

Mittelholtz & Co.

Saugeen Valley Mills

Prairie Rose Pure Manitoba

Manitoba Family Flour

No. 1 Pastry

6 Jan 1921

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 In A.

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**How About A
Violin**

**For the long win-
ter evenings ?**

*We have these special
assortments of Violins,
Violin Case and Bow at*
\$15 \$18 \$21

*These are extra value at
these prices.*

*We also carry a good
stock of Violin supplies,
extra bows, strings, pegs
bridges, mutes, rosin
tail gut and pieces, tun-
ning pipes and Violin
self instructors, etc.*

*Call and have a look at
our special assortments*

C. E. WENDT
Jeweller

Furnaces

Now is the time
to think about in-
stalling that fur-
nace and do away
with two or three
heaters, save fuel
and have comfort.
We handle all the
makes - pipe or
pipeless - at low
prices.

We also have a
good supply of gal-
vanized piping and
pumps.

F. J. ARNOLD

MIDMAY

Tinsmithing - Plumbing
Furnace Work

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE.

Morning train, southbound	7.1
No. on road train, northbound	11.3
Afternoon train, southbound	4.1
Night train, northbound	9.1

**New Butcher
Shop**

I have opened a new butcher
shop in Mildmay, having leased
building formerly occupied
and carry a
and Cured
Sausages
and

Article I.

School Children.

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teeth become loose and eventually lost.

Points on Preserving Good Teeth.

From what has been said in a previous article, you will realize how important it is to look after your child's teeth, train them to care for them properly, and have a dentist examine them from time to time to make no defect is overlooked.

Have you ever stopped to think how great an influence diet has on the development of the teeth? The importance of a proper diet is much greater than most people realize.

When a baby comes into the world it is apparently toothless. Nevertheless at this time the first teeth are practically completely formed, lying beneath the gums. In fact, under these first teeth there are already the beginnings of the permanent teeth. Under certain circumstances, you will understand that these teeth cannot develop as they should if the body is not supplied with a sufficient amount of the necessary building material. Hence in the food of your child you should make special provision that especially those elements which build bony structure, of which the tooth is a type, are supplied in sufficient quantities. This fact recognized, you will agree that proper care of the child's teeth really begins in the earliest infancy, even before any teeth have appeared, and should be directed especially to the infant's feeding. Nursing at the breast is by all odds the best way to start the proper development of the child's teeth.

The two most important elements included in the diet for building sound teeth are lime and phosphoric acid, for the growing child there is no better source of these than milk; mother's milk in infancy and clean cow's milk later. After infancy the diet of every child should include a generous amount of milk with each meal, and in addition to this there should be other sources of mineral salts, such as fruits, green vegetables and pure water.

Another thing to remember about the relation of diet to good teeth, and that is the influence of exercise. Just as regular use of the muscles makes the muscles firm and strong, so regular use of the teeth for chewing helps to make them larger and better teeth. The food should therefore be presented in such a form that it will require chewing. For this reason the diet should include a certain amount of coarse meal designed especially to exercise the teeth. Coarse whole-grain breads, rye bread, baked potatoes eaten with their jackets, fresh apples—these and other similar articles included in the food will help to make good teeth.

Decay of the teeth, also spoken of as "dental caries," is caused by the action of germs or bacteria which feed upon the less exposed parts of the tooth. As a result of their growth the tooth structure is softened, allowing the succeeding generations of bacteria to penetrate further into the substance of the tooth.

Much can be done to prevent this decay of the teeth, and this accumulation of germs, by brushing and cleaning the teeth regularly. Each child should be taught the proper use of the tooth brush, and the mother should encourage her child to brush the teeth regularly after each meal. At the present time the proper use of the tooth brush is taught in many schools by means of the "tooth drill," but this will help very little if the mother does not make sure that this teaching is actually applied in the home.

Does your child brush his teeth regularly? Do you see that a good tooth brush and some pleasant tooth paste or other dentifrice is at hand? Do you ever look at your child's teeth? These are some of your responsibilities.

Strong as when squeezed from the tube.

There are two things about baits to bear constantly in mind. The most important, perhaps, is that no decoy should be employed where sets can be made without it. Remember, there are no magic mixtures which actually drag animals into traps.

Generally speaking, the season has not been one of uninterrupted prosperity for the fruit-grower, but it has certainly emphasized the need of cooperation.

Too many girls can play "The End of a Perfect Day" on a talking machine, but can't get up in time the next morning to help get breakfast.



A TONIC FOR THE NERVES

The Only Real Nerve Tonic is a Good Supply of Rich, Red Blood.

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent specialist, "we doctors would not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of to-day. Sufferers find themselves tired, low-spirited and unable to keep their minds on anything. Any sudden noise hurts like a blow. They are full of groundless fears, and do not sleep well at night. Headaches and other nerve pains are part of the misery, and it all comes from starved nerves.

Doctoring the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of rich, red blood. Therefore to relieve nervousness and run-down health Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken. These pills make new, rich blood, which strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, gives new strength and spirits, and makes hitherto despondent people bright and cheerful. If you are at all "out of sorts" you should begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Availability and the Value of Plantfood.

Why do crops need plantfood at all? Ninety-five per cent. of the average growing crop is water; 45 per cent. of the solid matter is made up of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; less than 5 per cent. of the growing crop is composed of mineral constituents which the plant obtains from the soil. In her wisdom, nature has provided, however, that this "less than 5 per cent." is just as essential to the growth of the crops as the other 95 per cent. Then, in speaking of the essential plant foods, while we are dealing with a very small percentage of the plant, we are actually dealing with things absolutely necessary to crop growth.

Four important constituents of plant food which are found in the soil are lime, nitrogen or ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. You, of course, remember that lime sweetens the soil and helps the strength of the growing plant; nitrogen causes its leaf, stalk or straw growth, phosphoric acid invigorates its root growth and causes early ripening, and potash has a great resist disease, and also helps the deal to do with the power of the plant filling of fruit, grain or tuber.

Canada's coal resources are estimated, in a report of the Department of the Interior, at 1,234,269 million tons, or two-thirds of all the British Empire. Of this total, 1,258 million tons is anthracite, 283,661 million tons bituminous, and 948,450 million tons lignite and sub-bituminous.

A Scotch Egg's Worth.

In the days when eggs were used as common tender in certain parts of Canada an old Scotsman went to the store to buy for his wife an "egg's worth of darning needles." In those days, writes Mr. Newton McTavish in the Canadian Magazine, the general store prevailed, and the stock in trade frequently included whiskey and other strong liquors.

The storekeeper whom the Scotsman approached had "given out" that he would "treat" every customer.

Sandy obtained the needles, then he waited with some patience for the treat. At length he was constrained to remark:

"I'm hearin' ye're givin' a treat to every customer."

"You'd scarcely expect a treat with an egg's worth of darning needles," the storekeeper replied.

"Ah, weel, bit ye canna draw the line too close—a customer's a customer."

"All right. What'll you have?"

"I'll take a bit whiskey."

The storekeeper poured out a horn of whiskey and laid it on the counter.

"I'm used to haein' a bit sugar in it," said Sandy, smacking his lips.

The storekeeper opened the bin and dropped a lump of sugar into the glass.

Sandy looked at the concoction, hesitated a moment, and then spoke again.

"I'm used to haein' an egg in it," he ventured.

The storekeeper reached behind and took from a shelf the very egg that Sandy had traded. He broke the shell and let the contents drop into the glass.

And, wonderful to behold, there were two yolks! Sandy looked on, and a smile of satisfaction came to his face as he raised the glass to his lips.

"I'm thinkin'," he said, "there's another egg's worth o' needles comin' to me."

Genuine Surprise.

Tittleton, the tragedian, boasted that nature was his only teacher.

"Please tell me," an admirer once asked, "is that expression of astonishment you assume in the second act of your last play copied from nature, too?"

"It is," said Tittleton. "But I had no end of trouble to get it. To secure that expression I asked an intimate friend to loan me \$50. He refused. That caused me no surprise. I tried several other friends. They refused. I still was not surprised. Finally I asked one who was willing to oblige me, and as he handed me the sum I studied in a glass the expression of my own face. I saw surprise there, but not astonishment. It was allowed with the suspicion that the money might be counterfeit. I was in despair. Where should I find genuine astonishment?"

"Well," continued the admirer, "where did you get it?"

"Then an idea struck me," the tragedian said. "I resolved upon a desperate course. I returned the \$50 to my friend the next day, and on his astounded countenance I saw the expression I sought."

WHEN BABY IS SICK

When the baby is sick—when he is cross and peevish; cries a great deal and is a constant worry to the mother—he needs Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them, Mrs. Philippe Payen, St. Flavien, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been a wonderful help to me in the case of my baby and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers."

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is better to pay a debt than to get a present.

Surnames and Their Origin

POMEROY

Variations—Pommery, Lapommeraye, Appleyard, Applegarth. Racial Origin—Norman-French. Source—A locality.

Pomeroiy is a family name belonging to that group which originated as descriptive of the locality in or near which the original bearers of the name lived. It means "apple yard."

It is an old name in England, being traceable back to the days of Norman dominance, in which, together with the period following it, most of the English family names developed into such from mere descriptive phrases.

The original form of the name, as it is found in the old records, is "de la Pommeraye" ("of the Appleyard"), but the Saxonized version appeared quite early, at first in the form of "Atte Appleyard," and later with the prefix eliminated.

Pomeroiy, of course, is simply a variation from Pomeroiy in the development of the spelling from "Pommeraye."

While Pomeroiy in some instances is more recently imported from France, the more usual form of the name as existing in that country to-day is La-pommeraye.

There has been little difference in the manner in which the true French and the Anglo-French family names have developed. In many cases they are almost identical. The principal difference in trend, except in the large class of family names formed from diminutives of given names, has been the dropping of all prefixes in England, while the French, though dropping the "de" quite often, have tended to retain the "la" or "le."

MARSHALL

Variations—Ferrer, Ferrier. Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon. Source—An occupation.

The word "marshall" is one that has run the full course from the most humble to the most dignified of meanings. It is an Anglo-Saxon word, the original form of which was, under Norman-French influence, "mareschal," it was a compound word, made up of "mare" and "schalk," the latter meaning "servant."

The "mareschal" was originally, then, a "servant of the horse," that is to say, he was a horse-groom or a blacksmith.

But as the Norman-French overlords' household were of military organization, the title came gradually to denote the more important meaning of "master of the horse," and to be associated with more dignified duties of a military nature. In the course of time the "mareschal's" duties became those of "marshalling" the guests at banquets and important functions.

How important this was can be seen only in the realization that in the Norman social organization this was a most punctilious matter, and from the fact that the title has developed into the highest military honor that the French Government, and that of Great Britain also, can confer upon its generals.

The family name of Marshall is an outgrowth of the title in many instances, but it cannot be doubted that in many others it was merely the outgrowth of the original occupation of horseshoeing, which meaning still attached to the word after it had become important as a title.

Ferrer and Ferrier are names which have developed from another old word for horseshoes, that of "ferrous" or "ferreux."

To-day the Seed of To-morrow.

Some of the most miserable wretches I have ever known were always dreaming about a happy to-morrow. They had focused for so many years on the future that they had neglected to cultivate the present which is the seed of to-morrow. Somehow we seem to think that we are going to reap a wonderful to-morrow without sowing our to-days; but to-day is the cause of to-morrow and the effect can not be greater than its cause.

London Church is Haven for Homeless.

The Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, rector of the historic church St. Martin-in-the-Fields, opens the church doors each evening to a number of the homeless who come. Each night the church is filled, says a London despatch.

A constable of the "woman police service" stands watch in the aisle all night, and to her the visitors tell their stories. She directs them to places in the cushioned pews and they sleep there, the men on the right of the aisle, the women on the left. The homeless, the evicted, the unemployed all find shelter there.

Commuters who have missed the last train home, well-to-do country folk who have come to London and are unable to get accommodations in the crowded hotels, rest beside beggars and the man who has "a promise of a job next week."

It has been suggested that other churches open their doors in this way.

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach correcter in world.—Adv.

Success.

I fought for you, and I wrought for you,

And I strove to win your smile;

I toiled for you, and I milled for you,

For I deemed you well worth while.

I ran life's race at a frenzied pace,

And the goal I had in view

Was an envied name on the scroll of fame,

And a liberal share of you!

I sighed for you, and I lied for you,

And for you I staked my all;

I longed for you, and I wronged for you,

But—your honey was mixed with gall.

I have won you, yes, but I must confess

That my triumph is small and mean;

For in life's great game, neither name nor fame

Is the worthiest choice, I ween.

I dreamed for you, and I schemed for you,

And my scheming was not in vain;

I wrestled for you, and contested for you,

But the best I have failed to gain.

In my selfish quest, how little I guessed

That fame is a fleeting breath;

That riches, renown, are as thistle-down,

But that love shall be love till death!

A Twenty-Foot Tail.

The peacock prides itself in its tail, which it knows how to exhibit to advantage when it suits its purpose. There are other birds which have just as much reason to be proud of their tails.

A Japanese cockerel, known as the Yokohama cock, possesses a tail of enormous length, so long, in fact, that special cages have to be designed for the birds.

The height of these cages may be judged from the fact that the tail often reaches a length of from eighteen to twenty feet. In order to protect this long tail from damage, it is allowed to hang over other perches arranged in position for the purpose.

When the bird takes exercise, as it must upon occasion, its tail is carefully held clear of the ground by a train or rather tail-bearer.

If the bird should have to go on a journey, its tail is carefully rolled up and packed in a pretty separated compartment. The greatest care is taken not to damage the tail, as once it has been damaged it never again reaches anything like its former perfection.

WORKING FOR SOLUTION

Carriers Studied Exchange on International Freight.

Definite progress towards a solution of the vexed question of exchange on international freight charges between the United States and Canada seems likely, as a result of a meeting of representatives of the principal Canadian carriers at Montreal recently.

The question, which is a most complicated one, was again considered from all its angles, and a tentative plan was prepared involving an average varying surcharge, which, it is hoped, will lead to a solution which will be satisfactory to all parties interested. It is appreciated, however, that in the working out of this problem it is of the utmost importance that the integrity of the through rates by the different gateways must be maintained to avoid the danger of a cancellation of all international tariffs.

Owing to the diversity of conditions affecting the various classes of traffic, and the far-reaching effect of any action which may be taken, a full examination of the international charges and consultation with United States carriers is necessary. This has already been undertaken by a committee appointed for the purpose, and the matter will be pressed to a definite conclusion at the earliest possible date.

The Boy Scouts Association.

The citizens of one hundred and twenty-seven cities, towns and rural communities in the Province of Ontario know the value of the Boy Scouts because they see them every day walking the streets, playing their games and doing their work. And as a group there are not better, brighter and more promising boys than those same Boy Scouts.

Any boy in Ontario, twelve years of age or over, may become a Boy Scout if he promises to keep the Scout Promise and Scout Law and prepares himself for simple tests on the composition and history of the Union Jack, and can make several cordage knots.

The plan is to group a number of boys (preferably not more than 32 in any one "troop," as they are designated) under the leadership of a "Scoutmaster"—a carefully selected, clean, intelligent, boy-loving, volunteer leader—always a man of sterling character and mature judgment. Each Troop and Scoutmaster are under the supervision of a "Troop Committee" of responsible citizens, usually officials of the church, school, community association, club or other organization with which the Troop is connected.

Through such leadership the boys of the troops are kept interested in a programme of play activities that are health-giving and educational. They take long tramps, studying nature in all its forms. They learn woodcraft, and how to take care of themselves in the open. They have troop meetings each week for study, handicraft, experiments, demonstrations, etc., and go into camp every summer under trained directors.

In a hundred ways the boy's time is occupied. The programme is so varied and so fascinating to the boy that he simply hasn't time or opportunity to trail with an idle gang or to turn into the evils that beset the path of the idle boy.

Full information regarding the formation, registration and conduct of Boy Scout Troops may be had upon application to the Provincial Headquarters, The Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto. Commencing with this issue news notes and items of general interest regarding the movement will be published almost every week in these columns.

The Best Medicine.

Prescribed for members of the League for Longer Life:

Two miles of oxygen three times a day. This is not only the best, but cheap and easy to take. It suits all ages and constitutions. It is patented by infinite wisdom, sealed with a signet divine. It cures cold feet, hot heads, pale faces, feeble lungs, and bad temper. If two or three take it together it has still more striking effect. It has often been known to reconcile enemies, settle mutual quarrels, and bring reluctant parties to a state of double blessedness. This medicine never fails. Spurious compounds are found in large towns; but get into the country lanes, among the green fields, or on the mountain-top and you have it in perfection as prepared in the great laboratory of nature.

Sea cows of the tropics live equally well in salt or fresh water.

ATHLETES—Muscular fatigue quickly yields to the use of

BAUME BENGUE

Try a tube today.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES \$1.00 a tube THE LEEMING-MILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. Jules Benguet RELIEVES PAIN

ISSUE No. 1—21.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Her Translation.

"Say looky here!" demanded a chivalrous customer in the rapid-fire restaurant. "I want a good, substantial meal; but suthin' that'll fill me up."

"Bale o' hay for the gent from Jimpson Junction!" calmly yelled Heloise, the waitress, back to the kitchen.

Woman!

Little Boy—"Mother, are there any men angels in heaven?"

Mother—"Why, certainly, dear."

Little Boy—"But, mother, I never saw any pictures of angels with whiskers."

Mother—"No, dear, men got in with a close shave."

Trying Out Chaucer.

A story that illustrates the literary ignorance of many a modern book salesman is told by Sir Thomas Lip-ton.

There is a company in England that runs about a thousand bookstalls, and Sir Thomas applied at one of these, a minor one, for Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

"Haven't got it, sir—that is, not at this stall," replied the youth who was in charge. "You see, we're trying it out at a few of our larger stalls to see how it goes. If it makes a hit, why, then we'll have it here."

Easy Money.

A motorist touring in the western counties, where, though the scenery is beautiful, the roads are bad, managed to get his car stuck in a tenacious mudhole.

After he had made vain attempts to escape a boy appeared with a team.

"Haul you out, mister?"

"How much do you want?"

"Two dollars."

After a long and fruitless argument the motorist agreed to pay the money asked and the car was pulled to dry land.

After handing the money to the lad the motorist asked:

"Do you haul many cars out in a day?"

"I've pulled out twelve to-day."

"Do you work at night, too?"

"Yes, at night I haul water for the mudhole."

Question of Direction.

Arithmetic, according to the average small boy, was simply invented in order to give teachers a good excuse for punishing their unhappy pupils. And, certainly, little Tommy Smith found it the unpleasant feature of his young life.

"Now, Tommy Smith," said the school teacher one morning, during the usual hours of torture, "what is the half of eight?"

"Which way, teacher?" asked the youngster, cautiously.

"Which way!" replied the astonished lady. "What do you mean?"

"Well, on top or sideways, teacher?" said Tommy.

"What difference does that make?"

"Why," Tommy explained, with a pitying air, "half off the top of eight is naught, but half of it sideways is three."

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Canada conducts a large and growing whale industry off the Pacific coast of Vancouver Island, with three whaling stations; 432 whales were caught in 1919, running from 20 to 90 feet in length, averaging a ton in weight for each foot of length. The catch produced 2,107,924 gallons of whale oil, 540,280 gallons of sperm oil, 3,450 tons of fertilizer, and 1,400 tons of whalebone, nothing being wasted. Whale meat is now a marketable commodity, being put up in cans like salmon. A 60-foot whale will yield \$900 worth of oil, etc.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Ten boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer". Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin must be Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross".

Classified Advertisements.

FARM WANTED.

ARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Spots of Sensation.

Distributed all over the body, in and just beneath the skin, are nerve-ends which respond to touch or other stimuli. Half a million of these react only to cold; 30,000 convey only the sensation of heat.

There are three or four million pain spots, which are scattered much more thickly on some parts of the body than on others. Thus the left side is more sensitive than the right, and the inside of the arm or the leg possesses a greater sensitiveness to pain than the outside.

The hot spots and cold spots are much mixed up together. Thus, if a person be blindfolded and told to plunge his fingers for an instant into hot water he will hastily withdraw them, with the impression that the water really is hot, when in reality it may be ice-water.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Lots of people say things they ought to be ashamed even to think.

It is not the oath that makes us believe the man, but the man the oath.—Aeschylus.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author 25 Clay Street New York, U.S.A.

WEEKS' BREAKUP-A-COLD TABLETS TRY THEM PRICE 25¢

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY ECZEMA In Rash On Face And Limbs. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been troubled with eczema on my face which took the form of a rash. Later it broke out on my limbs and they itched very much, causing me to scratch them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night. I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919. Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without lather.



Warming relief for rheumatic aches.

HE'S just used Sloan's Liniment and the quick comfort had brought a smile of pleasure to his face. Good for aches resulting from weather exposure, sprains, strains, lame back, overworked muscles. Penetrates without rubbing. All druggists have it.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

Winter Term Opens
January 3rd, 1921, at

NORTHERN
Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Farmers', Business, Short-hand and Preparatory Courses—Individual Instruction. Only Canadian School with Practical Department—Staff of Specialists—Every Graduate in a position
Catalogue free

C. A. FLEMING, R. C. A.,
Principal.
G. D. FLEMING, Secretary.

Western Ontario's Best
Commercial School

CENTRAL
Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Our winter term commences Tuesday, January 4th, and students may register in our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments at any time. Our courses are thorough and practical, and we assist graduates to positions.

Get our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN,
Principal

Increase Your Earning Power
by taking a course in the

ELLIOTT
Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts.,
TORONTO, ONT.

One of the last two students to accept positions started at \$22.50 per week and the other at over \$100 per month. Promotion in business is rapid if you have correct preparation. This school is noted for high grade training and for assisting the students to obtain employment. Write for College Circular. Enter any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and fitting them with glasses, is modern, 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 headaches, 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
JEWELLER
OPTICIAN
Walkerton

DR. L. DOERING
DENTIST MILDMAV.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario has opened up his offices next to C. Schurter's, Mildmay. Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Ayrton every first and third Saturday, Clifford every second and fourth Saturday, and New-tait every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

DR. T. A. CARPENTER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
MILDMAV

Successor to Dr. A. L. Wellman
Special work in Ear, Nose and Throat
House Surgeon for one year at Toronto
General Hospital
Telephone No. 18

DR. P. F. McCUE

Victoria St. — Walkerton
Phone 215

ASTHMA USE
RAZ-MAH
NO Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff
Just Swallow a Capsule

RAZ-MAH Is Guaranteed
to restore normal breathing, stop mucus gatherings in the bronchial tubes, give long nights of quiet sleep; contains no habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your druggist's. Trial free at our agencies or write Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto.

J. P. PHELAN
Druggist Mildmay

Tedford—Harrison Nuptials

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrison of Shallow Lake was the scene of a pretty, tho quiet wedding, on Wed., December 22nd, when their second daughter Florence Irene was united in marriage to William David Tedford of Owen Sound. The ceremony was performed at half past three under an arch of evergreens, Christmas bells, red, white and blue trimmings. The bride entered the parlor, leaning on the arm of her father, and took her place beside the waiting groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Newham, pastor of the Methodist church of Shallow Lake in the presence of just the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Mewham. The bride was beautifully dressed in navy taffeta silk with collar, sleeves and rushes on the skirt of navy georgette. She carried a beautiful shower bouquet of sweetheart-roses, carnations and maiden hair ferns with pink streamers. During the signing of the register selections were given on the Amberola. The decorations were roses, narcissus, carnations and simlax. The four story wedding cake gracing the centre of the long table for the guests and just opposite the place where the bride sat. The bride was the recipient of numerous and costly presents which included a beautiful brass trimmed bed with furnishings complete. The "Sun-Times" of Owen Sound presented her with a set of Rogers dessert knives and forks. The members of the neighborhood held a miscellaneous shower the Saturday previous to her marriage. The groom was given a purse of gold by his fellow employees. The groom was a popular member of the Grey Battalion and spent almost four years overseas. They will spend a few weeks with the brides parents, after which they will take up residence on First Ave West, Owen Sound.

Work Still Going On

The hydro construction camp west of the town continues to be a busy place in spite of the heavy snow. About 180 men have been on the pay roll right along at five dollars a day and the construction when completed will cost the best part of a million dollars. To give one some idea of the machinery that is being installed, the customs duty on the American machines to date is over six thousand dollars. A giant stone crusher is to be erected shortly at the quarry, perhaps the largest in Western Ontario. It will take a stone up to 4x5 ft. One part alone, which is now on a siding at the GTR station, weighs no less than 79 tons. It is a sight worth taking a walk to see. The crusher when set up will weigh 128 tons. Mr G. C. Durham is in charge of the entire work, with Mr F. Mamford in charge of the building construction, Mr Matthews as electrical engineer and Mr Charles Stoner in charge of the drilling.—Tele-scope.

Peter A. Wagner, a Wellesley hotel keeper, paid a \$1000 fine in Police court, Kitchener, on Thursday morning of last week. A breach of the OTA was responsible for this Christmas box to the Province. When Inspector Elliott visited the hotel on Wednesday, he found a case or so of liquor hidden under a mattress in the attic. As Wagner's hotel is a Standard one, the offence was for keeping liquor in a place other than a private dwelling. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

Notice to Creditors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 36, Chap. 121, of the Revised Statute of Ontario, that all persons having claims against the estate of Frederick Weigel, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of July A. D. 1915, in the Tp. of Carrick in the County of Bruce, Province of Ontario, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to John Weigel, RR No. 3, Mildmay, Ontario, Executor, on or before the 8th day of January, 1921, their names and addresses, with full particulars of their claims in writing, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them duly verified by a statutory Declaration.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 8th day of January, 1921, the assets of the said estate will be distributed by the Executors 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 said distribution.

DATED at Mildmay this 20th day of December A. D. 1920.

John Weigel
Wm. Weigel } Executors

1921 Knechtel's 1921 January Store News

We thank our many customers, one and all, for helping to make 1920 the biggest year in the history of "The Live Corner Store." We endeavored at all times to give you the greatest value possible constant with good business principles. We protected you on a rising market and took big losses when the market broke. We are starting the first day of the New Year by marking down many lines.

Keep your eyes open for clearing lines during the next two weeks of stock-taking.

These old reliable Remedies should always be in your medicine cabinet—

Alpenkrauter Uterine
Magenstarker Heilool



Grocery Values

Salada Tea, per lb	55c
Rio Coffee, per lb	30c
Hydro Ammonia	2 for 15c
Rice	2 lbs for 25c
Tapioca	2 lbs for 25c
Lennox Soap	3 for 25c
Seedless Raisins, to clear, per lb	24c
Salmon, reg 25c	2 for 35c
Corn and Peas	2 for 35c
Tomatoes, per can	20c
Cattle Salts	6 lbs for 25c



Big Sacrifice Sale
Ladies Coats all clearing
at Half Price

Yarns! Yarns!
Down They Go

Factory Yarn reg 2.25 for	1.75
Grey Fingering, 4 ply, reg \$3	1.95
3 & 4 ply black finger, reg \$5	2.25
Saxony Yarn, reg 40c for	35c

Watch for Special Values
on counters during and
after stocktaking

Gloves and Mitts
Boys Genuine Calf Mitts extr val 90c
Boys Horsehide cordovan gauntlet

Mens genuine Hog Pullover	1.00
Heavy lined mitts	80c, 1.00, 1.25
Horsehide Cordovan Gauntlet	1.40
Misses Br Suede Gauntlet	1.50



Mens Overcoats
Reg values \$35 f.r. 24.95

Mens Heavy Raincoats
Regular \$30 value for \$20
Regular 20 value for 15

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

**A Valiant Battle,
For Their Lives**

A WORLD in itself—a dauntless little world, each citizen battling for life! Life is very dear, when you are young, and so many patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives are still in their eager twenties. Yet each has something of tragedy and of heroism in that short life's history. Here, a girl who cared for orphaned brothers and sisters; there, a school teacher alone in the world; a nurse broken down through hard work; a housemaid; a factory hand; a young mother; or, amongst the men, a laboring man, friendless and penniless; a farm hand, who has wife and children; a fireman; a miner; a telegraph operator; a machinist.

Ah—how they want to live! And how well spent the money restoring them to health and strength up there in Muskoka.

Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 44 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Treasurer, 223 College Street, Toronto.

Times Demand a Change

For many years it was a common saying in this Province that Ontario had the best public school system in the world. This may have been true at one time, and if it is not true today the reason may be found partly in that smug self-satisfied feeling prevailing that our system of education could not be improved upon. To-day people are awakening to the fact that our present system does not meet the requirements of the day. We have been slow in adjusting ourselves to new conditions. In the rural sections our educational system has been the means of luring away too much of the best brains to the city. School teaching is no longer a life-work. It is a temporary vocation for young ladies before their marriage. The formation of educational associations throughout the province to stimulate interest and discussion in school matters is a good idea. A speaker last week told how the United States had solved the rural school problem by having consolidated schools. No less than 48 States of the Union have adopted this idea as their policy. In this northern climate, keeping the winter road open would seem to be an obstacle in the way, but no doubt it could be overcome. The consolidation of our country schools is a live issue of the day.

**Oak Leaf
Pure Manitoba
Flour**

**Pride of Ontario
Blended Flour**

Our plant is pronounced by experts to have no superior in Western Ontario and will stand behind our flour. We have a first-class miller in charge, and we are now able to guarantee a perfect article. We ask a trial baking, and you will be convinced.

E. Witter & Co.

Are you a Man or Woman

Brave enough to Face the Future?
Big enough to Assume a Responsibility?
Far-seeing enough to Prepare for Misfortune?
Ambitious enough to Increase your Estate Immediately?
Patriotic enough to Provide for your Own?
Energetic enough to be Making a Good Livelihood?
Healthy enough to pass a Medical Examination?

Then clip this advertisement. Fill in the coupon and send to—

S. C. Cooper, Inspector,
Northern Life Assurance Co.
Box A, Mildmay Gazette Office

Name
Address
Date born..... day of
in the year.....

Jos. Kunkel
.. Mildmay ..

Agent for the Hoag Oil Engine, cheapest power known. Six-horsepower Engine, can be run for 37 cents per day.

**Cockshutt
Farm Implements**

Litter Carriers, Wooden Silos, Cutting Boxes, Windmills, Weigh Scales, Cream Separators, Brantford Roofing.

Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

The Gazette Clubbing List

Gazette and Rural Canada.....	\$2 50
Gazette and Daily Globe.....	6 75
Gazette and Daily World.....	5 75
Gazette and Toronto Weekly Sun.....	3 20
Gazette and Family Herald & Weekly Star.....	3 25
Gazette and Toronto Daily Star.....	5 75
Gazette and Daily Mail & Empire.....	6 75
Gazette and Farmers' Advocate.....	3 50
Gazette and Canadian Countryman.....	3 00
Gazette and Farm & Dairy.....	2 30
Gazette and Daily Advertiser (morning).....	6 75



—To Bring MUSIC Into Every Canadian Home!

The great secret of Thomas A. Edison's genius is his wish to serve mankind. This is the noble ambition which has kept his wonderful creative brain tirelessly at work through a long lifetime of marvelous achievement. Edison invented the phonograph, and spent years perfecting it, for a definite purpose—to bring music into the homes and daily lives of his fellow-men.

That is why Edison dealers are pledged to carry out the spirit of Edison's expressed wish in offering you

EDISON'S NEW DIAMOND AMBEROLA

We want to make it as easy as possible for you to own an Amberola phonograph. No matter how little you feel you can afford to pay, we will arrange most convenient terms of payment, that will surprise you.

We will let nothing stand in the way of your having music in your home—real music, such as only Edison's own phonographs can give you.

Edison's Amberola is not to be confused with ordinary phonographs and "talking machines." It is the world's greatest phonograph value—

the "master product of a master mind." After listening to the shrill, metallic sound of ordinary phonographs, the pure tone of the Amberola is a revelation! So is the genuine *Diamond Point Reproducer* (no needles to change). So are the Amberol Records, which outlast ordinary, fragile records for years and years!

We want you to come to our store and listen to Edison's Amberola at your earliest convenience—today, tomorrow, soon. You will be welcome any time—so come without fail.

J. F. SCHUETT
Agent - Mildmay

The New Grocery Store

The Public will find the goods of all kinds fresh and of the best quality. We keep nothing but the best.

Also a full line of flour, such as Five Roses, Banner White Seal, Hydro, Oak Leaf, and also Feed, Bran, Midds, Low-Grade—Mixed Chop, Oil Cake, Molasses Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Dr. Hess and Pratt's Stock Tonics and Poultry Food. All these stock feeds guaranteed.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs: Bring your Dried Apples

GEO. LAMBERT.

Flour, Feed and Groceries

Mildmay - Ontario

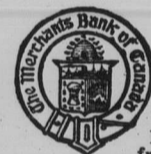
Phone 36

The Season's Greetings

Wishing You All A Very
Merry Christmas

T. A. MISSERE, - - MILD MAY
TAILOR AND GENT' FURNISHER.

Rural Service Department



123

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
MILD MAY BRANCH, HANOVER BRANCH, WALKERTON BRANCH, A. C. WELK, Manager. H. W. BRITTON, Manager. W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

A Witness Testifies

SHE WAS WEAK AND NERVOUS

Brantford, Ont.—"About five years ago I began suffering with woman's trouble. I became all run-down, weak and nervous. I was so completely down and out that I could not do anything, could scarcely dress myself. I had the doctor and took other medicine but without getting better until I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his Golden Medical Discovery. It was only necessary for me to take about three bottles when I was completely restored to health and strength and I have been in better health than I ever was before. I have had no use for medicine since, but should I need it I would take these same remedies, knowing them to be excellent."—MRS. HARRY KNIGHT, Jessie St.



OWES HER LIFE

Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.—"It is with great pleasure that I write the following and I hope it will help the many sufferers who do not know the good Dr. Pierce's medicines would do them if they would try them. "In regard to my condition, I will say that I suffered from childhood from a very weak back; I had the misfortune of having spinal meningitis when I was one year old and until I was 13 I did not see a well day, but a very kind lady told my mother about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and to my surprise in three weeks I was out of bed and better. I owe my life to it and nothing else, and shall never be without it. "If any sufferer wishes to write I will answer with pleasure."—MRS. NOEL BARTHOLOMEW.

Owing to the increased costs in newsprint, postage, transportation and other things, The Toronto Star has made another increase in its subscription rate. The new price is \$5 a year in advance, and is now in effect. In 1914 the white

Farms For Sale

THE MAYCOCK FARM
Lots 11 and 12, Con. 3, N.D.R., Bentinck 100 acres. Brick house 28 x 30 kitchen, 18x20, bank barn 58x75, straw shed 17x30. This is a good farm, first class building. 2 1/2 miles from Hanover.

THE SAM TAYLOR FARM
Lot 45 and 46, Con. 3, Normanby, 180 acres, frame house 28x36, bank barn 36x70, bank barn 15x60. This is a good farm and will be sold cheap. Half way between Ayton and Mt. Forest.

THE JACOB LANZ FARM
It was only necessary for me to take about three bottles when I was completely restored to health and strength and I have been in better health than I ever was before. I have had no use for medicine since, but should I need it I would take these same remedies, knowing them to be excellent."—MRS. HARRY KNIGHT, Jessie St.

THE JAMES NICHOL FARM
Lots 3 of 28, 1 of 29 and 3 of 29, Con. 1, Bentinck, 150 acres, frame house 28x30, frame house 12x14, bank barn 40x60. One mile south of Durham. This is a good farm and will be sold cheap. Good reason for selling.

THE GEORGE LIESEMER FARM
Lots 30 and 31, Con. 10, Normanby, 170 acres, brick house 28x30, frame kitchen 18x20, wood shed 14x12, bank barn 60x80, straw shed 38x50, driving barn 30x40. Buildings are No. 1. This is a good farm, 3 1/2 miles East of Ayton.

THE OLIVER HENRY FARM
Lot 29, Con. 5, Normanby, 100 acres, good comfortable house, bank barn 40 x 80, driving barn 38x38. This is a good farm, 6 miles from Ayton, 8 miles from Mount Forest.

I have a number of good farms not advertised, but which will be sold privately

For terms and conditions apply to
R. H. FORTUNE
Ayton - Ontario

paper used in one copy of the Daily Star for one year cost \$2.05. In 1920 it has risen to \$5.76. Years ago the subscription was \$1 a year.

Emergency Relief

Madge—My lips are dreadfully sore to-day.

Marie—How do you account for it?

Madge—Oh it must be the sun.

Marie—Whose sun?

One-third of the amount spent by the municipalities of the province of Ontario on emergency relief this winter will be contributed by the Ontario Government provided the other two-thirds is paid either by the municipalities and Dominion Government jointly, according to an announcement made here to-night by Attorney-General Raney. The attorney-general stated that before the Ontario Government handed over any money in this way it would have to be informed as to the general system and details of the relief given, and the safeguards adopted to prevent abuses creeping into the distribution, which must be approved of by the Provincial Government.

Start The New Year Right

There is a time to do the right thing, and the man who does the right thing is always conscious of having done his duty. New Year's is a good time to start, so before you renew your subscription to any paper, think a moment of the Farmers' Sun, and what it means to yourself and the farmers of this Province. The paper is owned by the farmers, and published solely in their interest. No other paper donates its entire energy to the farmers' cause. When sending in your subscription, get your neighbor to subscribe, then you will both be doing the right thing at the right time. Think of the price, 104 issues for only \$1.50. There is no other paper just like the Sun. The Farmers' Sun, Toronto.

Burred With Lye

Bela Seden, of Ripley, met with a peculiar accident at school one day last week. It appears that a can of Gillett's Lye left by the caretaker on a shelf near the stairway was in some way upset and the contents fell on a neck scarf hanging in the cloak room close by. The scarf had been damp when placed there and quickly absorbed the acid. Without any knowledge of what had occurred the little girl wrapped the scarf about her neck and her chin was badly burned. The doctor was summoned and dressed the wound, which was very painful and will in all likelihood leave a scar. This is another case to remind us how careful we should be in leaving such deadly acids in any place where children gather.

Must Be Lower Wages

The hard fact is that there must be lower wages, if Canada is to work at all successfully down the opposite slope to the hill of inflation. There is no chance in the world that the present level of wages can be maintained. The reason is that Canada has not within its borders sufficient "earned" money to pay the rates still in force. To put the question broadly, United States says, at the present writing, that Canada owns about eighty per cent. of earned money, and that we are carrying on with twenty per cent. of flat money. There is only one possible way by which we could continue to maintain wages as they have been and that would be to issue still more money through the medium of the printing press, and treat the new emissions as if they were equal to the sound money previously put on. That, of course, would be only a temporary expedient, one that has been tried by many nations for the past ages, and which has invariably led to a financial and business impasse with effects felt for generations.

Both Were Saved

"The biggest fire I've ever seen was at New York" said an American "It was a very high building and the ladders were not tall enough to reach the window in which a lady was standing. "Well" he went on, "we were just beginning to despair when a lucky thought seemed to strike one of the firemen. Catching hold of a hose, he took it along side of the house and turned the nozzle upward so that a stream of water shot continuously past the window. Summing up her courage the lady stepped from the ledge and putting her arms and legs around a jet of water, slid to the bottom and was saved." "Oh that's nothing" said the Englishman "I was standing once watching a large building burn, when at the top storey a girl appeared. I stared, the policemen stared, in fact we all stared so hard that at last the girl walked down the stairs."

Railway Rate Reductions

Railway passenger rates throughout the Dominion were reduced 10 per cent on New Year's Day. This is in accordance with the order issued by the railway board on September 9, under which general increases were granted in passenger and freight rates. The order granted an increase in the passenger rates of 20 per cent applicable to the end of the year. Afterwards, until July 1, 1921, the increase was to be 10 per cent. On July 1, passenger rates came back to the basis in effect prior to the coming into force of the order. There will be no reduction in the increase granted in parlor and sleeping car rates and excess baggage. With the end of the year, also the general increase of 40 per cent granted in Eastern freight rates will drop to 35 per cent; the increase of 35 per cent in Western freight rates will drop to 30 per cent.

In spite of the stormy weather, a goodly number of people gathered in Lantz' school house, Carrick, on Sunday afternoon last to witness the unveiling of the Honor Roll containing the photographs of the former pupils of the school who enlisted for service in the Great War. Rev. Jas. H. Lemon acted as chairman, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and Rev. Mr. Becker of the Evangelical and Methodist churches, Mildmay. Solos were rendered by Miss G. M. Taylor, and Messrs. Hope Hillhouse and Harvey Hazelwood. The unveiling of the Honor Roll was performed by Miss Mildred McIntosh, and while the audience reverently stood, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who had been a chaplain at the front, led in prayer. The photographs of fifteen young men, former pupils of the school, were brought to view on the Honor Roll. Two of these young men Norman Kaufman and John Thomson, made the supreme sacrifice over in France. An Honor Roll with the photographs of the men is a splendid thing, and it hangs upon the wall of the school in years to come, it will always be a reminder of the heroism and the sacrifice of the men who served in the war, and an incentive to the younger generation to make their lives noble and worthy.—Express.

The G. T. R. are making arrangements to build two large cash shops in Palmerston next spring. They have purchased the necessary land adjoining the yards from Mr. E. B. Warren and Dr. Standish and have already built two tracks. There will be two separate buildings of large dimensions thoroughly equipped in every particular. The new shops will no doubt be the means of bringing a number of families to that town and in all likelihood will be a real boom to Palmerston.

Danley—If there was a tax on brains—
Huntley—The government would owe you money.

The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

CHAPTER I.

If you are one of those rare souls who find delight in the study of your fellow man, live and work while in the office of a little country newspaper. For in the office of a little country paper in a typical Canadian small town you will get down to the hardpan and the bedrock of human nature. All day long through the front office will filter the paths and bathos of the lives of your kind in the form of news for your columns, births and marriages and deaths, inspiring stories of success and heart-rending stories of failure, cheap snobbery, noble aspiration, unrequited sacrifice; and in the back room you will find the printer folk, perhaps not so picturesque as they were a generation ago, but still very humanly interesting, and each man and each woman with a story.

Quaint characters they were—those men who worked on newspapers in the old days. From place to place they wandered, semi-respectable vagabonds, covering a regular route across the country, working only when their money gave out, laboring long enough to gain the wherewithal to carry them on to the next job, always certain to put in an appearance when an extra hand was needed, equally certain to answer the wanderlust and take the trail again when it was suicidal to the office organization to lose them. They were fairly well educated, because the nature of their business made them so. But drink and misfortune had done its worst for many of them. They were strange, lovable souls, out of plumb with the world around them, asking only that it provide them what precarious living it was necessary to earn to keep out of the toils of the authorities, and that they be allowed to live their lives in their own unconventional way. Before we installed our linotypes in the office of our little local paper, we knew many of them.

One of these was Mr. Nimrod Briggs, the man who was always going to "make a trip around the world some time," who came to us one warm, slushy winter noon-time back in the nineties. He was a seedy little man, as bald as an egg, and he "shook," when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly. Only, Mr. Nimrod Briggs rarely laughed. All these years he has remained a sorrowful-faced mystery—grave, silent, patient, hard-working, yet withal a mystery.

Our foreman smiled when Nimrod Briggs told us his name. Somehow we had always associated the appellation with that mighty hunter before the Lord—swift, agile, dexterous. Here was a stout little man of sad countenance, named Nimrod. We took a couple of looks at his build, at the sag of his trousers, both front and rear, at the faded green coat, at the steel spectacles worn halfway down his bulbous nose, and a mighty merriment ensued in our office.

What his history had been prior to his advent among us, we have only lately learned. But this thing is certain: tramp printer though he had been, he became a fixture in our office. A fixture in our office, indeed! It was in the late nineties that he came to us; we know, because the husband of Mrs. Mathers, who keeps the boarding house on School street, was killed in the South African War. His widow opened her establishment to support herself, and Nimrod was her first boarder. He has made his home with her ever since.

Strange as it may appear, this patient, plodding, kindly old work-horse had an ambition. We heard it first the week he came among us. The day's work at last brought to a close, Nimrod laid down his pipe and removed his spectacles. He leaned against the ad stone and a faraway look came into his eyes.

"Well," said he, "this looks like a good office and a good job; I guess I'll stick. But, all the same, some day I'm going to take a trip around the world!"

How many, many times, we have heard that familiar declaration from the pursed, withered lips of Mr. Nimrod Briggs. He said it in 1899; he said it in 1908; he said it in 1912. But something seemed to prevent him from realizing that great ambition—and it was money. He was saving his money until he could take the trip like a lord. When the World War broke out in 1914, he still lacked the necessary funds, although his account in the Dominion Bank was commendable. As the war went drearily on, he finally augmented his familiar prognostication with the observation: "And yet, to think things is going to be all knocked to hell over there before I can get around to see 'em!"

A real, dyed-in-the-wool tramp printer in these electric days of linotype machines and web presses is a curiosity. Yet one day last spring we returned from dinner to find waiting around our office a young man who looked as if he had been up against all the brands of lard luck that had been let loose on the world since Pandora.

There was something about the Robbins boy's face we could never quite get over. It was a pitiful face. Aside from the lines of anxiety and hard luck, the right eye was white—going blind from cataract, if he were not half-blind already. The lad's clothes looked as if they had been slept in for a thousand nights; he needed shaving titanicly; his hair was unkempt.

His age couldn't have been twenty; his face was that of an old and life-weary man.

"Say, now, please can I have work?" he stammered to Sam Hod, our editor-owner. "I'll do anything if you give me money. Please can I have work?" he asked the boy over keenly.

Drink wasn't responsible for his condition. There were no traces of that curse upon him.

"Where are you from?" asked the editor.

"I, now, come from down East," the lad replied. "I been working on and off, everywhere. But, now, I'll work faithful, I promise you I will. I'll try my hardest to stick to a steady job."

Sam withdrew and said to Fred Babcock, the real-estate man, who was in the office to advertise for a couple of lost keys:

"Something wrong with that boy, Fred; a screw loose somewhere. He doesn't look like a booze fighter. He looks like a regular old-time fellow, a lad of his age and stamp ought not to be floating around up here so far from home looking for a job. And to refuse him," he went on, "somehow falls in the same category with assaulting a child or kicking the crutches from under a cripple."

The editor was puzzled. That meant he was interested.

"Do you know the printer's trade? Can you set ads?"

"Yes, sir," responded the boy eagerly.

"All right; we'll see. Take him into the back room, Jim. Turn him over to Mr. Nimrod Briggs."

"And, now, the wages," asked the boy—"how much money can you let me have?"

"Six dollars a week ought to be pretty good pay for a lad of your years, not worth much more than an apprentice."

The disappointment on the lad's wan features was pathetic.

"You, now, couldn't make it ten?"

"Why!" exclaimed Sam. "I can get all the boys I want of your age for six dollars a week to start. Why do you want ten?"

"I, now—well, never mind! I'd rather have six than nothing. But if I work hard I wish you'd make it ten."

"We'll see how swift you are," said Sam; "then we'll know how much you're worth. Here's this 'Lost' ad for the classified column that Mr. Babcock's just brought in. Take it along with those others. Nimrod Briggs will show you the case of six-point. Tell him I said to put you on setting the classified ads for to-day's paper."

(Continued in next issue.)

A Ride in a Pampas Coach.

If you ever take a ride in a pampas coach, your journey may be uncomfortable, but it is not likely to be monotonous. For the pampas stage driver, says a contributor to the Cornhill Magazine, uses his horses as some people use stimulating drinks.

If one hitch of four horses does not produce the effect he desires, he adds another four and then four more, and so on indefinitely. The first four horses are in harness and usually abreast; on rare occasions the second four are also in harness and abreast. All further additions are in the nature of "led" or "ridden" horses that are attached by means of a long rope or a chain to the end of the pole or to the doubletrees.

Suppose you are starting out on a morning after a hard storm of wind and rain has reduced the surface of the earth to an endless succession of sticky quagmires and hard-bottomed, steep-sided gullies. The driver rounds up all the spare horses and Gauchos in the village. He acts as superintendent while a long line of horses is attached to the stage. Any horses beyond the number deemed necessary for immediate use are herded on behind as reserves. Then off you go, and by sheer force of numbers the lumbering vehicle is hauled along at an astonishing rate of speed. There is much jolting, and the landscape dances before your eyes in a dizzy blur.

The advantage of the open-order arrangement of horses becomes apparent at the first gully. Though some of the horses may be belly-deep in mud, and others may be pawing helplessly for footing against a sharp bank, thanks to the extreme length of the formation there is always a sufficient number of animals on firm ground to pull the coach through. Over and through small sink holes and barrancos the coach rushes like a bull at a gate, finally to bring up in an arroyo, with wheels wedged by storm-torn trees. That is what the driver loves; and, with eyes that glow from the joy of combat, he leaps up on his seat and calls for more horses.

The reserves are promptly driven in, more rope and chain are brought out, and every animal directly or indirectly is attached to the stage. Then the big show begins. Some of the ropes run back to the hind axle, some of them run even to the wheels, and a number of the horses pull at right angles to the line of advance. The operation sends shivers through the body of the stage, but since it is built to withstand just such treatment it usually pops out of the mess unharmed.

The Quebec Act, passed in 1774 by the British Parliament, gave the French-Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, and provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council and for the administration of the criminal law as in England.

Canada's Resources in Wild Game

Our resources in game have a double value: economic and recreational. Under the term "game" are included, in the legal sense, all valuable fur-bearing animals, on which a close season is imposed. The economic value of this class needs no argument, but minks, martens, skunks, etc., are not "game" in the commonly accepted sense of the word. What we usually understand by this term are animals which are hunted primarily for sport. What value have these animals and what claim have they on us for protection?

In the first place, game has a certain value as accessory to the meat supply. It is not of great importance in the aggregate and every true sportsman scorns to be a pot-hunter, yet it is idle to pretend that his appetite is not whetted by the prospect of a well-cooked grouse or a savory venison steak. And this is quite as it should be, for the man who leaves a carcass in the woods to rot is more guilty of wanton destruction than even he who kills for gain. If game breeding were to become as common in this country as it is in Europe, the importance of game in the food supply would be much greater than it now is.

Of more importance from an economic standpoint is the revenue derived from the non-resident sportsman. He pays for his license a fee which bears some relation to the valuable privileges conferred and puts a little money into the Provincial treasury to help defray the cost of game protection. (In Ontario a non-resident's license costs \$25, while a resident pays only \$5 for moose and caribou and \$3 for deer.) In addition, he spends a good deal of money for supplies and services and the money thus brought in by tourists—to many of whom sport is the main attraction—is in the aggregate considerable. In British Columbia, it is estimated that each head of big game is worth \$1,000 to the Province in trade, due directly to the spendings of wealthy hunters. Neither are hunters the only class of tourists attracted by game. Holiday seekers love to find a bit of real wilderness where they can see wild animals, free and untrammelled, in their native haunts. Thus, the Dominion parks in Alberta, where no firearms are allowed to be carried, attract thousands of tourists annually.

Speaking of revenue from tourists leads naturally to the subject of the recreational value of game. What the alien or non-resident considers valuable enough to pay out his good money for, should certainly be preserved for the enjoyment in perpetuity of our own people. Nothing is more invigorating than close contact with nature, but what are the woods and fields, lakes and streams without wild life to lend them interest? Are we to exterminate our glorious fauna and leave posterity an earth on which no life will have survived outside of the human race, except domestic animals and pests that refuse to be exterminated?

To give the wild things a chance is clearly for our own benefit, but, apart from that, have they no right to live? Is mankind to be the most blood-thirsty tribe of all creation, extirpating all other species, wantonly and unsexedly, by senseless slaughter? Surely, if an animal is doing us no harm, we can at least let it alone.

Responsibility of Hunters.

The plain fact is that many of our most valuable game animals are being headed fast towards extinction, and the people chiefly responsible are the very class who should be most interested in game preservation, namely, the hunters. Many of these are prone to regard the game laws as a nuisance, as something arbitrarily imposed by a higher authority, though, as a matter of fact, in this democratic country, the game laws are just about what the sporting fraternity will stand for. If they are not drastic enough, it is because the man with the gun is determined to shoot, even if it means that his boy will never have anything to shoot at. Yet it is certain that the health-giving sport the father so much loves will be utterly denied to the son, unless the present generation imposes more restraint upon itself. Game, if game there be, will be artificially reared and will be the monopoly of the rich who can afford to maintain game farms and private shooting preserves. Thus, Canadians who oppose game laws and their adequate enforcement are helping to bring about the undemocratic condition which exists in England, where sport with the gun is an aristocratic privilege.

As an example of a retrograde step, brought about by the pressure of public opinion—which, in the case of game, means sportsmen's opinion, as the rest of the public, unfortunately, is not interested—may be mentioned the repeal of the prohibition of the sale of game in New Brunswick. At

the National Fur Industry and Wild Life Conference in Montreal last February, Hon. E. A. Smith, in seconding a resolution of the late Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt in favor of the prohibition of the sale of game, said: "Two years ago, I had the temerity to secure the passage of an Act, prohibiting the sale of wild meat in New Brunswick. But it was repealed. I found that I had got ahead of public sentiment. However, I have every confidence that it will only be a short time before the sale of wild meat is again prohibited in New Brunswick."

At the present time, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are the only two provinces in Canada where the sale of game for food is entirely forbidden. Nova Scotia forbids the sale of deer and upland and shore birds, Alberta of upland game birds and Ontario and British Columbia of all migratory birds. The last-named province only allows the sale of other game under special regulations. The general practice in all other cases is to permit the sale during the open season of all game legally killed. Unfortunately, this opens the door, in spite of bag limits, to the commercialization of wild game and its slaughter for the market. In Ontario, for instance, venison can be had in almost any hotel or restaurant during November and December. The Provincial law does not require a deer to be killed by the licensee; a group of persons hunting together may kill one deer per license. This practically means that a good shot can kill as many deer as he can get licenses for. Not only that, but they do not even take a sportsman's chance as to whether they get the deer or not. At the National Conference on Game and Wild Life Conservation, held at Ottawa in February, 1919, Mr. S. Harris, of the Essex County Wild Life Conservation Association, stated: "Books of licenses, which get into the hands of various parties, are issued indiscriminately," so that a hunt club may go to hunt with one member in possession of one of these books, and, if they are successful in obtaining game, they attach a license or tag to it and pay for it on their return, but, if they are unsuccessful, they return the book." A fine example of betting on a sure thing!

Practically every state in the Union now prohibits the sale of game. Maine, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and the District of Columbia permit the sale of venison under certain restrictions. The sale of game birds is allowed nowhere in the United States, except imported game or birds raised on game farms. Some states forbid even the sale of rabbits and squirrels, animals that we scarcely consider as game at all.

If there is a demand for the flesh of game mammals and birds as delicacies, this market should be supplied by animals raised on farms, as sheep and poultry are. It is the height of folly to exterminate our wild game merely to gratify the taste of epicures. It is not difficult to tag game artificially reared so as to render it easy of identification.

Remedy in Hands of the Public.

The great remedy for the serious game situation in this country is an awakened public conscience. To this end, associations consisting of sportsmen, naturalists, and others interested in wild life, should be formed in every district. These associations would pledge their members to abide by the laws, to secure their better enforcement, to inculcate the best traditions of real sportsmanship, to study the natural history of their neighborhood, to influence public opinion in favor of wild life conservation and to press their views upon the government as to ways in which the game laws may be improved. Some very successful and enthusiastic associations of this character are already in existence, but more are needed.

If you love the wild things and the great outdoors, do something to preserve their life and beauty. Find some neighbors who are like-minded and form a Wild Life Conservation Association. Sportsmen, it is up to you. Dr. W. T. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Park, says: "If our sportsmen can endure the extinction of sport, I can."

There are all sorts of ways in which the game of Canada can be not only saved but greatly increased. If the sporting public really wants to know about them. But it is useless to give advice that falls on deaf ears. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have their experts, who are ready to help, if their help is requested. For general information, covering the whole country, probably the best official to consult is James White, who is Deputy Head of the Commission of Conservation and Chairman of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, Ottawa.

Taking a Chance.

The fussy aunt was accompanied to the train by her nephew.

"Are you sure this is the right train?" she asked again and again.

"Well, returned the young man, 'I've consulted five porters, two ticket sellers, the bulletin board, the conductor, and the engineer. They all say it is, so I think you might risk it.'"

The North Sea is estimated to contain 1,500 million plaice.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Boot Heels From Persia.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

Woman's Interests

Diet Suggestions for Indoor Folks.

Probably a large per cent. of the ordinary ills are traceable to indigestion. Eating hastily, eating at irregular hours, eating between meals, a poorly balanced ration, any or all tend to upset digestion and start a train of bad consequences which result in no more than a headache, but is as likely to end up in Bright's disease. Indeed, so important do many physicians consider a proper diet that one has gone so far as to say that if we start the infant right, and see to it that the growing child and adult never sins against his digestive tract, he will never be sick. That is probably carrying the matter beyond the limits of possibility but it would certainly do no harm to experiment along his line of reasoning.

Man is essentially an out-door animal. Probably that is why the folks who are outdoors a great deal engaged in active work do not suffer so much from indigestion as those who work inside. At any rate, the men and women engaged in sedentary occupations are usually the ones who betray symptoms of indigestion in some form. Such persons should make a special study of their food requirements and of all the factors which go to make for good digestion.

Aside from the food itself, many points must be considered. First is thorough chewing to break the food into small pieces and thoroughly mix the starches with saliva. Regular hours for meals is as important as the right selection of food. Growing children and convalescents often need more than three meals a day, but the mid-meal lunches should always be taken at the same hour each day and should be a light food which does not require a long time to digest, as cocoa or milk and a couple of crackers, or an egg beaten with grape juice or orange juice. Plain bread and butter sandwiches for growing children, preferably whole wheat bread, are to be chosen rather than cake, doughnuts, bananas or candy.

Food taken when one is over-tired, angry or excited is as good as wasted, as digestion is retarded under these conditions. If you must eat, choose warm, fluid foods, as soup, gruel, corn meal or oat meal—cocoa, egg noggs, or a custardy pudding.

A wise selection of foods is, of course, essential. Persons engaged in sedentary occupations usually do well to avoid rich, greasy foods, much cream, and concentrated foods, such as cheese, candy and nuts. Such persons should choose roast beef and mutton rather than pork, sausage and fried ham, light puddings rather than pastry, and partake only sparingly of cakes and candy. They should never eat candy except at the close of a meal, and then only a small piece.

Breakfast starting with half a grape fruit or an orange, a not too acid orange or a peach or pear, followed by a small serving of cereal, two small pieces of toast or a muffin, an egg or three or four slices of bacon and coffee, is a good start for the day. If dinner comes at noon, beef or mutton, not too liberal a portion, a medium-sized potato, a cooked vegetable and a raw vegetable as lettuce, endive, celery, celery cabbage, bread and butter and a light dessert, is sufficient. For supper, or lunch, cream soup, or macaroni and cheese, rolls and butter, stewed fruit and a plain cookie, and

Edison's Early Struggles.

Fifty years ago Mr. Thomas Edison was so "stranded financially in New York that he hadn't a coin with which to buy food. He was almost starving, and begged his breakfast in the city. Three days later he was watching the tape machine in a certain telegraph office during a big stock exchange rush, when the machine broke down. Edison calmly told the "boss" that he thought he could fix it, and proceeded to do so.

The grateful and astonished "boss" asked the stranger his name and next day put him in charge of the repair business at a salary of \$300 a month.

When the hungry, penniless, out-of-work operator heard the amount he nearly fainted.

A Costly Coat.

In his recent book on helmets and body armor in modern warfare, Dr. Bashford Dean says:

"A shirt of mail in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art contains a quarter of a million handmade and tempered rings, each carefully formed and each separately riveted. If you estimate that a skillful armorer might make and weave together two hundred and fifty of these links in a day, you can see that this mail would have cost its maker, working every day, almost three years' work—a low estimate for making this particular mail. If you allow the maker six dollars a day for a thousand days, such a shirt would therefore have cost its purchaser in round figures, at modern prices, six thousand dollars!"

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Boot Heels From Persia.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

coffee or tea with cream should offer no difficulty to digestion.

Below are suggested menus for a day:

Breakfast—Baked apple with two tablespoons of light cream, cup of farina, or cream of wheat with rich milk, two small pieces of toast, one poached egg, coffee with cream.

Dinner—Beef broth and crackers, roast beef and gravy, one cup mashed potatoes, one serving of carrots, lettuce with French dressing, rice pudding, tea or coffee with cream.

Supper or Lunch—One cup cream of tomato soup, two slices of whole wheat bread and butter, stewed peaches, sugar cookie or small piece sponge cake, tea with cream.

Making Good Lard.

To make good lard that will keep well, the following suggestions should be observed:

1. All scraps of lean meat should be removed, as lean strips are almost sure to cling to the cooking vessel and get scorched giving an unpleasant odor to the lard.

2. The fat should be cut into small blocks or strips, from one to one and one-half inches square, so they will "fry out" (try out, the dictionary says) in about the same time.

3. A clean vessel should be filled about three-fourths full of fat and a quart of water poured in. The small amount of water is used to prevent the fat from burning when the heat is first applied.

4. The kettle should be kept over a moderate fire until the cracklings are brown and light enough to float. It is necessary to stir frequently, else the fat will burn.

5. When done, remove from fire, allow it to cool slightly, and then strain through a muslin cloth into a suitable vessel, a large earthen jar probably being the most suitable.

6. To whiten the product and develop smoothness or "grain," it should be stirred constantly while cooling.

7. When solidified cover the vessel carefully and place in a clean, cool, darkened place.

8. Leaf fat makes the highest-class lard. Fat taken from the back, the ham and the shoulders also yields good lard. Gut fat, on the other hand, makes a product that is strong-smelling and off-color. This fat should never be mixed with that obtained from the other parts of the body.

My Laddie's Calls.

A hundred times he calls me
Dear little lad of mine,
Sometimes with face all teary
Sometimes with eyes ashine.
Each grief that needs a solace
Brings closer yet my boy,
And always, first, comes mother
To share each passing joy.

A hundred times he calls me
'Twixt morn and night to see
A blossom in the garden
A bird's nest in a tree.
A bump on cheek or forehead
Where wee feet tripped and fell
A rose thorn scratch that nothing
But mother's kiss makes well.

A hundred times he calls me,
Dear little lad, and so
I miss the lonely moments
So many women know.
For sweeter than the voices
Of all the singing spheres
The calls of little children
That gladden mother's ears.

An Example in Kindness.

The far-reaching effects of kind treatment are well illustrated by a story of a man and a tired horse, which is told in the Buffalo Commercial. Down the street came a wagon loaded with meat and drawn by a well-fed little mare. Her steps became slower and slower, and finally in the middle of the car tracks she stopped.

"Git up!" said the driver; "git up, Jenny!"

Jenny only turned appealing eyes toward the man on the seat. Behind him came the shouts and oaths of other drivers.

"Poor Jenny, poor little horse!" said the big, dirty man. "Is she all tired out?" At the sound of his voice the little horse sighed a sigh of tired appreciation.

"Never mind," he went on soothingly as he scrambled down off his seat and took her by the bridle. "We'll go right out to the side here and rest a bit." He led her away from the crowd and stood patting her well-curried sides, while she rubbed her nose against his face.

The other drivers moved on, then turned and looked at the man and the horse. Some of them smiled—in sympathy. Others quietly replaced the whips that they had taken from the sockets.

A bowl that has been invented to receive the product of a household food grinder without loss can be attached to a grinder to fold up over it when idle.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

FIUME STRUGGLE COMES TO AN END POET SOLDIER RETIRES FROM FIELD

**D'Annunzio Gives Up Fight, Leaving City by Airplane—
Disbandment of His Legionaries and a General
Amnesty Part of the Bargain.**

A despatch from Rome says:—D'Annunzio has issued a proclamation declaring that it is not worth while dying for Italy. He said he was leaving Fiume by airplane.

This was semi-officially announced here on Wednesday afternoon, together with the announcement that the Fiume agreement may be regarded as concluded.

Settlement of the Fiume question based on recognition of the Treaty of Rapallo, disbandment of D'Annunzio's legionaries and a general amnesty was expected following receipt of late advices from the blockaded area.

The suspension of hostilities, previously ordered, has been prolonged. Negotiations for surrender are proceeding with the Municipal Council of Fiume, to which D'Annunzio has ceded his power.

A description of the last phases of the struggle in Fiume, received here, shows that the legionaries reopened fire against the troops who were merely holding the positions they had taken Monday night.

The fight assumed the character of guerrilla warfare all along the line. The legionaries took advantage of the natural resources of the terrain for laying ambuscades.

As the regulars were advancing across orchards they were enveloped by fire from machine guns which had been sunk to the level of the ground and cleverly camouflaged.

The houses seemed to have been abandoned, but when the troops approached, the legionaries, hidden behind windows, behind chimneys, stacks and on balconies and roofs, suddenly opened fire. Even women were found working machine guns.

The gravest losses were inflicted by hand grenades, which were used so freely as to give the impression that they must have been accumulated by scores of thousands. It would have been an easy matter to get the better of the legionaries by employing artillery, but the military authorities refused such recourse, except against military buildings.

The legionaries ultimately tried to force the regulars to retreat in order to relieve pressure on the city, but failed owing to the stubborn resistance, especially of the Carabineers and Alpine troops, who fought courageously for more than three hours. The points where the struggle was the bitterest, near the railway station, and inside the Fiume cemetery, were virtually destroyed.



Sold His Electrical Interests.

Sir William Mackenzie, the Toronto Electric Knight, who has disposed of his plants at Niagara Falls for a sum of \$22,735,000 to the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. The deal was negotiated by Sir Adam Beck and consummated by Sir William by cable from England, where he was on a private mission.

235 Census Commissioners to be Appointed

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Early in 1921 there will be appointed, 235 Census Commissioners, one for each Federal constituency.

These in turn will appoint the 13,000 enumerators necessary to find out how many people of all sexes, colors, ages, nationalities and creeds live in the Dominion.

The whole thing will cost \$1,700,000, and the census-taking begins June 1.

OUTLOOK IN CANADA BRIGHT, SAYS SIR GEORGE FOSTER

A despatch from London says:—After two months' stay and observation in Europe my appreciation of Canada's conditions and opportunities is greatly strengthened, said Sir Geo. Foster in a recent speech. In lighter burdens of taxation, greater freedom from privation and want, fuller opportunities for individual effort and betterment, more hopeful outlook for the future, a less obtrusive background of war casualties and suffering, all contrast wonderfully in Canada's favor.

With disordered credit, inflated finances, confused and unstable exchanges, the economic situation for Europe certainly is growing no better. Present living conditions are almost intolerable, and the future is distressingly uncertain for the nations of Europe. The reaping will be a full, sad harvest of the seeds sown by war.

Canadians have burdens and difficulties not comparable with those in Europe. We shall overcome them much more easily and earlier than can other countries. A little later we shall receive great contributions of the very best European immigration now looking anxiously for freer areas. It only remains to set our house in order for the large development which is certain to come to us. To all Canadians, then, courage, hope and the best wishes for the New Year.

Returning Loot to Ravaged Louvain

A despatch from London says:—In connection with the fund for restoration of the University of Louvain, it is announced that Germany had begun to return loot from the library of the pillaged institution under the reparations clause of the Treaty of Versailles.

One carload of books made up the first consignment and shipments are expected monthly, but the restoration cannot be complete, owing to the amount of treasures destroyed when Louvain was taken.

KING GEORGE WILL VISIT VERDUN

Much Diplomatic Significance Attached to January Tour of France.

A despatch from London says:—The Franco-British diplomatic world is much interested in the French visit of King George in January. It is intended to make this occasion an imposing demonstration of France's cordiality toward the British understanding.

High circles here attach considerable significance to the visit as bearing on the future relations between the two countries, and expect an important announcement during it.

It is stated the King will visit Verdun at his own suggestion. This appeals particularly to the imagination of the French, who regard the region as symbolical of the heroic effort of the French army during the war. The King's stop in Paris itself will be short.



ONTARIO'S GREAT POWER SYSTEM
With the acquisition of the Mackenzie electric power holdings in Ontario by the Hydro Electric Commission, the people of the province will own the greatest electric power system in the world. The above map shows the ramifications of the hydro system and its great development in the last few years.

A Review of the Year 1920

- Jan. 10—Exchange of peace ratifications by Germany and fourteen Allied Powers.
- 13—Mob storms Reichstag; forty-two killed.
- 16—First meeting of Council of League of Nations in Paris.
- 18—Alexander Millerand becomes French Premier.
- 20—Red uprisings in Italy.
- Feb. 17—Trial of Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier.
- 23—Bolsheviks consolidate northern Russia.
- 25—Irish Home Rule, providing dual Houses, introduced in Parliament.
- 26—Prince of Wales lays cornerstones of new Australian Capitol.
- Mar. 8—Woman suffrage in Communal elections voted in Belgium.
- 6—Silva becomes Premier of Portugal.
- 10—Lord Mayor of Cork, McCurtain, assassinated.
- 13—Revolution of Junkers in Germany.
- 28—General strike ordered in Belgium.
- April 2—Sir Hamar Greenwood appointed Irish Chief Secretary.
- 18—Powers demand disarmament of Germany.
- 25—Turkey carved by the Powers.
- May 7—Carranza flees from Mexican capital.
- 20—Carranza murdered by Versailles.
- June 4—Hungary signs treaty of Versailles.
- 16—Giolitti succeeds Nitti as Italian Premier.
- 24—Ladislav Grabski made Polish Premier.
- July 12—Lithuania signs peace with Russia.
- 12—Latvia makes peace with Russia.
- 15—Japan occupies island of Saghali.
- 16—Civil war renewed in China.
- 31—Reichstag abolishes compulsory military service.
- Aug. 2—Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, begins hunger strike.
- 12—Armistice between Poland and Soviet Russia.
- Sept. 9—D'Annunzio declares Fiume's independence.
- 23—Millerand elected President of France.
- Oct. 2—W. B. Vanderlip obtains vast concessions from Lenin.
- 8—Agreement between Egyptian Nationalists and Lord Milner's Mission.
- 25—Terence MacSwiney dies.
- 26—Poles and Russians negotiate a peace.
- Nov. 12—Italy and Jugo-Slavia conclude negotiations.
- 14—General Wrangel defeated by the Reds.
- 15—Paul Hymans made permanent president of League of Nations.
- 22—President Wilson accepts responsibility in Armenia.
- Dec. 1—Oregon inaugurated President of France.
- 11—City of Cork set afire; damage \$20,000,000.
- 15—Bulgaria and Austria admitted to the League of Nations.

PAYS 65,000,000 MARKS FOR SLESVIG

Denmark Fulfills Conditions of Annexation of German Province.

A despatch from Paris says:—Denmark made a payment of 65,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission on Christmas Day in fulfillment of conditions of the annexation of Slesvig, as enumerated by the Versailles Treaty.

This payment, according to announcement made here, represents Slesvig's portion of the German Empire's debt at the beginning of the Prussian State debt and the value of German public property taken over by Denmark.

Germany has been given credit for the entire sum as a part of her war indemnity.

Giant Airship to Carry 1,000 Passengers

A despatch from Petrograd says:—A special committee of experts has approved Machonin's plans for a giant passenger dirigible, which will have motors of a total of 24,000 horsepower, and a lifting capacity of 2,200,000 pounds. The passenger cabins will be arranged in several tiers and the several tiers connected by an electrically operated elevator. An airplane, automobile and motor boat will be carried on board the dirigible, which will accommodate 1,000 passengers. It will develop a speed of more than sixty miles an hour.

To earn a penny is harder than it is to save it.

London's Lost Opportunity.

If certain plans, which are still in existence, had been carried out, London to-day would have been one of the model cities of the world, says a London paper.

No sooner had the Great Fire of London, in 1666, destroyed the City than Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect of St. Paul's, prepared a set of plans for the rebuilding of the City on an undreamt scale of grandeur and utility. As ever, private and vested interests prevented their adoption, and the narrow alleys of Fleet Street and the close-packed buildings of the City area of to-day, which we are laboriously, and at immense cost, trying to improve or eradicate, are the ghastly result.

Wren proposed to build a main thoroughfare ninety feet wide, to insulate all the churches in conspicuous positions, as the two churches in the centre of the Strand are insulated to-day, form large piazzas on and under which the public could walk in sunshine and shower, and group all the stately City Halls of the Companies and Guilds in a handsome square annexed to the Guildhall.

Finally, a fine quay was to occupy the bank of the river from Blackfriars to the Tower—the first idea of a Thames Embankment—to be flanked by noble buildings, and crowned with the great cathedral. Perhaps this scheme was too ambitious for the times; but it is hard to forgive our ancestors for preferring to muddle through anyhow.

In Norway there are practically no illiterates.

Take care that the face which looks out from your mirror in the morning is a pleasant face. You may not see it again all day, but others will.

Confectionery Manufacturers Urge Removal of Tax

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A delegation of confectionery manufacturers interviewed the Minister of Finance on Thursday afternoon to urge the removal of the luxury tax on all kinds of candy. At the present time, only the cheaper kinds are exempt.

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, promised full consideration to the delegation's representations.

IRISH RAILWAYS RESUME OPERATION

Are Carrying Armed Forces of the Crown—Raids in Dublin.

A despatch from Dublin says:—For the first time in months armed Crown forces travelled on Wednesday on a train which left the King's Bridge Station, the Dublin terminus of the Great Southern & Western Railway.

All the employees of the railway have returned to work.

The military on Wednesday made extensive raids and searches of residences and business establishments throughout Dublin. In Rutland Square alone five hundred soldiers made a house-to-house inspection, and about a score of young men were arrested.

TRADE INCREASED BY 464 MILLIONS

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Show Growth in Imports From Great Britain.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An increase of approximately \$464,000,000 in the total trade of Canada for the 12 months ending November 30 last, as compared with the 12-month period immediately preceding, is shown by the monthly summary prepared and issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The feature of the summary is the great increase in the total value of goods imported into Canada. For the 12 months covered by the summary imports into Canada totalled approximately 1,845,000,000, as compared with 920,000,000 in 1919, or an increase of 425,000,000.

The Dominion is increasing its importation from the Mother Country with great rapidity. In the 12 months ending November 30 imports from the United Kingdom were to the value of \$228,925,844, as compared with \$84,638,900 in 1919. Imports from Cuba jumped from \$10,000,000 to \$34,000,000 in value during the year.

Importation from the United States apparently shows no sign of decreasing. During the period under review, imports from that country amounted to \$397,664,711, as compared with \$725,968,653 in 1919.

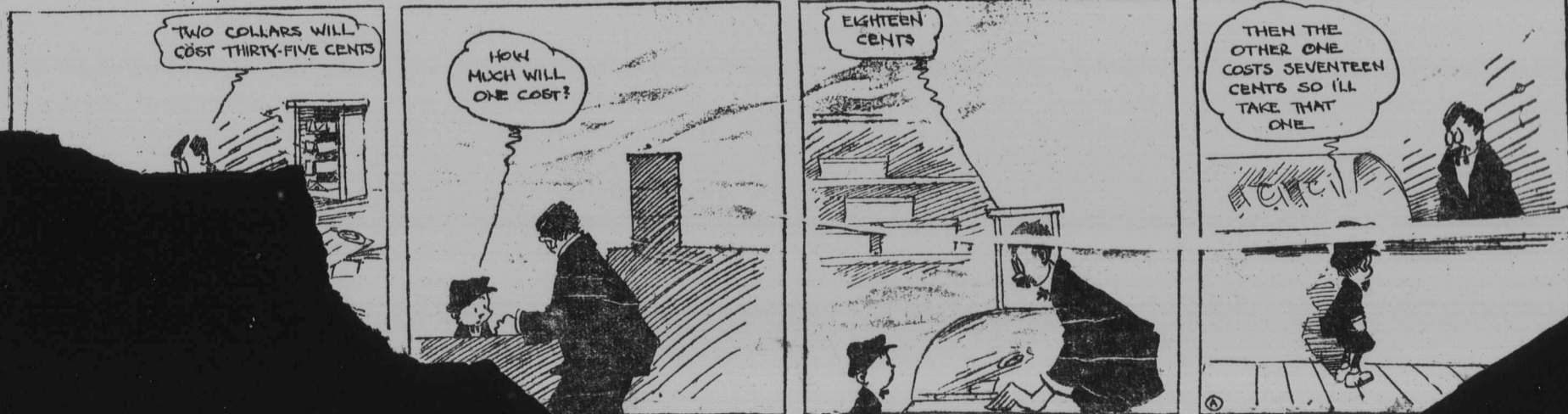
The value of Canadian produce exported to the United Kingdom in the 12 months ending November 30 was approximately 160,000,000 less than in the preceding 12 months. In the period covered by the summary, goods valued at \$352,083,388 were exported to the United Kingdom from Canada. In the corresponding period in 1919, goods worth \$514,012,960 were exported. Exports to France show a decline of some \$22,000,000, and to the United States an increase of somewhat over \$100,000,000, the figures for the latter country being: 1919, \$443,416,125; 1920, \$545,283,365.

How completely we have lost the arts of seamanship as it was practiced in days of square-rigged ships and hemp cables! The British Admiralty, which has undertaken to restore the Victory, Nelson's flagship, can find scarcely a man in all the navy who knows enough about handling marlinspike to work eyes and splices in the six-inch manila cables that are to form part of her standing rigging. Sailors who have been in the service for forty years, however competent they may be to handle wire cables, leave enough "Irish pennants" in manila to disgrace forever a "bos'n" of the old days.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.96½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.93½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.89%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.66.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 39 to 41c; heavy, 38 to 40c; cooked, 55 to 58c; rolls, 33 to 35c; cottage rolls, 37 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 49c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 59c.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55½c; No. 3 CW, 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, 52½c; No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 2 feed, 47½c.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 89c; No. 4 CW, 84c; rejected, 65c; feed, 60c. All of the above in store at Fort William.	Lard—Pure, tierces, 25 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tierces, 17 to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18½ to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c.
American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.	Choice heavy steers, \$11 to \$12; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$8 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10; do, 900 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 800 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. to med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$12 to \$13; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$17; sheep, \$5 to \$6; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.75; do, weighed off cars, \$17; do, f.o.b., \$15.75; do, country points, \$15.25 to \$15.50.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight.	Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 72½c; do, No. 3, 69½c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.80. Bran—\$4.05. Shorts—\$3.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$31.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50 to 55c.	Cheese—Finest easterns, 24½ to 25c. Butter—Finest creamery, 51 to 52c. Eggs—Fresh, 75c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight.	Canners, \$3.25; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; small bulls and yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5; good lambs, \$12 to \$18; sheep, \$5 to \$6; hogs, select, \$18; sows, \$4 less than select.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.80.	
Barley—85 to 90c, according to freights outside.	
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.	
Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55, nominal, according to freights outside.	
Manitoba flour—\$11.10, top patents; \$10.60, Government standard.	
Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk seaboard.	
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40; shorts, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.	
Eggs—new-laid, cartons, 90 to 95c; select, 78 to 80c; No. 1, 75 to 77c; fresh-made, 58 to 60c; bakers', 35 to 40c. Oleomargarine—best grade, 35 to 36c. Cheese—new, large, 27 to 28c; twins, 27½ to 28c; old, large, 29 to 32c. Maple syrup—one-gal. tins, \$3.50; maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c. Honey, Extracted—white clover, in 60-lb. and 30-lb. tins, per lb., 24 to 25c; No. 1 white clover, in 2½ and 5-lb. tins, per lb., 27c. Churning Cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream 58c per lb. fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.	

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



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We Sell
Neilson's Chocolates
Exclusively

For this reason:—
We cater to discriminating people. Folks who appreciate the difference between "just chocolates" and NEILSON'S.

As a confection De Luxe—so to speak—we recommend Neilson's "Chocolats des Aristocrates."

One Dollar a Pound Box.
The Star Grocery
J. N. Schefter

Gift Suggestions

If you are undecided, don't worry. Visit our store, you will find scores of articles of the "real gift kind" that would be appreciated.

<p>POCKET KNIVES A big assortment 25 to 1.40</p> <p>Auto Hockey Skates 3.50 to 8.00</p> <p>Auto Strop and Gillette Razors, 5.00 set.</p> <p>Coffee Percolators Special \$3.00</p> <p>MITTS AND GLOVES All kinds at Lowest Prices.</p> <p>CASSEROLES A nifty and useful present. Price \$3.50 and up.</p> <p>FLASHLIGHTS Useful for young and old. The boy would like one for Christmas. \$1.00 and up.</p>	<p>SILVERWARE A Full Line of Community Plate and 1847 Rogers on hand. Adam and Old Colony Designs.</p> <p>Nickle Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, \$2.00 to \$3.00.</p> <p>Electric Table Lamps Beautiful Designs. — Special \$14.00 Electric Irons \$8.00 up. Electric Heaters \$10.50</p> <p>Aluminum Ware. Any article of Aluminum will bring happiness to the cook. We have a Big Variety.</p> <p>Meat Choppers, Hockey Sticks, Sad Irons, Pyrex Ware, Snow Shoes, Embroidery and Manicure Scissors</p>
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A WHITE SEWING MACHINE
Would bring real Happiness in the Home. Special prices for Xmas time.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

Notice to Creditors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 98, Chap. 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, that all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Moyer, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of Dec. 1920, in the Village of Mildmay, in the County of Bruce, Province of Ontario, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Philip Moyer, Shallow Lake, Ontario, Executor, on or before the 15th day of January 1921, their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims in writing, and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them duly verified by a statutory declaration.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 15th day of January 1921, the assets of the said estate will be distributed by the Executors 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 said distribution.

DATED at Mildmay, this 21st day of December 1920.

Philip Moyer, Executor

S. SIDERSON
Mildmay

I buy Wool, Hides, Poultry Rags, Rubber and Metal and pay the highest prices. Call up Bell Phone 38, and I will call on you.

Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

Sheep Protection Act

In a town, township, or village every owner of a dog shall procure from the corporation a tag for each dog owned by him and shall keep such tag securely fixed on the dog at all times.

It shall be the duty of the corporation through an officer designated by the council to supply tags to the owners of dogs and a fee not exceeding 25 cents may be charged for each tag.

Tags each bearing a serial number shall be issued annually, and the clerk of the municipality shall keep a record showing the serial number of the tag and the name of the owner to whom it has been issued.

Every dog which does not wear a tag, and which is found off the premises of the owner and not under control by any person may be killed by any person.

Every owner of a dog who neglects to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 and not more than \$25 for each such offence and every penalty when collected shall be paid over to the treasurer of the municipality in which the prosecution is undertaken.

This section shall come into effect on April 1st, 1921.

CHEPSTOWE

Mr. Alfred Fritz, of Kitchener, spent New Years with his brother, Tony Fritz, here.

Ed Diemert spent New Years at his old home near Mildmay.

Will Coumans, of Niagara Falls, Ont., spent the holiday season with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Coumans.

Mr. W. T. Clancy, of Toronto, spent the New Year holiday with his sister Mrs. Jas. Meagher and other relatives in this vicinity.

Frank Phelan left on Tuesday to resume his duties as teacher in the Collegiate at Galt after spending the Xmas vacation at his home here.

Miss Carrie Mosack, of Preston, spent over New Years with friends here.

Miss Lizzie Lang, of Kitchener, was a holiday visitor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Lang, here.

Miss Margaret Doerr and friend of Kitchener, are holidaying with the former's sister, Mrs. Albert Wittmann and other relatives here.

Mr. Mike McNab, proprietor of the King Edward, here, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his election to the reeveship of Greenock for the third consecutive term in the municipal election on Monday. Mr. McNab had a majority of 72 over his opponent, Thomas Symons. Other councillors elected in Greenock were: Thomas Deamond who polled the highest number of votes 344, George Gilchrist 281, Joseph Carter 269 and Andy Dittner 246.

The Messrs. Elm and Noah Brest of Kitchener, were holiday visitors at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ernest, here.

Miss Florence Helm returned on Monday to Kitchener after spending the New Years holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Helm, here.

The Misses Mary Mullen, Gertrude Zettel and Laura Zettel have enrolled as students of the Hanover Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anstett and family of W. Herberton, spent over New Years with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Anstett, here.

Mr. Gao Strauss is in Cargill attending her daughter, Mrs. Frank Golden, who sustained severe injuries the result of a fall down a flight of stairs at her home on Sunday. Mrs. Golden was in the act of turning off an electric light when she fell down the stairs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO

With around 1100 cattle on sale at the Union Yards on Monday, trade on all classes of cattle was very slow, with prices no better than at the close of last week. The best demand was shown for the low priced common cattle. Reports from other large live stock centres are not very encouraging and prospects at the best do not seem any better than steady. The market generally does not seem to have recovered from the after-effects of the holiday season, and lacks animation and snap.

The sheep market held steady, with top lambs bringing 18c. The calf trade, with a light run, was practically unchanged, with the hog market weaker and packers bidding on the basis of 14c to the farmer, and 14c f.o.b. What the outcome will be remains to be seen.

Farm For Sale.
Good 100 acre farm in Carrick, on well travelled road. Good bush and good buildings. Can be purchased at a reasonable price. Apply at this office.

The luxury tax is backfiring something fierce, according to the opinion of auto dealers who were forced to pay the tax and are now facing a serious loss.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

The Price-Knife has been put into our Ladies and Misses Winter Coats. The Gash has wounded them to almost Half Price.

All this Season's Styles 'Northway' Coats, Fine Wool Velour, Wool Cheviot, Wool Silvertone, Plush and Wool Tweeds.




Save Money And Buy Now

\$25 to \$35	Coats for	19.00
40 to 45	Coats for	29.00
50 to 60	Coats for	39.00
65 to 75	Coats for	49.00

Furs-- All just half price

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Big Clearing Specials on the following Articles

Ladies Coats	Flanellette Blankets, large size double sheets, reg \$5 to \$6, Special	3 95	Light and dark Flanellet, yard wide, reg 55 to 60c, Special per yd	39c
Mens Overcoats.	Woolnap Blankets, regular 2.25 a lb., Special	1.65	Mens Heavy Winter Caps	going at cost price.
Raincoats and Suits				
Boys Overcoats and Suits				
Going at Cost Price				

Mens Suits, made-to-order, reg \$50 to 60	Ladies, Mens, Boys and Girls Sweaters, Mufflers, Caps, etc. at cost prices
Special 39.00	

Canned Peas, 2 cans for 35c	Mens Fleece Lined Underwear reg 2.75 a suit
Canned Corn, 2 cans for 35c	Special 2.00 a suit
Can Tomatoes 2 cans for 35c	
Can Salmon, 2 cans for 35c	
Tapioca 2 lbs for 25c	
Baking Powder, 15c tumbler	
Pork & Beans, 2 for 25c	
Brooms, reg \$1, Special 69c	
Rio Coffee, 3 1-2 lbs for \$1	
Black & Green Tea, 2 lbs for \$1	

Try a bag of Cargill's
toba Fl...
and Po...

Bring us
Potatoes,

WELLE