

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—A survey of the agricultural resources of the province recently conducted by the Provincial Government gives the following figures for 1922: field crops, \$19,000,000; stock, \$8,100,000; dairy, \$10,000,000; fish, \$1,000,000; total, \$38,100,000.

Calgary, N.S.—At least 25,000 summer tourists entered Nova Scotia during 1922, according to estimates made public by Premier Armstrong. This is 15,000 in excess of the estimated tourists to this province the previous year, and the increase is accredited to the improved highways and widespread sites of the Nova Scotia Tourist Association.

Port William, Ont.—For the first time in the history of the Twin Ports, as far as is known, cargoes of wheat are clearing for European ports. Two of the Norwegian, sea-going craft, which have been in the lake trade all fall, have taken their last cargoes aboard and cleared for Ireland, each carrying 51,000 bushels of wheat.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba has been awarded first place in the Dominion educational butter scoring tests held at Ottawa, in which all provinces competed. The sample submitted by the Holland Creameries of Virden, Man., received 98 points, with Nova Scotia second and Quebec third, with scores of 97.5 and 97.3 respectively.

Fredericton, N.B.—Re-seeding operations have been carried on by the Dept. of Lands and Mines to quite an extent upon the Absentee River in Grand County, where the soil has done heavy damage to forests last summer. These operations have been going on steadily during the autumn.

Quebec, Que.—The series of falls known as Grand Calumet, on the Ottawa River, are to be dammed and 50,000 horsepower harnessed as a result of negotiations, which have been in progress between various Quebec and Ontario private interests and have now come to a satisfactory conclusion. It is understood that work will be started at the Falls early next spring and when completed mean an expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Most of the power developed will be disposed of in Ontario.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Dominion Government's seed grain cleaning and grading plant here has been opened with facilities for handling 150,000 bushels. The seed will go out after preparation, first class, made in Alberta, registered and sealed as such.

Vancouver, B.C.—About 80,000 cases of sockeye salmon have been shipped to England recently on assignment. Since the last of these were shipped, it has been ascertained that only one-third of the Siberian salmon pack will be available for the world market, as the balance of the 1922 pack has been commandeered by the Japanese Government for relief purposes. This will strengthen the market for British Columbia salmon in the United Kingdom.



"BRITAIN MOURNS HER HEROES AT REST"
On Armistice Day the British Isles heard the notes of the "Last Post" broadcasted by radio from London. The picture above shows the buglers sounding it, and inset, is a picture of "Old Bill," a London omnibus which carried some of the "Old Contemptibles" to Mons during the first battle at that town in 1917. It is now on duty in London again, and was decked with flowers for the Armistice parade.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 1/4.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 43c; No. 4 extra feed, 41 1/2c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.17.
Ontario barley—58 to 60c.
Cuckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75c.
Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75c.
Pens—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Milled—Del. Montreal freights, bags included, 20c; per ton, 327; shorts, per ton, 327; middlings, 336; good feed flour, 32c; white, 34 to 36c, outside.
Ont. No. 2 white oats—88 to 40c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent, patent, 4.75; Toronto basis, 4.75; bulk, seaboard, 4.25.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.30 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$5.80.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.
Car lots, per ton, \$9.
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c; Stiltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 to 43c; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 40c; No. 2, 36 to 38c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 74c; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 30 to 32c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 35c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 35c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 14c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 39c; smoked rolls, 21 to 23c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$18.50; heavyweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
Lard, pure tins, 18 to 18 1/2c; tins, 18 1/2 to 19c; 19 to 19 1/2c; shortening, tins, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 18 1/2c; tins, 16 to 16 1/2c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows,

MONTREAL.

Oats, N. 2 CW, 55 to 56c; No. 3 CW, 52 to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 49 1/2 to 50 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, \$6.30; 2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.80; winter patents, choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85; winter patents, bag 90 lbs., \$2.95; Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.
Cheese, finest westerns, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c; Butter, No. 1 creamery, 39 to 39 1/2c; special pasteurized, 40 1/2c; No. 1 pasteurized, 40c. Eggs, extras, 40c; No. 1 stock, 36 to 37c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 32c.
Canner cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cutters, \$1.75 to \$2.25; dairy type cows, \$2.35 to \$3; good veals, \$5 to \$10; \$8.50 to \$8.75 for thick smooths and butcher; selects, \$9.25.

PARIS PROPOSES NEW ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

France Can Handle Continental Situation But Suggests Aerial and Naval Entente.

A despatch from Paris says:—France's reply to the Italo-Spanish Mediterranean alliance is a proposal for a Franco-British aerial and naval entente.

The inspired Temps answers Reuter's semi-official statement from London sources that Germany is arming and recruiting troops by stating that there is no danger of the Reich becoming a military menace for a long time.

But the suggested Italo-Spanish pact might threaten the French communications with African colonies and the British lines of transport to India via Gibraltar and Suez.

France does not ask, and does not need military aid on the Continent. The Temps states, as the French army is sufficiently strong to handle any situation which might develop in Germany.

British naval co-operation in the North Sea and Baltic would suffice. British aviation forces reinforcing the French flying fleet is urged, however, to prevent Germany from overwhelming France in the air suddenly, and then crossing the Channel and resuming the bombing of London.

It is pointed out that attempts at defensive alliances between France and Great Britain hitherto have failed because the French always have sought to guarantee a certain number of divisions of British troops to be landed on the Continent within a stipulated time after hostilities open.

FIGHTING FORCE BEING FORMED IN GERMANY

Concern in London Over Report of Recruiting and Rearing.

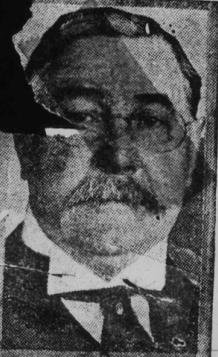
A despatch from London says:—"Disturbing information concerning the extent to which Germany is recruiting and re-arming has been received by the British Government," says a Reuter's news item.

Although this information is official rather than imminent danger, the British authorities are frankly concerned over the situation and its bearing on the peace of Europe.

It is known that rapid military training of large numbers of men in excess of the Versailles Treaty stipulations has been progressing," says the Reuter article. "This, it is declared, is more than ever the case since the Allied military control ceased nearly a year ago. Recruiting has been especially active in Bavaria, where the security police have been engaged in manoeuvres with the army. The training of students also is in constant progress. Hitherto all attempts to induce Germany to produce recruits returns in order to enable the Allies to check up the parity of strength of the German army at any given moment of inspection, with the number of recruits actually trained, has been unsuccessful."

Make Search for Scallops and Find Them in Beds

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Discovery of three new scallop beds situated near the Lurcher lightship, off the coast of Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, is announced by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The discovery was made by the fisheries protection vessel, Arleux, which made a search for new scallop beds recently off the western end of Nova Scotia. The beds are said to contain scallops in such quantities as to give good returns to boats properly equipped for catching them.



"Tay-Pay" Re-elected.

T. P. O'Connor, for nearly forty years a member of the British House of Commons, as a Nationalist member representing the Scotland division of Liverpool, was re-elected by acclamation. "Tay Pay" has come to be a British institution.

NEWS REACHES ARCTIC LIKE EVENING PAPER

Radio a Boon to Polar Explorers During Long Winter Darkness.

A despatch from Prince Rupert, B. C., says:—Wireless reports have been received from nine different countries and communication with a station in Hawaii has been established by the radio operator of the Bowdoin, now 760 miles from the North Pole, with Captain Donald B. McMillan aboard, according to a message received here from the exploration party. Captain McMillan said in his message that "news of the world was received like an evening paper, from two European wireless stations."

"With the coming of the long night, amateur radio stations in the Eastern States are being picked up and heard more distinctly," the message says. "The Bowdoin wireless made a record for itself on Friday night when Mix, our operator, talked with amateur station 6 CRU in Hawaii. This distance of 6,000 miles is possibly the world's record for short-wave stations. We have heard stations in Iceland, Germany, Holland, Mexico, France, Norway, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and Spain. We receive news of the world from stations in Oxford, England, and Nauen, Germany, and look forward each day to our evening paper."

"The long Arctic night, so much dreaded by explorers of old, and so vividly described with all its consequences in their narratives, has no terrors for the crew of the Bowdoin. Our living conditions are vastly different and all conducive to good health and happiness."

New Free State Loan Payable in British Currency

An interesting point in connection with the new national loan as to whether its service would be in British or British currency was settled by an official announcement that interest and principal would be paid out in British sterling.

Among the subscribers to the loan are the Dublin Port and Docks Board, \$50,000; Great Northern Railway, \$50,000; and the Dublin Distillers Company, \$25,000.

Seventy Bushels of Wheat to the Acre, all grading number one, on one hundred acres, is reported from the Pincher Creek district. This is the record for Southern Alberta this year.

Will Our Good Roads Wear?

Canada is spending millions of dollars annually upon road construction in an effort to provide for the increasing traffic that is using the highways for purposes of communication.

What is to be the future of these roads? Will they wear? Will they continue to provide a satisfactory surface for the present traffic and for any future vehicles that will make use of them and what will the cost of upkeep be? The people of Canada are keenly interested in this subject and want to know. They are largely dependent for communication upon a network of highways, due to the scattered settlement in many portions of the Dominion. A bulletin issued by the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals states that on January 1, 1922, there were 447,384 miles of highways under control of the provinces, counties, townships and rural municipalities. When the mileage of roads in certain centres is added, it will be realized how important is the selection of suitable material for construction purposes.

The Mines Branch of the Dept. of Mines is giving particular attention to the various materials entering into the construction of new roads and the surfacing of others. Under the direction of Mr. Howells Frachette, Chief of the Road Materials Division, Mr. H. Gauthier is making a special investigation into the endurance of recently built highways in Ontario and Quebec and Mr. R. H. Pitcher is carrying out a survey of the road materials adjacent to the highways which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have included in their programs for road improvement.

The laboratories of the Mines Branch are equipped for complete physical tests on rocks, sand and gravel used as road-building material, as well as for general construction. Tests in the laboratory are made for two purposes: to determine in the materials tested their characteristic qualities, and whether they conform to a previously determined standard established by the test of service. After it has been determined that a material is satisfactory, specifications can be made with an assurance that the material specified will meet requirements. There are five standard tests regularly made in the laboratory upon road-building rock which furnish a ready means of judging the comparative value of a rock as a road metal. The most important are those for resistance to abrasion (percentage of wear) and for resistance to impact (toughness). The others are for hardness, specific gravity and absorption. Gravels are examined to determine their adaptability for the construction

of gravel and concrete roads, and to obtain some knowledge of their ability to resist wear and to bind; also to obtain information on the probable strength of concrete in which the gravels might be used as the aggregate.

The very general occurrence of limestones in many parts of Canada has led to their use as road metal. The durability of limestones, however, varies with their composition and texture, according to the Mines Branch. The finer and more evenly-grained varieties, as a rule, are the most durable. A tough, hard limestone will give as good results in some cases as the more crumbly porous rock, but the great majority of limestones are soft and wear rapidly.

The need of the work which the Mines Branch is carrying on is evidenced by the statement of Mr. A. W. Campbell, Chief Commissioner of Highways, in his annual report for 1922: "Some of the subjects in which highway engineers are not agreed, and in which research is necessary are the causes of ravaging of gravel and bituminous mixtures of cracking in Portland and bituminous concrete pavements, and of the formation of 'cup' holes and pockets in wearing surfaces; desirable ingredients and proportions of materials, such as 'filler,' in the less common designs, and of practices of construction, proper number and thickness of applications, etc."

According to the same report, road improvement work in the several provinces under agreement between the provinces and Dominion, to be paid for jointly under the Canada Highways Act, amounted in value to \$27,542,456, covering 4,820 miles. Quebec has a total length of roads of 4,500 miles of improved roads out of a total of 45,000 miles of roadways in the province, and has expended thereon \$40,000,000. Manitoba, likewise, has built 8,001 miles of roads to the standard required under the Canada Highways Act, at an expenditure of \$9,182,921. Ontario has spent on good road building during the three years 1919-1922, \$64,148,262, of which counties and townships contributed \$27,628,521 and the province \$36,519,740. The total mileage of improved roads in Ontario up to the end of 1922 was approximately 23,000 miles or 36 per cent. of the total road mileage.

The enormous sums of public money being invested in the building of highways demands absolute knowledge of the materials being used, in order that the investment may be protected. To provide this assurance the public are looking to the Mines Department for guidance, and the experts of that department are engaged in an intensive study of these important subjects.

The 1923 Loan.

If further proof were needed at the present time of Canada's sound economic position and national stability and prosperity, it was recently given in the rapid attainment of the objective and the over-subscription of the Dominion of Canada 1923 refunding loan. The whole loan was subscribed in Canada within record time, indicating a substantial volume of surplus wealth in the country and a faith in its future, which prompted people to invest in preference to other forms of investment. The flotation had it done no less, was of inestimable benefit to Canada as an advertisement to those abroad of the prosperity of Canada and the ability of a new and young country to do at least some of its own financing.

The announcement of the Minister of Finance that he was about to attempt the flotation of the loan in Canada, instead of throwing it on the richer and more expensive markets of New York or London, was met with a general scepticism and doubt as to the outcome. There was a prevalent lack of belief in the ability of Canada to absorb the entire amount, or if it did so, only after a lengthy and extended period of time, which would, to some extent, affect the objects of the loan. A banking syndicate of twenty-eight formed, and a larger selling syndicate, comprised of over two hundred and twenty investment houses all over the country, followed.

The actual result has been astonishing and most gratifying. The full \$172,000,000 objective was reached after only eight days of public offering, which, if the Sunday be excluded, gives an average daily subscription of approximately \$25,000,000. Thus, within little more than a week of flotation the entire refunding of the 1923 Victory loan was taken care of.

Special big subscriptions to the loan amounted to nearly one-quarter of the total, some of these being Sun Life of Canada, \$10,000,000; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$2,000,000; Montreal City and District Savings Bank, \$1,800,000; Imperial Life Insurance Co., \$1,250,000; Eastern Trust Co., \$1,000,000; Dominion Textile Co., \$1,000,000; and Montreal Cottons, \$1,000,000. The remainder was made up of small general cash subscriptions and a fairly extensive conversion of maturing Government bonds.

In the rapid subscription of the 1923 loan there is cause for gratification, not only from the standpoint of the country's financing, but as the value of best national advertisement at the period when such publicity is most valuable. The success of the flotation in the previous year.



Dr. A. S. Lamb, B.P.E.

Director of the Department of Physical Education of McGill University, who is to be one of the staff in charge of the preparation of Canadian athletes for the Olympic contests in France next summer.

bears a deep significance. It shows that the Canadian people believe in the future of their own country, and that what money will be required from other sources for future development, no mean part of it can be received from the surplus earnings of Canadians. It should also have a beneficial influence in stimulating immigration because it illustrates the opportunities open to worthy newcomers.

Among the big Alberta wheat yields this year is that of J. J. Wanoop, of Parkland, who threshed an average of 57 bushels from a field of 110 acres.

An unusually large demand for Prince Edward Island certified potatoes has given a decided stimulus to the seed potato industry of the province. Double the quantity produced could have been disposed of to American buyers at \$1.10 a bushel. It is estimated that the acreage will be increased fully 50 per cent. for 1924. The last shipment of certified seed potatoes from the Island left for Virginia with a cargo of 65,000 bushels.

During the fiscal year 1922-23, according to the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture, there were in Quebec 7,199 beekeepers, compared with 7,559 in 1921-22. Honey extracted in 1922-23 amounted to 3,205,041 pounds, compared with 3,064,929 pounds in 1921-22. The amount of wax produced this year, 41,457 pounds, and 35,395 pounds in the previous fiscal year. The period when such publicity is most valuable. The success of the flotation in the previous year.



"BUT, DOC, IT AIN'T DOING ME ANY GOOD!"
—Kirby, in the New York World.

D.R.T. A. CARPENTER
Physician and Surgeon
MILDMAY
Graduate of University of Toronto
1915. One year as Intern at
the Toronto General Hos-
pital and six months at
Hospitals in New
York City.

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tory Courses—Unequaled in
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G. D. Fleming, Secretary.

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE

Morning train, southbound...	7.17
Noon mail train, northbound...	11.20
Afternoon train, southbound...	3.19
Night train, northbound.....	9.10

CHILDREN SHOULD WEAR GLASSES
If their Eyes are not straight.
If they cannot distinctly see the
Blackboard.
If they squint or hold the book too
close when reading.
If they suffer from Headaches, Ner-
vousness, etc.
HAVE THEIR EYES EXAMINED AT ONCE
We make a specialty of treating
Children's Eyes and with our up-
to-date Equipment we can guar-
antee Satisfaction.
We Grind the Lenses.

F. F. HOMUTH Opt.D.
Graduate Optometrist
The Rexall Store HARRISTON

No Guesswork.
Our method of testing eyes and
fitting them with glasses, is mod-
ern, up-to-date and scientific.
THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK
It costs you nothing to let us
examine your eyes.
If you are suffering from head-
aches, pain in back of eyes, or
vision is blurred, or you get dizzy
easily. Something is the
matter with your eyes. We fit
glasses that relieve the strain.
Prices Moderate.
C. A. FOX
EYEWELLER
OPTICIAN Walkerton

CENTRAL Business College
prepares young men and young
women for Business which is now
Canada's greatest profession. We
assist graduates to positions and
they have a practical training which
enables them to meet with success.
Students are registered each week.
Get our free catalogue and learn
something about our different de-
partments.
D. A. McLACHLAN
Principal
BUY AT HOME!

1923 Christmas Seals
The National Sanitarium Associa-
tion is to be congratulated on the
handsome Christmas Seals now on
sale in aid of the Muskoka Hospital
for Consumptives.
To meet a persistent demand for
these Christmas Seals, not merely an
advertising sticker, quite a new de-
sign has been made this year, in
that they are printed in ten different
designs, each packet containing a full
assortment. The seals are all very
attractive.
The Hospital is in need of funds to
carry on its work. Why not buy these
seals in lieu of others? Not only will
you get good value in return, but
your money will be made to serve a
greater end, for it will go to help
someone in distress.
For sale by school children, and
banks or direct from Xmas Seal
Department, Gage Institute, Toronto,
Ont.

Notice to Creditors
IN THE MATTER OF THE ES-
TATE OF MRS. ROSE STUMPF,
WIDOW, DECEASED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pur-
suant to Section 56, Chap. 121 of the
Revised Statutes of Ontario, that all
persons having claims against the
Estate of Mrs. Rose Stumpf, deceased,
who died on or about the 7th day
of November, A. D. 1923, in the Vil-
lage of Mildmay in County of Bruce,
the Province of Ontario, are request-
ed to send by post, prepaid, or to
deliver to Alvin F. Scheffer, one of
the Executors, Mildmay P.O., Ont.,
on or before the 15th day of De-
cember, A. D. 1923, their names
and addresses, with full particu-
lars of their claims in writing and
the nature of the securities (if any)
held by them, duly verified by a sta-
tutory declaration.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE
that after the said 15th day of De-
cember, 1923, the assets of said es-
tate will be distributed by the Exe-
cutors among the parties entitled
thereto, having regard only to the
claims of which they shall then have
notice, and the estate will not be
liable for any claims not filed at the
time of the said distribution.
ANDREW S. SCHNURR
ALVIN F. SCHEFFER (Executors)

FINED FOR DEFILING HOME
After reserving decision for a week
to hear some points of law advanced
by the defendant's solicitor, Magis-
trate McNab on Monday morning last
found Richard George, a rural mail
carrier of Paisley, guilty of defiling
the home of Mrs. Ellen Wagner of
that village, contrary to the statutes
providing against such offences where
there are children liable to be bene-
ficially influenced by such conduct,
and was mulcted \$100 and costs, or
two months in jail. The case, which
was adjourned a couple of times, was
argued at great length before Mr. Mc-
Nab in police court at Paisley last
week by Crown Attorney Dixon, who
appeared for the prosecution and by
Lawyer Klein, who looked after the
interests of defendant. The woman
in the case has been living apart for
some years (from her husband, who
resides in the West, and besides the
three children in the family, a fourth
was born to Mrs. Wagner on October
10th last. An effort will be made be-
fore Judge Greig at Walkerton on
Saturday next to discover the father
of this infant, and to compel him to
spring until the youngster reaches the
age of sixteen years. Rev. R. Perdue
Inspector of Bruce County Children's
Aid Society has been behind the pro-
ceedings in both instances, and is do-
ing a good work towards promoting
a cleaner and more wholesome at-
mosphere in Bruce.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
The amazing story entitled, "The
Wonderful Heroine" which appeared
in the Family Herald and Weekly
Star of Montreal, has caused wide-
spread speculation as to the identity
of this young and beautiful woman,
who by her heroism, self-sacrifice
and abounding trust and faith in
God, by her sweet purity and as-
tounding courage in the face of un-
speakable horrors, came to be re-
garded as a living saint and the
wonder woman of a great Empire.
Readers of the Family Herald and
Weekly Star are indeed fortunate,
because it is now announced that
the publishers have secured a beau-
tiful painting of "The Wonderful
Heroine" and a reproduction in the
original colors, size 18 x 24 inches,
will be sent free to all subscribers,
new and renewal, who remit in time.
With this beautiful and inspiring
picture added to the extraordinary
value of that great national farm and
home journal, it is the bargain of a
life-time. The subscription of the
Family Herald and Weekly Star of
Montreal is only \$2.00 a year.

MADE HIM HOME-SICK
"Shut that door!" yelled the rough
man. "Where were you raised—in a
barn?"
The man addressed complied, but
he speaker looking at him a moment
after observed that he was in tears.
"Going over to his victim, he apolo-
gized.
"Oh, come," he said soothingly,
"you shouldn't take it to heart be-
cause I asked if you were raised in a
barn."
"That's it; that's it," sobbed the
other man. "I was raised in a barn,
and it makes me home-sick every
time I hear a donkey bray."
GIVING HIM FIRST CHANCE
"You've got plenty of nerve. The
idea of you stealing my chickens and
then trying to sell them to me."
Well, sah, I thought you'd pay a
better price for chickens you'd raised
yourself. You'd know what you're
buying."



LETTER CONTEST

FREE TO ALL BOYS AND GIRLS AT AND UNDER THE AGES OF 12 YEARS, FOR THE BEST COM-
POSED AND WRITTEN LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET A BEAUTIFUL
PRIZE.

**RULE 1—CONTEST COMMENCES DEC. 1 AND ENDS SATURDAY, DEC. 22. ALL LETTERS MUST BE
IN BETWEEN THESE DATES.**

**RULE 2—LETTERS MUST BE WRITTEN BY THE CHILDREN ONLY, GIVING AGES, THEIR WANTS
FOR CHRISTMAS, ALSO HOW GOOD THEY HAVE BEEN THE PAST YEAR AND WHAT FORM
OR CLASS THEY ARE IN IN SCHOOL.**

RULE 3—ALL LETTERS MUST BE SENT THROUGH THE MAILS ADDRESSED TO
SANTA CLAUS,
THE LAND OF TOYS,
MILDMAY, ONT.

ALL LETTERS JUDGED ACCORDING TO THE AGES OF EACH CHILD.
MRS. (Dr.) CARPENTER, JUDGE.

WINNERS WILL RECEIVE PRIZES
TO THE BOY A ROCKING HORSE
TO THE GIRL A MAMMA DOLL

SANTA AND HIS WIFE WILL BE IN TOWN AND VISIT THE LAND OF TOYS ON MONDAY,
DEC. 24th, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AND WILL GIVE THE PRIZES TO THE WINNERS. ALSO ON THE SAME
DAY WILL GIVE TOYS FOR THOSE WHO SING AND GIVE RECITATIONS, AND POPCORN AND
CANDY TO ALL CHILDREN PRESENT. ALL COME AND ENJOY A GOOD TIME.



WE BUY ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

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QUALIFIED
Professor—If a person in good
health, but who imagined himself
sick, should send for you, what would
you do?
Medical Student—Give him some-
thing to make him sick and then ad-
minister an antidote.
Professor—Don't waste any more
time here. Hang out your shingle.

GROWING ROSES
Contributed for Mildmay Horti-
cultural Society.

It is in July and August when we
neglect our roses, for they have given
us a generous feast and feel that we
can lay back and let them do as they
please until it comes to protect them
for the winter. But it is a wrong
point to take when we consider these
hard working children and they are
the last to deserve careless treat-
ment.
We must keep on spraying with
Nicotine for the green lice and the
mildew are always with us. The
rose bug has said goodbye and now
we may enjoy all the roses which
want to grow if we take care of them.
And now comes a suggestion which
will be found helpful if we adopt it.
Up to now it was our duty to culti-
vate and stir our soil constantly, and
from this time on we can eliminate
this work if we mulch the beds. The
term mulch means: to cover the soil
with some material to keep the sun
off and to retain the moisture.
There are different ideas with dif-
ferent gardeners as to what to em-
ploy. Some use a real plant, which of
a creeping or dwarf nature, not only
covers the ground, but gives a beau-
tiful flowering effect, as for instance,
Verbena, Petunias, Tufted Pansies,
Alyssum, Annual Baby's Breath and
Portulacas. Others again use a
simple covering of straw or grass
clippings; others again use dry man-
ure. It is the latter which I person-

ally prefer, because of two reasons:
1 By growing a plant we rob the soil
of the surface food and moisture,
which is really bad; 2, we must con-
tinuously feed our roses and particu-
larly now, and so the much of dry
manure not only keeps the sun from
drying up the soil, it constantly feeds
the plants and stops weeds from
growing.
Please examine your rose plants
now and see that some do not show
black spots on their leaves as well as
on their stems. If that is so, you are
having a serious trouble which re-
quires time and patience to overcome.
Black Spot is caused by diseased or
unsuitable soil for that particular
rose, and you know it is always the
rose we love best that we have the
most trouble with. Black spot can be
checked, but not eliminated. Certain
varieties are subject to this disease,
while others in the same soil are im-
mune.
If this disease is not checked or the
bad plant removed, the healthy
plants will be affected later, and so it
pays to do something. If your plants
are very badly troubled, I suggest you
pull them up and burn them and be
sure that you do not grow these
varieties again in your garden.
If the disease shows a few spots
only, it can easily be checked by
spraying with Bordeaux Mixture regu-
larly once a week, not only for this
season, but all through the next.
However, if the plants are affected,
we have to use a stronger remedy,
namely, dissolve one ounce of Potas-
sium Sulphide in four gallons of wa-
ter and spray with this solution once
every two weeks.
Continuing to watch for suckers and
remove them, but encourage new
canes when they appear from the base
with extra food. It is now you are
building up the power for your har-
vest of bloom next year.
It is September when we can see
the results of all our work in Spring
and Summer and if we have been
faithful we can look forward to another
harvest of blooms this and the
coming month. This holds particu-
larly true of the Hybrid Tea Roses,
for, although they are termed ever-
blooming, and justly so, they still
have the tendency to crop especially
well in two distinct seasons; namely,
in June and again in the fall. Some
sorts are even better in the fall than
in June. With the Hybrid Perpetuals
it is a matter of varieties, as, for in-
stance, "Paul Neyron". This will
give us some extra long stems. "Erau-
Karl Druschki" will always give us a
few fine blossoms, but more so to-
wards the end of September. "John
Laing" produces an occasional flower
in summer and fall but the one thing
which worries us now is the untidy
tall stalk which seems to be growing
toward the sky. Our roses look more
like shrubs instead of dwarf, order-
ly plants, and you have often asked

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WANT YOU TO PROVE IT BY BUYING HERE.

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KRAFT CHEESE. OUR FLOUR IS THE BEST ON THE
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WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND BUCK WHEAT MIXED
FOR HEN FEED.
REMEMBER THE BEST IN ALL LINES.

GEO. LAMF
Flour, Feed and
Mildmay - Ontario

yourself the question "I wonder if I
can cut these stems back?" But no
one seemed to adopt the responsibility
of advising you.
Here is where I can be of service,
and let me promptly assure you that
you can always cut these stalks back
to within three feet of the ground,
and that by doing so you help the
plant rather than hurt it.
There will be some extra growth as
a result of the operation, and in the
following number I shall tell what
to do with it.
Do you grow the popular rose "Kil-
larney"? Why should I ask this
question when I am absolutely sure
the answer will be "Yes." There is a
reason. Look at your Killarneys to-
day. Is it not pretty well, void of
foliage? "Oh yes, you say, and tell
me why. Because it is the most
troublesome sort of all roses troubles,
the barometer of all rose troubles,
for one can get all the advance infor-
mation one wants by watching "Kil-
larney."
The greatest trouble attacking the
plant is "mildew". The result of mil-
dew is loss of foliage, but mildew can
be prevented by constantly spraying
with "Fungine" at least once a week.
We should continue to feed our plants
but I find liquid sheep or cow manure
the best.
Baby Rambler Roses—These roses

will flower continuously, but only if
the passing flowers are always re-
moved with plenty of the wood.
They are particularly well suited to
border certain rose beds, but they will
never look well if we let them grow
at will, for then they will grow taller
than the ones in the bed and the ef-
fect is thus spoiled. I always cut
them back when they have flowered,
so that the plant is no more than 18
inches high.
Standard Roses—Abundant mois-
tures should be of material benefit to
this class of plants, but it always has
its drawbacks; namely, it produces
sucker growths all along the stem,
and this must be removed as quickly
as it makes its appearance. In usual
seasons this class of rose suffers from
the intense heat, and it dries the
within the long stem, and to avoid
this we usually wrap the en-
tire trunk with Sphagnum Moss and
water it every day. I know there is
a question on your lips and it says
"Tell me what you call Sphagnum
Moss?" It is a moss we find in the
woods or meadows, rather wool-like,
and has a growth of from 4 to 6 in-
ches long and not the flat kind you find
growing in stones or wood. Sphagnum
Moss is a commercial article
found in all seed stores and with flor-
ists. The latter use it in enormous
quantities for making wreaths.

ASTHMA USE
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Restores normal breathing, stops
nervous gatherings in the bronchial
tubes, gives long nights of quiet
sleep, contains no habit-forming drug.
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GUARANTEED RELIEF
FOR SALE BY J. P. PHELAN

The Comedy Extravaganza
'Hick'ry Farm'
 By a Cast Ayton Talent
 assisted by a Novelty Chorus
 Will be held in the
Town Hall, Mildmay
Tuesday, Dec. 11th
 Under the auspices of the
Women's Institute of Ayton
 COME AND SPEND AN ENJOYABLE EVENING AND
 SUPPORT A WORTHY CAUSE.
 Directed by J.H. Pearson of Owen Sound.
Tickets: Reserved 50c; Rush 30c
 PLAN AT PHELAN'S DRUG STORE

WE WIN A PRIZE
 A few weeks ago we were idly perusing an American newspaper (we forget which one) trying to sort out the murders from the reasonable fatalities, when we noticed an advertisement offering a prize for the most absent-minded person on the continent. The prize was either a hand-knitted soup spoon or one left wooden leg, but being absent-minded, we forgot which. However, since we are terribly absent-minded, and have been reminded of the fact ever since the day the house caught fire and we were sent down town to turn in the alarm but forgot about it and thought the message had been to go down to the store and buy a pound of tea, and did so while the house burned to the ground, we decided to enter this contest. The idea was to write a letter describing one's absent-mindedness and giving concrete examples. So we wrote out a lengthy letter detailing the circumstances surrounding the occasion when we attended a friend's funeral but forgot that he was dead and hurried an old boot after the hearse on the supposition that it was his wedding or something tragic anyway, as well as a few other incidents of our absent-mindedness. It was a good letter and awfully absent-minded, a matter of fact, we forgot to sign our name to it. There is no doubt that the letter won the prize and any swifter or whatever that prize was, to arrive in the mail. There is, of course, the possibility that the paper which offered the prize will not now where to send it for we are so very absent-minded that we forgot to mail the letter. However, we had forgotten the address anyway.—Ex.



ELORA STREET, MILDMAy, 1903.

The Solution To Your Fuel Worries
 There are dollars lying about your farm in waste wood which a Toronto Saw will readily turn into coal-saving fuel. It's one of the best money-makers I know of and I can recommend it highly as a profitable solution of your fuel worries. All-steel construction—strongly braced—built to last. Will operate best with a TORONTO Engine—built to run efficiently on gasoline or kerosene.
 The Toronto Saw is only one of the many money-making propositions in the Toronto Farm Equipment line. Let's talk over the others when you're in town, or write to me for literature.
JOS. KUNKEL, Mildmay
 TORONTO
 TORONTO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LTD.

UNCLE WALT ON HIS NEIGHBOR
 (By Walt Mason)
 My neighbor, Richard Rinkum Rae has long lived next to me, and finer people seldom grow than Richard used to be. He was a modest, quiet gent in those by-gone days; but about his useful chores he went and made no grand-stand plays. And when he talked it was of things that made a strong appeal; he spoke of books and wedding rings and art and linseed meal. I liked to gossip with him then and when he went away I begged that he would come again and talk for half a day. He put some money in a ditch in Oklahoma soil and now he's worth the newly-rich; his ditch produces oil. And now that he has many bones this Richard is a bore; he brags of everything he owns and makes his neighbors sore. He walks the streets with kingly stride as though he owned the earth; he's swollen with unwholesome pride that stirs the boys to mirth. He thinks men envy and admire as up the street, he wends but his loud actions only try the chaps who were his friends. They think him, when he's in view, a dismal also-ran; "Go whine," they sigh, "what wealth can do to spoil a decent man!"

SAY CANCER'S CHIEF CAUSE IS CORSETS; DISEASE SELDOM FOUND IN SAVAGES
 Women who corset themselves too tightly offer a fertile field for cancer cases each year are being traced to this strange source.
 Such is the gist of a statement made by several eminent surgeons before the international conference on cancer which has just finished its sitting at Brussels under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.
 "Cancer is a disease of civilization rarely found among primitive peoples springing largely from abnormal life and bad habits brought about by the complexity of modern existence," said Professor Frederick L. Hoffman who is connected with a New Jersey life insurance company.
 "It appears most often in the breast among women and in the throat and stomach among men. It is increasing everywhere in the western world, causing the worst ravages in Anglo-Saxon countries. Scandinavia and Switzerland, where it can be said to be nearly as great a menace as tuberculosis. In the United States alone it causes over 100,000 deaths every year. In Chicago the death rate of 20 per thousand in 1867 rose to 96 per thousand in 1921.
 Such changes cannot be explained by improved diagnosis or better methods of classification. The cancer death rate stands out as the greatest medical problem of modern times."

REPORT OF S.S. NO. 13, CARRICK
 Month of November
 Total 500, Honours 375, Pass 300.
 Sr. IV—Harold Kuester, 403.
 Total 500, Honours 375, Pass 300.
 Jr. IV—Tillie Hill 418, Priscilla Kupferschmidt 416, Norman Kuester 340, Norma Laidlaw 232.
 Total 500, Honours 375, Pass 300.
 Sr. III—Alfreda Hill 427, Catherine Filsinger 406, George Eickmeier 337, Adella Kuester 319.
 Total 500, Honours 375, Pass 300.
 Jr. III—Katie Leudke 412, George Filsinger 406, Charley Filsinger 166.
 Total 200, Honours 150, Pass 120.
 Sr. II—Eldon Weigel 180, Frieda Weigel, 166, John Leudke 161, Gertrude Binkle 74.
 Total 200, Honours 150, Pass 120.
 Jr. II—Lillian Foerster 145, Godfred Hilgendorf 120, Josephine Kupferschmidt 57.
 Total 100, Honours 75, Pass 60.
 Sr.—Wilson Baetz 86, Gertrude Weigel 81.
 Primer—Mabel Foerster, Andrew Filsinger, Nella Weigel, Henry Kupferschmidt, Catherine Baetz.
 The asterisk means absence for one or more examinations.
 Lorena Bender (Teacher)

HOT TIME AT CALGARY
 Ministers Put up Scrap.
 Five roughly dressed and partially intoxicated men made a vigorous attempt to break up the mass meeting of prohibitionists at which Hon. Frank Oliver spoke at Victoria Pavilion last night. The meeting opened calmly and peaceably with 2,000 people present. They were ejected from the hall after a free-for-all fight, in which ministers, Salvation Army bandmen, policemen and ordinary citizens engaged.
 After repeated interruptions Mr. Oliver, who was speaking, said: "I would like to ask the gentlemen how much they are being paid by the Moderationists for their services here to-night." Then the storm broke. A free fight commenced at the rear of the hall. The battle began with startling suddenness, and all was quiet when three additional police officers reached the building. When a man weighing two hundred and grossly insulting of his coat and challenged the intoxicated disturber to a fist encounter. The challenge was not accepted, but the man persisted in insulting harangue. The police officer asked him to cease his disturbance and when he refused he was lifted bodily out of his chair. He broke away and the Salvation Army officer, fearing the man would escape, deliberated a pile drive blow to his jaw. The man staggered back against the stone railing and his head was cut badly. The blow seemed to disperse the effects of the liquor and to clear his head. Twenty-five men lifted him bodily off his feet and carried him to the exit, flinging him out. The crowd broke into prolonged cheering at the spectacle of the intoxicated disturber cutting the air as he passed through the exit without touching the ground. Then another fight began at the exit when one man forcibly resisted ejection. Here Rev. A. McTaggart, minister of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, stepped into the limelight. The man, half as burly again as the minister, attempted to re-enter the building after he had been thrown out. Mr. McTaggart leaped forward, obtained a hold on the man's clothes, lifted him cleanly off his feet and threw him back again. The minister came back, coolly brushing the dust from his overcoat and re-entered the swarming, swaying mass of people in front of the entrance.
 Rev. J. F. Knight, minister of Wesley Methodist Church, was also in the midst of a small riot when it broke out. When the disturbers began to get rough, Mr. Knight quietly left his seat and moved over to the location of the men sitting calmly down beside them. When the disturbers, and those near came to blows the Methodist minister was right in the midst of it.
 Coolly, calmly, and deliberately, Salvation Army bandmen and citizens, infuriated at the insulting language and conditions of the alleged paid disturbers, went back for every one of them, one after the other, and finally put them out. And each time they went back another fight started.
 "You blank, blank son of a blank," shouted the drunkest of the disturbers, as men laid hands on him. "I'll stay here if I like." The man, with the force and power of 200 pounds in his fist directed a blow at his short, the man lost his balance, was driven against the stone wall and stunned, and the next minute he was breathing the cool night air. Many chairs were shattered as men, regardless of what was taking place, directed their attention to the task of ejecting the offenders.
 "Throw 'em out!" "Where are the police?" "Put 'em n' jail!" "Drown 'em!" were among the exclamations to be heard all over the building, while right down in the midst of the melee men used stronger and more forcible language.
 When three of the men had been thrown out the audience settled down.

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS
 Early Selection -- Better Choice
 PERSONS DESIRING CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THE SPECIAL DESIGNS WE HAVE FOR THIS PURPOSE.
 CALL IN AND SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL LINE.
 PRICES VERY MODERATE
THE GAZETTE OFFICE

SHOULD HAVE SOME WORK
 If the educated young person of today is not to lose the dignity of labor, the home must supplement the school and put on a course in carrying wood, hoeing weeds, cutting grass, emptying ash cans, washing dishes and other favorite amusements only way in which the youth of today will learn that all work is worth doing and that the educated and intelligent citizen should do work of any kind better and easier because of that learning and intelligence. It is not to school but if the home does not act as the link between education and work, the child of today is very apt to absorb that idea. By the sweat of your brow" was the blessing handed out to humanity when they were banished from Eden.

ORDER YOUR FARM HELP NOW
 Since so many letters of inquiry have come to me I have printed this circular letter to answer all the questions so as to save me so much work in writing.

DRECO
 The Wonder Kidney Liver & Stomach Tonic as Nationally Advertised
 Sold by
 J. P. PHELAN, MILDMAy
 and by a good druggist everywhere

BEING POPULAR
 Most people would like to be popular. They would like to be liked but they either do not know the price they have to pay or they are not willing to pay it. To be popular you have to be interested in the lives and problems of other people. You have to listen patiently to them, whether you want to or not. It is not enough to show sudden or spasmodic interest in the affairs of your acquaintances. You must show an unflinching interest. The man who never fails to rejoice with others and never fails to sorrow with them pays a heavy price, but he will probably be popular.

MORE EXPERT WITH COLORS
 "Madge's portrait makes her prettier than she really looks." The artist paints better than she does."

A CURE NEEDED
 To get the most with the least effort and in the shortest space of time, seems to be the objective of those of our civil, and we might say moral laws. We have the questionable oil stock salesman, the hold-up men and women, the questionable offences in high finance right down to the common thief, the specialty bootlegger, and the dealers in illicit narcotics. Some men and women will do anything for money, if they can get enough of it. Clever men like hunting up cures for our malignant diseases. Will some clever men and women step to the front and find out a cure for those other malignant diseases just mentioned.

DANCING MASTERS ARE LOOKING FOR A DEVICE TO KEEP DANCERS APART. Editor Davis of the Mitchell Advocate, full of bright ideas, recommends limburger cheese and onions.

TRY AND GET ALL KINDS OF MEN AND WOMEN, MARRIED OR SINGLE, PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE FARM IN THE OLD COUNTRY AND WHO SHOULD HAVE MERCY UPON THEM AND SEND THEM A PREPAID TICKET SO AS TO ENABLE THEM TO COME TO THIS COUNTRY
 I took the matter up to these people (they are Germans but were born in Russia, and are now living in Germany) who physically and morally fit and are able to read in their own language, they will be admitted into this country without any trouble. To date thirty-nine orders have been filed. Some of the people ordered are on the way to Canada, as I have been informed by the Immigration authorities.
 To get your man, girl, or married couple, with or without children, you go about it in this way:
 Come personally, or write to Rev. K. Gretzinger, Mildmay, Ont., and state what you want, that is state the age or ages of your help desired, and also what they are to be, a boy, a young man, a girl or a young married couple, with or without children. Next ask for the papers, to be filled out by you before a Notary Public, I will then send you three sheets for each person ordered, for they must be filled out in triplicate, and then you take them to your nearest Notary Public who will swear you in that you are the person desiring farm help from Europe.
 Next you send the money to the C. N. R. agent, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, who is the official agent of the Steamship Co., who is bringing these people in from the old country. The Agent will send you an Official Receipt of all your money.
 If, perchance, your person ordered could not come, you have the right to re-select another one in place of the first order. That would take longer to bring them in. However, should you prefer your money back, you can get your money back with a loss of \$10.25. That is, you would lose 10% of the ocean fare which is \$102.50. The entire fare from Hanocean. In addition to the fare we send them \$10.00 extra, spending money. Thus you send a grand total of \$132.01, a money because of the people's extreme poverty.
RE WAGES. We protect the farmer. You agree to pay in your Affidavit of Employment \$150.00 a year, which will tell you to pay him more. Thus to men you pay \$12.50 and to women \$11.00 per month and lodging, as well as board. When the person reaches Canada, the Steamship Co. notifies our agent at Mildmay what day the said person will arrive at your station (they are sent to your station) and our agent will notify you when your man will arrive.
 When the man has arrived and you wish to make a contract and you and him sign it, you may do so.
 Now if you wish help, let me know what you want; if possible get some of your neighbors to club together with you, for it is so much nicer to have more than one coming to the same neighbourhood; they will not be so lonesome.

THERE WERE OTHERS
 When the editor of a certain newspaper was away from home awhile,

Worse Still—Alice for the first time, saw a cat carrying a kitten by the nape of the neck. "You ain't fit to be a mother," she cried, seethingly. "You ain't hardly fit to be a father."

Yours for the welfare of Humanity,
K. GRETZINGER, Mildmay, Ont.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

HEN-HOUSE LIGHTS HELP POULTRY PROFITS.

During the last few years the subject of artificial illumination for poultry-flocks has been a topic of keen discussion. When the idea first became popular it was supposed that by some psychological process the hen was made believe that she was going through two days instead of one and naturally the old erroneous adage "An egg a day" would mean two eggs a day. This process is purely a physiological one, however, and not one of psychology at all.

At present we can find records at most college plants and experiment stations which all point in the same direction—more winter eggs.

The underlying principle of artificial illumination is a problem in feeding. It is said that the crop of a hen will contain only enough feed to keep the digestive tract busy for a period of four or five hours. In other words, in the short winter days a hen goes to roost about 4.30 or 5.00 p.m. We have always attempted to send her to bed with a full crop, but now we see that this supply is going to be well on its way before midnight. Then where is the heat and energy to come from for body maintenance? We know that an animal body makes demands on the food and stored materials first for body maintenance. In other words, heat must be supplied. Broken-down tissue must be replaced, energy must be supplied and the natural secretion must be kept up. These functions we find take from three-fourths to four-fifths of all the feed consumed. The excess, if any, will be used for production, or in the case of a hen, for reproduction. We find that in the short winter days the hen has a small amount of excess food to be used for production, due to the short feeding hours and the long hours of inactivity.

The economics of artificial lighting reveals an increase in winter production which means an increase in eggs when the price is high. While a slight increase can be expected in early production this is not great enough to add materially to the profits. We really take the heavy spring laying and distribute it over the winter months while prices are better.

Electric, gasoline and kerosene lights are used, but the most economical and successful is electric current. We find many people using gasoline lights and having excellent results. They are not quite as satisfactory, however, for a large plant, due to the labor in tending the lights. Kerosene lanterns do not give very satisfactory results. Automatic devices can readily be arranged for electric lights, thus reducing materially the labor. Where electric current is available two forty or fifty W. T. lights will light a pen 18x20 quite nicely. These lights should be arranged at a point slightly forward of the middle of the house and spaced about evenly from the ends. This reduces the shadows to a minimum. A single light tends to produce more shadows. The lights may be fastened to a rafter or joist. It is not necessary to drop the light closer than six or six and one-half feet from the floor. A reflector will aid materially in lighting up the floor area. One gasoline lantern will illuminate a pen 18x20 quite efficiently.

Since lighting is essentially a feeding practice it will be seen that it must be very regular and never fail. This has led to the use of several automatic devices being invented, to turn the lights on and off. This is practical only where electric lights are available. Many large plants use a time switch. This is an instrument designed to turn the lights on and off automatically. While the original cost is rather high it is doubtless a good investment on a large plant where many birds are being kept. We have, however, many simple home-made devices which rank with equal satisfaction and at a much less cost. These usually consist of alarm clock attachments. Possibly the simplest is an ordinary tumble switch set out from the wall. The alarm clock is then placed so the winding stem in turning throws the switch over. I have seen several modifications of this same idea

but they are all relatively simple, inexpensive and reliable. Any one who has a mechanical turn of mind and a genius for invention can easily fix up a home-made device at a very small cost.

EARLY BREAKFAST OR LATE SUPPER. Poultrymen are employing several systems of illumination which might be summarized as follows:
1. Morning light.
2. Evening light.
3. Combination of morning and evening light.
4. Night lunch method.

These possibly explain themselves. Where morning light is used the lights are turned on about 4.00 a.m. and off at daylight. This system has an advantage where electric lights are used. No dimming device is required as is necessary with evening lights. Feed and water can be put in the pens the night before and the attendant gets away from late hours at work. This system has a strong appeal to the hired man whose interests in the evenings are not in the chicken coop. The evening light is often used where gasoline lanterns are used. The lights are put in at dusk and allowed to stay on until 8.30 or 9.00 p.m. A dimming device is necessary with this system in order to get the birds to roost. With lanterns this is accomplished by gradually turning down the light.

A combination system is commonly used by farmers who make a practice of turning the lights on in the morning when going to do their chores, and again in the evening. The night lunch system consists of allowing the birds to go to roost as usual and putting the lights on about 8.00 o'clock for an hour while the birds are given a feed of scratch feed. This system is most economical on fuel, the lights being on but for a short time.

It is considered that a fourteen-hour day is possibly the correct length of lighting. We would not recommend using lights in excess of that amount.

FEEDING BIRDS UNDER LIGHTS. Birds under lights must be fed more than they otherwise would and must be kept constantly busy. The birds are in heavier production and are exposed to just as much severe weather. The grain ration should be increased. Fourteen pounds of grain per day to each 100 hens would not be too much. This should be given in four feeds. The common practice where morning lights are being used is to feed the birds again at 8.00 o'clock, right after dinner, and again before the birds go to roost. The last feeding should be the heaviest, with a liberal feeding in the morning. If the birds do not consume large amounts of grain they are sure to lose in weight and go to pieces in the spring. A dry mash is kept before the birds at all times. It is advisable to increase the corn content ten per cent. to aid in maintaining body weight. The common practice where evening light is being used is to feed three times a day on grain. In the morning about three pounds; at noon about two pounds; and at dusk about three pounds per hundred birds. Then when the lights are turned on a feeding of about six pounds.

In addition to the above methods, care must be taken to keep a supply of clean water before the birds at all times. This is sometimes difficult in mornings when the water freezes over. Then when the lights are turned on a feeding of about six pounds. In addition to the above methods, care must be taken to keep a supply of clean water before the birds at all times. This is sometimes difficult in mornings when the water freezes over. Then when the lights are turned on a feeding of about six pounds.

LIGHTS IN SPRING. Many persons using lights have had an unhappy ending to a productive winter by turning the lights off too suddenly in the spring. Any sudden change must be avoided and we usually take from two to three weeks to complete the change, cutting them down gradually a few minutes each day. This should be done about April 15. We plan on having the lights off by May 1. The early and late feeding must be continued even after the lights are turned off.

Distributing Liquid Manure. A prosperous farmer who owned two hundred acres of valuable land also maintained a large herd of dairy cattle. The barns were carefully cared for, and all refuse was collected in a manure pit.

One end of the pit contained a sump in which the liquids ran. Since this liquid represented the most valuable part of the manure it was hauled out to the fields as fast as it accumulated.

let. The exhaust pipe was continued back of the muffler, and it terminated just beneath the rear end of the tank. Fifty cents paid for a heavy galvanized iron dustpan of suitable type. This was soldered on the pipe and the seam also soldered, so that the exhaust would emerge and spread fanwise across the upper side of the dustpan.

A short piece of hose was attached to the faucet and brought to within two inches of this outlet. After reaching the field, the driver set the faucet to discharge the proper quantity, then went on over the field, the exhaust throwing the liquid over an area from six to fifteen feet wide, depending upon the rate of discharge.

The great problem is to learn how to gain wealth honestly and efficiently and to distribute it justly while, at the same time, we continue to live together as neighbors.

How I Feed Plants. Plants grown in pots thrive much better for me if given some feeding. Plants that are kept in pots year after year, like ferns and begonias, will require constant feeding, as well as repotting now and then. It is better to keep up liberal feeding than to repot often. Repotting will always check the plant some, provided it has not become so crowded for root room that it is already checked. I have known ferns to be kept growing well, with very little soil left in the pans, just by feeding regularly and well.

I never feed a weak plant or a sick one. A plant should be healthy and growing normally if feeding will benefit it, and a weak plant is likely to be killed outright by even a light dose of plant food. Neither do I feed plants when the soil is dry. The strength of the solution should be weak at first and gradually increased, while an application once in two weeks at first may be increased to weekly, and with heavy feeders even to twice a week.

For mixing into the soil, bone meal is a safe fertilizer. Most of the present plant foods have it as a base. Nitrate of soda and ammonia are good nitrogen carriers, and will make the foliage luxuriant and a deeper color. Too much nitrogen is likely to give foliage at the expense of flowers, and to dull the colors of some of the foliage plants. Bone meal is rich in phosphorus, and has some nitrogen.

English farmers learned during the war that sulphate of ammonia, of which the country had been exporting thousands of tons, was good for increasing crop production. Now they are using 230 per cent. more of this product than before the great conflict.

I find a six-inch rule the handiest thing in sewing, to turn hems, to measure widths in seams.—M. R. M.

Do you want something with a kick in it? Try milk.

Storehouse or Junk Heap. A friend of mine broke a piece of harness the other day. He was in a hurry to get started, but the harness had to be fixed. After a half hour's hunt he found his punch.

Then more time was lost in locating the rivets and riveting machine. Then came a hunt for a suitable piece of leather. Every odd corner turned up its piece of leather, but they were neither the right size nor shape to use. Another hour was lost, then the farmer used a piece of rope and started out.

I could not help but compare this man to another farmer of my acquaintance. If he had broken the same piece of harness it would have taken him just long enough to look into a certain cupboard in the wagon house to know whether or not he had the leather. If he had found the leather, the rivets, punch and riveting machine were in their places on a shelf in front of his bench, and the only lost time would have been the minutes actually consumed by the labor itself.

One man had just as much stock as the other. The farmer keeps a pile, the latter a storehouse. His lumber supply is neatly piled—oak planks for floors, wagon tongues, and so on, are in one pile, fence boards in another. His tools are neatly arranged in racks in front of his work bench. Nails, screws, bolts and staples are sorted and in boxes upon their proper shelves. Each piece of machinery has its kit of tools which are never found outside of the tool box.

There is only one difference between these two men. One takes a few minutes after each job to put things back where they belong. The other would rather spend an hour hunting for things before he begins work—at least that's the impression you get. One knows where to lay his hand on what he has in store. If he does not find it he knows he does not possess it. The other hunts around a while; then, not finding it, he thinks that perhaps he has it, but still he is not sure, so he buys new.—W. F. Messenger.

Market-Type Demand in Hogs is Clearly Known
Overseas Trade Will Not Wait for Breeders' Experiments.

A professor at one of the Canadian agricultural colleges recently remarked: "What I should like to know is why June grass, the most perfect feed we know, in a dairy cow is converted into rich milk and in a beef steer into prime beef."

This pertinent question is evidence of the newer spirit and trend everywhere visible in livestock work. It is true that all foods and feeds when consumed take on the character of the self-same animal. The technical explanation of this is a matter for scientists. But the result is something which interests intelligent livestock men in what is confessedly the most practical way—through their pockets.

Is not the broad reason for the differing uses of the same feeding material by different animals due to what is becoming better known as "type"? In hogs the effect is very plainly exemplified. In a wide sense general hog feed fed to a "select" type tends to become muscular tissue of lean con-

inter-larded fat, or streaked bacon. Fed to a heavy Duroc-Jersey or Poland-China the same feed becomes fat, lard and grease. True, an excess of fat-forming foods would tend to make a bacon hog fat, but in the main, if care is taken in this regard, "type" is the first requisite in the production of a market class.

Type is not breed, though it is hard to know where type hardens into breed and where breed blends with type. After all, both are the result of fixed characteristics: breed definitely separated after selective crossings and carried on from generation to generation and type perhaps the same thing within breeds but not yet clear in the line though in the process of becoming clear.

In the bacon hog we know that the characteristics or the marks of a type to suit Canada's best market—and it must be clearly understood that other types are as important for other markets—are the long body, with an in-born capacity to form lean, tender flesh quickly. In addition the "type" must be ready to take a "finish" as near to 200 lbs. as can be. What

should be kept in mind is that types for markets must conform to consumers' taste and national likes or dislikes. For instance, a well known writer states that in England the types of the Yorkshire and the Berkshire have been quite reversed within the last 50 years. He says: "The large Yorkshire pig furnishes a striking instance of this transformation. In times gone by (never, it is hoped, to return) the typical pig of the breed was considered to be one short in the snout, enormously heavy in the jaws and thick in the shoulder, with back wide and fat, legs long, bone round and coarse and a carcass of immense weight, mainly comprising lard, hide and bone. At the present time: the large Yorkshire is an animal of a totally different character... well formed, compact, fine in bone, deep in carcass and carrying much lean meat... in infinitely better demand at much higher prices." Would that not be better expressed by saying that the market type of the Yorkshire breed was altered to suit consuming taste? It is well known that on this continent there are two well marked var-

ieties in some breeds of swine of which Berkshires are the outstanding example, one definitely lard type and the other approximating the bacon type. It will, of course, be possible to keep on selective mating within these breeds so as to produce a clear line, for that is the way in which in the past breeds have been evolved. But it is a long and costly process so far as Canada is concerned. Our market is clearly set for one type. We must get that type on our farms by the shortest possible method.

One thing is sure; the overseas bacon market will not stand still for us the long years necessary to building up new types from lard hogs. In other words, if Canadian farmers in large numbers do not "get after" this valuable overseas market in bacon by the shortest possible route and furnish it with that which it demands some other farmers will. That has been the secret of Danish success.

Why bother with what will not pay? Let us in Canada feed our hog feeds to types that we know will suit our trade and yield, year in year out, the margin over cost that the world calls profit.

The "Why" in Export Bacon Hogs

This is the profitable part. Must be long and of good quality.

This part just pays costs.

This part does not pay costs.

A "Wiltshire side" of bacon as exported is sold in one piece, shoulder, middle and ham. The diagram tells why Canadian hogs should be long-bodied. The best weight "Wiltshire side" is about 60 lbs.; this can be cut from a 200-lb. hog of "select" quality.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

HIDE-AND-GO-SEEK WRITING. Little folks love jokes just as much as do grown-ups, and they are always anxious to turn the tables on their playmates, and even big folks.

Here is a little surprise trick that you can fool your little friends with, and perhaps papa and mamma.

Let us call it hide-and-go-peek writing. First, squeeze the juice of a lemon in a thoroughly clean ink bottle, being sure that every trace of ink has been removed. With a new steel pen point write with this fluid on ordinary writing paper.

The writing will be invisible and you will have to be careful to have plenty of the fluid on your pen. After this thoroughly dry, press it firmly with a hot iron and you will be surprised to see the writing plainly.

It would be fun to write several lines on a sheet of paper and when daddy comes home from work to-night, to ask him what is on the sheet. When he tells you he can see nothing, pass the hot iron over the paper and surprise him by letting him read it.

Try this, too, when your little friends come to visit you in the afternoon to play games. With the lemon ink write the names of half of those present on a slip of paper and pass them to those whose names you did not write. When they press these slips with a hot iron, they will learn who their opposite player will be in the next game.

WHY ROLLY RABBIT LIVES ALONE. "This is surely a fine evening," said Bruin. "The cool air makes my bee stings feel much better. Those horrible bees! I'm afraid I shall run every time a see one now."

"Oh, they won't bother you unless you molest them," replied Rolly Rabbit. "But when you do trouble them, they are saucy fellows."

Rolly had just brought a chair out on the porch alongside Bruin's. He had finished up the supper work and was ready to enjoy the evening with his guest and newly made friend.

"You have a very pretty place here for your house," said Bruin, "and such near neighbors."

"They are old settlers around here," said Rolly Rabbit, pointing to the old-fashioned house. "I'm a fellow new neighbor. 'Over there' in the east, 'is Willy W. and his Chipmunk lives in the next house."

"Yes, but," said Rolly with a sigh. "You look so sad, kind friend. May I ask why?" questioned Bruin. "I do not like to bother others with my misfortunes, but seeing that you ask me, I will tell you," said Rolly Rabbit. "Perhaps you have noticed that I live alone here."

"Yes," said Bruin, "and ever since I came I have wondered why."

"This is the reason," exclaimed Rolly. "It happened just about this time last year. Mrs. Rolly Rabbit and I were out after some early dewberries. We went to the patch where we had always picked them. Finding none, we wandered far away to the edge of the Big Woods. We were both very careful, for we had heard of some of our neighbors who had gone out there and never came back. Just when we were both real busy picking berries, I looked up and saw—"

Here big tears began to roll down Rolly Rabbit's cheeks. Bruin felt very sorry for him.

But Rolly went on, "I saw a big man Woodstock K. K. horrid bang-bang things pointing right at my wife—I was faint and hollered 'bang!' I then there was a terrible 'bang!' I ran as fast as I could and hid in some bushes. In a few minutes I pecked out. What I saw I shall never forget! The big man was going away with Mrs. Rolly Rabbit's hand hanging out of his big pocket. That was the last I saw of her."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
DECEMBER 9

The Outreach of the Early Church, Acts 8: 1 to 15: Golden Text—Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 1: 8.

LESSON SETTING.—The time had come when the Gospel, having begun in Jerusalem, must reach out. Geographically, Samaria looks like the most natural place for the extension of the Gospel. But it was an unlikely field when we remember the hatred existing between Jew and Samaritan. A fierce persecution of the Christian Church had broken out under the leadership of Saul. God uses this wrath of his enemies for his own purpose.

PHILIP BEGINS A GREAT WORK IN SAMARIA, ACTS 8: 4-6. They that were scattered abroad. The martyrdom of Stephen marks the beginning of persecution. The leader of the persecution is Saul, afterwards the great apostle of the Gentiles. He manifests as a persecutor the same intensity of purpose that he afterwards shows in the service of Christ. The result of the persecution was that many disciples fled wherever safety was most assured. Every where preaching the word. This scattering of the disciples brought about the very thing that Saul sought to prevent. It was like trying to extinguish a fire by scattering it. Every fugitive was a witness for the truth.

Philip. He was one of the seven "deacons" appointed to attend to the distribution of alms among the poor Christians, ch. 6: 1-6. Samaria; the capital city of the district of Samaria. Preached Christ unto them. Rather, "proclaimed the Christ unto them." Philip presented Christ to them as the Messiah. Without doubt he would speak of the beauty and love of the life of Christ, but his main theme was that this Jesus who had been crucified had risen again, and was the fulfiller of God's divine purpose and the answer to men's expectations.

Vs. 6-8. The people with one accord gave heed. There is a general and ready response. The people are ready for the message. We may prove that the program of missions must be universal by pointing to the definite command of Jesus to go into all the world as well as by the spirit of the Old Testament utterances. We may also prove the same fact by pointing to the world response made to the word of God. Hearing, the miracles which he did. The meaning of the word translated "miracle" is "sign." A miracle is a sign, a seal, a confirmation by God of the human message. The miracles were varied in their nature. They are all miracles of mercy. Great joy in that city. The gospel was to the people of Samaria "good news."

II. PETER AND JOHN CONFIRM THE WORK, ACTS 8: 14-17; 25. Vs. 14-17. When the apostles... at Jerusalem heard. The apostolic band remained in Jerusalem in spite of the persecution. Very naturally they were not only leaders in Jerusalem, but their authority extended with the extension of the gospel field. They were the living witnesses of the risen Christ. News is sent to them of the great happenings at Samaria. Sent unto Peter and John. They came not as critics and censors, but as helpers and advisers. Their presence would be a confirmation of the words of Philip. Prayed... that they might receive the Holy Ghost. The New

Testament clearly points to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in a special manner and degree. The apostles here, by their prayer to God, make manifest that the gift was the direct gift of God, and not in their own power. Laid their hands on them, an outward sign of the imparted gift.

V. 25. When they had testified and preached, thus with unshakenness they endorse the new extension of the gospel. Returned to Jerusalem. "returned towards Jerusalem." Preached the gospel in many villages of Samaria. John had once preached to Jesus that he should command a fire to consume the inhabitants of a Samaritan village that rejected Jesus (Luke 9: 54), but his whole attitude is now changed.

APPLICATION. 1. The outreach of the early church came about through being thrust out. Acts 8: 4-6. The spread of the church from Judaea into Samaria was not the result of cool deliberation or a missionary resolution carried unanimously. If something out of the ordinary had not happened, the disciples would have tarried in Jerusalem indefinitely, and humanly speaking there was some danger that Christianity might continue to be a mere annex to Judaism. But Stephen, that morning star of St. Paul and of the Protestant reformation, started a new movement out of the old Jewish church. For this he was arrested, tried, condemned and martyred. The action caught fire and became a general persecution of the early Christians. The scattered followers of Jesus bore witness to him in various places, and with a vigor and power that was a good thing for the fortunes of the faith that this outbreak of fury came. Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you. Blessed is any good-cause that has not too easy a time. A kite rises against the wind. The blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the church. Though God can take good out of evil, He can take good out of evil as well. God can make the wrath of men to praise him.

II. This outreach of the early church into Samaria was not a mere effort, but followed up by the careful supervision of the central church at Jerusalem, vs. 14-17. That Christianity should be organized and governed from some central point from within, surely needs no proof. It was Christ himself who established the fellowship of disciples. He said, "I will build my church." No mere host of secret disciples could have successfully buffeted the waves of persecution in early times, or survived the inundation of the barbarian invasion of the Roman Empire in later days. In our age there is a tendency to over-emphasize individual liberty, and to resent suggestions from the central church. Let us remember that there can be no great output of strength without co-ordination, and no co-ordination without centrality of control.

III. The outreach of the early church was formally reported to the central church and systematically approved, v. 25. There was here no mere arbitrary exercise of power without any regard to the free play of enthusiasm on the part of Samaria. Not only was enthusiasm obedient, but authority was sympathetic.

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Fill your pipe with

Ogden's CUT PLUG

"It Satisfies"

15¢ per packet
80¢ a 1/2 lb tin

If you roll your own ask for **OGDEN'S FINE CUT** (green label)

Make Effort to Learn Flight Line of Geese.

Interesting experiment with wild geese is being carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Department of Agriculture and the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. This experiment is carried out to secure valuable information concerning the habits of these birds and it is hoped that it will result in having large flocks of these geese rest on Dow's lake, an expansion of the Rideau canal near the Farm during their migrations north and south each year.

"Jack" Miner, the well known and original investigator of wild geese life, is assisting the Government officials in the experiment. Four wild Canada geese caught on his sanctuary at Kingsville, Ontario, early in May, were wing-clipped and sent to the Central Experimental Farm, and these, together with five geese raised this year by four captive Canada geese at the Farm, are being used in the experiment. Each of the geese caught by Mr. Miner wears one of his bands. These bands bear a scriptural text and a address, the inscription on one of these reading, "The word of the Lord endureth forever," I Peter, 1:25. Write Box 46, Kingsville, Ont." The other bands bear different passages and the address. The birds have also been banded with the official number of the band of the series in use by both the Canadian and United States authorities for marking wild birds.

The goslings, which are now full grown, have been placed with the Miner geese, and the flock makes repeated trips to Dow's lake. With the period for southern migration nearing those interested in the experiment are watching the birds to see whether the companions will remain at the Farm with their parents. It is hoped they will go south and return in the spring with more of their kind possibly to stop at Dow's lake on their northern journey.

One danger is that these birds may drop in with domestic ducks and geese unsuspecting any danger. If wild geese bearing bands as described join any domestic flocks between Ottawa and the South Atlantic coast, or between Ottawa and the mouth of the Mississippi river (depending upon which route they follow) it is hoped that they will not be killed but allowed to resume their journey. It is desired to learn as much as possible of their travels. If, therefore, persons who hear of any of these birds, or hunters who happen to shoot one, will communicate the particulars to the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, Canada, their action will be appreciated. If the bird is alive and able to travel the number on the band should be read carefully and the bird released.

TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to most mothers. The little ones become cross; peevish; their little stomach becomes deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easy on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for little ones. The Tablets are a sure relief for all the minor ailments of childhood such as constipation, colic, indigestion, colds and simple fevers.

good never harm. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The greatest feature in the evolution of human life is perhaps the discovery of the uses of fire and its application to cooking.

Insects as Policemen!

The world's most novel police force is probably that which is being trained by a London scientist.

It consists of insects! They are bred and trained in a laboratory at Braham, to fight against and kill other insects which destroy or harm crops.

For instance, caterpillars can be prevented from ruining trees and so on by turning against them hordes of other caterpillars, trained to have carnal instincts, so that they will fight and eat pests.

The inventor of this aid to farmers and gardeners is Mr. Crabbe. One of his greatest successes is the production of a slug-tiger. This creature, called a testocella, has very sharp jaws, with which it pierces the slugs and eats them.

Almost any kind of insect pest can be fought by other insects, and as time goes on it may be possible to make the process of destruction absolutely natural. That is to say, the insect-killers will breed without any assistance from science.

Russian Horse Hair Best for Violin Bow Strings.

Horses are bred in Russia for the purpose of using their hair for violin bows, according to an interesting article in a recent issue of the Scientific American. The finest bows are constructed with hair from white horses and special ranches are maintained for breeding the horses whose hair is of this color.

The primary sorting of the hair takes place at the ranch, from which it goes to the bleacher, who bleaches the hair with sulphur. It is bound up in hanks of 100 to 150 hairs, and the hank usually goes to a bow. On arrival at the bow factory or the repair room of the large dealer the hair is combed out and fixed on the end with shellac.

The hair is straightened out by means of a special comb and fastened into the frog at the lower end of the stick.

Church Built From One Tree.

Santa Rosa, in California, has a Baptist church which seats 200 people, built entirely from one giant redwood which, whilst standing, was 18ft. in diameter.

This giant tree produced 78,000ft. of lumber, besides many thousands of shingles with which the church was roofed. After the building was completed 60,000 shingles were left over.

The tree grew upon a high mountain range fifteen miles from the Pacific coast, and when felled was estimated to be 800 years old. It took several days to cut the tree down and months to saw it up.

But even this tree was a mere infant when compared with some of the giant sequoias of California. One, when felled, was found to have started its growth in A.D. 550.



China, Perhaps.
Dealer—"Don't you want some nice fresh eggs? They're just from the country."
Customer—"What country?"

LARGE STOCK TROJAN ELECTRIC Washing Machines being sold direct from Toronto warehouse while they last at \$88. Regular retail price \$165. Write at once. F. B. Proctor, 102 Atlantic Ave., Toronto.

Surnames and Their Origin

FERGUSON
Variation—Farquhar.
Racial Origin—Scottish.
Source—A given name.

The family names Ferguson and Farquhar sound very little alike. Yet they are virtually the same name, originating as given names in ancient Ireland, being brought to Scotland as such, and there, under both English and medieval clerical Latin influences, developing respectively into the foregoing forms of family names.

The name of Fergus figures prominently in the Gaelic myths, legends and history of the pre-Christian era. But the spelling Fearghus is a closer approximation as it was spelled with the old Irish alphabet.

About the period 200 A.D., before Ireland became Christianized, there was a great exodus of expeditions of conquest and colonization from the north of Ireland to Scotland. The Irish, as they called it then, were the progenitors of the present Gaelic portion of the Scottish race, for the most part Highlanders.

This name, which was compounded of two Gaelic words, with a meaning of "maelic deed," developed in Scotland into the form Fearchar in many instances, from which the Latinized version Farquhardus was taken, later being shortened into Farquhar.

The addition of the Anglo-Saxon ending "son" to the Celtic name Fergus (a much more common mixture of tongues in Scotland than in Ireland), of course produced the family name of Ferguson.

ARMSTRONG
Variation—Armstrong.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A nickname.

The family name of Armstrong, of course, is most celebrated and widespread as a result of having been borne for centuries by one of the most influential clans of the Scottish lowlands. But it is by no means borne only by Scots, and it is a product of the English, not the Gaelic tongue.

The name appears to have sprung up independently in many localities, being a sobriquet or nickname of the type denoting a physical characteristic. Such nicknames were quite common in medieval England. Its meaning, of course, is exactly what it seems, "strong arm." One variation of it which virtually has become obsolete and is very rarely met with in the United States is "Strongtharm."

There is no doubt that in the cases of a number of families the name is simply the Anglicized equivalent of the Norman-French "Bras-fer" or "Bras-fer" ("arm of iron"), adopted at a period when the Anglo-Saxon influence reasserted itself throughout England.

There is a legend that the name of the founder of the Armstrong border clan was named Fairbairn, but that a Scottish king conferred the former name on him for his feat in aiding the monarch to mount his horse, burdened with heavy armor as he was, when his former steed had been killed under him in battle, a legend borne out by the crest, which shows an armored arm, with the hand grasping an armored leg, evidently meant to illustrate the act mentioned.

STOMACH TROUBLE DUE TO THIN BLOOD

It Usually Disappears When the Blood is Made Rich and Red.

This blood is one of the most common causes of stomach trouble. It affects digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluids are diminished in their activity. The stomach muscles are weakened and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens and awakens tired muscles and nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens to normal activity the glands that supply the digestive fluids. This is shown by an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood enriching pills is evident throughout the whole system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are vigorous instead of irritable and listless. If your appetite is feeble, if you have any of the distressing pains and symptoms of indigestion, you should at once take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and profit by the better condition in which they will put your blood.

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Power of Light.

It has been pointed out that not only the direction and intensity of light but its color must be considered in estimating its power to reveal fine details. Experiment shows that most persons are shortsighted for blue and violet light. When patterns are illuminated alternately with red, green and blue light it is found that for ease of seeing minute details blue and green light are preferable to red for short distances but that at greater distances red light gives the best results.

Truth is personified as feminine; but why, nobody knows.

Sugar From Dahlias.

In the near future the dahlia is likely to become one of the chief sources of the world's sugar supply. The new formula for dahlia sugar has just been completed at the University of Southern California, and it will probably result in thousands of acres being occupied with the cultivation of a tuber which has hitherto been valued only for its flower.

The tuber of the dahlia contains not only a large percentage of sugar, but sugar one and a half times as sweet as cane or beet sugar.

Probably the greatest benefit derived from this new discovery of the commercial value of the dahlia tuber is that the sugar it yields is quite harmless to diabetic patients, and this fact, taken in connection with the recent discovery of insulin, will bring cheer and new hope to thousands of invalids.

Water Gypsy.

Gypsies who love the water love the way of ships along a ragged coast at dawn. Always they want a spar to lean upon, and freighters steaming down as salty bay.

Gypsies who love the sound that water makes in caves at nightfall always want to hear the run of windy waves along a pier, the sound of foaming water when it breaks.

Gypsies there are who love the way of hills, Roads that go eastward underneath the moon, Valleys of daisies and new daffodils, Roads that go westward in the heat of noon. But they who love the water always see Through rifts of moonlight vessels or a quay. —Harold Vinal.

MONEY ORDERS. It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

In England and Wales alone there are 40,000 civilian blind people.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Writing by the Mile.

The aggregates of all the things we do in life, such as the steps we take, the words we speak, the beatings of the heart, and so on, grow to huge proportions.

But have you ever asked yourself how many miles you write in the course of a year? Sit down a minute. If you are a brisk penman you will easily write thirty—a series of twists and twirls that, stretched out into a straight line would cover a distance of sixteen feet or more.

An easy calculation will bring the fairly rapid writer to the conclusion that in forty minutes of continuous writing his pen travels a furlong, and that in five hours he covers a third of a mile with his pen-point.

Supposing that a clerk writes steadily for five hours during 280 days of every one of fifty years, he will at the end of his time have drawn a line on paper nearly four thousand miles long, or much farther than the distance from London to Toronto. An office staff of six men would in the same period put an ink line round the equator.

Night Work. "When was Rome built?" asked the teacher. "At night, ma'am," was the surprising reply of one little girl. "How did you get that idea?" "Please, ma'am, I've heard my dad say that Rome wasn't built in a day."

Look Younger

Care-worn, nerve-exhausted women need Bitro-Phosphate, a pure organic phosphate dispensed by druggists that New York and Paris physicians prescribe to increase weight and strength and to revive youthful looks and feelings. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East.

BABIES LOVE MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infant's and Children's Remedy

Pleasant to give—pleasant to take. Guaranteed purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. It quickly overcomes colic, diarrhoea, flatulency and other like disorders. The formula appears on every **ALAN DRUGGIST**

INDIGESTION, GAS, STOMACH TROUBLE

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, soresness, or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief. Correct your stomach and digestion now for a few cents. Druggists sell millions of packages of Pape's Diapepsin.

Mother! Give Sick Child "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative for a Bilious, Constipated Baby or Child.

Constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

Genuine

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

- Colds
- Headache
- Toothache
- Lumbago
- Earache
- Rheumatism
- Neuralgia
- Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

MURINE NIGHT & MORNING

KEEP YOUR EYES CLEAN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

Book How to Feed and How to Cure any Disease of the Dog

By the Author, H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V.M., 122 West 24th Street, New York, U.S.A.

Got a COLD?

Take a small pan of boiling water and put half a teaspoon of MENTHOLATUM in the hot water, then breathe the steam. It's the best and also the quickest way to get relief.

For sale at all Drug Stores. Write for Free Sample.

THE MENTHOLATUM CO.
Bridgport, Ont. Dec. 31

INFLUENZA.

Don't wait till you get the "flu. Inhale Minard's night and morning. The great preventive.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

GIRLS! A GLEAMY MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

35-Cent "Danderine" So Improves Lifeless, Neglected Hair.

An abundance of luxuriant hair full of gloss, gleams and life shortly follows a genuine toning up of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine."

Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or fading hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is delightful on the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic — not sticky or greasy! Any drugstore.

Face Disfigured With Large Pimples Cuticura Healed

"For some time my face was affected with pimples and skin eruptions, which by times would be very irritating. The pimples were very hard and large, and turned bluish when rubbed or picked, which caused disfigurement."

"I was treated but it did not prove satisfactory. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Earl Cooke, Box 374, Napanee, Ontario.

Cuticura Soap daily, with Cuticura Ointment occasionally, prevents pimples or other eruptions. They are a pleasure to use, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming the skin.

Sample Pack Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Mfg. Co., 146 St. Paul, W. Montreal, Sold every-where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

BEFORE MY BABY CAME

I Was Greatly Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sydenham, Ont. — "I took your medicine before my baby was born, and it was a great help to me as I was very poorly until I had started to take it. I just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would have weak, faint spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, night or day. I was told by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing what I can to recommend this good medicine. I will lend that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the greatest of pleasure use my name in regard to the Vegetable Compound if it will help others take it." —Mrs. HARVEY MILLIGAN, Sydenham, Ont.

It is remarkable how many cases have been reported similar to this one. Many women are poorly at such times and get into a weakened, run-down condition, when it is essential to the mother, as well as the child, that her strength be kept up.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent tonic for the mother at this time. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and does not contain any harmful drugs. It may be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

ISSUE No. 48-23.

THE PROBLEM OF PACKING

Surely there is some better method than this! (The question of emigration as a means of relieving congestion in the British Isles and peopling the empty spaces of the overseas Dominions must soon be solved). — From the London Evening News.

BRING IN YOUR RECIPE FOR THE CHRISTMAS CAKE

OR PUDDING

AND WE WILL CAREFULLY FILL IT FOR YOU. IN FACT MEASURE AND WEIGH THE EXACT QUANTITIES. HAVE GATHERED TOGETHER THE FINEST RAISINS CURRANTS, PEELS, NUTS AND OTHER THINGS THAT WE EVER SOLD, SO THAT YOU CAN BE ASSURED YOUR CAKE OR PUDDING WILL BE THE PRIDE OF YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS. DO NOT LEAVE IT TOO LATE. DO IT NOW.

BELOW IS A PARTIAL LIST OF THE GOOD THINGS:

SHELLED ALMONDS, best quality, per lb. 75c	CURRANTS, they're plump and fresh, per lb. 20c
SHELLED WALNUTS, perfect halves, per lb. 75c	DATES, Halloween, per lb 15c
SEEDED RAISINS, ready for use, per pkg. 20c	FIGS, per lb. 15c
SULTANA RAISINS (seedless) per pkg. 20c	CHEERRIES, glazed fancy goods, per box 65c
In bulk, per lb. 20c	CHEERRIES, in Maraschina, per bottle 25c

PURE SPICES, EXTRACTS, BAKING POWDERS, PASTRY FLOUR, ETC., ETC.

At the Sign of the Star
The Store of Quality
J. N. Scheffter



Perfection Oil Heaters

EVEN THOUGH YOU HAVE A FURNACE OR OTHER HEATING APPLIANCES IN YOUR HOME 'THE PERFECTION OIL HEATER' IS INDISPENSABLE.

THREE REASONS WHY—

- 1—For the extra heat required in your bath room.
- 2—For heat required in any room, spring or fall, before your regular furnace and heater are in operation.
- 3—For your cellar in extreme winter months.

NO SMOKE — NO SMELL

\$7.50 and \$8.50 each

Coleman Quick-Lite Gasoline Lamps---

Produce an immense pure white light. Absolutely safe, requires no torch—light with an ordinary match
Price \$10.50



Feed Herbageum

This well-known conditioner can be bought in any quantities. 4 lb. for 75c. 25 lbs. for \$4.00. Buy from your home dealer.

Wanted—Potatoes, Eggs, Tallow, Horse Hair, Hides, Sheepskins, Etc.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

HARDWARE

Dr. W. H. D. Ariss

CHIROPRACTOR
GRADUATE OF PALMER SCHOOL
House Calls Mildway
Monday and Friday 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Do your Christmas Shopping early

Will Sell or Exchange.
A splendid 150 acre farm in Carrick, with good buildings, well fenced and watered. Farm in fine cultivation. Would sell or exchange for smaller farm. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Farm for Sale.
140 acre farm on the 14th concession of Carrick. Good buildings and stabling. Well watered and good fences. 10 acres hardwood bush and good swamp. Quick possession. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Christmas Greeting Cards.
We are prepared to take your orders for Christmas and New Year Greeting Cards, at prices that cannot be met by others. A beautiful assortment has arrived, and it will pay you to look them over and get prices.

Farm for Sale.
Two hundred acres of good land in the southern part of Carrick, with fairly good buildings, and well watered. Farm in good cultivation. 10 acres hardwood bush. 8 acres swamp with good timber. For particulars apply to J. A. Johnston.

DEEMERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL

Month of November

Form V—Alberta Goetz, Florence Stroeder, Carline Stroeder, Anthony Niesen, William Kunnehan.
Sr. IV—Magdalen Ernewein.
Jr. IV—Marie Goetz, Monica Huber, Lucy Huber, Florence Kunnehan, Clarence Huber.
Sr. III—Eugenia Kunnehan, Sanna Stroede, Annie Niesen, Cassilla Niesen, Loretta Meyer, Gertrude Meyer, Alphons Niesen.
Jr. III—Nathalia Goetz, Allan Rehkopf, Cletus Kunnehan, Cletus Wagner, Teresa Stroeder, Marie Kocher, Eugene Hcher.
Sr. II—Viola Schneider, Luella Schneider, Marie Fortney, Cletus Huber, Sylvester Fortney.
Part II—Erwin Kunnehan, Joseph Stroeder, Wendelin Niesen, Wilfrid Niesen.
Part I—Justina Huber, Andrew Fortney, John Huber, Agnes Fortney, Catharine Wagner.

Sydney Murrell, the alleged murderer awaiting trial at London, is afraid that he is going insane. Had he left it to the lawyers, they would have brought him in crazy long before this.—Guelph Herald.

Little Ellen has been accustomed to taking pop bottles back to the drug store and getting a nickel for each one. One Sunday her mother asked her if she had any collection for Sunday School. "No, mother," she replied, "but, never mind. I can give 'em a pop bottle."

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 100 acres, bank barn with straw shed, driving shed with pig-pen underneath. Brick House Lot 23, Con. 13, Rowick. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. Phair, Wingham, Ont.

OTTER CREEK

Miss Edna Wilton of Walkerton was a visitor in Otter Creek over the week-end.

We are sorry to hear of the painful accident that befell Mrs. Serphine Kleist of this burg while delivering mail on his route near Dunkeld, when another car collided with his Ford, badly damaging same. Serphine received five broken ribs and other minor bruises and cuts.

Mr. Charles Jasper spent a few days in Guelph with friends. Mr. William Hossfeld and daughter Louisa, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Polfus motored to Wallace to attend the funeral of Mrs. Polfus' sister.

A large number from here gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutton on Wednesday evening and presented them with a very fine address and an electric urn and electric plate. Mr. Geo. Pfohl and Mrs. Frank Etsell made the presentation while Mr. A. Pletsch read the following address.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hutton: In view of your leaving your Carrick home, we, your neighbors and friends in Carrick have gathered to spend a social evening with you and to express our appreciation of you as good neighbors and staunch old friends.

Some of us have known you since childhood and your parents before you and ties like these establish a companionship and friendship that can never be broken.

We regret that you are leaving and hope that memory may carry you back often to Carrick and your old friends there. We are pleased that you are to live in Walkerton, where you will still be near us, near your family and your home church and we hope to meet you in your new home and to welcome you in ours whenever an opportunity occurs.

We ask you to accept this souvenir as a reminder that you carry with you the very best wishes of your many Carrick friends.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors.

HUNTINGFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. G. Harkness and daughter, Jean, were at Toronto last week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Dickson were recent visitors to Toronto. Mr. Thos. Cairns of Bolton was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. J. J. Harris this week.

The Womens Institute will hold their next regular meeting at Mr. Wm. Mandell's on Friday afternoon. Preparatory services will be conducted in McIntosh church on Thursday afternoon, by Rev. J. H. Lemon of Clifford. Sacrament services will be held on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Haskins of Hamilton are visiting with the former's parents here. The Belmont C. O. F. Lodge No. 30 intend holding their annual oyster supper on Dec. 11th.

The McIntosh Mission Band will meet in the Church on Saturday afternoon.

Misses Freda Duffy and Agnes Harris and Messrs. Harry Vogan and Herb Duffy have decided to take a course in the Wingham Business College after New Year's.

THE LIGHT OF GOOD WILL

What to give for Christmas? That is the ever-pressing question. What shall it be—something foolish, something pleasant, something useful?

Why not make this year's present both useful and pleasant—present that will be remembered for all time?

There are so many things to select from. Suppose you make a present of a shower, or a towel bar, or a glass holder, or a soap dish, or a kitchen sink, or a spray for the sink, or those laundry tubs you have been thinking about?

Or going farther, and thinking of the family, why not a hot water heater, or a temperature regulator, or an extra bath-room?

Such a list to select from—all useful, and all pleasant in their use.

You may never have thought of a plumbing and heating shop for Christmas presents. All the more reason why you should go shopping in a new kind of a shop.

You will never know how many plumbing and heating appliances can be given as Christmas gifts—something different, something useful—until you take the time to find out.

It will be a pleasure to show you presents and offer suggestions.

F. J. ARNOLD
Tinsmith & Plumber
PHONE 48J MILDWAY

HELLO ZANTY KIANZ

Christmas Will Soon Be Here

Do Your Shopping Now and Avoid the Rush of the Last Few Days

Gloves and Hose for Christmas

Ladies Chamousette Gloves, Beavers, Brown, Black	\$1 pr.
Ladies Chamousette Gauntlets, Beavers, Greys	\$1.25 - 1.50
Ladies Wool Gauntlets, Beaver, Grey	\$1 up to 1.25
Ladies Wool Gloves, Beaver, Grey	75c, \$1 and 1.50
Girls Wool Gauntlets, Beaver, Grey	\$1, 1.25 and 1.50
Childrens Wool Gloves and Gauntlets	65c to 1.00
Ladies Silk Hose, Black and Colors	\$1.25 up to 2.00
Ladies Silk and Wool Hose, Colored	\$1.25 and 1.50
Ladies Cashmere Heather Hose	\$1.00 to 1.50
Girls Heather Cashmere two-tone stripe	\$1.00 and 1.10
Childrens Cashmere Hose, Black and Colors	50c up to \$1

Mens Wear for Christmas

Mens Fine Negligee Shirts	\$1.48 up to 3.50
Mens Fine Suspenders	50c, 75c and 1.00
Mens Fine Garters, with one and two grips	50c
Mens Belts, in boxes	1.00, 1.25 and 1.50
Mens Garter and Arm Band Sets	75c
Mens Suspender and Garter Sets	1.50
Mens Wool Gloves, Black, Beaver, Grey	\$1 to 1.50
Mens Brown and Grey Mocho Gloves, lined	2.00
Mens Grey silk lined Mocho	3.00
Mens Plain & Brushed Wool Mufflers	1.25 to 2.50
Mens Fancy Silk Mufflers	2.50 to 4.00

Mens Fancy Socks for Christmas

MENS PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS	50c pr.
MENS HEATHER WOOL WORSTED SOCKS	50c and 75c
MENS HEATHER WOOL CASHMERE SOCKS	75c to \$1.25
MENS HEATHER MIXED SOCKS WITH CLOCK	\$1.00
MENS PLAIN COLORED CASHMERE WITH CLOCK	\$1 and \$1.25
MENS PLAIN COLORED SILK SOCKS	\$1.00 and \$1.25
MENS SILK AND WOOL HEATHER MIXED SOCKS	\$1.00
MENS HEAVY ALL WOOL SOCKS	50c, 60c, 75c
MENS SWEATER COATS	\$2.00 up to \$8.00
MENS PULL OVER SWEATERS	\$3.50 up to \$5.00

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Dec. 6 to Dec. 24 **SPECIAL BARGAINS** Sixteen Days

Dinner Set CHOICE PATTERNS. FULL 97 piece SETS. REGULAR \$40.00. Special \$30	Table Oil Cloth FLORAL DESIGN WITH BORDER. 1 1/2 yd. sq. 90c piece	MEN'S PLAIN GREY SWEATERS Regular \$2. SPECIAL \$1.49
Glass Water Set CUT GLASS DESIGN. Special \$2	Mixed Nuts CHOICE QUALITY. 15c lb.	MEN'S GREY SWEATERS With Navy Trimmings. Regular \$3.00 SPECIAL \$1.95.
Water Sets FLORAL DESIGNS. REGULAR \$3.50. Special 2.45	Mixed Candy A REAL BARGAIN. 15c lb.	GIRL SCHOOL SWEATERS Old Rose and Cadet Blue. Regular \$2.75 to \$3.00. SPECIAL \$1.95
Fresh Stock of Raisins, Currants, Peels, Nuts, Spices, etc.	Men's Heavy Woolen Underwear St. George's brand. Special \$3.50 suit	BONNIE DOWN KIMONA CLOTH Choicest Designs, for Cloaks Kimonas, Etc. at ... \$1.25 yd.
Toys—Visit our Toy Tables. Toys sold at special bargains.	Buy Rugs for Xmas Axminster Rugs 9 x 12, Oriental Design, Reg. 60.00 for 38.50 Tapestry Rug, Oriental Design, 9 x 12, Reg. 30.00 Special 19.50	
Ladies Sweaters, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Mufflers, etc.		
Mens Shirts, Collars, Mufflers, Ties, Socks, Arm Bands, Garters, etc.		

WEILER BROS.

EFFICIENT FARMING

TREES AND MICE.

The young tree plantation and older orchard have two serious enemies among our rodents. These are rabbits and mice. Each require separate means of combatting. A fence of two-inch mesh poultry netting is admirable to keep rabbits from gnawing the tree trunks, but the smaller rodents, to be felled of tree-bark fodder, must meet further obstacles.

Many methods have been advocated and tried with total or partial success. Among these are the raising of a small mound of earth from eight to twelve inches about the base of the trunk; the tramping of snow firmly about the trees; the use of tar paper; the use of sulphite white building paper; the use of wire protectors, mosquito netting, or galvanized wire cloth; the use of wooden veneer protectors; poison, with one part of arsenic and three parts, by weight, of corn meal.

Probably the cheapest safe protection is secured by wrapping each individual tree trunk with white building paper in late October or November and then placing a slight mound of earth around the bottom of the wrapping. This treatment has not failed in seven years' trial. The sulphite used in the making of the paper acts as a repellent to the mice. Tar paper may be used but there are instances where this paper has caused injury to the trees.

A durable protection is made from galvanized wire cloth. This is purchased by the roll and should be twice as wide as the protection is to be in height. The roll is cut in two and then into strips twelve to eighteen inches long to fit around each tree trunk. These protectors are rolled around an iron rod to give them a spring, then placed about the tree trunk and pressed downward a couple of inches into the soil. Such protectors will last several years. Mosquito wire netting is fairly satisfactory as a temporary protection.

At the Morden Experimental Station the protectors most in favor are made from galvanized Perfect Metal lath. They are similar to those made from wire cloth except for difference of material. The protectors may be allowed to remain on trees from year to year, or gathered in spring and replaced in autumn.

As a rule, mice will be generally troublesome only where a cover crop, grass, or weeds are growing, or where other harbors for nests are found. If clean cultivation is practiced, it will probably be necessary only to protect the trees about borders of the plantation.

THE BROOD SOW.

The well kept brood sow is an asset on any farm. She will turn the by-products of the farm into ready cash products quickly and profitably.

At the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., the eleven Yorkshire sows kept for breeding purposes for 1922 dropped seventeen litters within the year with an average of 11.7 pigs per litter and raised an average of 9.4 at a feed cost of \$22.80 per ton, 20,075 pounds of meal at a cost of \$32.80 per ton, 3,570 pounds of skim-milk at \$4 per ton, 8,679 pounds roots at \$3.27 per ton, and were on pasture three months each during the season at a charge of 50 cents per sow per month, making a total cost for feed of \$307.07 or an average cost of \$33.37 per sow per year. These sows raised 150 young pigs to six weeks of age at a feed cost of \$2.31 per pig. The average market value per pig at six weeks was \$3.25 (selling them as feeders, not as pure-breds for breeding purposes, otherwise the value would have been \$10 at six weeks), leaving a net profit over feed cost of \$3.94 per pig. In other words, the average profit per sow over feed cost was \$56.90 or for the eleven sows \$625.94. If one wishes to gain profitable results, the first consideration must be the selection of the brood sow; she should be of correct bacon type, having size along with deep straight sides, a well-arched back, good full quarters well carried down, strong heart girth, no undue flabbiness about the jaw and from a sow that has produced large litters. After having made a careful selection, breed to a good boar of the bacon type—provide comfortable quarters, well-lighted and ventilated, also free from dampness and draught. Yards should be provided for all growing stock as exercise is very necessary for them as well as for the mature sow.

At this farm, our brood sows are kept in hog-cabins for at least three-quarters of the year and have yards to run in at all times, as well as paddocks with green feed such as clover for the early spring, oats, peas and vetch and rape for the mid-season and autumn feeding. The sows are turned into these fields for three or four hours each day; in this way, we have not only reduced our cost of maintaining the brood sow from 6 to 9 cents per day but have provided green feed which is most essential to the health of the breeding stock as it supplies lime which is necessary for bone and tissue. Sows that are kept housed all the time and heavily fed on concentrates usually produce small

litters of pigs weak in bone and with soft flabby muscles. Brood sows should never be allowed to become over-fat but should be kept in good thriving condition all the time. If comfortable quarters are provided and the sow well cared for, she will produce two litters a year with an occasional rest, without impairing her health.

A good reliable feed for brood sows is a slop made up of equal parts of crushed oats, barley and bran or shorts, fed at the rate of 4 from 7 pounds per day. During the winter months they should have, in addition to the meal, 4 to 6 pounds roots per day and clover or alfalfa hay to take the place of the green feed fed during the summer. The brood sow must have access to mineral or earthy feeds. Sods, which may be stored in a root house, are excellent. Charcoal, soft coal or ashes containing charred wood, should be accessible at all times during the winter or when the sow is indoors. As a direct addition to the sow's meal ration the following is suggested: Tankage 3 to 5 per cent, of the weight of the mixture, or tankage, 3 per cent, bone meal 3 per cent. The further addition of 2 per cent of ground limestone will frequently be of great value. Tankage is valuable, aside from its protein content, in that it contains desirable mineral salts derived from animal products; charcoal is high in phosphates and has a highly beneficial action on digestion; bone meal is also rich in phosphates. Lime and phosphates are particularly necessary in the ration of the sow carrying a litter of pigs.

Select your brood sows from prolific stock of good bacon type and, with proper care and attention, they will make a profitable return.

What Breed of Poultry is the Best for Small Town Lots?

By S. W. Knife.

This is a point long discussed and without getting anywhere. Personally, I believe every fancier believes the breed he keeps is the best. A man starting into poultry looking around to see what sort of birds he should keep. He took a fancy to the Wyandottes, but his neighbor spoke so highly of Leghorns, he decided he would toss a coin to see what breed it would be. He tossed it five times before it turned up for Wyandottes.

Still, if a person wants to keep a few birds for supplying ample table eggs throughout the year, and having an occasional chicken dinner, there is not a much better breed than the Barred Rocks. They are a very nice bird to look upon, of good size for a dinner, and in the egg laying contests they have shown their worth as layers. They are easy to keep in condition and quite hardy. You can let them have free use of back yard and not worry about their seeing some nice juicy lettuce next door, jumping a fence and making themselves at home, as some of the lighter breeds are very fond of doing.

But if egg production for profit is the main object in keeping poultry, I would advise you to turn your eyes to the handsome looking and active White Leghorn. Just look over some of the egg-laying contest reports and you will see that, though there may be individuals with a higher record, such as the Austral Black Orpington, yet as a class they out-distance other breeds for laying. While their houses must be kept more comfortable in winter and more wire fencing is required to keep them in bounds than the larger breeds, still there are points in their favor:—They require less floor space per bird, and eat about one-third less of feed and maybe lay 25% more eggs than do their more docile and harder sisters. Yet with either of above two breeds an interested poultry keeper should make quite a nice little profit, as your neighbors will buy all the fresh eggs you can supply and at a higher price than store eggs.

Sheep Notes

I make it a point to see that the ram is thriving, vigorous, and not over-fat at mating time. If the ram is too fat, he will be clumsy, slow, and likely to prove impotent.

The mating season is strenuous for the ram, and he must be in the best physical condition. This requires that he have plenty of exercise; a regular supply of salt and fresh water; a suitable grain feed, such as equal parts of corn, oats and wheat bran.

We often find that a ram which did excellent service one year will not always render the same quality of service the following year. Nor can one depend upon a young, strong-appearing ram lamb. The good sheep breeder must have first-hand knowledge of the condition of the head of the flock through frequent examinations.

After mother has milked, fed the chickens, cooked breakfast, dressed the small children, ironed a shirt for the oldest boy, fixed all the children's lunches, gotten their books together and found their hats, she is glad for time to get off to school so she can begin her day's work.

Don't Cry After the Fire!

By WERNER P. MEYER.

Last summer, on a hot August evening, a farmer known to the writer, had just hauled in the last load of hay, unhitched the team, milked the cows and gone to bed. The characteristic silence of the farm hung over the homestead until half an hour after the family had retired.

Yet within forty-five minutes, hundreds of motor cars were lined up along the country road. All eyes within a radius of twenty miles were centered on this farm. The buildings were on fire and within another hour the year's crops and all the property were nothing but a smouldering pile of charcoal.

Public opinion traced the fire to a cigarette left by strangers seen on the premises during the day. And thus another home had been ruined on account of carelessness. Smoking around farm buildings is just one of many causes which annually help to destroy over \$5,000,000 worth of farm property.

OCTOBER A BAD MONTH FOR FIRES.

August, September and October are the months of farm fires. In August, the newly hauled hay or grain often causes fire by spontaneous combustion. Destruction by lightning is also heavier in August. Tourists and campers usually pick late August and September for their trips, and very frequently are to be blamed for forest fires. In October, people begin setting up stoves; defective chimneys and dry roofs cause trouble.

The first step in the prevention of fires is to safeguard against these causes. If you keep tramps and cigarette-smoking visitors off the place, provide proper ventilation in the hayloft, put up lightning rods, chimneys, and don't allow tourist brigands to start anything in your woods, you can feel fairly safe.

Nevertheless, any additional fire protection possible should be used. Every farm can be equipped with a modern fire engine, but there is some equipment which every farmer can afford.

First of all, there are chemical fire extinguishers. Although these are not cheap enough to be classed as playthings, they are much cheaper than a new barn, silo and farm machinery.

There are also water-tanks, every one of which is present on almost every farm, and several smaller ones distributed over the barnyard and buildings provide a good safety measure. If you do not have metal tanks, three or four vinegar barrels can be had almost for the asking. In making use of tanks and barrels, buckets should always be attached to them, and a strict rule should be that these buckets are not to be used except in case of fire; otherwise they are likely to be down in the vegetable garden when the fire breaks

out in the barn or chicken house. On many big dairy and stock farms, a large tank is usually located on the highest place on the farmstead. Where this is the case, it is wise to install a few hydrants in several places and supply hose for each of them.

Many localities have established rural fire-fighting units. Where the roads are at all favorable, this cooperative protective measure will save thousands of dollars. A motor fire truck is usually kept in a centralized engine house, and when a fire breaks out the neighbors speed to the scene in motor cars. One of these trucks will put out fires that have good headway, and save the buildings that have not caught fire. Centralized water-tanks on high places are a help to the volunteer engine force.

TEN FIRE "DON'T'S."

In addition to these safety measures, the following Don't's should be observed on every farm:

Don't use gasoline carelessly, or inside the main buildings. Handle it in the open air. Machine sheds and garages should have concrete floors.

Don't allow children to play with matches or fire.

Don't leave bonfires or open fire-places unwatched.

Don't use a stove unless it has proper brick or metal protection underneath.

Don't neglect an unsafe chimney.

Don't pile coal or wood against a furnace wall or near it.

Don't bank houses with leaves or straw, unless these are entirely covered with earth.

Don't allow careless wiring, if electricity is used.

Don't use any inflammable cleaners, except with the greatest care.

Don't go into closets or other places at night with a lighted match or candle. Use a flash-light.

Despite all care and safety measures, fires occur and total destruction often takes place. All of us know of cases like the farmer mentioned above, yet there is a greater enemy on many farms than the tramp or hired man who smokes a pipe in the strawstack. That enemy is the owner. He is the type of man who will lean on his wife's shoulder the morning after the fire and, with tears in his eyes, tell his neighbors that the place was not insured.

The one safeguard against total loss which every farmer can have, is fire insurance. Had my farmer friend not been insured, his farm probably would have been mortgaged for the rest of his life.

Is your property protected against fire? If not, timely insurance will keep you from crying over spilled milk.

often, and at all times ready to protect their flocks.

Females that idle or are continually on the roofs, and males that are cowardly and hold themselves away from the flock, should be discarded.

A good hen lays in one year about five times her weight in eggs. On an average she lays at least every third day during the year, or, in rare instances, every other day. There will be individuals that do better; but many that do worse.

To make a neat cover for a sleeve board, draw a discarded white cotton stocking over the padding. It will fit snugly without tacking, and is easily drawn off for washing.

I found that interest in the production of each cow not only made it easier to part with the poor ones; but, also, gave me real heart to feed more liberally those I found worth while keeping.—W. B.

Poultry

Points of excellence in a breeding bird are: A good, bright color to the comb, face and wattles; fairly prominent and bright eyes; the head combed over the banyard and buildings provide a good safety measure. If you do not have metal tanks, three or four vinegar barrels can be had almost for the asking. In making use of tanks and barrels, buckets should always be attached to them, and a strict rule should be that these buckets are not to be used except in case of fire; otherwise they are likely to be down in the vegetable garden when the fire breaks

There is action when the birds are industrious, when they leave the roosts early in the morning and return to them late at night, when the females are singing, scratching and working continually, when the males are proud and strutting, crowing

For Home and Country

Two Hundred Thousand Members.

The English Press has much to say about Women's Institutes of late.

"Many efforts," points out the London Daily News, "have been made in recent years to keep alive the rural spirit in England, to give contentment in the villages by bringing into their daily existence new social and intellectual interests and by encouraging a finer local patriotism. Some of these efforts have failed, not through want of good will, but through want of knowledge or skilled organization and occasionally through a want of tact which has led to suspicions of patronage and condescension. The true line of approach, we think has been found by the Women's Institutes, a body which has not learnt the uses of advertisement, but which won its way recently in London its seventh annual meeting, represented nearly 200,000 members."

WON BY FRANKNESS, DUCHESS DOUBLES GIFT.

The Dallas (Texas) News tells this story through a London correspondent:

The brighter Britain movement, which aims to popularize rural life, is attracting interested attention here, and one reason is that it has turned away from the time-honored English practice of having women of title on its list of patronesses.

A certain Duchess was asked for a subscription. Languidly she answered: "You may put me down for

100 guineas and you may add my name to your list of patronesses." The efficient young woman solicitor replied that they would gladly take her guineas, but that there were no patronesses, so that aspect of her contribution must be ignored.

The Duchess, at first amazed by this unexpected frankness, was not slow to see the possibility presented to become, for a moment, her own press agent. So she doubled her contribution, and said she was glad to belong without being listed as a patroness.

Women run this movement, peeresses and working women taking part, and it is affiliated with the National Women's Institutes. Co-operation is the keynote. Everybody is supposed to help somebody. Snobbishness, the bane of rural life in this old land is the one failing for which there is no forgiveness.

The members meet regularly at their institutes on terms of absolute equality and good fellowship. They teach one another useful handicrafts, especially in the domestic arts, discuss the problems of the day and brighten and stimulate the communal life with folk songs and dramatic performances. They are out to banish from the villages the deadly dullness which most people who have lived in them say makes existence intolerable.

The movement really started in Canada, which perhaps accounts for the spirit of independence and self-help which has always animated it.

The Sunday School Lesson

DECEMBER 16

World-Wide Missions, Acts 16: 1 to 28: 31; Romans 18-21; Ephesians 3: 2-9. Golden Text—I am ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth.—Romans 1: 16.

LESSON SETTING.

Three great events must be noted as events preparing for the lesson of to-day. Saul, the persecutor has become the follower of Christ and has been called to his great work as the apostle of the Gentiles. Second, a great Gentile movement towards Christianity has arisen in Antioch and has been approved by the church at Jerusalem. Out of this movement in Antioch came the first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas in the provinces of Asia Minor. Third, it has been finally decided by the church at Jerusalem, that Gentile converts are to be free from the observance of such Jewish rites as circumcision, which belonged to the Old Dispensation.

I. PAUL COMES TO EUROPE, ACTS 16: 9-15.

V. 9. A vision appeared. This incident belongs to Paul's second missionary journey. Paul had sought to continue his work, first in the province of Asia and then in Bithynia, but he was prevented by the Spirit from so doing. God closed these doors to open a wider door. A man of Macedonia, Macedonia lay across the Aegean sea from the seaport of Mysia. God was opening a continental—a world-door. Come over and help us. This is the plea from which Christianity cannot burn away.

Vs. 10-12. Immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia. Paul knows it to be the call of God, and loses no time in making the necessary preparations. At this point the narrative begins to speak "we," for here Luke, the writer of the Acts, becomes the companion of Paul. Luke was a physician, and a man of means. He was the ambassador of Christ, and through him he learned of the moral and spiritual needs of Macedonia. That Paul speaks of him later as "the beloved physician." Leaving from Troas, when the cables of the ship were naked, the whole world apart from the spirit of Christ is as helpless as Judaea was lacking in most of these things, but had other and unsearchable riches. She had the Christ, the Saviour of the world. St. Paul was the ambassador of Christ, and through him he learned of the moral and spiritual needs of Macedonia. That Paul speaks of him later as "the beloved physician." 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A Kodak for Christmas

HARDLY IS IT OUT OF THE PACKAGE WHEN IT'S OUT THE DOOR IN HAPPY HANDS "CLICKING" THE HOLIDAY STORY.

BROWNIE OR KODAK IS A GIFT THAT EVERY ONE WANTS.

AUTOGRAPH KODAKS \$6.50 up
BROWNIES \$2.00 up

At the Sign of the Star
The Store of Quality
J. N. Scheffter

Buy Useful Gifts
Our shelves are filled with goods that would be suggestive for Christmas.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

SILVERWARE—1847 Rogers and Community.
BRASS WARE—Jardiniers, Trays, Etc.
NICKLE PLATED WARE
PYREX OVEN WARE
ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS
ELECTRIC IRONS
ELECTRIC TOASTERS, ETC.
EL. WASHING MACHINES
WHITE SEWING MACHINES
RAZORS SKATES
SCISSORS, POCKET KNIVES
BOYS AXES, ETC.

LIESEMER & KALBFLEISCH

Dr. W. H. D. Ariss
CHIROPRACTOR

GRADUATE OF PALMER SCHOOL
House Calls Midday
Monday and Friday 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

To every man there comes a time when he wonders how he could have been such a fool.

Will Sell or Exchange.

A splendid 150 acre farm in Carrick, with good buildings, well fenced and watered. Farm in fine cultivation. Would sell or exchange for smaller farm. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Farm for Sale

140 acre farm on the 14th concession of Carrick. Good buildings and stabling. Well watered and good fences. 10 acres hardwood bush and good swamp. Quick possession. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Christmas Greeting Cards.

We are prepared to take your orders for Christmas and New Year Greeting Cards, at prices that cannot be met by others. A beautiful assortment has arrived, and it will pay you to look them over and get prices.

Farm for Sale.

Two hundred acres of good land in the southern part of Carrick, with fairly good buildings, and well watered. Farm in good cultivation. 10 acres hardwood bush. 8 acres swamp with good timber. For particulars apply to J. A. Johnston.

A Farmer Who Gave His Health for His Son

John is a big framed, heavy-handed farmer, with a gentle voice and grey eyes that beam out hopefully at you from behind steel-rimmed spectacles. John wanted his boy to be a doctor, so he worked hard, early and late, cultivating his rocky acres to save the money. He got run down, had two or three attacks of the flu—until he got so weak he couldn't work and after some fainting spells and enforced medical attention he learned the dire news—tuberculosis. If Mrs. John had been living probably he would have had better care and better food.

He was received at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives and now with skilled medical and nursing attendance, and the wonderful air of Muskoka to bring health to the tired lungs, John is actually getting better, and he is an enthusiastic booster for the Hospital.

He believes he is well enough now, after ten months, to go back to the farm, but on the doctor's "advice" he is staying on to make sure there will be no relapse. There is a lot of land time to be made up on that farm, but maybe he can still send his boy to college.

Contributions to aid Muskoka Hospital in its work may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton, 223 College Street, Toronto.

Difficulties strengthen the mind as exercise does the body.

By the will of a hermit who died, a school teacher inherits \$500,000. It came as a surprise, as the most a school teacher hopes for, as a rule, is an apple.

In view of the number of divorces on the other side, it might almost be said that an Englishman's home is his castle, while an American's home is his harem.

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 100 acres, bank barn with straw shed, driving shed with pig-pen underneath, Brick House, Lot 25, Con. 13, Howick. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. Phair, Wingham, Ont.

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

Except for a brisk trade in "baby heaves" there were few signs of the expected activity in cattle at the Union Stock Yards yesterday, in view of the nearness of the Christmas season. Packers and butchers were taking the best offerings for the holiday trade, but the competition was not keen enough to appreciably change values. The offering did not contain as many finished cattle as were looked for, and it is generally expected that the holiday trade this year will be somewhat disappointing. The packers were heavy purchasers at the various fall shows, but the unseasonable weather has tended to lessen the consumption of beef.

Exporters are not shipping heavy cattle this week, but bought a few loads in yesterday's market. Prices held about steady, although some sales were a little lower. Half a dozen real choice heavies brought \$7.25 with a load at \$7 and six loads from \$6 to \$6.75. A few young butcher steers weighing slightly over 1000 pounds brought \$7, while the "baby" that brought the top price weighed 1040 pounds. A dozen loads of steers and heifers sold from \$6 to \$6.50, with some medium to good stuff from \$4.50 to \$5.75. At 2 o'clock the buyers had made practically no purchase in the poorer offering.

Quite a few store cattle were taken by speculators, although there were few genuine feeders seeking cattle. Speculators bought some of the shipment on order, while others were taken to hold. Six loads of stockers sold from \$3.50 to \$4.10 with ten loads of feeders from \$4.40 to \$4.75.

Prices paid for choice calves were higher, the best bringing 50¢ a hundred more at \$12. One brought \$12.50, with the bulk from \$10 to \$11. Medium quality calves sold at \$6.50 to \$6.50, and grassers from \$2.75 to \$4.

The heavier run of lambs was taken to indicate that the end of the season shipments was near. A few choice lots held steady from \$12 to \$12.50, while the rest sold downward according to weight and quality to \$10. The bulk of the best sold for \$11.25 to \$12, and taking into consideration the size of the offering, there was a fair trade. Culls sold from \$8 to \$9. Sheep were easier, the best moving from \$5.50 to \$6.

Hogs remained unchanged at \$8 on the fed and watered basis. There was a good sized offering of hogs, and packers were talking lower prices for today.

REPORT OF S.S. NO. 9, CARRICK.

For November
Jr. IV—Pearl Hamilton 71%,
Blanche Kieffer 67, Jean Inglis 68,
Sr. III—Vincent Stewart 63, Allan Inglis 55,
Sr. II—Elizabeth Inglis 84, Lily Vogan 79, William Kieffer 72, Clayton Tremble 38,
I—Margaret Darling 97, Myrtle Dustow 96, Grace Inglis 85, Jack Radford 63,
Sr. I—Lilla Tremble 84, Elaine Radford 79, Carl Nickel 76,
Pr.—Isabel Darling,
N. S. Doig, Treasurer

THE LIGHT OF GOOD WILL

What to give for Christmas? That is the ever-pressing question. What shall it be—something foolish, something pleasant, something useful?

Why not make this year's present both useful and pleasant—a present that will be remembered for all time?

There are so many things to select from. Suppose you make a present of a shower, or a towel bar, or a glass holder, or a soap dish, or a kitchen sink, or a spray for the sink, or those laundry tub; you have been thinking about?

Or going farther, and thinking of the family, why not a hot water heater, or a temperature regulator, or an extra bath-room?

Such a list to select from—all useful and all pleasant in their use.

You may never have thought of a plumbing and heating shop for Christmas presents. All the more reason why you should go shopping in a new kind of a shop.

You will never know how many plumbing and heating appliances can be given as Christmas gifts—something different, something useful—until you take the time to find out.

It will be a pleasure to show you presents and offer suggestions.

F. J. ARNOLD
Tinsmith & Plumber
PHONE 48J MILDWAY



HELLO ZANY KIANZ

Christmas Will Soon Be Here

Do Your Shopping Now and Avoid the Rush of the Last Few Days



Gloves and Hose for Christmas

Ladies Chamoisette Gloves, Beavers, Brown, Black \$1 pr.
Ladies Chamoisette Gauntlets, Beavers, Greys \$1.25 - 1.50
Ladies Wool Gauntlets, Beaver, Grey \$1 up to 2.25
Ladies Wool Gloves, Beaver, Grey 75c, \$1 and 1.50
Girls Wool Gauntlets, Beaver, Grey \$1, 1.25 and 1.50
Childrens Wool Gloves and Gauntlets 65c to \$1.00
Ladies Silk Hose, Black and Colors \$1.25 up to 2.00
Ladies Silk and Wool Hose, Colored \$1.25 and 1.50
Ladies Cashmere Heather Hose \$1.00 to 1.50
Girls Heather Cashmere two-tone stripe \$1.00 and 1.10
Childrens Cashmere Hose, Black and Colors 50c up to \$1

Mens Wear for Christmas

Mens Fine Neglige Shirts \$1.48 up to 3.50
Mens Fine Suspenders 50c, 75c and 1.00
Mens Fine Garters, with one and two grips 50c
Mens Belts, in boxes 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50
Mens Garter and Arm Band Sets 75c
Mens Suspender and Garter Sets 1.50
Mens Wool Gloves, Black, Beaver, Grey \$1 to 1.50
Mens Brown and Grey Mocho Gloves, lined 2.00
Mens Grey silk lined Mocho 3.00
Mens Plain & Brushed Wool Mufflers 1.25 to 2.50
Mens Fancy Silk Mufflers 2.50 to 4.00



Mens Fancy Socks for Christmas

MENS PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS 50c pr.
MENS HEATHER WOOL WORSTED SOCKS 60c and 75c
MENS HEATHER WOOL CASHMERE SOCKS 75c to \$1.25
MENS HEATHER MIXED SOCKS WITH CLOCK \$1.00
MENS PLAIN COLORED CASHMERE WITH CLOCK \$1 and \$1.25
MENS PLAIN COLORED SILK SOCKS \$1.00 and \$1.25
MENS SILK AND WOOL HEATHER MIXED SOCKS \$1.00
MENS HEAVY ALL WOOL SOCKS 50c, 60c, 75c
MENS SWEATER COATS \$2.00 up to \$8.00
MENS PULL OVER SWEATERS \$3.50 up to \$5.00

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Dec. 6 to Dec. 24 **SPECIAL BARGAINS** Sixteen Days

Dinner Set
CHOICE PATTERNS, FULL 97 piece SETS. REGULAR \$40.00.
Special \$30

Glass Water Set
CUT GLASS DESIGN.
Special \$2

Water Sets
FLORAL DESIGNS. REGULAR \$3.50.
Special 2.45

Fresh Stock of Raisins, Currants, Peels, Nuts, Spices, etc.

Toys—Visit our Toy Tables. Toys sold at special bargains.

Ladies Sweaters, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Mufflers, etc.

Mens Shirts, Collars, Mufflers, Ties, Socks, Arm Bands, Garters, etc.

Table Oil Cloth
FLORAL DESIGN WITH BORDER. 1 1/2 yd. sq.
90c piece

Mixed Nuts
CHOICE QUALITY.
15c lb.

Mixed Candy
A REAL BARGAIN.
15c lb.

Mens Heavy Woollen Underwear
St. George's brand. **Special \$3.50 suit**

Buy Rugs for Xmas
Axminster Woodstock Rug, 9 x 12, Oriental Design, Reg. 60.00 for 38.50
Tapestry Rug, Oriental Design, 9 x 12, Reg. 30.00 **Special 19.50**

WEILER BROS.