MAN SCORNED FORTUNE

MILLION RENOUNCED FOR CONSCIENCE'S SAKE.

Mr. F. N. Charrington Has Spent Fifty Years In East-end of London Working for the Good of His Fellow-man.

[illegible] men would sacrifice a [illegible] quarter pounds for a [illegible] has done so in Mr. F. N. Ch[illegible] brewer, with wh[illegible] a [illegible] recently [illegible] fame made.

[illegible] years of [illegible] he has been [illegible] the East end [illegible] a member of th[illegible] who are among [illegible] powers. [illegible] of the [illegible] words [illegible] his [illegible] in [illegible] poor and [illegible] for [illegible] babies.

CURIOUS THINGS ABOUT HAIR.

Rare Occurrence to Find Red-haired Person a Lunatic.

"No one's hair has ever turned white in a night—and never will."

This recent statement by Dr. L. A. Hausman, who has devoted years to the study of human hair, shatters a favorite trick of the novelists.

Human hair is a complex structure of cells growing in three "layers." The color of hair is determined by the amount and quality of certain materials deposited in the inner layer by small cells at the hair-root, beneath the scalp.

"The first indication of our loss of vigor," declares Dr. Hausman, "is the failure of these cells to make any more coloring matter. They can just about make the hair—but they cannot paint it too. Hair, after it emerges from the root-cell, is a dead structure like a finger-nail, and this means that no changes can go on in the hair after it leaves the scalp except artificial changes, such as dyeing or 'permanent' waving."

It is a rare occurrence to find a red-haired person as a patient in a lunatic asylum. Inquiries made a few years ago at twenty large asylums revealed a complete absence of red-haired inmates.

Those who begin to go bald early in life may be comforted to know that where there is baldness there is no fear of consumption.

Of old maids, the overwhelming majority have fair hair. For some reason the dark-haired of each sex marry earlier than the light-haired. And an advertisement inserted in the papers circulating in two large provincial cities in England, offering a reward for information regarding unmarried red-haired women of forty or more, elicited no replies.

By the way, red hair of the violent type can be darkened to an attractive brown by taking a spoonful of olive oil after meals for a few weeks.

A chemist states that the average numbers of hairs on healthy heads are as follows: fair hair, 140,000; brown, 109,000; black, 103,000; red, 90,000. One hair, in good condition, should be able to bear a weight of [illegible] pounds before breaking.

Hair grows much faster in the summer than in any other season of the year. This is due partly to the heat of the sun and partly to the opening of the pores of the skin, and the escape, in the form of perspiration, of body poisons which, unexpelled, arrest the growth of the hair. It has been noticed that those whose work induces perspiration nearly always have luxuriant hair.

Our eyebrows, now merely ornamental, were once "bushes" of hair, and served the twofold purpose of shielding the eyes from the sun's rays and—of greater importance—holding up the perspiration that formed on the forehead, to prevent it trickling into the eyes.

It is said that the present bespectacled world is the result of the gradual disappearance of eyebrows, and the consequent poisoning of the eyes.

Why should one child's hair be curly and another's straight? The question, where neither parents, nor grandparents, nor great-grandparents had curly hair, is that "debatable." Science is responsible. Some [illegible] has had curly hair, [illegible] it one may put it, has been passed along the line of life, but has not taken for hundreds of years. Then, [illegible] reason, it does, and a curly-headed child is born. Originally all [illegible] was straight, curly hair was [illegible] wrong dieting.

The oldest hair tonic, made for an Egyptian queen, consisted of the paw [illegible] and the hoof of an ass boiled [illegible] with dates!

WINTER.

If the World Wagged Truly, It Would Always Be June.

It is not winter just because the month is December. As a matter of fact the first three weeks of that month belong to the autumn. Officially, winter commences on December 21.

The causes of winter are two, and are the sun and the grogginess of the earth. The latter, as you know, revolves on its own axis, but its axis is not true. The consequence is that the earth is tilted at an angle. Revolving in that position, it makes its annual pilgrimage round the sun. For one portion of the year, its upper half is tilted toward the sun, and then, in turn, its lower half.

We are in the upper half, and when that is sun-tilted we get spring and summer. When it tilts away we get autumn and winter. It is just a matter of degrees of how the sun's rays reach us.

When our bit of the world is tilted toward the sun the rays reach us [illegible] perpendicularly, as at a noonday in August. When it is tilted [illegible] the rays have to travel much [illegible] lose heat in the process, and [illegible] to us at a slant. Thus we [illegible] and winter comes.

So Old Sol gives us the summer, [illegible] is partly responsible for our winter. The rest of the responsibility [illegible] with the earth's axis.

Scientists say that earthquakes are [illegible] of the earth to get its [illegible]. If success should come [illegible] seasons would vanish. It would be always June.

Quoits.

The game of quoits is said to have originated with the ancient Greeks and to have been first played at the Olympic games. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, having inadvertently slain his grandfather when throwing a quoit, exchanged the Kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tiryntius, and founded the Kingdom of Mycenae about 1313 B.C.

The Ancients' Beds.

The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose stones, heather or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. Feather beds were in use in England in the reign of King Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes.

Will Ignore Report.

Farmers' Sun

In the absence of any official statement on the subject, The Toronto Star, which has seemingly always enjoyed the confidence of Progressive leaders in this Province, advises in its news columns that the Progressive party has decided to ignore the recent report of the U.F.O. Political Committee, even to the extent of not discussing it at the party caucus. It was hardly to be expected that the U.F.O. Political Committee would bring in a report which would be acceptable to the Progressive party or to any other political party. Under the circumstances it would appear that the Provincial Progressives had no alternative but to follow the course they have taken.

Cook's Regulating Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

In washing woollens and flannels, use soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

MARKET GRADE TERMS

HOW LIVE STOCK IS GRADED AND SOLD AT TORONTO.

Hogs Are Graded Under Government System But Buyers Seek Quality In Other Classes as Well.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A characteristic feature of all agricultural commodities is the wide variety in size, condition and quality among articles of the same kind. This condition is most marked in live stock. There is such a confusing variety in respect to age, type, sex, quality and condition, that a special grading service must be performed just prior to sale in order to establish an understandable money value for the stock offered and to facilitate and speed up sales so that they may be effected at the least cost. Market practice and experience, therefore, have established certain grades in the live stock industry into one of which each animal will fall. No two animals however are exactly alike, the quality of the animals varies with the season and in the various sections of the country; within the grades there is a diversity of sub classes.

Though it is not the purpose of this article to enter into a full discussion of any of the technical phases of the animal industry (that is the field of the animal husbandman, breeder and meat packer) still, at this time, a short schedule of the various grades and market classes into which all animals are sorted is not amiss, particularly as it is the comparative fewness and simplicity of the grades of hogs and the uniformity with which hogs generally conform to these grades that make the marketing of hogs a different problem to that of cattle and sheep in these two vital respects, viz., first, the services of the market are not called into use in the marketing of 60 per cent. or more of Ontario's hogs, these being shipped direct from producing centre to packing plant, and, secondly, the Government has not impelled on the solicitation of producer, breeder and packer to step in and interfere with private enterprise to the extent not only of arbitrarily laying down exact standards for the grades of hogs, but the more radical departure of establishing actual price differentials to be made between the various grades. To no such extent has there been interference by public authority in the natural working out of competition and custom in establishing the grades and price differentials between grades with other classes of stock.

Grades and classes of stock on markets are determined in the last analysis by the varying consumer demands and the varying supplies of the different products of the animal carcass. The grades are the interpretation of this demand and supply as applied to actual animals by men (sellers and buyers) skilled in such interpretation. Certain terms come by custom to be used in describing the various grades into which all animals fall, and the grade is determined by the size, conformation, sex, age, condition, finish and quality of the animal. The following terms adopted by the Markets Intelligence and Stock Yards Service of the Federal Government may be considered as fairly descriptive of the grades into which live animals are sorted in the marketing process:

Grading.

Cattle.

Steers, 1,250 lbs. and upwards	Good
	Com.
Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs.	Good
	Com.
Heifers	Good
	Fair
	Com.
Cows	Good
	Com.
Bulls	Good
	Com.
Canners and Cutters	
Oxen	
Stockers, 450 to 800 lbs.	Good
	Fair
Feeders, 800 to 1,100 lbs.	Good
	Fair

Calves—	Hogs—
Veal	Selects
Dairy	Heavies
Grass	Lights
	Sows
	Stags

Lambs—	Sheep—
Good	Heavy
Com.	Light
	Com.

Under this similar grade terms does the Market Intelligence Service, operated by the Federal Government, report the marketing day by day on all Canadian markets, along with the price ranges for the day for these grades. Also the market sections of the press use similar classifications in their publicity of the markets. With cattle, sheep and calves the market practice is to allow the experience and skill of the commission salesmen and of the buyers to determine into what grades particular animals shall fall, but with hogs the interests of the whole trade appear to have justified a more arbitrary and artificial grading put into effect by Government action.—A. Leitch, Dept. Economics, O. A. C., Guelph.

PAINS ALL OVER BODY

Two More Cases of Feminine Illness Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Barrington, N. S.—"I had terrible feelings, headaches, back and side aches and pains all over my body. I would have to go to bed every month and nothing would do me good. My husband and my father did my work for me as I have two children and we have quite a big place. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then got a little book about it through the mail, and my husband sent to Eaton's and got me a bottle, and then we got more from the store. I am feeling fine now and do all my work and am able to go out around more. I tell my friends it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that makes me feel so well."—Mrs. VICTOR RICHARDSON, Barrington, Nova Scotia.

Dull Pains in Back

St. Thomas, Ont.—"I took four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found great relief from the dull, heavy pains in the small of my back and the weakness from which I suffered for five years after my boy was born. After taking the Vegetable Compound and using Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash I am feeling better than I have for the past seven years, and advise my friends to take it."—Mrs. F. JOHNSON, 49 Moore Street, St. Thomas, Ont.

"PETER PAN" GROWS UP.

Actually a Time When Nobody Wanted Him!

It was on December 27th, 1904, that Sir J. M. Barrie's most famous play, "Peter Pan," was first produced at the Duke of York's Theatre, London. No one, not even the distinguished author himself, dreamt then that this fairy play would so capture the hearts of children and their parents that every succeeding year would see it revived.

Indeed, the story of the boy who wouldn't grow up was offered to several managers in London, including Beerbohm Tree, before it was eventually accepted by the late Charles Frohman.

The story of the acceptance of the play is a romance in itself. Barrie was under contract to supply Frohman with his new play, and one night, while he was dining with the manager, he announced that he had a play, as promised, in manuscript.

But his next words betrayed the fact that he was dubious of its success. "It's been a dream-child of mine," said Barrie, "but I don't think it will make money for you. Still, I want to see it acted, so I've done another play which I will give you to indemnify you."

Eventually Frohman decided to accept both plays. The one which Barrie was afraid would not make money was "Peter Pan," while the other, which he offered the manager to indemnify him from loss, was "Alice-Sit-By-the-Fire," which received only a lukewarm reception.

"Peter Pan" is the perfect play for children, as is proved, not only by its continued success in the Old Country, but also by its popularity in the Dominions, the United States, and even in France.

It is whispered that in the Old Country alone "Peter Pan" must have brought in at least $250,000 to its author. Yet when the famous Tree was offered the play he described it as "silly rubbish."

NEW "CRIMES."

British Laws Which Have Been Obeyed for Centuries Are Changed.

"The Criminal Justice Act, 1925" came into force in Britain this year.

This law, besides amending numerous statutes of King Edward VII. and Queen Victoria, alters one made by Edward III. and another by Henry V.

The most important change made, apart from the abolition of Grand Juries at Quarter Sessions, is in altering a law which has existed in Britain for more than a thousand years. Since the earliest times it has been supposed in British law that, if a married woman commits a crime while her husband is present, the husband is guilty, and it is sufficient for the woman merely to prove that he was present. This is no longer so, except in the case of treason and murder.

Another section is directed against the newspapers. No person may take or attempt to take any photograph, sketch, or portrait of any person, whether judge, juror, or witness, in a court. This will deprive barristers of the harmless pastime of sketching one another during spare moments!

The word "court" means the building and its precincts. It will, therefore, be a crime for a photographer to take one of these "Mrs. So-and-So leaving the court to-day" snapshots which now appear daily in the Illustrated Press.

Reckless or drunken motorists also receive attention. In future they will be liable to imprisonment for four months instead of three, and a first offender also becomes liable to this penalty.

A section dealing with passports adds fresh threats to those already familiar to everyone who has spent a holiday on the Continent. It will be a misdemeanor, punishable by two years and a fine of fifty pounds, to make an untrue statement for the purpose of procuring a passport.

Trial by Water.

Among the tribes of the hilly regions of Orissa, in India, trial by water is still employed to settle disputes.

A sacred tank called Phulbani is used in such trials, and its waters are considered holy. In a trial by water the residents of two or three villages sit round the tank, and the two contesting parties, accompanied by their seconds, each armed with a long pole, wait a short distance away. The priest then chants this prayer to the sun: "The giver of Light and Strength, the face of Truth has been covered by a mist of gold; send down your shafts of Wisdom and remove the Veil obscuring the reality."

To ensure the non-interference of demons of the underworld who may be lurking in the pool beneath the holy waters, a chicken is fed and watered and offered to the demons. This done, the contesting parties walk into the water, followed by their seconds. When the water reaches their armpits they take the poles and, having fixed them in the bed of the tank, standing holding them for a minute whilst they turn to the east and mutter a prayer to the sun. Then slowly their heads are immersed in water. The man whose head comes up first is the loser.

This age-old custom has such a hold on the imagination of the natives that often the party who knows he is in the wrong will come up first of his own accord, lest injury in the shape of cramp or drowning is done to him by the powers concealed in the water.

Gas Lighting Grumbles.

When gas lighting was installed at Frieberg, in Saxony, a century ago, many German papers opposed the innovation with astonishing arguments.

It was said that the lighting up of the night's darkness was a profane interference with the Divine order. Danger to health and morals was predicted, lovers would stay out too long, colds would be caught, horses would shy, burglars would be assisted. The injustice was pointed out of making peaceful all-night sleepers pay for lighting they did not require.

Work on the uncompleted portion of the Trans-Canada Highway, which passes through Manitoba, will be started at an early date, it was announced by Hon. W. R. Clubb, Manitoba Minister of Public Works. The Government's program provides for the extension of many existing highways and the construction of new roads. It is estimated that $1,000,000 will be expended for road work this year.

In the matter of railway safety, Great Britain still claims world leadership. Last year only one passenger was killed in a train accident. In the present century there have been two years—1901 and 1908—without a fatality, and in 1909, as in 1925, only one was killed, while in 1916, 1919 and 1923 there were only three. As 1,700,000,000 passenger journeys are made by train every year, chance of death is infinitesimal.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Ford

PRICE CHANGE

Introduction of the improved Ford closed models in colors has substantially increased the demand for these popular cars. In line with the policy to give its customers the benefit of all reductions in production costs, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited announces substantial reductions in all closed models except the coupe. These reductions effective as of February 11th.

	New Price	Old Price	Reduction
Fordor	$755	$895	$140
Tudor	695	755	60
*Chassis	325	335	10

Added refinements in the new model runabout, touring car and light delivery have necessitated a slight price increase. These prices are now as follows:

	New Price
*Runabout	$410
*Touring	440
*Light Delivery	435

The truck chassis and coupe remain unchanged.

Coupe	$665
*Truck	485

* Equipped with starter $85.00 extra

All prices f. o. b. Ford, Ontario
Government Tax Extra

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

Clubbing Rates

	Regular	With Champion
Toronto Daily Globe	$5.00	$6.35
Mail and Empire	5.00	6.35
Toronto Daily Star	5.00	6.35
Montreal Fam. Herald and Weekly Star	1.00	2.85

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BERT BUCK, Manager.

January Report S. S. No. 6, Trafalgar.

Sr. IV—Myrtle Peacock.

Jr. IV—Lexy Campbell, John Ford, Stella Stoutt, Robert Beaty, Annie Miller, Clarence Brownridge, Winnie Pell.

Sr. III—Russell Hamilton, Bobbie Campbell, George Hamilton, Harold Husband, Gordon Stoutt.

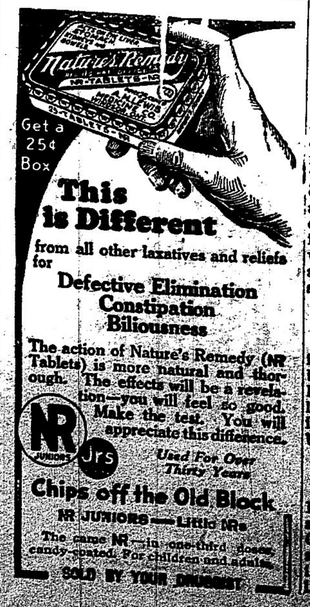
Jr. III—Harvey Beaty, Ralph Ford, Willis Hamilton, Howard Stoutt, Maurice Beaty, Ernest Pell, Morley Peacock.

Second—Laura Hamilton, Lorene Bayfield, Harvey Campbell.

First — Grace Johnstone, Mildred Johnstone, Ruby Campbell.

Primer—Walter Beaty, Mary Stoutt, Floyd Hamilton, Hughie Beaty, Gordon Turner, Albert Hall.

Ethel M. Morrison, Teacher.



SNOWSHOERS FETED AT ANCIENT CA

Upper—Snowshoers marching through streets of Quebec. Lower—Police escort on Grand [illegible] 220 yard world championship

THE tramp, tramp, tramp, of four thousand snowshoes as they fell with regular thud over the soft, new snow which was falling in the night, was accompanied by glaring torchlights and with all the pomp and splendour which Quebec had to offer the two thousand snowshoers who had come from the furthermost parts of Canada and the United States to participate in the International Snowshoers Union Convention which was held at the Ancient Capital recently.

Arriving on special trains the snowshoers were warmly welcomed to the city by Pro-Mayor Duquette. In true French-Canadian style they were given the freedom of the city and later were entertained at lunch. In addition to a smoking concert, a special church service was held at which hundreds of snowshoers, representing forty-seven clubs, were present.

In the afternoon of the first day six snowshoe races, involving three world championships and three Canadian championships, were held. The American snowshoers, not having sent in their entries by February 1, as required according to the International Rules, were ineligible to compete [illegible] Montreal clubs.

In the evening [illegible] smoking concert [illegible] Grand Allee. [illegible] various attrac[illegible] special trains [illegible] match between [illegible] and the Lewiston [illegible]

B. McKechnie, [illegible] Canadian Snowsho[illegible] World Champions[illegible] Club, Montreal, w[illegible] Championship. W[illegible] mile Canadian Ch[illegible] Montreal, was fir[illegible] Championship. W[illegible] won the 120-yard [illegible]

Among the vi[illegible] and another fr[illegible]

Turkish Women on Street Cars.

Women's rights in Turkey do not yet include the ballot, but they do include reserved seats in trolley cars. Formerly red curtains enclosed the first two rows in the trolley cars, and women were required to sit in the secluded sections, called the "harem." No man, except the conductor, was allowed in the harem, and no Moslem woman outside. This curtain has been removed, and Turkish women now may sit side by side with men, but the women still have a monopoly on the first two rows of seats.

The Lime Tree.

The lime or linden tree, known in many parts of Canada as the basswood, was introduced into England in the sixteenth century. A lime or linden planted in Switzerland in 1410 existed in 1730, the trunk being 38 feet in circumference.

Sanskrit.

Sanskrit was the language of the Brahmans of India, and was in use at the time of Solomon King of the Children of Israel. A complete literature in Sanskrit has been discovered in India, and considerable was translated in 1784 by Sir Wm. Jones.

RED ROSE TE
"is good tea"
Red Rose Orange Pekoe is ex[illegible] good. Won't you try it this ti[illegible]

SAVE THE BABY CHIC[illegible]
Make them strong, sturdy, productive. E[illegible] Pullets, with Pratts Baby Chick Food. It cost[illegible] but is CHEAPEST in the end. [illegible] extra chicks you save and raise, more than p[illegible] Pratts Baby Chick Food [illegible] your dealer—there's one n[illegible]
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