

**The Hospital for Sick Children**  
TORONTO

War Laid Heavy Hand on Children's Charity.

Dear Mr. Editor:—  
The annual report of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, marks a new record, despite the heavy handicap the war placed upon its work.

The task of ministering to the suffering youngsters of this province was no light one in view of the Hospital's splendid response to the national call 25 doctors and 43 nurses from its forces have seen service overseas.

Yet the number of patients treated is 6,048, or 1,308 more than last year. Of these in-patients, 759 were from 266 places outside of Toronto.

The tireless efforts of the staff made possible also a reduction in the average length of stay necessary for the little patients from 24 days in 1914 to 14 this year.

These results show that the Hospital has again paid to the children rich dividends of health upon the invested kindness of its supporters.

There has been careful stewardship of the funds entrusted to the Hospital. There has been saving—almost scrupulous—in every direction except where it would prevent the Hospital's soothing of the suffering or shortening the sickness of one child. The daily cost of operation was held at the lowest point which would still allow the children entrusted to the Hospital to get the best medicine and the best of care.

And yet so high has risen the cost of every item in the Hospital's budget—in labor, in fuel, in food, and, above all, in medical supplies—that the minimum expense of taking care of one child for one day has risen from \$2.34 back in 1914 to \$3.21 in 1918. Of that, \$1.66%—the amount per patient per day that the official Government grants do not cover—must come from voluntary contributions.

During the past four years debts were incurred to the extent of \$100,000, which the Trustees felt assured would be wiped out by the public as soon as the war drew to its close, and these heavy demands cease which have been made upon the generosity of the loyal people of this province. The time has now come when it is necessary to make known the Hospital's dire need of financial assistance.

If this 43rd Christmas appeal fails to rally the friends of this Charity to its support, it will be necessary to mortgage its land, buildings and plant. By the bounty of the late John Ross Robertson that property has just been cleared of debt for the first time since it began its ministry of healing mercy.

Little children have lost a big-hearted friend, and the province a noble benefactor. It is for the public to decide whether his life-work shall be shadowed with a mortgage within less than a year of his passing.

What think you?

Send your answer as soon as possible to the Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto. Meanwhile the charity will "carry on" trusting in your support.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,  
Chairman of Appeal Committee.

**WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 6th**

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WRITE FOR RATES

Rev. J. D. McLachlan, Baptist minister at Strathroy, has accepted a call to Watford.

Miss Annie Christina Motts, who taught school for a time near Copleston, died of influenza last week.

Only the unweakened endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holway's Corn Cure and get relief.

**MACHINES SAVE LABOR**

**Work of Efficient Gas Engine in House and Barn.**

How Early Winter Pruning May Be Done Without Injury — Winter Rhubarb Is Delicious and May Be Grown by All.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**S**AVING labor in stable and home, by the use of machinery, is one of the great economic problems engaging the attention of farmers to-day. Through the use of machinery they can produce even more, at less cost, than in years past, when labor was plentiful, and tolerably cheap.

Probably never before in the history of the farming world have so many farm problems been solved by a single piece of machinery as has now been accomplished by the gasoline engine. In the stable it can be employed to advantage in grinding feed for the stock. It can cut feed and ensilage. It can pump water for the house and stable whenever one pleases; a hydrant on the lawn, and in the stock yards to which a hose may be attached for washing the buggy, sprinkling the lawn, flushing pens and stable and for other purposes, is a source of much satisfaction, pleasure and comfort.

By means of a line shaft a gas engine may operate many labor-saving machines at the same time. It can run the grindstone, root pulper, fanning mill, cream separator, churn, sheep shearer, horse clippers, rotary curry-comb and the milking machine, with which it is possible to milk two cows in about six minutes, including the time required for changing and setting. Further assistance may be had by attaching the power for refrigeration and for circulating milk over a cooling surface—a practical necessity.

No longer need the preparation of whitewash and its application with a brush be consigned to warmer regions, for the engine can pump the mixture from a tank or barrel through a hose attached to a spraying outfit. It is possible to pump it two hundred feet. When the job is done the hose should be cleaned out by having fresh water pumped through it.

The gasoline engine solves for the farmer the problems of comfort in the house, safety in the stables, and a great deal of drudgery generally.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

**Light Fall Pruning Is Safe.**

Light pruning in fall is permissible, but heavy pruning is dangerous and likely to result in serious damage from winter killing, especially if the succeeding winter is severe. The injury is caused by drying out of the cut area and may be prevented by covering all wounds of any size with a good covering of paint made from pure lead and oil. Do not use prepared paints as these contain injurious benzine or turpentine driers. To make an effective covering it will be necessary to give not less than two coats, because one coat will not prevent checking and drying of green wood. Coal tar makes an excellent winter covering and is easily applied. This matter of covering wounds made in fall or early winter is frequently slighted by orchard men, but the writer has seen such serious damage result from neglect of this precaution that he feels justified in warning fruit growers with regard to the practice. In experimental trials in the college apple orchard, varieties so hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg, Wolf River, Snow and Scott's Winter have suffered very serious injury following November pruning with the cuts left unprotected. The wounds dry out around the edges and by spring the dead area is greatly enlarged, frequently extending down the trunk or branch for a foot or more. The dead bark comes away later, leaving a large dead area, detrimental to the parts above and certain also to decay later.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

**How Winter Rhubarb Is Produced.**

The production of rhubarb in winter has become of considerable value among gardeners. It is easy to do if certain methods are followed. If one is making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year to set out a new bed, as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud sections and replaced in rich moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up, leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter but will remain frozen. Early in December take in a sufficient number of roots, place these beds side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 58 degrees or 22

degrees—and cover with an iron or sand. Be sure to fill in all interspace. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell and in from four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room—the cooler and slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all the front dimmed. Put burlaps of brown paper over the windows to give the bright pink color so much desired.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

**Young Poet Killed in France**

**S**ERGEANT JOYCE KILMER, of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division, New York, has been killed in France. He was 31 years old.

Sergt. Kilmer was for many years a well-known American newspaper man and writer of verse, his poem on the sinking of the Lusitania, which was published immediately following the torpedoing, having been copied in all parts of the United States, Great Britain, and the British colonies. That poem, a close friend of the dead soldier said, expressed the deep-seated conviction of Sergt. Kilmer regarding the great war, a conviction on which he acted when, seventeen days after Congress declared war, he enlisted as a private in the 7th Infantry, from which in the August following he was transferred to the Headquarters Company of the 165th Infantry.

Mr. Kilmer was born in New Brunswick, N.J., where his parents still live, Dec. 6, 1886. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barnett Kilmer, and was a graduate of Rutgers College, 1904, and of Columbia University, 1908. His wife, who, with four little children, survives him, was Miss Allie Murray, of Norfolk, Va., a stepdaughter of Henry Mills Arden, the editor of Harper's Weekly.

Sergt. Kilmer joined the staff of the Sunday Magazine of the New York Times in May, 1913. Prior to that time he had been Latin Master of the Morrisstown High School and a member of the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary.

"The White Ships and the Red," the poem which Sergt. Kilmer wrote following the destruction of the Lusitania, appeared in the Times of May 16, 1915. The last three verses read:

I went not forth to battle,  
I carried friendly men,  
The children played about my decks,  
The women sang—and then—  
And then—the sun blushed scarlet,  
And heaven hid its face  
The world that God created,  
Became a shameful place.

My wrong cries out for vengeance  
The blow that sent me here  
Was aimed in Hell. My dying scream  
Has reached Jehovah's ear.  
Not all the seven oceans  
Shall wash away the stain;  
Upon a brow that wears a crown  
I am the brand of Cain.

When God's great voice assembles  
The feet on Judgment Day,  
The ghosts of ruined ships will rise  
In sea and strait and bay.  
Though they have lain for ages  
Beneath the changeless flood,  
They shall be white as silver  
But one—shall be like blood.

In his last year with the Times Sergt. Kilmer was lecturer on the technique of verse in the department of journalism at New York University. His published works included "Trees and Other Poems," "Literature in the Making," "Main Street and Other Poems," "Summer of Love," and "The Circus and Other Essays."

Sergt. Kilmer was transferred from the 107th Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., to the 165th Infantry a short time before the Rainbow Division sailed for France. He was in the thick of the Marne fighting from the day the great Allied offensive began until he was mortally wounded on August 1. In the Evening Sun of August 8 a correspondent mentioned Kilmer.

"During the fighting on the edge of Coles Wood," the story read, "someone wearing an American uniform appeared shouting 'withdraw.' A party composed of Major Donovan, Joyce Kilmer, John Kales, and the Major's 'Admirable Crichton,' and an orderly reconnoitered and found that he was a boche dressed in captured clothing."

Sergt. Kilmer was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, the Poetry Society of America, the Dickens Fellowship, the Columbia University Club, the Authors' Club, and the Vagabonds. His home when he entered the service was at Larchmont.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**  
Read the Guide-Advocate "Want Column" on page 4.

**Japan and China.**

Now that the terms of the Chinese-Japanese military agreement are definitely known, Chinese confidence in the good will of Japan is largely restored throughout North China; but the Tokio Asahi reports dissatisfaction in the southern provinces, which are still in a state of revolution. The editor says the motive of opposition is the same as that which developed when China joined the Allies against the Central Powers of Europe. South China sees in the agreement a measure to increase the military strength of the north. The monopolization of China's military and foreign policy by the Peking Government, the editor thinks, is what the south objects to, and this protest is quite natural since the south does not recognize the Tuan Ministry as a lawful government. The new agreement goes into effect only when the supposed German menace results in actual military operations by the two countries.

**Nature of Fatigue.**

Fatigue is the presence in the blood of poisonous bye-products of life combustion. While we are awake the poisons accumulate faster than the system can remove them. When we are asleep, when the life combustion is slowed down, the system removes them faster than they accumulate. It is as though ashes accumulate in a stove at such a rate that the fire had to be put out every so often to allow a chance to remove them.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Permelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

**FROM PALACE OF PHARAOH**

University of Pennsylvania to Have Pillar That Once Adorned Ruler's Throneroom.

The first word in a long time from the Eckley B. Coxe expedition to Egypt has been received at the University of Pennsylvania museum from Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, its leader. Doctor Fisher reported excellent success during the winter explorations at Denderah, the ancient capital of Egypt, up the Nile.

In April he returned to Memphis and continued his work of uncovering the palace of Merenptah, who is identified by many Biblical scholars as the Pharaoh of the Oppression, whose stubbornness brought on the plagues. If this is correct, the great hall and throneroom of the palace, which has now been completely uncovered, was the scene of the appearance of Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh, and where the signs and wonders were performed. The throne is said to be in good condition, but Egypt will not permit it to come to this country.

Fortunately, Doctor Fisher has worked over the pieces of the 12 colossal pillars which upheld the roof and has recovered enough to make one complete pillar, which will be brought to the university museum and set up. It will be the most notable specimen of Egyptian architecture in this country. The pillars were six feet in diameter, 80 feet high, covered with inscriptions and pictures inlaid with gold. Much of the paneling of the room and the lintels of the doors also were inlaid with gold, and these will be brought here.

The natives of Egypt, it is said, call the palace "The Temple of Moses," as they have an idea that is where he was reared.

**ITALY HAD FIRST PAWNSHOP**

From That Country the System Gradually Spread Over the Rest of the Civilized World.

The French call them monts-de-piété, but no satisfactory explanation for this nomenclature is forthcoming. The establishment of municipal pawnshops in France was attended with more difficulty than was the case in other countries.

It is from Italy that the idea of municipal pawnshops spread over the rest of Europe. A municipal pawnshop was set up in Madrid in the year 1705, when a priest with very little capital opened up as an "uncle." The system was tried at Avignon in 1577, but it was not until the year 1777 that Paris itself was provided with a mont-de-piété. The national assembly upset the monopoly and the business passed into private hands. The extortions of the pawnbrokers in time led, however, to a demand for the re-establishment of the governmental institutions. In 1806 Napoleon re-established the monopoly, regulating it by laws that are still in force: The interest charged amounts to about 7 per cent.

In Paris the mont-de-piété is in effect a department of the administration, but in the provinces it is a municipal monopoly.

**AFTER SICKNESS THEY GAVE HER VINOL**

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