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Principal

House-cleaning and Spring. Fe-
ver is a complication from which no
man ever recovers.

The peculiar course of a bolt of
lightning which struck the farm-
house of John Elliott, near Wing-
ham, at midnight, was told last week.
The bolt hit a chimney and entered
the room, proceeded along the ceil-
ings of two upstairs rooms, ran
down the stairway and along the
floor and then darted upward thru
the ceiling, passed through a trunk
in the same room in which Elliott
and his wife were sleeping and out
through the roof. The course was
defined by a burned streak about an
inch wide.

BE CAREFUL TO-DAY

The question of personal safety is
sometimes lost sight of in the rush
and bustle of these times. Nothing
but good can come of a general effort
to reduce the losses due to accidents
in this country and the idea "be
careful to-day" should be carried
throughout the land.

There are too many accidents,
some serious and some slight, but
all costly in some form or other and
nearly all preventable by the exer-
cise of ordinary care and precaution.
Most of us are inclined to take
chances of various kinds in an effort
to save a few seconds which might
better be spent in taking time to be
careful. An average of over two
hundred accidents each day reported
by industry for the past year to the
Workmen's Compensation Board of
this Province is ample evidence of
the need for more care, for contrary
to general belief most of these acci-
dents reported to the Compensation
Board are mechanical accidents; the
other two-thirds being non-mechani-
cal, such as falls, burns, scratches,
sprains, etc., showing clearly the per-
sonal factor in accidents and demon-
strating the need for more thought.
The advice "Be Careful To-day, for
to-morrow may be too late" is well
worth taking.

TROUT SEASON IS SHORTENED

A committee has been appointed
by the Department of Game and
Fisheries to make any changes in
the game laws that are thought ad-
visable.

The latest report is that the sea-
son for Trout is to be May 15 to
Sept. 1. This is a shortening of the
old season by 15 days.

It seems that a good many people
in this locality, while in favor of a
shortened season, do not favor cut-
ting out the May fishing, feeling
that there is a greater destruction
to the fish in August and early Sep-
tember than in other parts of the
year.

Dr. Jamieson, the local Member, is
on the Fish and Game Committee,
and, while he is quite in accord with
the ideas of the people in this dis-
trict, he has great opposition from
delegations and members from the
larger centres, who seem to desire
late season fishing.

From the standpoint of health, of
both the fishermen and the fish, the
month of May is preferable to Aug-
ust for the open season.

An old maid always takes a chair
with arms.

Sir Henry Thornton sounds an op-
timistic note. He believes that the
American farmers will come to Can-
ada because he can grow wheat
cheaper here than in the United
States, and there may be something
in Sir Henry's statement. Canada
sure wants population and that pop-
ulation must go on the land to right
things. High tariff has not helped
the United States farmer if reports
are true. His condition is deplorable
and all kinds of wild-cat propositions
are being forwarded to help him out
of his dilemma. The Canadian farm-
er is not in this position, even
though he is having a hard time of it.
We like a moderate tariff, but that
"high as Heaman" stuff looks like
disaster.

Notwithstanding the tremendous
difficulty that governments have in
balancing their budgets with people
crying out everywhere against the
burden of taxation, we still find
people in many localities demanding
government expenditures that will
benefit their section only. The
other day a demand was made from
Peterborough for the establishment
of an experimental farm there. Mr.
Martin, Minister of Agriculture,
pointed out that an inquiry into the
financial expenditures entailed by
these experimental farms showed
that while their beginnings were
usually of a modest type their ex-
penses increased yearly. The farm
at Guelph, he said, which cost in the
neighborhood of \$250,000 per annum
some time ago, had recently increas-
ed to an expenditure last year of
about \$400,000 and the attendance has
decreased. Education in the Prov-
ince is becoming a heavy load and
such is the case with many of these
farms. One of the things that we
must face at the present time is that
considerable reduction in such ex-
penditures must be made, if possible,
and I believe it is possible.

The Ontario Legislature has done
good work by putting a stop to
municipalities loading themselves up
with debt by bonusing industries.
There is many an urban municipality
troubled with high taxation on ac-
count of guaranteeing loans to
business concerns. Chesley got off
very well in this respect. Only one
of the several industries that re-
ceived financial municipal aid either
from municipal taxation was the
"Canada Bed" and that was a piece
of bad business that involved the
town in a loss of \$10,000 and thirteen
citizens to the extent of \$7,000. It
was a sore touch but it might have
been worse. A busy industry, "The
Bruce Woodworkers" is now carried
on in the Canada Beds Factory and
though the town is still paying for
the dead horse it is a satisfaction to
know that business is being carried
on in the old stand. We could name
other towns that caught the bonus-
ing fever and were hit far harder
than Chesley. In these days of in-
dustrial depression the town is
highly fortunate in having indus-
tries that are running ten hours a
day, or eight at least.—Enterprise.

THE WORST RESULT

The loss of money to the tax-pay-
ers is not the worst feature of the
irregularities of some members of
the late Drury Government, now be-
ing revealed.

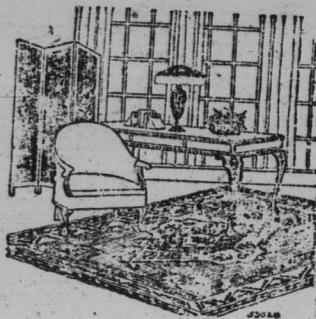
Worse than the loss of money is
the loss of confidence in public men.
When the late Government was be-
ing organized everybody felt confi-
dent that we should have at least
economical and honest administration
of provincial affairs. There might
be lack of enterprise, or confidence
in leaders, due to lack of experience
but nobody dreamed of wastefulness
and graft.

The whole cry of the new move-
ment was against trickery, ineffici-
ency, the misuse of public money
and an undue clinging to public of-
fice.

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the Stock



54 inch Wool Crepe
In Black, Sand or Grey.
\$3.50 per yard

Canton Crepes
In Black, Brown or Henna, 36 in. wide
\$3.25 per yard

Rippelette 28 inches wide
Regular 30 cts. a yard
Special 20c a yard

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Regular 25c each
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at 20 per cent. discount

Ladies Sweaters
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Special \$1.00

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For Friday and Saturday

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- 2 lbs. Seedless Raisins 25c
- 3 lbs. Candied Raisins 25c
- 3 pkgs. Handy Ammonia 25c
- 6 dozen Clothes Pins 25c
- 4 cans Sardines 25c
- 1 Coleman's Baking Powder 25c
- 2 Mother's Choice Baking Powders 25c

LITTLE RED BREAST

When the snow is nearly melted
And the sun does brighter shine,
I feel I should be looking,
For a little friend of mine,
I know I will be happy
When his little form I see
Little Robin Red Breast,
In the maple tree.

He pipes his tune at break of day
He calls through cloud and rain
And the storm is scarcely over,
Till he sings his song again.
He never seems to worry,
It means so much to me;
Little Robin Red Breast,
In the maple tree.

They build their little nest,
A few feet from my door,
And every day he seems to feel,
That he can trust me more.
They always seem so busy
The mother bird and he,
And they find no time to worry,
In the maple tree.

Each day they seem to have to work,
A little harder still,
For there are now within the nest,
Two hungry mouths to fill.
As the little wings grow stronger
They're as happy as can be,
With two other little robins,
In the maple tree.

And when the days grow colder,
And they seek another clime,
I hope they'll treat them kindly
These little friends of mine.
For if they fail to come again,
There are two who'll lonely be,
For little Robin Red Breast,
The maple tree and me.

It is said that a man always sus-
pects others of the crimes and wrong
doing he is ready to commit himself
This would appear to have been the
case with the leaders of the move-
ment which landed the Drury Gov-
ernment in office.

More than one of the ministers in
the late Government are said to have
retired from office, in very comfort-
able circumstances financially; and
from the evidence already made
public it looks as though the damag-
ing allegations are true.

Mr. Drury, too, cannot escape the
general discredit. He could not have
been wholly ignorant of the ridicu-
lous, if not crooked, doings of a few
of his subordinates. And if this
"new broom" was unworthy of con-
fidence, where are we to look for
honesty?

A redeeming feature of the time
is the wholesome indignation felt
and expressed on every hand. A
thing that is so generally condemned
cannot endure. The people as a
whole are not corrupt; and it is not
accepted that a man having the op-
portunity to fill his pockets at the
expense of the public is a fool not
to do it.—Lucknow Sentinel.

CHANGES IN HOG GRADING

Changes in the weights for the offi-
cial hog grades recommended by the
Joint Swine Committee have, it is
announced, been made official by Or-
der-in-Council and will be effective
on April 1st, 1924.

The official weights for the various
grades were set at the swine confer-
ence in Ottawa in November, 1921.
At the time the chief bacon require-
ment in Great Britain was for "Wilt-
shire sides" weighing from 50 to 65
lbs., with a fairly good demand for
those weighing from 45 to 50 lbs.
Sides over 65 lbs. were heavily dis-
counted.

The preference then for extremely
light bacon was a reaction, or turn-
ing away of the public's taste, from
the heavy bacon that during the war
years the people had been eating. So
to meet this demand, Canadian
weight limits for select bacon hogs
were set at 160 to 210 lbs.

Now, however, British consumption
has got back to the normal, pre-war
demand for bacon. "Wiltshire sides"
from 55 to 65 lbs. are in most favor
today. Sides of bacon weighing 45
to 50 lbs. are usually discriminated
against, 50 to 55 lb. sides are no
longer so much favored, although they
be 10 lbs. heavier than the "off car"
weight which is taken as standard.

NOW FOR SPRING!

GET YOUR HORSES IN GOOD SHAPE FOR THE
SPRING WORK BY FEEDING PRATT'S & HESS'
STOCK TONIC. ALL STOCK REQUIRES A TONIC
AFTER THE LONG HARD WINTER. TAKE A PAIL
ALONG HOME AND FEED ACCORDING TO DIREC-
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if not too fat and of strictly "select
bacon" conformation, have a consid-
erable sale. It is believed that this
normal demand will continue. There-
fore, our hog weights have been ad-
vanced to suit the export trade bet-
ter.

From the first fault was that
weights for hogs "weighed off car"
and "fed and watered" at central
stockyards were the same. This over-
sight has been righted now by setting
weights for "fed and watered" the same
as those sold at country
points. When hogs are fed and watered
at a stockyard after the usual
"shrink" and are thereby brought
back to approximately the same state
as the farmer delivered them to the
drover or other handler at the coun-
try loading point, it is evident that
the same weights ought to apply.

The effect of this change has been
to make an apparent complication
which however, farmers, drovers and
commission men will quickly straight-
en out in their minds. In a nut-
shell: country weights and fed and
watered hogs at stockyards are to
be 10 lbs. heavier than the "off car"
weight which is taken as standard.

Thick smooth hogs have not been
advanced in weight in the same man-
ner as "select bacon" the "off car"
weights remain the same, while the
"fed and watered" weights are ad-
vanced to "country point" weights.
Thick smooths therefore, are now
"off car" 160-120 lbs. and "country
point" and "fed and watered" weight
170-220 lbs. But as "select bacon"
hogs have been advanced in weight
they are now 170-220 lbs "off car"
and 180-230 lbs. both at "country
point" and "fed and watered" at
stockyards.

The reason for the differences re-
sulted in weights is that a thick
smooth hog over 210 lbs. is usually
getting too fat, while a "select bac-
on" hog will carry an extra 20
pounds without being over-fat, and
will often be too thin at 160 lbs.

Another advantage of the change
is that hogs over the maximum
weight of both "select bacon" and
"thick smooths" are put into the
class—"heavies." "Select" bacon
hogs over 220 lbs. and thick smooths
over 210 lbs. are more nearly of the
same commercial value and may be
consistently treated as one class.