NWOT KIHTIN B Thorold, 1% acres land, 2 story frame This is a most de-ition. J. D. Biggar, gent 334), Hamilton,

LOAM, LEVEL, World, and 7 miles on, 9 room brick 2 wells and cistern. eat. 35 acres fall a bargain with

d implements, im-D. Biggar (Reg. Hamilton Ont. FARM. 80 ACRES s wheat, 2 elabor-inds and shrubbers. 4x100 feet green-ice building, large storage building, ous sheds, chicken making propos-D. Biggar, (Reg. Hamilton Ont.

NEOUS

O SEND MONEY minion Express

EAD! JUST ADD Mayde Bread Im-baking and get uickly. kage. Ho-Mayde

NDING TIMBER, S. Maple; reason-pply And. Struth-Ont.

FOR SALE.

NTED

AND APPREN-

ng; good wages n, steady work; o Slingsby Mfg

HANCES ROCERY AND g good cash hue

amilton, Ont. SINESS-BEST buy an old-es-present owner be sold; annual y-five thousand re and dwelling. inderwood, On-

PLANT-FOR Hamilton, Ont.

ANTED E, 21 CENTS A Size. I pay Toronto. No Samuel Lewis Toronto.

-McCULLOCH ellent condition.

ce \$375.00 f.o.b. Shoe Co., Lim-

Youth. Greencastle regarding one

been a rule of

ploy men over

a living within mill solicited own because of nis snow-white s not daunted. ood for many ent to a drug of black hair vhitèness a jet for work of was accepted to work and art. Then he is white halp ere his equally

working his one official of had done such have to buy ut could hold thite hair and

gain bought a

nd used it to

vearing a new rally followed or and an in-

will oblige. t for number

e a look ip.



CUBES

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA FLIGHT IS COMPLETED

Australian Aviator is Win-+ ner of the Rich \$50,000

Port Darwin, Australia, Despatch-Captain Ross Smith, the Australian aviator, arrived here to-day from England, thus winning a prize of £10,000 offered for the first aviator to make the voyage.

Under the conditions laid down by the Australian Government when it offered a prize for making a flight from England to Australia, the distance of 11,500 miles had to be covered within thirty days.

Captain Ross Smith left the Houns-low aviation field, near London, at 9 o'clock Nov. 12, on his flight to Australia. On Nov. 18 he reached Cairo, and on Nov. 19 he continued his flight, and on Nov. 23 reached Delhi, India. From there he continued east until he reached Rangoon, turning southward at that city, making a number of stops along the Malay Peninsula and in the islands of Oceania. He arrived at Bima, on Sunbawa Island, near Java, Monday

. Port Darwin is near the northernmost tip of Australia, being near the town of Palmerson.

An interesting phase of the latter part of the flight was the international contest developed between the British Captain Smith and Lieut. Etienne Poulet, the French military aviator. Poulet left Paris for a flight to Australia on Oct. 14, nearly a month before Captain Smith started from London. The Englishman caught up with Poulet in India, however, the aviators meeting in Rangoon on Nov. 30, and both leaving for Bangkok on Dec. 1. The two airmen started off nearly together from Bangkok the day following. No reports have been received, however, as to the whereabouts of the French aviator after leaving Bangkok.

CANADA'S DEBT.

Total Net is Now Placed at \$1,817,839,000.

Ottawa Despatch-Ordinary expenditure by the Dominion last month exceeded ordinary revenue. Expenditure was , \$43,486,000; revenue. **\$31,618,000**. The heavy expenditure, however, is largely accounted for by a large payment on Novemper 1 of interest on war loans. During the eight months period closing with the end of November ordinary expenditure, \$202,536,000. e in net debt during November \$32,963,000, as compared with \$20,394,000 in November of last year.

The total net debt of the Dominion is now \$1,817,839,000. Resumption of public works fol-lowing the armistice is reflected in increased expenditure on capital accumulated during the eight months period. Capital expenditure on public works, including railways and canals, was \$28,607,000; during the corresponding period last year

it was \$10,120,000. Current revenue during the eight months period was \$218,027,000. During the corresponding period last year it was \$193,932,000.

NEW LOW RECORD FOR THE POUND

New York Despatch-Rates on stersing exchange continued their downward course to-day, checks being quoted at \$3.80 1-4, or 1 1-2 cents lowor than the lowest quotation reported yesterday.

Francs also declined to a new low record, checks being quoted at 11.52 for the dollar, off 32 centimes from gesterday's closing prices. Lire checks also dropped 17 centimes, and were offered at the rat of 13.47 for the dollar. The German mark, worth \$23.8 cents before the war, has dropped so less than two cents, quotations bemg made at 1.98 cents.

> TWO SOULS WITH BUT ONE THOUGHT.

Mrs. Flyhigh-Doesn't Mrs. Owens look radiant? She must be thinking of her new gown.

Mr. Flyhigh-Yes, and do you observe how wretched her husband looks? He is evidently thinking of

A fool and his money keep lots of people from being honest.

POULTRY WORLD

ARTIFICIAL LLUMINATION.

(Harry R. Lewis, in New York Sun) Experiments and the results obtained by practical feeders during the past two years have proved beyond question that artificial illumination pays. We have a great deal to learn yet regarding its limitations, but it can be safely said that any flock of pullets or hens housed in the fall can be made to pay a much greater profit with no injurious effect if artificial illumination is used from the first of September until the first of April. It must be remembered that the object of illumination is to shorten the long nights of fall and winter. It is suggested that morning lights will probably prove the most desirable and they can safely be started somewhere the light and heavier breeds of poulabout 4 o'clock in the morning. The try. use of morning lights does not reawhile in the evening, in which case much grain as mash. 4.30 in the morning and keep them on 7.30 in the evening. If electric lights the lights turned on automatically at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, the grain feed being given in the litter after the birds have gone to perch the night before, and some type of artifical water heating appliance being used to furnish an adequate supply of water. It must be remembered that the use of artificial illumination will water during the hours in which the probably the most desirable, but where they are not available there are a number of excellent types of lanterns which can be purchased very reasonably. Like wise barn lanterns with

strong reflectors or with specially prepared lenses give excellent results. Don't start lights unless you are willing to give them a fair chance, that is, great regularity in the time they are operated and special care of the birds during the time they are under lights. If that is done one can expect an increase of nearly double the production in eggs, which means, expressed in dollars and cents, 400 per cent. inof artificial illumination show beyond a doubt that it is a practice which must be and will be generally adopted on all commercial poultry farms. It is not a forcing practice, it does not burn

up the vitality of the hen, but it rather gives her the chance to develop her reproductive qualities at an earlier period. The results of experiments to date point to the fact that the use of lights on breeding hens is not harmful if not overdone. ENCOURAGE HENS TO EXERCISE. During the spring season fowls having free range get abundant exercise. Close confinement without exercise is not conducive to the best resudts, although the feed provided may be the hest, for idle hens soon grow too fat

to lay. It is almost impossible to give laying hens which are confined too Paris. much exercise. The fowls may be en-couraged to exercise in various ways, such as feeding corn on the cob. suspending cabbage heads, beets, etc., so that the birds have to jump for them, and scattering grain in the litter. The litter should be from four to eight inches deep, and may consist of straw (either cut or whole), hay, leaves. buckwheat hulls, shredded corn fodder, or any convenient material of this nature. The hens should be kent hungry enough so that they will work diligently all day for the grain scattered in this litter, which should be removed whenever it becomes damp

or soiled. MEAT SCRAP NECESSARY. One of the most significant facts in feeding fowls for egg production, as brought out by experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station, is that rations containing approximately 12 per cent. meat scrap decrease the cost of feed under present market prices more | The fasteners come undone as quick than 20 per cent., and increase the egg | as you do them up. production more than 50 per cent, as compared with a ration containing only 2 per cent, of meat scrap. This it myself when I tried it on at the comparison has held true with both



new style of "baggy" boots, which are much in vogue in Old London.

A ration in which the grain mixquire dimming, it gets the birds into ture was made up of three parts corn an active condition at the coldest part | and one part wheat and the dry mash of the night, and at the time when all | mixture of two parts by weight ground animals are at their lowest period of corn, one part bran and two parts vitality. Some may prefer to run the meat scrap has given satisfactory relights for awhile in the morning and sults. The fowls consumed twice as

it is desirable to start them about A net return of \$2 a hen over a four months period is the remarkable recuntil daylight, and from dusk until ord of a North Carolina poultry club member who, about the middle of Janare used it is a simple matter to have | uary, mated fifteen White Leghorn hens with a standard bred male of the same variety. During the ensuing four months these fifteen hens laid 1,108 eggs. Of this number fifty were placed in the incubator, from which fortyone chicks were hatched and all except five were raised. The owner marketed six cockerels for \$3.60. He now has on hand thirty chicks. He sold 304 accomplish no benefits and possible eggs for hatching purposes for \$30.50, farm if it is not operated regularly as well as 541/2 dozen market eggs for and if the birds are not provided with \$20.07, making a total income from an abundance of feed and drinking his small flock of \$54.80. The cost of feeding the flock during this time was lights are operated. Electric lights are \$21.40, which leaves a net return of

Officer With German Name and Characteristics

crease in net returns over the cost of feed and lights. Results from the use Brutality.

New York Despatch-Brutal treatment, and even deliberate torture, of enlisted men of the American expeditionary forces are charged against Capt. Karl W. Detzer, formerly commanding officer of the 308th Military Police Company, whose trial by courtmartial opened at Governor's Island

Evidence will be submitted, it is said, by officers familiar with the case, that will rival the sensational developments of the trials of Lieut. "Hard-boiled" Smith and Sergt. Ball, who are now serving prison sentences for brutality to American soldiers in

Among the documentary evidence prepared for Capt. Detzer's trial are depositions made by Lieut.-Col. Wm. .. Cuiberson, formerly acting Inspector-General of the A. E. F., after investigating at Le Mans, France, charges made against the captain. The deposition declares that "beyond a doubt" men who were under Capt. Detzer's control "had been cruelly and brutally mishandled." Capt. Detzer, who was formerly a

Fort Wayne, Ind., newspaperman, had charge, under the assistant provost marshal, of all criminal investigation at the American embarkation centre at Le Mans. Capt. Detzer faces 28 specific cases charging him with violation of three of the articles of war.

FORESIGHT.

Lady (who had purchased a readymade dress): "Tiresome, this dress is. Cook (acting lady's maid): "Yes'm they do. That's why I wouldn't have

shop the other day."-Punch.

SEED GROWERS

Ontario Body Holds Annual at Guelph.

Officers Elected for Ensuing Year.

Guelph Despatch—The annual meeting of the Ontario Seed Growers' Association was held in the City Hall to-day, and matters connected with the improvement of seed grain were discussed a great length. E. D. Eddy, of the Dominion Seed Branch, stated that his department would in the future institute much more severe restrictions with regard to the introduction of new varieties of grain, and Prof. C. A. Zavitz asked that these restrictions be made to apply also in the case of alfalfa with respect to place of origin. Mr. Newman, Secretary of the Can-

adian Seed Growers' Association, described the work being dung in the western provinces for the improvement of seed wheat and especially the si cress obtained by Seager Wheel-er with the varie as Kitchener and R-2 Bob. He told of the Canadian exh.hitiors' success at the recent Chicago show, and predicted a large num ber of seed entries at the Careago International next year. He asked for support in developing interest in showing across the line from all the provinces, as the reputation made by this year's exhibitiors was sure to encourage a demand for our seed and there is a great chance for the trade to be developed to a tremendous extent.

The following directors were elected: F. A. Smith, Port Burwell; Dr. F. G. Hutton, Charing Cross; J. C. Duke, Ruthven; J. S. Moore, Bellamy; W. J. Squirrell, Guelph; R. R. Moore, Nerwich; H. L. McConnell, Port Burwell; A. S. McLennan, Toronto; P. L. Fancher Chatham; T. G. Gaynor,

TITLES AND THE PRINCE.

(Kingston Whig.) During his visit to Canada the Prince of Wales bestowed only one title, and that in recognition of bravery and meritorious service on the battlefield. Even this honorable and well deserved investment was reserved to the very last minute of the Prince's sojourn in Canada, suggestive of the idea that he feared he

States will have nothing to do with titles. Away with such empty baubles. They savor too much of kingship. They might do for kingdoms and their dependencies, but in a lang where every man dencies, but in a lang where every man unfortified coast towns by German unfortified coast towns by German is supposed to be as good as his neigh-bor—if not a little better—they have no place or part. But how mistaken our conclusions! When the Prince reaches the United States, the home of true

pleted a memorable tour of Canada. In the course of it he met a very great many men and women who had done superb service to Canada and to the world, fnore service to Canada and to the world, more of them in proportion to the population than he could have met in the neighboring country. No doubt it would have given him and the King he represents real personal pleasure to have recognized these services in the immemorial way in which kings have always recognized valor and virtue, by the bestowing of the accordade or the lesser honor in nized valor and virtue, by the bestowing of the accolade or the lesser honor in

But no royal honors could be bestow on Canadians. Did not parliament, heeding the advice of the late member for Kingston, Mr. W. F. Nickle, seek to abolish the practice? Having this fact in mind, the Star continues:

The Briton, the Frenchman, the Italian, the American may accept honors at the hand of our King and the son of our king, but not the Canadian. Our pro-tions, but not the Canadian. Our pro-tions of the canadian of the canadia

sing, but not the Canadian. Our prosisted in the cause is intense, oppressive. His virtue is unassallable, and is
so advertised. His belief in the democracy
of which he is so frantic an apostle is
at bottom so shaky that he sees it menaced to its very foundation by a simple
recompense paid to an individual for
some outstanding service.

"And so, appealing to the galleries, he
managed to stand between the deserving
and the only reward which so many of
them can be offered or can accept. Canadian democracy would have been in
most sessious danger of overthrow to-day
had the young Prince been allowed to
recognize the outstanding accomplishment of a few Canadians of both races
in military and civilian life. That was
to be prevented at any cost. Let our
future king take his corrupting titles
elsewhere. Democracy in Canada—
archied with a canital P and the stress elsewhere. Democracy in Canada— spelled with a capital B and the stress on the second syllable—is safe."

President Wilson tried (but vainly, it would appear) to make the world safe. would appear) to make the world sale for democracy; it remained for a King-ston member of parliament to make de-mocracy safe in Canada. In the Star a bit ungrateful? Or was this whole title business in Canada a bit of off-side that the spectators didn't appre-

Wigg-Have you ever noticed that a girl invariably bites her lips when she is nervous? Wagg-Not always. Sometimes she chews her gum.



An American woman who was recent ly appointed a captain in the Arabian cavairy. She is the first and only woman to receive such recognition of her Red Gross work in Damascus. Mrs. Fisher's home is in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Curious "Risks" Accepted By the Underwriters.

There is an institution in London which insures against everythingfrom the loss of Atlantic liners to the birth of triplets. That instituthere are men of the greatest power and influence. There is scarcely a thing under the sun that cannot be insured, and the underwriters at Lloyd's will accommodate people in almost any direction so long as the transaction is a legitimate risk and not a gamble.

might affront a nation of Simon-pure democrats by the awarding of even one decoration. While the incident may reveal the Prince's spiendid training in diplomacy, it stands out as a shining example of democracy carried to the example of the example of democracy carried to the example of the example of democracy carrie Curious "risks" are continually of course a republic like the United women have protected themselves against loss through invasion, bomvessels placed a lot of work into the hands of underwriters.

For years people took out policies true against risks connected with the fear democracy, he at once proceeds to invest against risks connected with the leave democracy, he at once proceeds to invest scores of citizens with decorations of war breaking out between certain every kind, including G. C. M. G.'s, C. B.'s, C. M. G.'s, etc. The incident leads the Montreal Star to remark:

"The Prince of Wales has recently completed a memorable tour of Canada. In quoted 8 per cent. on the risk of an outbreak of hostilities between France. Germany and Great Britain occurring within eix months from the taking out of the policy, and for twelve months 15 per cent, was quoted.

Some years ago the underwriters at Lloyd's received a cuious inquiry from an undertaker in business in one of the poor districts of London, who wished to know at what price underwriters would relieve him from any liability for shocks which were caused o private persons by his coffine being taken inadvertently to the wrong houses at night.

It was stated at the time that the underwriters were willing to consider the proposition, provided details were supplied to them, such as the undertaker's annual turnover and the number of such shocks known to have been given. The great "Culfinan" diamond was

once taken from a bank vault, in which it was being safeguarded, and For shown to the King of Spain. that special "show" it was insured for half a million pounds. The rate was only sixpence per cent., yet the underwriters shared £250 them on the transaction.

Actors and actresses frequently insure themselves for large sums Parisian actresses and English act resses have insured their eyes, had and shoulders; Paderewski, the fam-ous pianist, insured his fingers; while that famous dancer, Mdlee, Napisr-skowski, has insured her feet for £10,000.—Family Herald.

THE COURT'S DECISION. Plaintiff's Counsel Your Honor, unfortunately, in this case I am opposed by the most unmitigated scoundrel—Defendant's Counsel—My learned friend is such a hotorious perverter—Judge—Will counsel kindly confine their remarks to such matters as are in dispute?

Marco Polo's Lost Jewels

While the volumes written should precious stones abound with atorius of crime and bloodshed, fabled and true, there once in a while crops up a story with a numorous side which brightens the vicissitudes of the objects of Oriental fancy which set the brains of ancient story-tellers in a blaze of delightful bewilderment."

Among the remantic episodes in this connection none can exceed in interest those recorded of the famous Marco Marco Polo and his brothers, who were the first European explorers of Cathay (China) and the Indian Archipelago, regions aperiously unknown in the deep shadows of superstition, ignorance and fable.

After twenty-hix years' absence amidst the spiendors of the Indies and the Celestial Empire, the Polo brothers returned to their native Venice loaded with precious jewels and strange stories.

Marco Barbara, one of their blographers, relates that when the brothers returned home they were dressed in the most shabby and sordid manner. Their garments, torn and patched, were so disreputable, that the wife of one of the brothers gave away to the first beggar who called one of the dirty cloaks, and angrily reproached her husband for bringing such filthy and shabby clothes into her neat home.

home. ome. Great was her consternation, how-Great was her consternation, how-ever, when her husband informed her that the disreputable habiliments had been purposely worn to conceal from robbers the great wealth he had brought home and the precious stones of untold value were concealed in the

Although the beggar was a stranger, Polo determined on a plan to recover the gems. Taking an old grindstone to the bridge of the Rialto, the as yet unrenowned traveler seated himself in the middle of the bridge and patiently turned the stone, in the meantime uttering a lot of senseless jargon.

At first he attracted little attention but as he appeared day after day, senselessly turning the wheel, and every now and then shouting in a loud tone, "He'll come if God pleases," crowds began to gather and chaff the old man, who seemed so foolish to them.

But one day his work was rewarded, for among the curious -crowd he detected his shabby old garment, and in a few moments, had bought back for what the beggar thought was madman's price the receptacle of his precious collection.

From the jewels thus recovered he built a great palace, which for centuries was known as the home of the Cal Millioni, because the report got out that the jewels thus recovered amounted in value to a million ducats.

It'is naively stated by the Italian biographer that the occurrence taught the wife to never judge by appearan and the husband to never fall to take his wife into his confidence.

In an account of the jewels of Anne of Denmark, Queen of James L of England, reference is made to a splendid diamond ring delivered to one Margaret Harsyde. This lady was a companion of the queen, and the story quaintly relates how she first stole a pair of pearls from the queen's colle tion and then had the audacity to actually sell them back to her mistre Among her duties were those of occasionally amusing the young prince

(afterward Charles I.) and his sig the little princess (afterward the Queen of Bohemia and the gra mother of George I. of Enguand). . The Harsyde woman used the pear to ornament the dolls of the pri and the queen, seeing them, but not recognizing them, expressed such a desire for them that the thief actually

sold them to her. Some other jewels su appearing the King ordered a thorough investigation, during which the pearls were identified by the court

jeweler as part of the King's wedding present to the Queen. That "His Sowahip" (the King's nickname) was mad would be mildly expressing his state of mind.

Masgaret was declared infamous, sentenced to pay £400, the price of the pearls, and condemned to be imprisoned in Blackness Castle until the fine

Heart is Busy Organ.

was paid

Your heart is a very busy organ. While you breathe once, it beats four times. At each beat it sends four pounds of blood through your veins and actries. The weight of the circulating blood is 29 pounds. When you run, your legs and the other parts of your body need more blood, so your heart must pump faster. It is a ceaseless worker.

Litigious terms, fat contentions and flowing fees .- Milton.

Dickey's Dogs-Start 'Em. Stop 'Em (or Arrest 'Em). Pal Should Be a Traffic Cop.







