... **\$2.25**

200 yards of fine black Taffeta, 36 inches wide, for skirts, suits or dresses, rich black finish, regular \$2.75 for this week..... **\$2.19**

**\$3.75 BLACK TAFFETA \$2.75**  
1 piece only rich black Taffeta, 36 inches wide, for suits or separate skirts, a real bargain, worth \$3.75 for..... **\$2.75**

**\$2 BLACK ALL WOOL SERGE \$1.50**  
150 yards fine black all wool Serge 40 inches wide, suitable for ladies' dresses or separate skirts, will give excellent wear, reg. \$2.00, for..... **\$1.50**

**\$3.00 COPEN ALL WOOL SUITING SERGE \$1.95**  
1 piece only Copenhagen blue Suiting Serge, guaranteed dye, all wool, suitable for ladies' and children's coats, suits or separate skirts, reg. \$3.00 for..... **\$1.95**

**\$2.00 WHITE SILK CREPE DE CHENE \$1.50**  
1 piece only Ivory white Silk Crepe De Chene, 40 inches wide guaranteed to wash, beautiful soft quality, for dresses or blouses, reg. \$2 for..... **\$1.50**

Phone 476 **LANG TREACY CO. LIMITED**

## Why This is Kitchener's Busiest Drug Store

1. Because we have the famous Rexall Remedies—one for each ailment—and guaranteed to cure.
2. Marlatt's specific, a sure cure for gall stones and appendicitis.
3. The reliable "Kant-leek" Rubber goods.
4. Our stock of toilet articles, the largest and most complete in the city.
5. Kodaks and Eastman's films—Expert developing and printing.
6. Metcalfe's Chocolates—known everywhere as "Canada's Best Sweets".
7. Fresh flowers every day at our cut flower dept.
8. Neilson's Ice Cream at our up to date parlor.

## ROOS BIG DRUG STORE

## A SPLENDID CHOICE STILL HERE

Despite the immense business we have done during this big sale our two large stocks still contain a beautiful selection of the newest and best in ladies' ready-to-wear. You'll never get lower prices. Then why not get that outfit at once and have the satisfied and comfortable feeling that you look well, feel well and that your dress is correct and new?

Come in and make your selection now.

# FELDMAN

21 West King  
Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-wear

Just 200

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Good ma Smart St \$10.00.

Scores items we room to li