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ELIMINATE household drudgery add to the beauty of your home with durable, sanitary Seaman-Kent Beaver Brand Flooring. A small investment will enable you to enjoy the finest floors made. Simply measure the sizes of your rooms and ask us for an estimate on the material.

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See us for all kinds of Carpentry work. Estimates given on new floors laid. Have your hardwood floors cleaned with our new floor cleaning machine.

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Buy Lumber, Coal, Feed

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NR TO-NIGHT
A Vegetable Relief For Constipation

Nature's Remedy (in Tablets) a vegetable laxative with a pleasant, non-nature action. Relieves and prevents biliousness, constipation and sick headaches. Tones and strengthens digestion and assimilation.

Get 25c. Used for over 30 years

Chips off the Old Block
NR JUNIORS—Little NR

ORDER A TON OF MITCHELL'S COAL

and enjoy your home fire—clean, bright Anthracite—Egg, Stove or Nut size.

\$16.50 PER TON
Choice Hardwood and Slabs.

W. A. Mitchell & Co.
15 ONTARIO STREET
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Hard Wood

Choice Body Hardwood.
Soft Mixed Wood.
Kindling and Slabs.

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340 NELSON STREET
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WE DUPLICATE BROKEN LENSES

If you are so unfortunate as to break your glasses—save the pieces and bring them to us.

Without re-examination of your eyes, we will provide the same lenses as those destroyed.

Our repair work is thorough; our charges reasonable.

R. ARTHEY, R.O.
VISION SPECIALIST

148 PRINCESS STREET
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Open evenings by appointment.

He has the greatest blind side who thinks he has none.

MORE OATS MORE CASH
Growing More Oats By Sowing the O. A. C. No. 72.

Larger Yields and Better Quality—A Great Prize Winner—A Triumph for the Agricultural College—A New Hybrid Field Pea.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The O.A.C. No. 72 oat has, during the short period of its existence, added greatly to the total grain production of Canada. Its multiplication during future years will undoubtedly add many millions to the agricultural wealth of the province. Derived from the Siberian.

The O.A.C. No. 72 was derived from the Siberian. In 1903 a large nursery plot in the experimental grounds at the Ontario Agricultural College, containing 10,000 seeds planted by hand at equal distances apart, produced several plants of remarkable vigor. One of these selected plants was the parent of the O.A.C. No. 72.

The success of the O.A.C. No. 72 has been measured side by side with that of the Banner, which, previous to the general distribution of the O.A.C. No. 72, was the most popular oat grown in Ontario.

Yield and Quality Compared.

For sixteen years in succession the O.A.C. No. 72 and the Banner varieties of oats, have been included in the experiments at the College, and the following table gives the average results in maturity, in percentage hull and in yield of both straw and grain per acre:

O.A.C. No. 72	Banner
Percentage of hull...	28.5
Tons of straw per acre...	2.1
Bushels grain...	73.58

In these experiments the O. A. C. No. 72 in comparison with the Banner has a thinner hull in each of fourteen and a greater yield per acre in six of the two oat varieties years. Each variety required on an average one hundred and ten days to mature.

Remarkable Growth in Popularity.

In 1911 the O.A.C. No. 72 variety of oats was distributed throughout Ontario in connection with co-operative experiments which were being carried out through the medium of the Experimental Union. Without a single exception this new variety of oat has given a higher average yield per acre than any other variety used in co-operative tests conducted by farmers in each of the past eleven years. The O.A.C. No. 72 soon made a record for itself, and was increased rapidly from the pound lots used in the tests conducted on the individual farms. In the last seven years, of the 990 first prizes which were awarded to fields of standing oats in connection with the Field Crop Competitions throughout Ontario, the O.A.C. No. 72 received 521, the Banner 239, and all other varieties combined 249.

A Consistent Prize Winner.

In the competitions of threshed grain at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa; at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph; and at the Ottawa Winter Fair, the O.A.C. No. 72 received 72 and the Banner 41 prizes in the last four years, the O.A.C. No. 72 surpassing the Banner in awards from fifty to one hundred per cent, at each of these exhibitions. This is a remarkable record, twenty years from single seed to the present day millions. The benefit that Ontario is deriving from the development of the O.A.C. No. 72 will pay many times the entire cost of the Agricultural College.—Dept. of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

A New Hybrid Field Pea.

The market value of Ontario's field peas amounts to about four million dollars annually.

The O.A.C. No. 181 variety of field peas was originated at Guelph by crossing the Prussian Blue and the White Wonder. It is a small, smooth, white pea of good quality and appearance.

Of all the leading varieties of field peas tested at the Ontario Agricultural College, the O.A.C. No. 181 has given the highest average yield of grain per acre. In the past five years' results, the first, second, third and fifth highest yields were produced by new varieties originated at the College through cross-fertilization. In the tests with other varieties, the O.A.C. No. 181 was early, reaching maturity in 99 days, and the straw was the freest from blight and grew to an average length of 46 inches. The peas gave an average weight of 63.3 pounds per measured bushel.

This new variety of field peas was successfully tested in the co-operative experiments on fifty farms throughout Ontario in the past two years. The following was the average yield in bushels per acre per annum of each of the four varieties tested in this way by the practical farmer: O.A.C. No. 181, 26.3; Early Britain, 24.4; Fetter, 24.1; and Canadian O.A.C. 23.1.—Dept. of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

How to Control Root Maggots.

The cabbage maggot can be controlled by treatment, early in the season, with a solution of an ounce of corrosive sublimate in 10 gallons of water, applied to the stems and roots of each plant twice or three times at intervals of a week, using an ordinary watering can with the rose removed and the spout reduced to a convenient form to make the application. Onion maggots can be controlled by the use of a poisoned bait, consisting of one-quarter to one-half an ounce of sodium arsenate dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, with a pint of molasses added.

Crop rotation and diversification are sound forms of insurance for the farmer.

This is the first punishment of guilt, that no one who is guilty is acquitted at the judgment seat of his own conscience.

My boy, the cat may have nine lives, but please remember they all belong to the cat.

No one ever loses credit excepting he who has it not.

It is fraud to accept what you cannot repay.

Neuralgia Conquered Its Pain Destroyed

Mr. W. T. Greenway, formerly connected with the Guide newspaper staff, has written: "For twenty years we have used 'Nerviline' in our home, and not for the world would we be without it. As a remedy for all pains, carache, toothache, cramps and disordered stomach, I know of no preparation so useful and quick to relieve as Nerviline." Remember this, wherever there is pain, rub on Nerviline, and you will get prompt relief—50c. at all dealers.

NERVILINE

HEAD COLDS ENDED BY HEALING CREAM

Instantly Opens Every Air Passage—Clears Throat

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed because of nasty catarrh or a cold, apply a little pure, antiseptic cream into your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage, soothing and healing swollen, inflamed membranes and you get instant relief.

Try this. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Your clogged nostrils open right up; your head is clear; no more hawking or sniffing. Count fifty. All the stiffness, dryness, struggling for breath is gone. You feel fine.

HOW SHIPS ARE BOTTLED.
Actually Put Through the Neck of Bottle.

Many people have, no doubt, seen those little ships in bottles which frequently adorn the sitting-rooms of sea-faring families. The construction of these toys—for they are really more toys than models—used to be one of the favorite diversions of the sailorman, writes C. Fox-Smith, in a London paper.

I say "used to be" for with the windjammer and the windjammer seaman such occupations are dying out, and in consequence the bottled ship is already beginning to acquire a certain value as a curiosity which naturally it did not possess when nearly every sailor made one or two friends of the bottle or in the hope of selling them for a "bob" or two in his next port.

The point which seems rather a puzzle on the face of it is—how did the ship get into the bottle? And it certainly does seem a sheer impossibility for the artist's patience in structure of masts, yards, and rigging through the narrow opening available for the purpose.

But the answer is really just as simple as the solution of the somewhat similar problem how did the apples get into the dumplings—only that in this case the answer is the exact opposite.

The ship is put into the bottle, complete through the bottle-neck. And this, briefly, is how it is done.

The masts, which work in a miniature "tabernacle," lower down to the level of the deck. The yards, which bill paralleled with the masts.

When everything is finished masts and yards are laid flat, and now comes the crucial moment. However small the model is, it is still quite a ticklish job to get it in unbroken and the artist's patience is often sorely tried by something carrying away aloft during the perilous navigation of Bottleneck Passage!

However, we will fancy that for once all has gone well and that the hull is safely floating on the sticky "sea" of the ship's paint with which the lower surface of the bottle's interior has been coated.

The next thing is to pull the masts and yards into position by means of the threads which have been left for this purpose, the threads in turn being disposed of in various ways.

If the ship is lowered under sail, the thread is usually burned off. If she is anchored, it is made to lead down through the hawsepipe and the end fixed into the "sea" to simulate the anchor-chain.

Of course the smaller the bottle-neck and the bigger the ship the better the model. I once saw a little full-rigger with all sail set in a little flat ounce bottle with the narrowest of necks, which was a real marvel in its way. Then there are flowers in bottles which sailors bring home from Singapore, and sometimes a crucifix is put into a bottle in the same way.

As for steamers in bottles, they are a travesty, and the less said about them the better!

Old English Coins Found.

Some old English coins of the early part of the eleventh century bearing the head of King Ethelred, were among a lot of 300 silver coins unearthed by two farmers while engaged in making a roadway at Tysvaer, Norway. It is thought that the coins formed part of the pumorous "Danegelds" which were paid at that time to the Norsemen in order to keep them from raiding the coasts of England. Another interesting item of the discovery is an ancient Arabic coin. How it reached Norway will for ever remain a mystery, but the Vikings wandered far and wide. They visited the Holy Land and the East, before and during the times of the Crusades. The Danegeld was first levied by Ethelred the Unready in 991 to buy off the attacks of the Danes. When the Danish King, Canute, secured the English throne the purpose of the tax was changed, and made less humiliating.

Paper That Can Be Washed.

A Japanese inventor has patented a paper that can be crumpled up and washed with soap and water. So durable is this paper that it can be used as a covering for umbrellas, and when soiled can be easily cleaned at home. The inventor says that as wrapping paper, it could be used over and over, being washed when soiled. It is said that the product can be made at a reasonable price. It has a texture somewhat like cloth, and is not to be confused with oiled paper.

Ontario Leads All Canada.

The Census Bulletin on Age Distribution, just issued, has an interesting table showing how many and where are the centenarians of Canada. In 1921 the total in Canada of those 100 years of age or over was 129, of whom 96 were male and 33 female, while in 1911 the total of centenarians was 129, of whom 82 were male and 47 female. Ontario leads with 57 centenarians in 1921, of whom 38 were male and 19 female. The figures for the other provinces follow: Nova Scotia, 12 male and 24 female; Quebec, 11 and 13; Saskatchewan, 18 and 19; Manitoba, 9 and 4; New Brunswick, 4 and 4; Alberta, 3 and 5; British Columbia, 2 and 4; Prince Edward Island, 4 females; Yukon, 1 female.

A Concussed Statue.

There is in the Crystal Palace, near London, Eng., an equestrian statue 20 feet high. In 1859 it was decided to be too heavy to move, and the present grand structure was built up around it. Of the millions that frequent the palace, few have any suspicion of the statue's existence—Scientific American.

Wanted: A Religion

There is a great deal of religion in Canada already, conscious and unconscious, and most of it good, some of it superlatively good, writes Rev. S. G. Bland in the Toronto Star Weekly. Yet there is plainly not enough or not enough of the right sort.

When we read the undying literature in which is enshrined forever the spirit of primitive Christianity we feel ourselves in contact with people to whom something extraordinary has happened. Wherever they go they talk of a wonderful discovery. They can sing in the dungeon, their feet fast in the stocks and their backs raw with the lash. Often they seem like people exhilarated by wine. St. Paul could even commend this religious experience as a substitute for the elevation of the first stages of intoxication which it suggested. "Be not drunk with wine," he exhorted, "but be filled with the Spirit," a mood and temper which ordinarily the spirit of our churches does not help us very much to understand. We need more, much more, of the high enthusiasm of Christian dawn.

Politics, too, in a democracy can apparently be carried only by a high devotion. If religion cannot kindle and sustain such a high devotion it is difficult to see what else can. But the combination of politics with religious devotion as distinguished from religious antipathy and socialistic interest is not common in Canadian public life.

We have the class war in Canada as in every industrial country. We have, in addition, divisive conditions not present in all industrial countries. We have a marked cleavage between the industrial east and the agricultural west, and in each of these a still deeper cleavage between two races, each proudly tenacious of its distinctive ideals and traditions.

What we desperately need in Canada is a religion that would bring together good men and women of all nations, self-forgetting with a great joyousness, and that would instill into our whole economic life with the spirit of service and give to our patriotism the idealism, the far-sightedness, the patience and the self-sacrificing devotion which in a large measure, nothing can give but a religious faith.

I do not see how anyone could claim that these needs are being met in any adequate way by religion in Canada to-day. Some may doubt whether even religion can meet them. Well, at least, there have been in the past manifestations of the Christian faith that have an inspiring suggestiveness.

One remembers, for example, the majestic unity into which the Roman Catholic Church bound the diverse races and nations of Europe during the Middle Ages.

One recalls, too, the manner in which patriotism and religion were blended in the various national churches of the orthodox or Greek Catholic communion.

As still another instance out of many, we see the way in which a religion may become a national faith and develop and exalt a national character in the great part Presbyterianism has played in Scotland. Rarely has there been such an identification of national character and religious faith. Presbyterianism made Scotland a nation, and developed the distinctive genius of the Scots people. It was a mighty bond of union, and what variations and divisions have arisen have remained within it.

It is difficult to see how any of these great historic forms of Christianity can meet the needs of Canada to-day, yet in each of them lies a rich suggestiveness.

Is it too daring a hope that there are undeveloped, perhaps almost unknown, resources in the Christian faith which will have power to knit together the heterogeneous elements of our modern age more strongly than medieval Europe was knit together by Latin Christianity, which will, like Greek Christianity, give our whole political life the exaltation of religion; and which will meet the problems and needs of Canada in the twentieth century as nobly as Presbyterianism met the different problems and needs of Scotland in the sixteenth.

All the elements of a strong and worthy national character seem to be in Canada. What they need is to be fused.

Great scientific discoveries are not made by accident. Before any great discovery the idea in some form must be in the mind of the discoverer. Perhaps when the idea takes hold of us that our deepest need is a Christianity that will kindle a white flame of devotion to the common good in our schools and colleges, our stores and factories, our railroads, mines and farms, and in our rather materialistic politics with its strategy and scheming and jealous sectionalism, we shall not be far from its discovery.

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Purveyors to the Kingston General Hospital, an institution which only buys the best.

Health of attendants, Sanitation, Sterilization, etc., under the personal supervision of Dr. Miller, Professor of Pathology, Queen's University.

We guarantee that every bottle is from our own stable. Delivery to all parts of the city.

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Mother is waiting with THERMOGENE

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DRY FLEECY MEDICATED WOOL

At this season careless little ones need close watching. Wet feet—damp clothes—cause chills and colds that must not be ignored. THERMOGENE should always be at hand. This clean dry medicated wool gives instant warmth when applied to the human body. When the children come home wet and damp, apply THERMOGENE. Thermogene is the successor to the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Wherever and whenever the body needs heat, apply THERMOGENE. For rheumatism—for neuralgia—when limbs throb with pain—THERMOGENE sends a flood of grateful, soothing heat right to the seat of trouble.

You can get a package of Thermogene in the familiar orange colored box at your favorite drug store.

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Rheumatism
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Chase Colds
Bronchitis