

THE SPRING IS NEAR

And undoubtedly you are pondering over how
To Beautify Your Home

Whether by alterations or new additions, and the most reasonable way to accomplish best results. Or if you are contemplating building a new home I would be pleased to have you call at my office and describe your desires and I will be at your service at all times and give all my attention.

J. D. BROWN

General Contractor and Builder

Second Floor, over Graham's Garage, Glencoe, Ontario.
Plans and Specifications furnished if required.



A Life for A Dollar

NEVER was human life so cheap as it can be bought today in the famine districts of Russia.

\$1 will save a child's life by providing food for a month.

\$10 will save ten children from starvation.

\$500 will establish a kitchen and feed 100 children until the next harvest.

Will you save a life with a dollar?

Could any other dollar you have—or ever hope to have—bring such soul-satisfying returns?

Wouldn't you sleep better—feel better—be better—if you knew that a dollar of yours saved a child's life?

Only—anything you do to save the children of Russia in their desperate fight against death from starvation, must be done at once. Won't you send the dollar NOW? A child's life depends on it.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through your bank or local committee or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save the Children Fund, Elgin Bldg., Ottawa.

Save the Children Fund

Hon. President: HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:
RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN HON. T. A. CRERAR
HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 4, Metcalfe
Report for month of March. Names arranged in order of merit.
IV.—Jean Munro (honors), John H. Walker, James Graham, John D. McCallum, Ernest Walker.
III.—Mary DeWilde, Mary McRae, Janet McCallum, Anna McDougall, Colin C. Walker.
II.—Neil Walker.
I.—Meryl Munro (honors), Lorne McDougall (honors), Charles Giles, Stewart Walker.
Primer.—Herbert Giles, Douglas Campbell.
I. L. McAlpine, Teacher.

S. S. No. 14, Metcalfe and Ekfrid
Report for the month of April. An asterisk denotes absence for one or more examinations.
IV.—Lorne Towers 73, George Price 72.
III.—Archie Carruthers 71, Florence Moore 69, Christopher Carruthers 61, Melvin Moore 59, Orville Towers 54, George Hart 53, Charlie Towers 52, *Wilfrid Perrin 46, *Annie Wagner 22, John Woods.
II.—Martin Walker 72, Dennis Giles 71, Ernie DeBaene 52, Lloyd Munro 51, Mary Wagner 51, Bruce Moore.
I.—Ernest Moore 70, Harriet Wagner 68.
Primer.—Neta Moore, Phyllis Giles, Johnnie DeBaene.
Cleo Sutton, Teacher.

S. S. No. 1, Ekfrid
IV.—Douglas Murray, Nellie Griswold, Randolph Mullins.
Jr. IV.—Mary Willets.
Sr. II.—George Willets, James Murray (absent).
Jr. II.—Alice Griswold, Willie McLellan, John Tiffin.
J. E. McBean, Teacher.

S. S. No. 4, Ekfrid
The following is the report of the March examinations. Names are in alphabetical order. The possible total for each class and the total obtained is given. Those absent for a whole or part of an examination are marked with an asterisk.
IV.—(750)—Jean Beales 609, Gordon Campbell 578, *George Switzer 305, *Mina Hardy 356, Wilbur McDonald 443, Chester Winger 298.
III.—(550)—Donald Campbell 368, Bertha Congdon 382, *John Grover 282, Pearl Hull 405, *Willie Welch 194, Leona Winger 341, *Esther McLean 166, Lloyd Switzer 240, *Laura Welch.
Sr. II.—(550)—*Evan Adams 248, Anna Beales 380, Bruce Campbell

416, Alex. Galbraith 413, *Marion Grover 181, Marjorie Hull 482, Russell Hull 438, Ethel Switzer 326, Cecil Winger 279.
Jr. II.—Margaret Beales 286, *Owen Eaton 235, Anna McDonald 312, Harvey McDonald 171, Ida Switzer 163, Christina Winger 241, *Billie Beales 224.
I. (250)—Harry Cornell 168, Willie Grover 159, Earl Grover 154, Edna Beales 115.
Primer (250)—Dorothy Congdon 145, Kathleen Congdon 85, Duncan Galbraith 186, Clifford Hardy 215, *Liuella McDonald, *Carrie McLean, Arthur McTavish 128, *Helen Newbigging, *David Smith.
Marjorie McLean, Teacher.

S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid
Sr. IV.—Viola Payne 73, Jean Tanner 70.
Jr. IV.—Vernie Gast 69, James Nev. in 65, Stewart Allan 61, Harold Cushman 60, Earle Edwards 60, Lorne Thimicraft 58, Harold Lotan 52, absent—Mabel Black.
Sr. III.—Melvin Gough 67, Kenneth Peckham 65, Ivan Cushman 56.
Jr. III.—Barbara Sinclair 73, Cameron McTaggart 66, Jessie Jeffery 63, John Jeffery 60, Evelyn Stephenson 60, Norris Cushman 55, Hazel Perry 54, Albert Nevins 51, absent—Howard McIntyre.
Sr. II.—Manetta Tanner 65, Duncan McTaggart 61, Harley McDonald 60, Hugh Rankin 52, absent—Alice Black, J. D. McGill.
M. D. Coulthard, Teacher.

Jr. II.—Alice Bardwell 88, Eva Bardwell 81, Elinor McColi 77, Howard Pole 69, Morley Payne 65, Luke Jeffery 63, Gladys McIntyre 62, Leo Cushman 48, Howard Cushman 45, Ardell Gough 42, Alfred Rankin 41.
Sr. I.—Marie Huston 84, Kathleen Nevins 84, Olive Hughes 81, Kenneth Johnston 73, Thelma Leith 69, Lorene Gast 68, Kathleen McColi 61, Alex. McTaggart 59, Erma Leith 56, Stewart Pole 56.
Jr. I.—Edith Philpot 69, Jack Howe 63, James Black 42.
Primer A.—Clara Perry 86, Anna-Bell Macfie 83, Beryl Payne 83, Vera Jeffery 63, Emma Gough 61, Douglas Sinclair 61, Evelyn Cushman 46, Harold Howe 42.
Primer B.—Helen Rankin 68, Kathleen Gough 65, Norman Hughes 63, A. Farrell, Teacher.

Melbourne Continuation School
Parents are again reminded that 50 percent. on every subject is necessary to pass.

The departmental lower school examinations commence June 13, middle school June 19, high school June

THE TORTURE OF INDIGESTION

Thousands Made Miserable
By This Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Relieves It

What is indigestion and what causes it? As you know, solid food must be changed into a liquid by the stomach before it can be taken up as nourishment by the blood.

The stomach acts as a churn. It is covered by a strong, muscular coat and lined with a soft, delicate membrane which secretes the Gastric Juice which digests or dissolves solid food.

When food enters the stomach, the muscular coat squeezes and presses the food from end to end, or churns it, with the gastric juice to dissolve or digest it.

But—if the stomach muscles are weak—or if the dissolving fluid is poor or insufficient—then food cannot be digested properly and you have indigestion.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the most wonderful medicine in the world for strengthening the stomach muscles and providing an abundance of pure, full-strength dissolving fluid to completely digest every meal. "FRUIT-A-TIVES" does this because it keeps the kidneys active, the bowels regular and the blood pure, which insures pure Gastric Juice.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" will correct your indigestion or dyspepsia and enable you to enjoy every meal. Try it.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-A-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

trance June 28.
For writing the lower and middle school examinations the fee is \$1 for each subject.

Following is the report from January to March:

Form I.
Second class proficiency—John Coombs 74.3, Donald McInroy 67.3; third class proficiency—Kenneth Campbell 60.8, Lizzie Beattie 60.3; credit—Nae Huston 57.5, Florence Long 53.6, Edward Bond 52.4, Hugh Black 51.5, Marjorie Walker 51.3; Arletta Riley 51; below the line—Mary Johnson 47.5, Blanche Laing 47.1, Barbara Warren 45.5, Margaret Sheldes 41.9, *Ada Tanner 41.7, Douglas Bateman 40.5. (*Absent part of examination.)

Form II.
Third—Margaret Murray 65.8, Winifred Wallace 61.2, Doris Campbell 60.8, Sadie Mullins 60.1; credit—Jonnie Robinson 54.4, Rena Kapayo 52.6, Margaret Campbell 51.2; below—Gertrude Howe 32.7.

Form III.
Second—Margaret Murray 66.7, third—Sadie Mullins 62.7, Winifred Wallace 60.5; credit—Doris Campbell 59.3, Rena Kapayo 57.7, Margaret Campbell 57.5; below—Jennie Robinson 49.5, Gertrude Howe 36.1.

Form III.—One-year Course.
Matriculation standing.—Second—Anna Logan 72.3; credit—Arthur Elder 59.3, Agnes Alexander 57.9, Hettie Cawthorpe 55.9; below—Annie Johnson 46.8, Stella Long 44.6, Sadie Johnson 43.9, Charlie Kapayo 37.1.

Form III.—One-year Course.
Matriculation standing.—Second—Anna Logan 72.3; credit—Arthur Elder 59.3, Agnes Alexander 57.9, Hettie Cawthorpe 55.9; below—Annie Johnson 46.8, Stella Long 44.6, Sadie Johnson 43.9, Charlie Kapayo 37.1.

Proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Thousands praise Tan-lac. So will you.—P. E. Lumley.

PLEASE NOTICE

Owing to our extending to our customers the benefit of an unlimited amount of credit in the past "at a cash price" there has accumulated a large amount of book accounts, which has tied up our business financially. So today we are forced to clean up our books in order to square our business with our wholesalers, etc., which necessitates us to ask for a settlement by cash or note within 30 days.

All unpaid balances after that date will be placed with a collecting agency for collection, with their costs added, as we must have a settlement.
From this date on, our price list is cash, and by so doing we can meet the cost of stationery, books, postage and the labor in connection with the credit system.

Our prices have been reduced so you can take advantage of the cash system, and by so doing we can meet our necessary bills, etc., as the terms extended to us in nearly every instance are cash, which necessitates us to ask for the cash.

We ask for a continuance of your business, and thank you for past favors.—DON H. LOVE.

If you are troubled with Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc., T. R. C. will positively relieve you. Likewise RAZ-MAR for Asthma and Bronchitis. Ask H. T. Johnston.

BENEFITS OF GRADING

Standardizing of Farm Products
Necessary for Best Market.

Instances of the Folly of Not Grading—Selling by Description vs. Inspection—Butter Exportation in New Zealand.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Grading of farm products is necessary for the enlargement of markets. It is based upon knowledge of what the consumer wants. It gives the consumer of farm products the kind, shape, size and quality of products desired. It brings increased returns to farmers and effects savings to the middlemen.

In the production of farm products, unavoidably widely varying shapes, sizes and qualities of products are brought into existence. These must be sorted out so that the product sent to a certain market will meet with the approval of the purchaser. Standardizing means that a grade of product will be the same year in and year out, in this way confidence in grades may be built up.

The Folly of Not Grading Instances.
It must be remembered that consumers, like farmers, are engaged in business. They are not able to sort products. Therefore, when they purchase ungraded products they have to buy things they don't want, and this results in waste. Grading of farm products would mean a reduction in the cost of marketing. For example, out of 2,600 cars of apples appearing on a Chicago market within a period of three months in the fall of 1914, it was found that 410 cars were unfit for sale; and not only was this true, but they also depressed the price of apples. The freight, cartage and labor of handling had been paid for the purpose of starting 410 cars of apples on the way to market, which nobody would accept, did not want, and could not use.

Or to take butter. Investigations have demonstrated that lack of grading has resulted in serious loss to middlemen. In the state of Kansas for instance, on 5th of the butter received was paid for at the rate of 27.1 cents per pound—the ruling price for butter—though this 20 per cent. had to be reworked before it could be used by consumers. For this butter renovators paid 20 cents per pound, and there was a loss of 7 cents per pound. No middleman can long stand this.

The problem of financing the sale of farm products is important. By grading farm products finance is facilitated. Suppose a farmer has a carload of a certain grade of products. He may go to the bank and say: "I have a carload of No. 1 apples. I want to borrow some money. The bank manager understands what this means and is prepared to advance money. But if the farmer goes to the bank with ungraded products the banker immediately asks, "What kind? Who grew them? Are they good or bad?" He may even require that they be inspected, and in the end the farmer will not get as satisfactory advances as though the products were graded.

Description vs. Inspection.

Grading reduces the selling cost by enabling sale by description rather than sale by inspection or by sample. Sale by inspection requires that products be sent to some central point and that people go to see those products. It is easily seen that this is an expensive way of selling. And not only is this true, but it is easy to over-estimate the requirements of buyers on a certain day, which results in flooding of the market, with consequent lowering of price. Sale by description is made possible through advertising, but before advertising can be successful products must be sent to some central point and that people go to see those products. It is easily seen that this is an expensive way of selling. And not only is this true, but it is easy to over-estimate the requirements of buyers on a certain day, which results in flooding of the market, with consequent lowering of price.

Graded products always bring better prices to farmers. Agriculture is still the main industry in Ontario, and this means that we must export the surplus of farm products. In fighting markets for this surplus we come into competition with New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Australia, and the United States. Most of these countries, certainly the first four named, enforce rigid inspection of products for export. Why? Because grading is the basis of enlargement of markets. Consumers demand the very best of all products, their likes and dislikes are varied, and we must meet these demands. For many years we have tried to make the Englishman eat the sort of bacon we thought he should eat; but he won't. He prefers Danish bacon because the Dane sells him the sort he wants, properly graded, to meet all his requirements. Or take apples: A short time ago a certain gentleman from Ontario endeavored to establish a market for Ontario apples through the consumer owned co-operative stores in Great Britain. What was the answer? "Just as soon as you get an organization from which we can order 10,000 boxes of No. 1 or No. 2's, graded and packed in such a manner that we can depend upon the quality year in and year out, we will talk business, but until then we cannot risk it."

New Zealand's Experience.

In New Zealand, farmers satisfied the home market for butter a long time ago. They had to export the surplus, and the Government offered a premium for the first shipment of butter which would satisfy consumers in Great Britain. What was the result? The first shipment was a mass of quality products and shipped in inferior butter under these brands. This had a bad effect. It was then found necessary to have Government inspection which would extend right back to the producer, so that inferior butter could be traced to its source and the cause removed. J. C. Coke, Dept. Farm Economics, O. A. College, Guelph.

Neah Up to Date.

From the time of Noah when the dove brought the green back, homing pigeons have been of constant service to mankind. That well-bred stock of this breed is desirable is shown by a live-stock owner in Henrico County, Va. He lists 22 homing pigeons of pure breeding among other live stock enrolled in the Better Sires.

GROWING SWEET PEAS

Getting the Very Best From This
Beautiful Flower.

Location and Soil Suggested—Early Sowing Desirable—Good Support and Frequent Picking Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Location.—An open, sunny position in the garden suits them very well. Close up to a building or near to a close board fence facing the south is not a good place for them as the intense heat of the sun induces attacks of insect pests. An east, west, or north exposure close to a fence is not so objectionable, except perhaps a direct northern exposure. Near to an open wire fence or trellis fence is not objectionable.

Soil.—A deep, fairly rich loamy soil is best. If the ground is poor or gravelly or heavy clay, dig a trench the length required from 12 to 15 inches deep and about 10 inches wide. Place about two inches in depth of well rooted barnyard manure or cow manure in the bottom of the trench, then fill the trench up with well enriched loamy soil. Deep digging is necessary for sweet peas even in good soil. Never sow sweet peas twice in succession in the same soil; a part of the soil at least should be renewed every year. Prepare trench or ground for sweet peas the previous fall if possible.

When to Sow.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The seed may be soaked in lukewarm water before sowing for six or eight hours to hasten germination.

How to Sow.—Make a drill about two inches in depth. Sow the seed about two inches apart. Cover with nearly two inches of fine soil. (The Spencer type of Sweet Peas is the best kind to sow.)

Thinning.—Thin the plants when about six inches in height to three or four inches apart.

Support.—With a meshed chicken wire five feet in height, maple brushwood or coarse twine may be used for support. Netting made of coarse twine makes an ideal support, better than wire, as the plants cling to it better than to wire.

Watering.—Water thoroughly in very dry weather. Draw a drill a few inches deep and about four inches from the row on each side. Pour water into these until the ground is thoroughly soaked. Watering in this way once every week or ten days is far more beneficial than frequent light surface waterings. Sprinkle the foliage with water under pressure from a fine sprinkler every day in hot dry weather to keep down insects, such as green aphids and red spider. Sprinkle the under side of the foliage especially. Tobacco and soap solutions are also good for insect pests.

Picking.—Keep all the sprays of bloom picked off every second day to prevent seed from forming. If seed is allowed to form, the bloom will be inferior and the flowering season of short duration.

Fertilizers.—A watering once or twice with liquid manure solution towards the end of August will help to keep the plants vigorous and productive late in the season.—The late Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Silo Facts.

In the silo you can store corn in a form in which practically every particle can be eaten.

Silage gives the effect of pasturage in winter; it is both palatable and succulent, and it also aids digestion in the dry-feeding season.

Animals fed silage are not more subject to tuberculosis, do not lose their teeth more quickly, and are not shorter-lived than animals fed other common kinds of feed.

The use of the silo often makes it possible to save corn that would otherwise be lost by frost.

A good silo should be round, airtight, water-proof, have walls that are smooth inside, and be strong and durable.

A silo should be placed where it will give the greatest convenience in feeding and where it will be least exposed to extremely cold winds.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of silage a day for 300 days.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold 100 tons.

Silos of more than 100 tons capacity cost from \$2 to \$6 per ton, according to the type and material used in construction.

Farm Notes.

Michigan is the first state to offer a reward for planting nut trees beside highways. In Europe the profit from roadside nut trees assists in maintaining roads. Roadside nut trees abroad are protected from vandalism by public sentiment, and this is true of the nut orchards in the principal centre of production in America.

By means of a potato cutter, a potato planter, and a potato digger, along with other machines, and a more intelligent agriculture, a farmer has been able to produce 57 bushels of potatoes with one average hour's labor. A half century ago the product was only one-third as much, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Roofing.

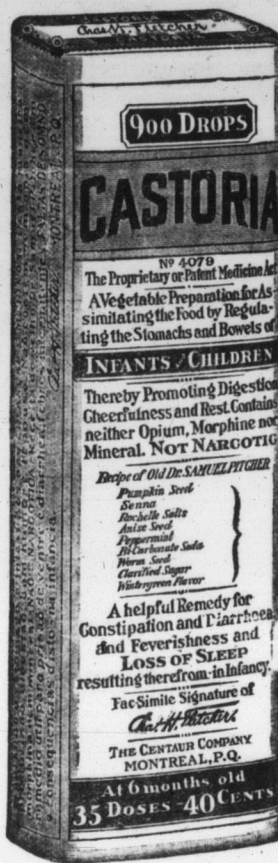
We are in the game, with the best that can be bought. It is Bird & Son—"the old reliable," that Father Time has proven there is none better and few its equal. We are sole agents for "Art Craft," the pattern roofing. Here are a few of our lines:

The wide Art Craft Roofing with pattern. 18-inch Art Craft Roofing with pattern. Ordinary 18-inch Red or Green Slate. Paroid, the kind that made Bird & Son famous. The large or small Slate Shingle. Wall Board with the grained finish.

All the pattern Roofing you see through the country is Bird & Son's make. This store is sole agent for it. Mr. Chas. Willey is our only representative. See him or call and see us before roofing. We will sell it and you can put it on or we will put it on. When buying, it pays to buy quality. Experiments are often costly. If you buy Bird & Son's you take no chance as it is Quality Roofing.

CALL AND SEE US.

F. L. CHARLESWORTH
HARDWARE MERCHANT



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Chas. H. Willey
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



"There Goes the Last Train!"

Long Distance to the Rescue

"What shall we do, George? There goes the last train, and the children will be alone all night. We simply can't have that; Betty is such a nervous child, and Bobby's always hunting for matches to make Indian bonfires with. It's dreadful!"

"Well, Mary, you can't get home to-night. That's all there is to it."

"But we must do something. They may set the house on fire."

"Listen! Here's the drug-store. We'll call up Annie by Long Distance and ask her to go over and stay with the children."

"Oh, what a relief!"

Simple isn't it? Long Distance is the friend in need, always at hand, always ready to put you in touch with family, friends and business.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

FENCING!

YES, WIRE FENCING. It will pay you to get our prices on Wire Fencing before buying, as they are rock-bottom and will surprise you. We have Peerless, also some Frost. We guarantee to give you the best galvanizing—the galvanizing that never fell down—also a plump No. 9 gauge wire—we don't mean a No. 9 wire drawn to the last decimal point. Call and see us before you buy.

ROOFING.—We are in the game, with the best that can be bought. It is Bird & Son—"the old reliable," that Father Time has proven there is none better and few its equal. We are sole agents for "Art Craft," the pattern roofing. Here are a few of our lines:

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CALL AND SEE US.

F. L. CHARLESWORTH
HARDWARE MERCHANT