


and it wasn't his crime



Justice sometimes goes wrong. Men are often punished for crimes they do not commit. And when we thoughtlessly take purgatives and cathartics to relieve stagnant bowels, we are committing a similar injustice.

When the system is unable to remove food waste at regular intervals, it is the food waste, and not the system, that needs correction.

Every other form of treatment either irritates or forces the system. Nujol works on the waste matter instead of on the system. By this entirely new principle Nujol will keep the poisonous waste moving out of the body.

Nujol prevents constipation by keeping the food waste soft, thus helping Nature establish easy, thorough bowel evacuation at regular intervals—the healthiest habit in the world.

It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take—try it.

Nujol is sold by all druggists in bottles only, bearing the Nujol trade-mark. Write Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 100 Broadway, New York, for booklet and list of Druggists.

A New Method of Treating an Old Complaint



BEAVER FLOUR

Essential—if the best results are to be obtained from your bakings—

Beaver Flour gives to bread a distinctive, delicious, nutlike flavor; and makes pies, cakes and pastry of light, even texture.

The only reason why every Canadian housewife is not using Beaver Flour is—she has not yet tried it.

Use Beaver Flour and note the difference in your bakings.

Sold by your grocer.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO.
LIMITED
CHATHAM, ONT.

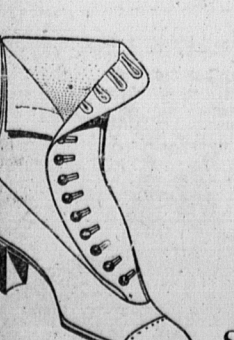
FRED'K HUTH & CO.
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12 Tokenhouse Yard
LONDON ENGLAND

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Winter Sale Commencing Feb. 2, 1920
Spring Sale Commencing April 26, 1920

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Agent
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E. H. RAYNER,
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Button Boots
By Mail
\$1.98
Sizes 2 1-2 & 3

We have about seventy pairs suitable for girls, all good wearing boots. Get a pair by mail. Postage 10c extra.

Alley & Co., Ltd.
135 Queen Street

The Philatelist's Joy-Time

New Stamp Issues Delight His Heart.

Two hundred guineas were paid at a London auction for the first postage stamp of the Transatlantic airmail. Most of them were presented by Hawker and Alcock for the benefit of a marine charity in Newfoundland. Here, of course, is a relic of unique historic significance.

But all the new stamps of our day are specially designed—like those of Mucha, a Czech artist, who shows a head of President Masaryk, the blacksmith ruler of Bohemia. Many of the stamps are old issues, often "surcharged" or "overprinted" by invaders and new masters—like the Greeks in Asia Minor, the Roumanians in (Hungarian) Transylvania, the Ukrainians in Galicia, and the Italians in the much-disputed Dalmatian ports—especially D'Annunzio's "Faithful City" of Fiume.

In some cases, the existing stamps have been so hastily altered that "errors" have arisen, and the issue has, in consequence been withdrawn, after a very few examples have been overprinted. It is these which so often become the collector's album prizes.

Sometimes they are worth very large sums indeed. A one-cent "error" of the British Guiana (1855) has made as much as £250 in the sale-room. And a pair of the rarest of the French—the one-franc orange-vermillion of 1849—fetched, under the hammer, £82. This stamp was withdrawn, after less than a year's use, owing to the conclusion resulting from a twenty-centime stamp of the same colour.

Collections like those of King George and the King of Spain are of international importance. That of his British Majesty is so large and valuable as to call for a special manager, in the person of Mr. E. D. Macoa, of the Royal Philatelic Society. Today stamp-collectors of the world are young and old, rich and poor, of both sexes—receiving the time of their lives. For never, surely, was there such a flood of new stamps from new States, or such a tide of freakish issues and local makeshifts.

I know a soldier who brought back a score of "British Occupation of East" stamps, and made £30 for them. He paid just 7s. 6d. for the lot.

In the past year nearly three thousand new stamps have been poured out by all nations, from Ireland to Ethiopia. The Sinn Fein "Republic" has its own issues; the rest of these were seized by our political officers at the storming of Liberty Hall, in the Rebellion of 1915.

Poland has portraits of Pederewski and Pilsudski on her national stamps, to balance the rival claims of statesman and soldier in the State's regeneration. The Republic of Estonia favours a design of birds winging up out of a stormy sea. German-Austria has a new series by the artist Josef Renner. Czecho-Slovakia stamps bear the head of Thomas Masaryk, the new president, whose career of adventure and persecution, from his blacksmith days until now, is as lurid a record as anything in a boy's book.

This State, by the way, has separate issues for Bosnia, Croatia, Slavania, and Dalmatia, since the "family" or racial feeling in these provinces is still very strong.

Armenia, Georgia, and the unheard-of Republics of Ararat and Azerbaijan all tell exuberant tales of freedom in coloured "scraps of paper," which are now keenly sought by collectors in Western Europe. As for invaders' stamps, these are either special propaganda issues—like those of the Italians in Fiume—or else overprints upon local stamps, often with the money value offered.

Thus the Greeks issued Turkish stamps in Asia Minor bearing the words "Hellenic Occupation." The King of the Hedjaz ordered new stamps with his own portrait and that of the Emir Feisal, who played so important a part in the Arab liberation. Serbian issues show the rising sun of a new day, and there are similar "celebration" issues by famous cities like Liege and Dantzig.

Very rare and valuable are the freakish stamps produced by the West Ukraine Government, when their over-eager forces invaded Austrian Galicia. Even Schoteswig has a new stamp. This marks the occupation of a plesicite that was to decide the future political destiny of a State which German Macht wrenched away from Denmark in the sixties.

L. W. Gill, New Director of Technical Education

(Canadian Fisherman.)

Professor Lester W. Gill, lately appointed Director of Technical Education to administer the ten million dollars voted by the Dominion for distribution to the provinces, was born in Prince Edward Island in 1871—a son of the farm, English on his father's and Scotch on his mother's side. After getting a good elementary education in the public schools of "The Island," he left home at the age of fifteen and spent three years in commercial work in the United States. In 1892 he entered McGill University, choosing the course in Mechanical Engineering. He graduated in 1896 with honors and the gold medal. He then took a post graduate year in Electrical Engineering with research work in magnetism and was awarded an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship. This was held for two years one of which was spent in research work at McGill University and the other at Harvard, where he took up special studies in physics and mathematics. In 1899, after this distinguished course as a student, Mr. Gill took up commercial engineering work with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, where special opportunities were offered for the study of manufacturing methods and shop practice.

In 1900 Mr. Gill was appointed Professor of General Engineering in the School of Mining, Kingston (at that time affiliated with Queen's University). The rapid expansion of this school, to a Faculty of applied science made necessary to organize and develop courses of study in all the branches of engineering. This gave the opportunity for limiting Professor Gill's work, first to mechanical engineering and later to electrical engineering. About this time he was called upon to design and superintend the installation of a central heating plant at Queen's University, the first large central heating plant installed in Canada. Prof. Gill's work as a teacher has been characterized by the same clearness of thought and keenness of perception which enabled him to win honors as a student and to gain and keep the confidence of manufacturing concerns.

In January, 1915, he volunteered for overseas service. At that time he was in command of the University Company of Field Engineers, Captain Macphail having gone overseas with a company in the first Division. Professor Gill's training was for the task which he undertook—to recruit and superintend the students and graduates a battery of Field Artillery for overseas service. His mechanical ability and training enabled him to become quickly efficient in the handling of the guns. The Militia Department accepted the University's

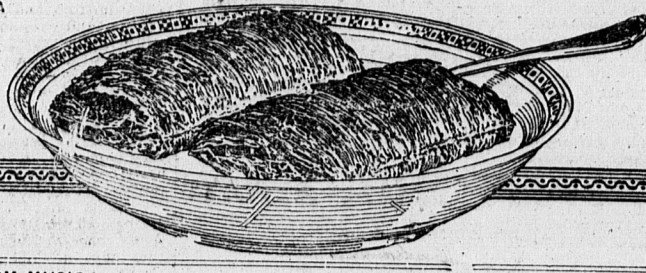
offer on Nov. 1st, 1915, and on February 3rd, 1916, Lieut. Gill was promoted to the rank of Major and proceeded overseas in command of the battery (later the 16th) which he had recruited and organized in less than three months. After five months training in England, Major Gill was sent to France in command of the 46th Battery, which was then a part of the 11th Brigade. He remained in command of this unit until March 26th, 1917, when the 11th Brigade was disbanded, consequent upon the decision to change the Canadian Field Artillery from 4-gdn to 6-gun batteries. Subsequently Major Gill was given command of the 33rd Battery and later of the 45th Battery.

After the taking of Vimy Ridge, Major Gill was compelled to retire from combatant service, on account of ill-health, due principally to the effects of gas. After eight weeks in hospital, he was re-qualified by the War Office for technical duty with the Ministry of Munitions, on which service he spent nine months. In September, 1918, he applied for return to combatant service and the application was granted. He was under orders to return to France when the armistice was signed. At that time application had been made by the Khaki University for his transfer to the Educational Services. As the fighting was over, Major Gill decided that his services could best be utilized in the work of training men for civil life as a beginning of reconstruction. Early in December, 1918, he was appointed Assistant Director of Educational Services, in which he was responsible for the administration of all the work of the Khaki University in England. The Khaki University, having been disbanded in August, 1919, Major Gill returned to Canada and accepted a temporary appointment to his old position in Queen's University. He was appointed Director of Technical Education in December, a post which he is peculiarly well qualified to fill by his education, wide experience, tact, and energy. These qualities have had public recognition in other ways. On two occasions Professor Gill represented Canada at international meetings of the International Electro-Technical Commission, and he is one of those chosen by his fellow engineers as a member of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

WHEN INDIGESTION STALKS IN

domestic peace and tranquility fly out of the window. Happiness in the home comes from simple, nourishing foods that are easily digested. Keep the home sweet and tranquil by serving **Shredded Wheat**, a simple, natural, whole wheat food. Most foods have advanced seventy-five per cent in cost. Shredded Wheat sells at such a slight advance over the old price that you will never notice it. Two Biscuits with hot milk make a nourishing meal for a few cents.

MADE IN CANADA



PHANTOM MUSIC
(Pearson's Weekly).

Nearly every country has its stories and traditions of mysterious music that has been associated with the supernatural.

We have tales of elves, satyres and gnomes that dance in forest glades to the accompaniment of bright and fantastic tunes on reed pipes; and also accounts, many of them only too well corroborated, of music of quite another kind, either intensely sad music or music of a very strange and startling sort.

This is attributed to ghosts and spirits of a wild and evil type, and is heard from time to time on mountains, river banks, the sea coast, forests and in lonely places.

In certain parts of Cornwall and Brittany very plaintive music and often voices, are heard coming from the sea, and invariably before a great storm.

The voices are said to belong to the spirits of the sailors drowned at sea, and are thought to be raised as a welcome to others who will shortly join them; the music is regarded more in the light of a warning.

The Mysterious Harp
There is a story well known in

Brittany of a fleet of French crabbing boats lying becalmed one night off the Cornish coast, and the sound of a harp suddenly being heard to proceed from one of the smacks. The crew were interrogated, but declared it was none of them! nor would they, indeed, hear anything, and were inclined to regard it as a joke.

The following day the wind unexpectedly changed, a storm came on, and the boat from which the harping was thought to proceed was wrecked, every one of its crew being drowned.

Bells at sea are a very common form of haunting. One of the best known instances of this kind today are what are known as the bells of Bottriaux.

Many years ago the Church of Forrabury, in Cornwall needed bells and accordingly bells were ordered, cast and shipped.

But when those bells were close to the shore, the captain of the ship in which they were being carried used such terrible language, that the ship was suddenly caught in a swell and wrecked the bells sinking to the bottom.

And now, whenever a storm is at hand, their peals can be distinctly heard, swelling up from the bowels of the sea, as a warning to what

ever ship may happen to be passing by.

Buried Bells That Ring. At Fishery Brow, in Cumerland bells are also heard, but on land. Many years ago a church stood near Fishery Brow in a kind of hollow, and one fine summer morning the church, parson and congregation were all swallowed up in a kind of landslide.

Today, if anyone puts his ear to the ground where the catastrophe happened, he can at times distinctly catch the sound of muffled bells—the ghostly bells of old Fishery Brow Church.

The most famous of all cases of ghostly music, however, is that of Samuel Foote. When staying a night at his father's home in Truro, he was awakened by the sweetest music he had ever heard. He at once roused the household, and they all listened to it, but no one could tell who was responsible for it, or whence it originated.

Shortly afterwards, Foote learned that at the very hour he had listened to the mysterious music, his maternal uncle, Sir John Goodere, had been kidnapped, taken on board the ship of his brother, Captain Goodere, and deliberately strangled.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc

Housewives Attention

Guaranteed for 10 Years

Don't you always notice when company comes to dinner you haven't enough silverware?

Sundays it usually is, when guests pour in from out of town, or go home with you from church. And all the time you're saying how glad you are to have them, you're wondering how on earth you'll manage to set the table with the small amount of silver you have.

Everybody knows that every woman loves beautiful silver—that she rarely, if ever, has enough.

So we have purchased a supply of Oneida Community PAR PLATE, 26 pieces to the set—guaranteed for ten years of every-day-in-the-year wear.

The kind of silver a woman likes to handle and own—beautifully patterned, graceful in design.

We bought only a limited number of PAR PLATE, so there are bound to be some of you disappointed, if you don't hurry up.

Come to the office today and let us tell you about our offer and show you a complete set of Oneida Silverware which you get FREE. You'll be delighted with the simplicity of the plan. If you cannot conveniently come to the Guardian office, fill in the coupon and mail it to us today.

Do You Know About Oneida Community Par Plate?

It is made by Oneida Community who make the finest silverware in the world. It is sold by the best dealers everywhere. You can always be proud of the Oneida Community stamp on the back of your silverware—it means the best materials that can be put into any silverware, the most perfect designs by the best artists in that line of work.

Bridal Wreath

The Bridal Wreath design is charmingly simple, with its designs delicately traced around the shape of the handles. The finish is soft gray—long-wearing, A-1 plate on a base of the best nickel silver.

Do not delay, write or come today and be first in line to secure one of these beautiful sets.




FORCED BY EXCHANGE TO TRADE MORE AMONG THEMSELVES

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—That the British dominions would be forced by the exchange situation to trade more among themselves was declared by Mr. Mark Sheldon, High Commissioner of Australia, at a luncheon of the Bond Club here today.

"Adverse exchange is forcing more business into the British dominions than ever before," said Mr. Sheldon. "We must trade more and more with ourselves until our country and Empire can clear away its enormous debt."

Mr. Sheldon declared that the people of Australia were remarkably prosperous at the present time.

"Every second person in Australia has a bank account of more than \$200," he declared. The resources of Australia are only scratched. We don't need capital; we need population. Australia can find employment for ten million people and the production that would result must of itself produce a great revenue which would assist in solving the problem of exchange."