

WOOD AND INDUSTRY

Twelve Thousand Ontario Manufacturers Require Wood

Leaving out of consideration the numerous industries engaged in the production of shingles, lath, ties, bridge-timber and rough lumber, there still remain at least thirty-eight different industries in Ontario more or less dependent on wood for their operations, and it is significant that even the makers of wood substitutes require wood in the process of manufacturing such. The exhaustion of Ontario's wood supplies, the depletion of which is already evident from the fact that over one-quarter of the total expenditure of \$19,161,384 is paid for imported wood stock, would seriously cripple every Ontario industry.

Thirty-four different kinds of wood were used by these industries in the manufacture of everything in wooden produce from toys to threshing machines. Only eight of these woods had to be entirely obtained from outside sources, but, on the other hand, only six were entirely home grown. However, almost 90 per cent. of the three principal species, namely, pine, spruce and maple, which represented over one-half the total quantity used, were purchased in Ontario.

The sash and door industry easily takes first place among the wood-using industries, using 31.3 per cent. of the 807,456,000 feet, board measure, of rough lumber annually worked up by the one thousand two hundred Ontario manufacturers reporting to the Forestry Branch. The importance of this one industry will better be understood by comparison with the pulp industry, which although using 119,496,000 feet, board measure, of raw material, nevertheless was responsible for only 14.8 per cent. of the total consumption.

THE QUESTION OF SLANG

Always Changing, as Youth Must Have Its Own Variety

However much slang we may use ourselves, we all dislike and despise slang that is not our own. Old men, who have tender memories of the slang of their own youth, see nothing but pertness and vulgarity in the slang of their grandsons, and for all of us there comes a time when we no longer feel contemporary with the slang of the present, when we have no part in making or using it, and have to ask what it means when we first hear it used. Then the new slang words seem to us presumptuous upstarts, expressive of the general brainless presumption of youth, and indeed they are expressive of that free masonry of youth which we no longer share. Slang, in its first meaning, seems to have been the language of thieves, and it still keeps something of this first meaning in that it is the language of youth keeping its own secrets from middle age, and a token by which the young recognize all who are of their fellowship. That is the reason why it is always changing, for youth must always make its own slang afresh. The slang of five years ago is middle-aged and has associations that are already hostile. No self-respecting youth can use the slang of his uncle; indeed, he pities his uncle for finding any savor or fun in words so old fashioned. Elderly men have always protested against the vulgarity of new slang and professed to fear that the English language would be utterly corrupted by it. But the language outlives the slang, for the slang passes with the youth that made it, or only stays when it expresses a newly-discovered thing rather than a mood that is always coming and always going.

With the Habitant

In the province of Quebec, as one can see from reading Doctor Drummond's charming book, "The Habitant," seldom a night passes, no matter how stormy, without 15 to 20 neighbors gathering together at one of the French farm houses, which are strung close together for 100 miles along the banks of the St. Lawrence, where, by the wise orders of Louis Fourteenth, the farms were divided into narrow strips two acres wide and a mile and a half long. It is a pity that in surveying the Great Empire of the West that a similar plan had not been followed, for then there would have been a house every 400 feet on each side of the railroad or the division line, and a great comfort and convenience in time of sickness, while a great joy in time of health.

THE PANAMA CANAL

A Digest of Interesting Facts About the Great Short Cut

Time required to go through the canal, from ten to twelve hours.

The canal will save 8,000 miles between New York and San Francisco. New York will be brought 5,000 miles nearer Valparaiso and the west coast of South America.

Atlantic seaports are 4,000 miles nearer Australia.

The distance to the Philippine Islands is not reduced materially.

Immigration will be deflected in large numbers from New York to Pacific ports.

The cost of operating the canal will exceed \$4,000,000 annually.

About 2,500 employes are required.

To pay interest on the investment and operating expenses approximately \$15,000,000 revenue per annum will be needed.

Traffic experts estimate that for the first few years the average tonnage will be 10,000,000 tons, not enough at the \$1.20 rate to make the canal self-supporting.

The rates charged vessels are the same as those at Suez.

The government will monopolize the business of supplying coal and provisions and operating repair facilities.

Great drydocks, wharves, warehouses, repair shops and other facilities to cost \$20,000,000 are under construction.

All permanent buildings will be of the Italian renaissance style of architecture. The route of the canal will be beautified with trees, etc.

Storage for 450,000 tons of coal, maximum capacity, is provided. Normal storage capacity, 37,000 tons. Oil, 160,000 barrels.

Monster 270-ton floating cranes will handle wrecks or accidents in the canal or locks.

Warships of all nations may pass through the canal, but cannot linger more than twenty-four hours at either end in time of war.

As a thankoffering on the coming of age of their elder son, the Marquis of Titchfield, and to mark their silver wedding, the Duke and Duchess of Portland wrote asking the Committee of Management of the Mansfield Hospital to accept a sum of between \$20,000 and \$25,000, to liquidate the debt on the King Edward Memorial Wing that is being erected.

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SENSE OF HUMOR

Laughter One of the Finest Tonics For Jaded Nerves

Women ought to develop a sense of humor, because laughter was one of the finest tonics for jaded nerves and tired-out systems, said Professor Earl Barnes, of Toronto, in a lecture on "Recreation as a Constructive Force in Life." The human system broken down either by overwork or by working in one particular groove to the detriment of the other parts of the nervous system demanded, said the professor, a "pick-me-up" of some sort, and one was laughter. A man or woman with a tired-out feeling might work himself or herself into a second or a third wind as it were, and in the end accomplish something brilliant, but that was more frequently than not the way to physical and mental destruction. Men and women must have a distinct change of life after an arduous day's work. Merely going off to sleep was not sufficient. Dealing with the problem of recreation as a form of rest, Professor Barnes said England had \$250,000,000 invested in permanent paid players engaged in sport, and Scotland out of her 16,000,000 acres devoted 3,000,000 of these to sport. It was a pity that women had so little interest in organized sport, which was a recreative of marvelous power. Music and art were not forms of recreation unless those educational senses had been trained. When men and women balanced their lives with a sufficient amount of recreation they had arrived at a very large solution of the problem of human life.

RULES FOR BUSINESS GIVERS

Don't give to a collector just to get rid of him. Frauds flourish upon the folly of people who do this.

Don't give money to a solicitor who cannot show proper credentials.

The way to be certain that your contribution will go to the cause in which you are interested is to mail your check to the treasurer—not to give it to a solicitor.

Don't subscribe to organizations which give only a post office box number as their address.

Beware of one-man organizations. Every reputable charity agency should have a board of managers to direct its work and oversee its finances.

The fact that a woman appeals to you for a contribution does not necessarily imply that the charity in which she is interested is worthy. Fraudulent charitable enterprises are quite as often conducted by women as by men.

Always investigate before you subscribe. There is no disgrace in giving wisely.

WITH THE ESKIMO

Twenty Years of Mission Work Brought Good Results

"Mission Work Among the Eskimo" was the theme of an interesting illustrated lecture by Rev. C. E. Whittaker who took his audience on a pictorial tour of the Arctic region, starting at Athabasca Landing, proceeding north to St. Matthew's Anglican Church at Fort McPherson, the most northerly church of the British Empire, being 100 miles within the Arctic Circle. Views were shown depicting the habits and customs of the Eskimo and the progress of civilization among them. Referring to certain strictures that have been made and the aspersions cast on the work of missions in the Far North by some individuals, the lecturer was able to prove these were not only uncharitable, but unfounded. Twenty years of mission work among the Eskimo had been productive of great beneficial results. When the Church sent the first missionaries to the Eskimo those people had every mark and every habit of barbarism. Those conditions had been changed. Instead of living in snow houses, as formerly, most of them now lived in huts built on hygienic principles. The missionaries did not attempt to change any habits of the Eskimos that were not hurtful to their character. Any evil habits they had contracted were due to the influence of certain commercial adventurers, whose regard for the ten commandments was not very strong. That class of people were enemies to religion and morality wherever they went. To prevent any of the "adventurer class from contaminating the 'Blonde Eskimos'" the Church proposed to establish a mission among them at the earliest possible moment.

COOKING AS A REFUGE

A well known Parisian, a club man and sportsman, disappeared from the boulevards and its diversions and was found in a monastery, where he was acting as cook. He was tired of the old life, he says. No other reason. Let us place our emphasis less on the monastery than on its kitchen. Other French noblemen have retired to monasteries, but few have taken an active hand in the cooking. Very likely this particular count, only too well aware of the emptiness and unsatisfactoriness of his earlier life, yearned to turn his hand to something practical and useful. Being a French count, he turned his hand to cooking. There is nothing more practical and useful than that. There is nothing which, when well done, is capable of yielding a more general satisfaction all round. Every man should be able to cook a little, and should cultivate appreciation and respect for good cooking by others. Of course there drawbacks to such a career. Few cooks can enjoy their own cooking and few get a due measure of praise for their work, however well done. Perhaps the count is an exception. Since he has kept his "place" two years, he may enjoy his work as an artist if not as a gourmet, and he may have been heartened, now and then, by a word of approbation from the brethren he serves. Such a word goes well in any kitchen.

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FENELON FALLS MARKETS

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Wheat, Scotch or Fife, 80c. to 82c.
Wheat, fall, 85 to 88
Wheat, spring, 75 to 80
Barley, per bushel, 50 to 60
Oats, per bushel, 37 to 40
Pease, per bushel, 75 to 1.00
Buckwheat, 65c. to 75
Potatoes, bush, 60 to 65
butter, per pound, 27 to 28
Eggs, per dozen, 28 to 30
Hay, per ton, \$15 to \$18
Hides, \$10. to \$11
Hogs, live, \$7.50 to \$9.00
Beef, \$10 to \$11
Sheepskins, 50 to 80
Wool, 15 to 23
Flour, Samson, \$2.80 to \$3.00
Flour, Winnipeg \$2.70 to \$2.90
Flour, Silver Leaf, \$2.50 to \$2.70
Flour, Victoria, \$2.45 to \$2.65
Flour, new process, \$2.40 to \$2.60
Flour, family, clipper, \$2.35 to \$2.55
Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.15 to \$1.80
Shorts, do., \$1.25 to \$1.35
Mixed Chop, do., \$1.40 to \$1.50
Corn Chop, do., \$1.55 to \$1.60
Barley Chop, 1.35 to 1.40
Oat Chop, \$1.50 to \$1.60
Crushed Oats, \$1.55 to \$1.65

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