

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA


The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



**In Use For Over 30 Years**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## THUNDERSTORMS.

### Simple Scientific Explanation of How They Occur.

### ELECTRICITY IN THE CLOUDS.

The Processes by Which the Masses of Unequally Charged Vapor Are United, the Lightning Flashes Generated and the Downpour Started.

Lightning is the result of electric discharges from the clouds, says the Electrical Experimenter in printing what it calls "a thunderstorm primer." Every cloud, like every other object, contains electricity. This makes no disturbance so long as the quantity contained is normal. When the quantity becomes greater than normal the object is positively charged; when it becomes less than normal the object is negatively charged. The equilibrium of the electric force in the clouds is disturbed by evaporation from the surface of the earth, by changes of temperature in the atmospheric vapor, by chemical action on the earth's surface and by the friction of volumes of air of different densities against each other.

When clouds charged with the opposite electricities approach, the forces rush toward each other and combine to restore the state of equilibrium, for all bodies charged with opposite electricities attract each other. Between the clouds is air, an excellent nonconductor, through which the electricity has to force a passage. The violence with which it does this produces the lightning and the accompanying crash of thunder.

Clouds are good conductors, while the air about them is a nonconductor; therefore the electricity accumulates in the clouds. It is probably this electricity which prevents the particles of water from uniting together and falling down in the form of rain.

Imagine two clouds near to each other in the sky, one positively and the other negatively charged, for there cannot in all nature be such a condition as that of one body positively excited without the coexistence of another body negatively excited. If the positively charged cloud were all alone in the sky the circumjacent atmosphere would assume the negative function. But as the other cloud is near by it becomes negative, and both are mutually attracted. They approach each other until the space of air between them can no longer resist their electric tension, when the discharge takes place.

The equilibrium of the clouds being thus restored, there is nothing to keep the particles of water apart; they coalesce into drops and fall as rain.

When only the clouds are involved the equilibrium is quickly restored by a few flashes and the storm is over. When the air also is involved it continues to charge the clouds with electricity, and the discharges continue until the various strata of air are brought into their normal state.

Sometimes, when the clouds are charged with an opposite electricity to that of the earth, a discharge takes place from clouds to earth or from earth to clouds. It is only when there is a great disturbance of the electrical forces that the lightning flashes to the earth or vice versa.

The flash and the thunder peal are simultaneous, and we see the one before we hear the other because light waves move far more swiftly than sound waves. The peal of thunder is instantaneous, but comes to us as a roll following being echoed from clouds or mountains. The noise is caused by the vibrations of the air rushing to fill the spaces where the electrical discharge has rarefied it and condensed its vapors.

Lightning is zigzag when it travels through a long distance, because it compresses the air, which interferes with its direct course. It is straight when it passes through only a short distance. It is forked when being resisted by the air, it divides into two or three points. It is sheet when the flash is too distant to be visible, and its reflection alone is seen.

By remembering that sound travels a quarter of a mile in a second, while light travels so swiftly that we see it instantaneously, we can tell how far off a thunder clap is. If we hear a thunder clap four seconds after seeing the flash we know it is a mile away. For such calculations our own pulse is a sufficiently accurate measure of time, for the pulse of an adult beats about once a second. A person under forty should count five beats to the mile; a person under twenty should count six beats to the mile.

## EXECUTOR'S AUCTION SALE

### of Freehold Property

Under instructions from the Executor of the Estate of John Smith, late of the village of Jarvis in the County of Hamilton, to sell by Public Auction, subject to a reserved bid, at the premises hereinafter described, on

**THURSDAY, the 2nd day of MARCH, 1916, at one o'clock p.m.,**

the following freehold property, to-wit:—Being composed of Village No. number three on the East side of the Hamilton and Fort Dover Road in the Village of Jarvis. On this property is erected a brick unincorporated Hotel.

The purchaser shall pay a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale and the balance within thirty days thereafter.

For further particulars of sale apply to J. A. BURWASH, Jarvis, Ontario, or to

**ARRELL & ARRELL,**  
Caledonia, Ontario,  
Solicitors for Vendor.

**JAMES HODGES, Auctioneer.**  
51-45.

## CURE DANDRUFF FOR 50 CTS.

**HAT'S HEAD ENOUGH FOR ANY ONE** If it does not cure dandruff in two weeks we will give you your money back.

**PARISIAN SAGE** is a pleasant, daintily perfumed tonic and hair grower. It is guaranteed to stop falling hair or itching of the scalp, and to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair.

**PARISIAN SAGE** has many imitators—get the genuine.

For Sale By  
**J. R. Seater, Jarvis**

## BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1822

### FIRMLY ENTRENCHED

The Bank of Hamilton is not dependent upon the prosperity of any one section of the country. It is a well-entrenched institution with branches spread over Canada, at each of which a general banking business is transacted.

**JARVIS BRANCH**  
R. S. TELFORD, Manager.

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid-up - \$3,000,000  
Surplus - \$3,475,000

## The range with pure white enamelled steel reservoir stamped from one piece. The

# McClary's Pandora


## Range reservoir is seamless and clean enough to use in cooking, and preserving. See the McClary dealer.

**MADE IN CANADA**

for sale by **E. T. CARTER**

## 75,000 Farmers have Profited by this book

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE



It contains information that has saved them time and money in making farm improvements. It has taught them the economy of building everything of everlasting concrete.

There's no other building material as durable, as adaptable, as easy to use or as low in final cost as concrete. Practically everything that can be built of wood, stone or steel can be made better with concrete and this book tells you how to do it. It is fully illustrated with photos and diagrams and contains 52 practical farm plans.

If you haven't a copy, send for one today. Keep it handy. Refer to it often.

It is free and will be mailed to you immediately upon receipt of coupon below.

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED,**  
Herald Building, MONTREAL.

**CUT OUT AND MAIL**

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Building, MONTREAL.  
583 Gentlemen—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." 5

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City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

## Going to Fence?

### Try the FROST Wire Fence

We have taken over the Agency of the Frost Wire Fence Co., recently held by John Walker. This is the celebrated Fence with the famous "right-lock."

We handle

- Woven Wire Fence,
- Coil Wire Fence,
- Barbed Wire,
- Lawn Fence, Gates, etc.

We carry a complete line of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Posts, Cement, etc.

We will cheerfully furnish estimates and the closest prices on all contract work, large or small. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**A. & W. J. BAILEY,**  
Lumber Merchants, Jarvis, Ontario.

### A Rough Criticism.

Lord Houghton's epigram on "Sordello" probably the most obscure of Browning's poems, though it has often gone the rounds, is worth recalling. Said Lord Houghton, then only Dicky Milnes, "There are but two lines in 'Sordello' I can understand—the first and last—'Who will may hear Sordello's story told' and 'Who would hath heard Sordello's story told,' and both are false."

Finger Print Love.

"Why do you think you'll be happy if you marry that young man, daughter?" asked the father.

"Because, father, we've had our finger prints examined and they almost match." was the sweet young thing's reply.—Yonkers Statesman.

Let me remember that justice must be observed even to the lowest.—Cicero.

## \$400,000,000 FOR PRAIRIE PROVINCES

A Talk With J. S. DENNIS, Assistant to C.P.R. President.

IN wheat alone the three prairie provinces yielded last year 340,000,000 bushels against 140,000,000 bushels in 1914, while the yield of wheat, oats, barley and flax amounted to 700,000,000 bushels in 1915 against 320,000,000 bushels in 1914.

These four crops in 1914 gave the farmers approximately \$215,000,000, while a conservative estimate places the value in 1915 at \$400,000,000.

Probably no man in the West is better qualified to speak on past and present conditions there, and the prospects for the future, than Mr. J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who, with other officials of the Department of Natural Resources, is at present in Montreal, attending the annual meeting of that department.

Mr. Dennis has spent the past 40 years in the West, in the service of the Dominion and Provincial governments, the Hudson's Bay Co. and for the last 14 years with the Canadian Pacific, and during all that time has been more or less identified and connected with immigration and colonization and the development activities of the West.

"The West," he said, "is wonderfully prosperous this year as a result of the bumper crop—a crop which may well be termed a double-crop, with yields running all the way from 30 to 72 bushels of wheat. Never has the West made such a record; never have the prairies so demonstrated their fertility, and, I may add, never, both from our point of view and that of the Empire, was it so necessary for the West to come through. In wheat alone, the three prairie provinces last year yielded more than all other grains put together—340,000,000 bushels, as against 140,000,000 in 1914, and if you take wheat, oats, barley and flax, we have a yield in 1915 of over 700,000,000 bushels against 320,000,000 in 1914. These four crops in 1914 returned us approximately \$215,000,000; this 1915 crop on a conservative basis, will return \$400,000,000. I have never attempted to boost the crop yield, and have always endeavored to be as accurate as possible, but it is quite evident that the 1915 crop surpassed anything in the history of the West, and that the financial returns per acre are greater than for any previous year; in addition, favorable late fall and early winter weather has permitted the farmers to thresh the greater part of their crops. Figures issued by the Provincial Governments just prior to my departure from Calgary, give Alberta a wheat yield of 36.16 bushels per acre; Saskatchewan 28.75 bushels per acre; and Manitoba, 25.50 bushels. Such yields are much in excess of those in any other portion of the hemisphere, but must, of course, be looked upon as phenomenal. Conditions are also much improved in British Columbia. The fruit districts of the province had the largest crop in their history, and the lumbering and mining industries showed marked revival and improvement during the year.

"What about immigration?"

"That, of course, has fallen off," he replied, "and is our big—our main problem—today; we want more population and a readjustment, as far as possible, of the present distribution of rural and urban population. The desired end can only be reached through stimulating and increasing the immigration of people of the right class, and so colonizing them as to produce the best results. In all the previous methods of living common to the two countries, the population of the total population; too many people live in the urban centres, and the rural and producing population is too small a percentage of the whole. This is

particularly true of the four Western Provinces, where the population is divided on a basis of 43 per cent urban and 57 per cent rural, and this, in spite of the fact that these provinces contain one of the largest areas of good agricultural land, available for settlement and immediate development in the world. Occupying a territory greater in area than that of the United States, Canada has a population of approximately 8,000,000 as compared with 100,000,000 south of the international boundary. Possessed of natural resources in our forests, mines, fisheries, and vast areas of agricultural land, Canada today is importing great quantities of many a food product and foodstuffs, which could be and would be here were the population increased and distributed on a producing basis and imported, while sufficient attention has not been paid to those which would handle the raw products of the country, particularly those resulting from agriculture and animal husbandry. This fact is especially noticeable in connection with the flour industry. It is economically unsound that we should ship such a large bulk of our wheat out of the country instead of milling it at home, shipping the finished product in the shape of flour and retaining all the by-products, which are urgently needed to assist in expanding our stock-feeding and stock-finishing activities. Not only do we need more people on the land but to build up our industries, and put our country on a self-producing basis.

"In these trying times, Mr. Dennis, where are you looking for immigrants?"

"If you take the Dominion Government reports," he replied, "you will find that the total immigration for the past 10 years has been a little over 2,500,000, of which approximately 1,000,000 are reported to have come from Great Britain; if these figures are correct, it is quite clear that only a small proportion were looking for farm homes and that the greater number were of the laboring class. The report further shows that about 500,000 came from the United States and the balance from other countries. Whatever the total may be, I am convinced that, if we are going to have any success in solving the problem of increasing and properly distributing the population of Canada, we must so stimulate our immigration as to provide at least 500,000 a year for the next ten years."

"How are we going to do it?"

"For the present, at least, we can't do very much other than advertise our prosperity as widely as possible and prepare for the time when we can. The United States is, unquestionably, the field which should first be considered. They sent us approximately 50,000 in 1915. Conditions there, particularly in the Northern States, are analogous to those existing in Canada and residents there, whether native born or foreign, are accustomed to systems and methods of agriculture similar to our own, and to similar systems in connection with taxation, schools, currency, weights and measures, transportation, and general methods of living common to the two countries. The population of the United States is expanding so rapidly that the opportunity of obtaining cheap land or suitable employment decreases correspondingly, that, inevitably, a percentage of the whole. This is

ing 'spilling over' into the adjoining countries, if the openings there are attractively presented.

"Great Britain supplied, during the past decade, the largest number of immigrants, but the smallest number of agriculturists. The reason for this is readily understood when it is remembered that Great Britain is not an agricultural country, less than 15 per cent of the population being engaged in agriculture (some 300,000 families in all), and under such conditions any marked propaganda on the part of the overseas portions of the Empire to reduce the present small agricultural population of the Mother Country is not good policy. Large numbers of the laboring class have been, and can be, obtained from Great Britain, but outside of skilled laborers, and a small number of farm laborers, the field is restricted.

"Of the unclassified immigrants in the above statement, the majority come from Northern Europe, including Belgians, Dutch, Scandinavians, Germans, Russians and Hungarians, and it is to the countries from which these people came that we must look for the large percentage of our immigrants on the conclusion of the war.

"That there will be a large movement of these people to America when the war terminates is my firm opinion. There has been such a movement following every European war of modern times, and, though it may be expected that all countries engaged in the present awful struggle will be desirous of and attempt to keep their people at home to assist in rehabilitating conditions, it is inevitable that all who can will be desirous of getting away from enforced military service and excessive war taxation, and move to the United States and Canada. It must be remembered also that there are numbers of people of all the nationalities engaged in the war already resident on this side of the Atlantic, and they will make every effort to get their friends and relatives to come and join them.

"There will, of course, for a time, be a sentiment both in Canada and the countries with whom Great Britain is at war against the immigration of people of those countries into Canada, but this feeling will eventually pass.

"The question of returned Canadian soldiers after the close of the war and disbanded soldiers in Great Britain is going to be one of the serious problems following the war. It has been an acute problem following all wars, and our earliest colonization in Canada was by discharged soldiers after the war of conquest in Canada, and the Napoleonic wars of Europe. Active military service unsettles and unites the majority of men for the occupation they followed before joining the army, and, without question, the problem of rehabilitating in civil life the men that Canada is providing for the present war is going to be a serious and troublesome one. In addition, consideration should be given to the possibility of helping Great Britain in the solution of this difficulty by bringing suitable men and their families to Canada.

"The West has suffered a serious drain in the young men who have responded to Canada's call to join the army and help the Empire in the present crisis, and this loss and the other difficulties mentioned are ahead of us to be solved. They will, however, be grappled with energetically, and with the prosperity that is now in the country, the new wealth from industrial and agricultural sources, I foresee an era of continued growth and development beside which our progress of the last decade will be comparatively insignificant."

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