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M. J. CARTER Men's Wear

MOTHERS AND HEARTLESS SONS

Kingston Standard We think it was the London Free Press that recently published a letter from a poor mother, asking if her son could not be made to support her. It is a pitiable thing that any such letter should ever have had to be written; it is still more pitiable to have to say that there are children who are so heartless and brutal that they refuse to support their parents when they are in need. At common law a child is not bound to support its parents and no promise on the part of the child to pay for necessities furnished to the parent will be implied from the mere existence of the relation. Under statute, however, it is very generally made the duty of a child who is able to do so to support its parents when the latter are helpless and indigent. In Ontario we have no such law and it will be a disgrace to the province if such a condition of affairs is allowed to continue longer than next session.

The son or daughter able to do so, should be made to support indigent parents. But is there not in this a larger question, the question of the duty of the State to all mothers of children. If the mother of a family of children is left in destitute circumstances, the State should assume the care of all such cases. A mother who has brought up a family of children, is surely entitled to recognition from the State. Every child that reaches the age of manhood or womanhood is worth many hundreds of dollars to the country, and the mother of those children, more than any one else, is entitled to a pension—the amount to be proportioned to the number of children. If a woman is to undergo the pang of child birth and to assume all those responsibilities involved in training up her children to honest and capable citizens, then that is her life-work for the State and it should not go unrecognized.

SCARCITY OF TEACHERS

Hamilton Spectator. A correspondent the other day attributed the diminution in the attendance at the Collegiate Institute to the increase in the cost of living. In an editorial reference to this letter we said that he did so rightly or wrongly, not pausing to take up the point, and proceeded to discuss his economic philosophy apart from the question of school attendance. It may be worth while to consider whether, assuming that the increase in the cost of living has affected high school attendance, there are no other influences working in the same direction. Let us suppose that a girl, after proceeding as far as she desires in a collegiate institute, passes a junior matriculation examination with a view to becoming a teacher with a second class certificate. She is able to do this at the age of sixteen. But she must spend one year at the normal school, and this she cannot enter before the age of eighteen. Having nothing to do in the interval, she wishes to avoid loss of time, and takes a course in a business college. Her attention is thus turned to the chances in business life, and she finds that, after a few months' study, she can earn very nearly, if not quite as much as she could hope to get at the end of her year at the normal. Naturally she turns aside from her original intention, and as a teacher is lost to the province. Gradually it becomes common knowledge among the young people that for business life even a course at the Collegiate is unnecessary and so the attendance at that institution is diminished. In addition to this the authorities of the provincial university in Toronto seem bent on making the matriculation examinations harder and harder to pass. Indeed President Falconer has expressed a desire to raise the standard at the university so that all first year work hitherto done there shall be done in the secondary schools. This, of course, discourages those young people who have no thought of taking a full university course, but does desire to become public school teachers with first class certificates. Evidently the whole system, so far as concerns the production of teachers, requires reconsideration. At a time when the demand for fairly well qualified teachers is greater than the supply, we cannot afford to place needless obstacles in their path.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEO. E. REA WHO IS AT PRESENT VISITING WEST

To The Editor: Dear Sir.—Mrs. Rae and myself left Terre Haute, Indiana on April 20th, and arrived in Chicago that evening. We stopped there three days visiting with a nephew of mine, who is Supt. ing well, there, getting a salary of \$200. per month. He has been there of the Acme Steel Works. He is 52 years old and is from Omeme. He took us around the City and showed us the different places of interest. Leaving Chicago, we resumed our journey to St. Paul, stopping off there for an afternoon and night and taking in the sights, leaving there the next morning for Winnipeg, where we visited for ten days with an old neighbor of ours from Reaboro Ont., Mr. Wm. Cunningham, who formerly carried on a blacksmithing business at that place. He came out here in 1903 and bought a half section of land near Clearwater, Manitoba. He carried on farming operations for 7 years. Mr. Cunningham is one of the men who have made good in this country, and is now living retired. Winnipeg is a beautiful city, has fine asphalt streets and concrete walks and is growing rapidly. The building permits issued are \$1,000,000 in excess of what were at this time last year. Buildings are going up in all directions. I met with several old acquaintances from Lindsay and vicinity. I saw Mr. Bert Weese, who is here in the horse business. He has a stable full of fine heavy draught horses having lost two from what they call horse fever. I also met Mr. Robert Sanderson, formerly of Omeme, who has been here for 24 years. He has made good progress and has charge of the shipping department of Stobart & Sons, wholesale Drygoods. He took me to the top of their building, which is the same height as the new Eaton store here, and we had a fine view of the city. I also met with Mr. Chris. Cornell, formerly of Lindsay, who is engaged in the grocery business. He is doing well. Also a Mr. Hatch, who formerly bought grain at Omeme. He is now in the real estate business here and has done well. I also saw Miss K. Blaycarrying on a mantle and dress making business and is doing well.

lock, formerly of Omeme, who is here and called to see us. Miss Blaylock is We left Winnipeg a week ago today and came down here to Treheren which is on the Souris branch of the C.P.R. and 77 miles distant from Winnipeg. It is a nice little town of about 700 population. We are visiting here with my uncle, James Staples, formerly of Fleetwood, Ont., who came here 25 years ago with his family and settled in this district. His son, W. D. Staples, ex-M.P., represented McDonald District at Ottawa for two terms and has recently been appointed one of the Grain Commissioners. He will move from here shortly and take up his residence in Fort William. His duties necessitate his change of residence.

HAD BAD SORE FOUR YEARS ZAM-BUK HAS HEALED IT!

Mrs. Wilson, 110 Wickson Ave., Toronto, says: "About four years ago a sore spot appeared on the right side of my face. This spot increased in size until it became about half an inch in diameter and very painful. I went to a doctor, but the ointment he gave me did not have any good effect. The sore continued to charge freely, and was most painful. I had it cauterized, tried poultices and all kinds of salves, but it was no good, and I continued to suffer from it for four years! "A sample of Zam-Buk was one day given to me, and I used it. Although the quantity was so small, it seemed to do me some good, so I purchased a further supply. "Each box did me more and more good, and, to my delight, before I had been using Zam-Buk three weeks, I saw that it was going to heal the sore. In less than a month it was healed! "I know a lady in the east of the city, whose husband suffered for years with an open sore on his leg. On my recommendation, Zam-Buk was tried in that case. The other day, when I saw her, she told me that it had healed the sore completely. "My daughter, who lives in Lethbridge, Alta., has also used Zam-Buk with the same satisfactory result. I think it is, beyond all doubt, the finest healing balm known." Such is the opinion of all persons who have really tried Zam-Buk. It is a sure cure for eczema, piles, abscesses, ulcers, scalp sores, ringworm, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all drug stores and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. In case of skin disease use also Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

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HOW TO FIGHT CATERPILLAR PLAGUE

Examiner: Most of us remember the beastly plague of caterpillars we had a few years ago, what damage they did, how they devoured our fruit trees, how they devoured the leaves of the street trees, how they covered the pavements and were crushed in slimy messes under our feet, how they fell down the backs of our necks, how they crawled over our persons, and how in sum they helped us to realize the bitterness and inconveniences of the plagues that fell upon the people of the land of Pharaoh, who hardened his heart so often. The city had to take the matter in hand, and large sums of money were spent in fighting the pest. As with everything else, so with caterpillars; prevention is the best remedy. The tent caterpillar (clicio-ampa Americana) begins its life (if there is any beginning of its circle of reproduction) in the form of a moth of brownish color, which, in the month of July lays its eggs in the form of bands or "bracelets," around twigs of trees, covered with a sort of varnish to protect the eggs. These eggs hatch out in the spring, just as the buds are opening. The larvae at once begin to spin their web in which they are protected; and during the day they emerge, in thousands to feed upon the leaves. When full grown they are from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in length. The worms at maturity enclose themselves in cocoons and go into the chrysalis state. These hatch the brown moth, which lays eggs to be hatched into caterpillars and so the cycle of reproduction is completed and maintained. Prevention consists in destroying the chrysalis where it can be found under the ledges of fences, etc., or destroying the eggs and finally in destroying the caterpillars in their tents. This can be done by cutting off the twigs, if the tents are on twigs, or by crushing the worms in the tents if in the crutch of large branches. Destroying by means of a torch is not certain; unless the tent is broken the flames cannot enter. The gauzy texture of the tent keeps out flames—on the principle of the Davy safety lamp. If we do not destroy the caterpillars as completely as possible, we shall have more trouble next year, as we have more worms this year than last year.

ALWAYS RAINS ON MAY 17th.

May 17th should be marked on the calendar as the rainy day of the year. According to a Queen's avenue lady, who has reached her 93rd year, it has rained in the city of London for the past 55 years on that date. The information is gleaned from diaries which this lady has kept year after year for nearly three-quarters of her life. The condition of the weather each day is a feature of these daily entries, and going back through the pages every year it is found that there has always been rain on May 17. Sometimes it has merely been a shower, while at other times it has lasted all day. Of ten a thunder storm comes on this date, but no matter in what fashion or for what length of time, the fact remains that it has rained for 55 consecutive years on May 17th. This is a record no other day in the year can equal. Whether it is a co-incidence or merely a day set aside by old Jup. Pluv., on which to demonstrate his rain-producing abilities, is a matter of conjecture. The moral is, carry your umbrella on May 17 and hold your Sunday School picnic on the 18th.—London Advertiser.

New Bridge at Beaverton

The C.N.O. Railway has commenced operations for the construction of the steel bridge over the Beaver River at Beaverton, much of the span between the two banks, which at this point is about three hundred feet wide will be filled in.—Advocate.

Dr. Hay, of Saranac, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay, Pleasant Point.

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DOMESTIC SERVANT PROBLEM

The domestic servant question is one of perennial interest and one that is becoming more difficult every year. The great industrial revolution that has taken place in the past fifty years is to a large extent answerable for the fact that it is almost impossible to get domestic servants, or at least to retain them for any length of time. Formerly, about the only occupation open for a girl who had to earn her living was domestic service. This is no longer the case. Women have taken up almost every one of the lighter occupations formerly given over to men. Especially in factories have women to a very large extent supplanted men; and they are destined still further to invade the work of men. This is the case even in England, and the domestic servant problem is getting almost as difficult to solve there as it is on the western continent. In New York, according to the statement of the commissioner of licenses, 100,000 more servants can find work. In every other city in the Union similar conditions prevail. In Canada it is nearly as bad. It is not because women dislike home work in itself, it is rather because of the conditions in connection with it that they prefer other employment. In a factory a girl has definite hours for work; she has in many vocations a Saturday afternoon holiday and she has all of Sunday. The work of the servant is never ending even under the kindest mistress. The nearer the conditions of domestic service can be made to correspond with those of the store or factory, the better chance there will be of solving the servant girl problem. It may be that in a few years women will reside in their own homes and go out for domestic service during definite hours of the day with every evening, Saturday afternoon and Sunday for themselves. If this could be arranged, the objectionable features, now attending domestic service would be largely eliminated. If some such plan is not adopted, it looks very much as if sooner or later many women will have to do their own housework.—Kingston Standard.

CASH RAILWAY SYSTEM INSTALLED

The firm of J. Sutcliffe and Sons has had installed in their store a new cash railway of the Gipe system. It was operated for the first time on Saturday and gave splendid satisfaction. There are eleven stations throughout the store and two lines have been installed upstairs. The office apartments have also been centralized. Mr. Lawrence Blackwell, left at noon to-day for Haliburton.

The Lindsay Planing Mill

Having taken the business back into my own hands I am prepared to turn out the work as in former times, and ask the continuance of the patronage of my many customers, as has been during the past forty years I have been in business here. All accounts, either due or owing Williams Bros., will be collected and paid by myself.

GEO. INGLE