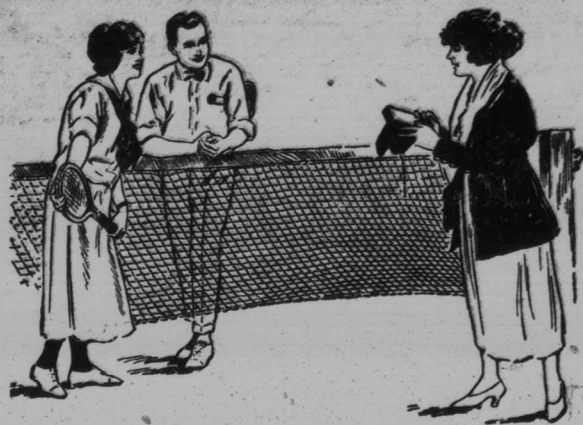


5 JUNE/24



### Kodak Keeps the Story

ALL THE STORY—NOT ONLY THE PICTURE BUT THE DATE AND TITLE WRITTEN ON THE FILM AT TIME, AND THIS FEATURE IS EXCLUSIVELY EASTMAN.

AT OUR KODAK COUNTER ALL THE KODAKS ARE ALWAYS READY FOR YOU TO SEE. DROP IN AND PICK OUT THE ONE YOU WANT. IT'S HERE.

**Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up**

WE'RE YOUR KODAK DEALERS

At the Sign of the Star  
The Store of Quality

**J. N. Scheffer**

### Aluminum Ware Sale

[Of Aluminum 99 p.c. pure]

Now Going On at the Corner  
Hardware

6 qt. PRESERVING KETTLE Regular ..... \$1.50	2 Qt. COFFEE PERCOLATORS Regular ..... \$1.50
2 Qt. DOUBLE BOILER Regular ..... 1.75	SAUCE PANS 3 to set—1, 1½, 2 qts. Regular ..... \$1.50
10" HEAVY FRYING PAN Regular ..... \$1.35	DOUBLE LIPPED SAUCE PANS 4 qt. Regular ..... 1.40
5½ qt. POTATO POTS Regular ..... \$1.65	

Your Choice at \$1.00

Hubbel Electric Toasters and Cookers now \$1.50 each

Regular Price \$2.00

THESE ARE EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALS, SO COME EARLY AND GET YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

Spraying Material for Garden and Orchard

SPRAYIDE	ARSENATE OF LEAD	PARIS GREEN
MAGOTTITE	BUG DEATH	SLUG SHOT

**Liesemer & Kalbfleisch**

HARDWARE

### BABY CHICKS

THREE THOUSAND EVERY WEEK FROM CANADA'S OLDEST AND GREATEST LAYING STRAINS OF

**White Wyandottes & S.C.W. Laghorns**

HAVING HAD A MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON (SHIPPING OVER 25,000 CHICKS ALL OVER CANADA) WE ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY CHICKS LOCALLY AT

**Only 15c each**

100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

SAME QUALITY CHICKS WERE 35c EACH EARLIER IN THE SEASON—HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET STARTED WITH THE BEST AT A COST NO MORE THAN THAT OF ORDINARY STOCK. CAN SUPPLY PROMPTLY, ANY QUANTITY.

16-page Catalogue Free—Write, Phone or Call—TO-DAY.

**W.H. FISHER, Box P 11, AYTON, ONT.**

### UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

Heavy cattle receipts slowed up the early trading at the Union Stock Yards on the opening market of the week, and it was 11 o'clock before any real activity was in evidence. The offering was heavier than looked for in view of the poor finish to last week's trading. Although buying was brisk after it started, sales were generally made at slightly lower levels. The demand for export was again good, but there was no improvement in store cattle trade.

Prices paid for butcher cattle were barely steady, but heavy steers eased from 10 to 15 cents a hundred. Cows held about steady, while bulls sold from steady to a shade lower. Some of the butcher cattle shipments changed hands at steady prices, but there were small declines in other offerings.

The slightly lower prices for heavy steers brought in active buying, with exporters also taking a large number of steers weighing under 1100 lbs., which will likely be sent overseas as store cattle. The top price for heavy cattle was \$8.75, while the best price for a load was \$8.25. Both exporters and exporters paid from \$7.25 to \$8.10 for heavy steers, while lighter steers were taken for export from \$7.40 to \$7.85.

A lot of Jewish buyers were looking for calves and prices strengthened 50c a cwt. An odd one brought \$11 a cwt., with the bulk of the choice from \$10 to \$10.50. Medium to good calves sold from \$7 to \$9.50 and common from \$4.50 to \$6.50. The offering of calves was light.

Hog prices strengthened, and sales were generally made on the basis of \$7.50 f.o.b. or rom \$8.20 to \$8.40 off car.

There was a good trade in lambs, but the demand for sheep was poor. Lambs sold up 50c cwt., with heavy ones from \$17 to \$18.50, and medium from \$16 to \$16.50 a cwt. A few yearlings were received, and these sold from \$12 to \$14. There was an easier feeling in sheep; with an odd sale being made from \$7.50 to \$8. The bulk of the good light sheep moved from \$6 to \$7, with others as low as \$3.

### DEEMERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL

(Month of May)

Form V—Alberta Goetz, Anthony Niesen, Florence Stroeder, Caroline Stroeder.

Sr. IV—Magdalen Ernewein, Stanley Niesen, Wilfrid Koehner.  
Jr. IV—Marie Goetz, Lucy Huber, Florence Kunneman, Clarence Huber, Monica Huber.

Sr. III—John Ernewein, Loretta Meyer, Gertrude Meyer, Eugenia Kunneman, Susanna Stroeder, Alphonse Niesen, Caecilia Niesen, Annie Niesen.

Jr. III—Alan Rehkopf, Cletus Kunneman, Nathalia Goetz, Teresa Stroeder, Cletus Wagner, Annetta Niesen, Eugene Huber.

Class II—Viola Schneider, Luella Schneider, Mary Fortney, Erwin Kunneman, Cletus Huber, Joseph Stroeder.

Part II—Wilfrid Niesen, Wendelin Niesen.

Part I—Justina Huber, John Huber, Andrew Fortney, Agnes Fortney, Primer—Vera Kunneman, Eldon Kunkel, George Huber, Clemens Fortney, Oscar Schneider, Albert Niesen, Marie Niesen, Gertrude Kupferschmidt, Catharine Wagner.

### FOGARTY'S CONDITION

Mrs. Evans, the vicar's wife, was always interested in the well-being of those under her husband's care. She knew every family in the village and most of their illness as well, which is saying a good deal.

One morning she met Mrs. Fogarty in the main street. "Well, and how is your husband getting on now?" asked Mrs. Evans with a kindly smile at the old woman.

"Well," replied Mrs. Fogarty, shaking her head, "sometimes he's better and sometimes he's worse, but from the way he growls and takes on when he's better or think he's better when he's worse."

Does advertising pay? Eaton's did not send two tons of catalogues here for fun.—Fergus News-Record.

The reason radio concerts are popular is because none of the initial sending stations have adopted C. O. D.

Jail accommodation will be at a premium at Toronto if the authorities don't quit arresting folk charged with grafting.

Boquets are nicer to take than brick-bats. Remember this when you are looking for something to throw at folks.

When you find a shabbily dressed man these days, it's a pretty safe bet that he's trying to support a car and most of the town's lodges at the same time.

A good policy in shopping is to shop where you are invited to shop. You are likely to get better service from those who think enough of your patronage to ask for it. We're all blind until we see

That, in the human plan

Nothing is worth the making.

If it does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious

If man unbuilds goes?

In vain we build the world unless

The builder also grows.

## Helwig's Weekly Store News...

**WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY**

Our Store Will Be Closed Every Thursday Noon at 12.30 o'clock

### NEMO CORSETS

No. 530 "The New Model"



SOMETHING NEW IN CORSET DESIGN IS EMBODIED IN THE NEW NEMO DIAPHRAGM CONTROLLING CORSET NOW ON DISPLAY IN OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT.

EXCESS FLESH, INSTEAD OF BEING CROWDED OVER THE TOP, IS ALLOWED TO DROP DOWN INSIDE THE CORSET TOP, ENSURING A SMOOTH WAIST LINE EFFECT.

MADE OF DURABLE PINK CONTIL IN SIZES 24 to 36.

Price - - - - \$5.00

### NEMO CIRCLET

No. 1924 Is the New Circlet

THIS UNIQUE GARMENT PERFORMS THE SAME DUTY ABOVE THE WAIST AS A NEMO CORSET DOES BELOW, MOULDING THE FIGURE INTO PLEASING LINES IN A COMFORTABLE MANNER.

MADE OF PINK BATISTE IN THE POPULAR SIZES.

Price - - - - \$1.25



### Ladies Sleeveless Sweaters

Ladies Pure Wool Sleeveless Sweaters at \$3.00

### Fancy Ribbon 48c per yard

Wide Fancy Ribbons, also plain shades, silk and soft satins. Values 75c up to \$1.25 at 48c

### Ladies Blouses

New Blouses in Black, Sand and Chinese Yellow at \$5.00

## HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

### THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BRAN, SHORTS, GROUND SCREENINGS AND THOROBRED FLOUR ON HAND.

TURNIP SEED—Just the right kind for shipping purposes

WANTED--Potatoes, Wool, Cream, Butter and Eggs.

**WEILER BROS.**

Samuel Geo. Ward of Lion's Head was convicted of a serious offence against a young girl of 16 years, appeared before Magistrate Creaser at Owen Sound on Tuesday of last week and was sentenced to two years less or day in the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph.

The investigators are still investigating and nobody knows where it will end or where it will lead to. It is just simmering down to what the ordinary man on the street has always said and believed that the "get rich quick fellow" did not get it honestly.

3 JUN 24

### HYDRO COMMISSION MAKES DRASTIC CHANGE IN RATING SYSTEM

#### Domestic Floor Space Toll Replaced by Flat Service Charge of Thirty Cents—Standard Price of Current Revised.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A revolutionary change in the rating system for domestic and commercial lighting throughout the various Hydro Electric systems of the Province was announced Thursday night by Sir Adam Beck, speaking on behalf of the Hydro Commission.

Simplification of the rating method has been under consideration by the officials of the Commission for some months, and on Tuesday members of the Municipal Hydro-Electric Association were called into conference. The call for this conference was issued by ex-Mayor Maguire of Toronto as president of the association. The result of these deliberations was a decision which was communicated officially to the municipalities throughout the province—to abolish floor-space rating for all domestic services and to provide instead thereof a 30-cent service charge in the case of all houses, large or small, connected with municipal distribution services in the various Hydro zones.

It is believed, Sir Adam states, that this will be found in the end to be more equitable than the minimum and maximum floor space ratings hitherto enforced.

It also has been decided that the standard charge for current shall be 2 cents for a minimum of 60 kilowatts and 1 cent per kilowatt for all current supplied above that minimum. In the case of municipalities which find the revenue from this basis of rating insufficient for their needs and necessary additional revenue will be obtained by increasing the number of

kilowatts from 60 upwards to which the 2-cent rate is applicable. If, for example, a municipality finds that it requires a minimum of 90 kilowatts per month at 2 cents to carry its necessary expenses, the local authority will have power to increase the standard minimum from time to time, subject, of course, to the general supervision of rating by the Provincial Commission.

It had been decided, Sir Adam stated, to accept for general use in the matter of commercial rating the basis put forward by the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission for use in this city. Formerly commercial lighting was supplied at a minimum rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour for 80 kilowatt hours, 3 cents for the next 70 and 1 cent for all over 100. The Toronto rate, which will now be applied throughout the province, provides for a rating of 4 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 50 hours, 2 cents for the next 50, and 1 cent for all over 100. These changes have been formally approved by the Provincial Commission, as well as the new domestic rating system, and, so far as possible, goes into force on the first of June. At the session of the Commission, revisions of provincial rates in 212 cities, towns and villages were formally approved, having regard to the surpluses disclosed by last year's revenue returns. In 155 cases reductions were made in the rate for power supplied by the Provincial Hydro to the local authorities; in 54 the rate holds at that of last year, and in 3 only was it found necessary to make increases.



This might easily be a scene of far-off India, but instead it's at Wembley, when Queen Mary 'did' the show with Queen Marie of Rumania. Garlands of flowers were placed around the necks of the two Queens while dusky attendants held Indian sunshades over their heads.

### WESTERN GRAINS MAKE RAPID GROWTH

#### Rains and Rise in Temperature Help Crops Make Up for Lost Time.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Marked improvement in weather conditions throughout the Prairie Provinces has proved a welcome boon to the Western farmer generally.

Despite the lateness of the seeding operations and the unusually cold weather during the past month, recent rains and rise in temperature have contributed greatly to rapid growth. Wheat seeding is completed in the three Provinces with the exception of a few isolated districts, while good progress is reported in the seeding of coarse grain.

Farmers in the Regina district report that crops are slightly ahead of last year, and in some districts wheat has reached the height of three inches. In the Prince Albert district lack of precipitation has somewhat retarded growth, but rain is forecast. The season's crop prospects in Alberta are regarded as the most ideal in many years. A steady but gentle downpour of last week-end over a wide area proved very beneficial. In Manitoba the crop is not much later than in former years, although the lateness of the seeding season materially reduced the acreage sown to wheat.

"There is ample time yet for the development of a good crop, and, notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions during the early spring, no fear need be entertained concerning the crop," declared Premier John Bracken, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, following a visit through the Neepawa district.

### Dickens's Son Finds Faith in Human Nature Unsound

Sir Henry Dickens, who as a London magistrate has found in actual life that the faith his famous novelist father had in human nature is not always justified, has just commented upon a case that was brought before him recently. Sir Henry some time ago remarked that he was determined to try a great experiment, with a man who was arraigned before him.

Although the prisoner had a long criminal record, Sir Henry paroled him and found work for him. Three months later the man was again arrested.

"It was one of the greatest disappointments I have ever experienced," said Magistrate Dickens. "I will never try such a thing again."



Mrs. Jamie Brown The reigning mistress of beautiful Holyrood Palace, Scotland.

### BRITISH WAR STOCKS FINALLY DISPOSED OF

#### \$3,235,890,000 Worth of Surplus War Material Sold in Last Five Years.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Disposal and Liquidation Commission of the British Government, which in connection with its predecessor, the Ministry of Munitions, had in charge the liquidation of the surplus war stocks and properties of the British Government, has just completed its work, and as reported by the English Information Service, has realized for these stocks in the past five years \$3,235,890,000 at par of exchange.

The releasing of these surplus properties and stores in large and small lots has involved more than three million separate business transactions, including railways in Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as thousands of miles of railways, sidings, etc., in the British Isles and a large fleet of miscellaneous craft lying in various harbors all over the world. Among the properties liquidated were real estate and factories, rolling stock, industrial plants, machinery, mechanical transport and road plant, metals, huts, buildings, furniture, building materials, horses and other animals, textile goods, medical stores, food stocks and aircraft material.

### ANOTHER VICTIM OF NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL

#### Seventeen-Year-Old Youth is Caught in Strong Undertow of Lower River.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—Joseph Alexander Dempsey, 17 years of age, was drowned in the whirlpool in the lower river early Thursday morning when he jumped out of a rowboat which had become unmanageable.

Dempsey, with Edward Barrie and Morley Pearson of this city, went along the river bank with a skiff and launched it just above the whirlpool with the idea of taking it down to Queenston for the summer. Dempsey got into the boat himself and started to row across the big eddy. The current, however, was too strong for him and he had to pull the oars into the boat. Finding himself gradually being drawn into the vortex of the pool, he jumped into the water and started toward the shore. He made about twenty strokes, shouting for help, and suddenly disappeared. It looked as if he was caught by a strong undertow. The body has not been recovered. It is probable that if he had remained in the boat he would have been saved, for it drifted around the eddy and was drawn up near the shore.

### 103 Per Cent. Increase in Immigration in April

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Immigration into Canada in the month of April this year shows an increase of 103 per cent. over that of the same month last year, the total for April, 1924, being 19,330, as compared with 9,500 in April, 1923. Of the total for April this year 9,410 were British, as compared with 4,671 in the same month last year; from the United States, 1,838, as against 2,140 in April last year, and 8,082 from other countries, as against 2,689 in April last year.

### Weekly Market Report

**TORONTO.**  
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.13 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.05 1/2.  
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 42% c; No. 2, 41c.  
Man. barley—Nominal.  
All the above c.i.f., bay ports.  
Oat. barley—\$5 to 70c.  
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, 95c.  
Ont. Rye—74 to 78c.  
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.  
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.85.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.  
Ontario No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.  
Ont. corn—Nominal.  
Oat. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.95; Toronto basis, \$4.95; bulk, seaboard, \$4.60.  
Man. flour—1st pat. in jute sacks, \$6.50 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 yellow, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$13 to \$14; mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.  
Straw—Carlots, per ton \$9.50 to \$10.  
Screenings—Standard, repleated, f.o.b. Bay ports, per ton, \$17.  
Cheese—New, large, 16 1/2 to 17c; twins, 17 to 18c; triplets, 18 to 19c; Siltons, 20c. Old, large, 22 to 23c; twins, 23 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; No. 1 creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 33 to 34c; dairy, 28 to 30c.  
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 33 to 34c; extra loose, 31c; firsts, 28c; seconds, 24c.  
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 55c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c.  
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 60c; roosters, 22c.  
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz. No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 28 to 33c.  
Cured meats—Long clear, 18 to 18 1/2c; shortening, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c.  
Export steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; do, good \$7.50 to \$7.75; export heifers, \$5.75 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$5.25 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; bolognas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.50; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; milk cows, springers, choice, \$7.5 to \$9; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$6.00; stockers, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; calves, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$9; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, choice, \$16 to \$17; do, bucks, \$14 to \$16; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; spring lambs, per lb., 15c to 18c; sheep, light ewes, \$7 to \$8; do, culls, \$4.50 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50; do, f.o.b., \$7.35; do, country points, \$7.10; do, salses, \$5.00; do, off cars, long haul, \$3.25.

### MONTREAL

Oats, Can. West No. 2, 51 to 52c; do, No. 3, 49 to 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 to 48 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 44 to 45c.  
Flour, Man. spring wheat, 1st, 85c; 2nd, 85c; strong bakers, 85.80; winter pats., choice, \$5.90 to \$6.00. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$2.90; bran, \$23.25; shorts, \$24.25; middlings, \$30.25; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.  
Cheese—Finest wests., 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; finest easts., 14 1/2 to 14c. Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 33c; No. 1 creamery, 32 1/2c; seconds, 31 1/2c. Eggs, fresh specials, 35c; fresh extras, 32c; fresh firsts, 28c.  
Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.45.  
Com. dairy type cows, \$3 to \$4; calves, \$6 to \$8.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$5.75; pail fed calves, \$4 to \$4.50; spring lambs, 18c per pound.



Angling for the wily brook trout when the white water pours into a shady pool—a familiar scene in the Laurentian hills of Quebec this time of year.

### ROYALTY VISITS CANADIAN EXHIBIT

#### King and Queen Much Interested in Butter Model of Prince's Ranch.

A despatch from London says:—King George and Queen Mary, with King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy, and Princess Mafalda spent a considerable part of Wednesday forenoon at the Canadian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition. Announcement of their Majesties' visit to Wembley brought sighs of joy from the tens of thousands, but, to the skillfulness of the police, the good humor of the crowd, the royal party made a walking tour at exhibition in perfect comfort. The first call of the royal party was at the Canadian National Railways pavilion. The longest visit of the Italian royal visitors and their royal host and hostess was in the Dominion pavilion, where they were shown around by officials. King George fairly roared with laughter when he was suddenly confronted with the model of the Prince of Wales in Canadian butter. The butter exhibit is in the form of a model of the Prince's Alberta home, the Prince,

his horse, his ranch, the house and landscape all being in butter. "Capital, capital, is it not?" King George exclaimed to Queen Mary, who was also much entertained by the display.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Building then was visited by the royal party. The spectacle of a model train running right around the C.P.R. Building attracted the visitors' attention. Seeing a view of Banff, Queen Mary remarked, "I remember very well being there."

### Sleeping Sickness on Increase in the Old Country

Sleeping sickness is increasing rapidly in this country, and 649 cases were notified by doctors in the first three weeks of April, against 468 in March, 217 in February, and 75 in January, says a London despatch.

While investigations into the cause of the disease are being carried out by the Medical Research Council, doctors admit they do not know either a cure or any means of preventing the spread. Large towns appear to be more affected than rural districts and the disease seems to spread westward.

They love least that let men know their love.

### IN RABBITBORO



WELL DORA, LENT IS NEARLY OVER. HAVE YOU BEEN PRACTISING SELF DENIAL?  
YES, PARSON POPEYE.

AH, NOW YOU WILL NO LONGER HAVE TO RESTRAIN YOURSELF!  
OH, I HAVEN'T MINDED IT A BIT. I'D LIKE TO GO RIGHT ON!

WHAT EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER IN A CHILD! WHAT LUXURY HAVE YOU GIVEN UP DURING LENT?  
SOAP!!

SOAP!!

5 Jun/24

# SOILS AND HOOPS

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

## ADVANTAGES OF THE SILO.

The chief advantages of the silo in many cases it enables the stock from the pastures and the weather conditions. Never a spring sacrifice have to be made in the condition of the stock as well as the pastures, by emptying the silos at too early a date. The feed becomes exhausted, hay and silage is relatively dear to purchase. There is nothing for it but to keep the stock. If one has a silo that bulky crops will be preserved and the available supply for the winter months is greatly increased. It would be difficult to estimate accurately the increase of acreage by the addition of a silo and the growing of silage crops. The advantage lies, not so much in keeping a greater number of animals, but in keeping better those that one has.

Where corn can be grown at all successfully, there is no other crop equal to it for the making of silage. Before deciding that this crop cannot be grown satisfactorily, a careful test should be made, because corn has been so improved in recent years that the experience of the past does not justify a decision for the future. If, however, it is proved that corn of the earlier varieties is not a success, then one can fall back on a mixture of oats, peas, and vetches, or sunflowers, or on such crops classified as clovers.

For cattle feeding, roots were for many years the succulent winter feed used. With the introduction of the silo and the growing of corn, it was soon learned that labor cost was greatly reduced. Besides this, there is the advantage of better thrift in ensilage fed cattle, as well as reduced labor in preparing the feed. Pamphlet No. 95, "Silage and Silo Construction for the Maritime Provinces," records that steers fed ensilage at the Fredericton Experimental Station, made a profit of \$15.82 more per head than those fed on roots as the succulent portion of the ration. The advantages of the silo are equally great for dairy cattle. At this season of the year when next winter's stock rations must be provided for, it is well to consider whether or not one can afford to be without a silo. Even under the best systems of feeding the profits are little enough. By the use of silage, greater profits are undoubtedly possible, whatever crop is to be grown for the silo.

## HOGS

One has had a great deal to say in times past about the efficacy of good pastures on the economical production of live stock. It is a subject well worthy of frequent discussion, and it is just as important with regard to hogs as with any of the other domestic animals.

The ancient pig sty with its tiny proportions, its filth and queening occupants, is, or should be, a thing of the past, so far as commercial hog production is concerned. It is as unnatural for a hog to be confined for long periods in close quarters, as for a man to spend all his life in the house. The evil effects of such treatment may be overcome largely by careful attention to exercise and diet, but it is neither desirable with man, nor profitable with hogs.

In a state of nature hogs roamed the woods and the prairies seeking what they might devour. We have no records of their suffering from intestinal worms and lice, and hog cholera was unknown. We put rings in their snouts so they cannot root up our nice meadows, and then feed them tankage to replace the worms and grubs, and mineral mixtures to replace the mineral elements which their ancestors were in the habit of rooting in the earth for. We even cut down all the trees, because they interfere with the plow or the binder, or with our distorted aesthetic sense and build artificial shades, that our hogs may enjoy protection from the heat of the sun, which nature demands they should have. Perhaps, some day, we will employ osteopathic hog doctors to exercise their muscles, and import celery and head lettuce to keep them in health, but, to date, we are still depending upon plenty of range and good pastures to fulfill this requirement.

The best of all forage so far discovered is alfalfa. Clover is a close second, and on rich land rape gives excellent returns. Fall-sown rye or June grass comes earliest in the spring, oats and peas are very good for the older hogs about June 1. Sweet clover promises to take a position among the best hog forages. Soybeans are greatly relished for fall food, and up-to-date practice calls for growing them extensively with corn that is to be hogged off.

Many experiments have shown that the most economical gains from growing pigs come from the use of abundant forage in combination with approximately one-half of a full feed of grain. They also show that the acres thus utilized are often the greatest

necessary in silo construction. These are strength, smoothness of interior, and durability. Of the popular types, the stave silo is the most easily and quickly erected, and when given a permanent roof and the hoops kept tight in the summer, it is fairly satisfactory. The concrete silo with walls reinforced by half-inch rods, has the advantage of being permanent. This silo is perhaps the most popular where it can be afforded. It can be constructed by ordinary farm labor. Cement blocks and vitrified tile are also found satisfactory. These several styles of silo are described, and complete instructions for the building of the stave silo, with illustrations, are given in the pamphlet in question, available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

## DID YOUR CLOVER KILL OUT THIS SPRING?

If it did, you had better write the Department of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for directions for taking a sample of your soil to discover the reason. Reports from some districts this year show a good deal of winter wheat and clover killed out, states the Department of Chemistry, O.A.C. This is highly undesirable and can be prevented by the use of lime and acid phosphate applied with the crop on which the clover is seeded. In some cases lime is not necessary for the soil is not acid, but where acidity occurs lime is very essential. Phosphorus is a great root farmer and the strong, deep-rooted clover and wheat plant that withstands the alternate freezing and thawing of spring weather to a circular sent out this spring to the twenty-five co-operative experimenters handling our Lime Phosphate Experiment, the majority report that the clover on the half acre which received crushed limestone and acid phosphate in the fall of 1922 is in perfect shape, while in many cases the untreated section did not winter nearly as well and in one or two cases will have to be plowed up.

If seeding is done with spring grain it is good business to use acid phosphate at the rate of at least 300 pounds per acre, and preferably 400. If the soil is acid, lime is also necessary to give a strongly rooted clover and alfalfa which will carry it over the first winter—the most critical period of the life of the plant.

## POULTRY.

The mite is the poultryman's worst enemy. It multiplies by millions, feeding upon the fowls from the time they settle upon the perches in the evening until they leave them next morning. Spraying the perches may destroy great numbers, but thousands are left to hatch out new colonies at once.

The best method I have tried to get rid of the pests is to provide two sets of perches. The round ones have blocks nailed upon each end, to prevent turning upon the supports. About every two months these perches should be removed and replaced by the other set. This can be done, even in cold weather, by simply shifting the fowls to their day quarters.

I remove each perch carefully so as not to dislodge any of the mites. Then I spray around the supports and clean up generally. After that I replace clean perches and allow the fowls to return undisturbed. The infested perches have boiling water, with a liberal quantity of kerosene and spirits of turpentine added, poured over every inch of them. Then they are placed on end against a tree or fence, some distance from the poultry house.

## Leak-Proof Concrete.

Leaks in concrete tanks often result from imperfect bonding of concrete poured one day and that poured the next. If you have a "caky" tank the chances are—unless the walls have cracked from too little re-enforcing—that the leak occurs at just such a place.

There are several ways to prevent this. Any concrete job should be carried through as quickly as possible. But if it is impossible to finish in one day do not smooth off the last fill. Spade down the sides to remove all air bubbles, then prick the soft surface with the point of a trowel or shovel. The rougher this surface the better it will bond.

When concrete work is to be left for several days, stick a strip of tin in the mortar with half of its width showing. Then, even though the surfaces do not bond, the joint will be water-tight.

When new concrete is to be added to concrete which has been poured a long time ago, first clean the surface with a stiff brush and water. If the surface is very smooth, roughen it with a hammer and chisel. Before pouring the new concrete be sure that the old is soaking wet. If desired a coat of pure cement can be added.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

### WISHING.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do; Set a watch upon your actions, Keep them always straight and true;

Rid your mind of selfish motives, Let your thoughts be clean and high; You can make a little Eden Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start By accumulating wisdom In the scrapbook of your heart. Do not waste one page of folly; Live to learn and learn to live. If you want to give men knowledge You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happier? Then remember day by day Just to scatter seeds of kindness As you pass along the way; For the pleasure of the many May oft-times be traced to one As the hand that plants the acorn Shelters armies from the sun.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE PLEIADES.

BY LEBERNE BALLANTYNE.

Because they had no books from which to read, nor any great thinkers to write books for them, the Indians who lived here in North America before we came devised legends about the wonders of nature. These legends were handed down and the young people would sit in the wigwams or long houses and listen during the long winter evenings to the stories told by old men and women about how the stars came into the sky, what caused the trees to grow, why the animals were cunning, and all such things that we too ask our parents about, when we are little boys and girls.

One legend told by the old Huron people long before even Cartier came to this country, about the origin of the Pleiades, is very quaint. The Pleiades is a group of seven stars which we may see almost any bright night high up in the sky. The Indians say these were seven very bright and clever little Indian boys who once upon a time lived here on the earth. They were expert dancers, and whenever a feast was held or a celebration given by their family, the

even brothers were called upon to dance for the company.

One time they were celebrating the harvest by the many usual dances and feasts of thanksgiving, and the seven boys were dancing in a giddy whirl just like the dry leaves, that, falling from the trees are carried around and around by a playful breeze. The boys became hungry and stopped their dance for food, but their people were so busy enjoying themselves that they took no notice of the boys, and when they asked for food, they told them to dance for it.

Clasping hands, they whirled away again while the old men beat time on the deer-skin drums. But as they danced they cried to each other "We are so hungry! We must have food!" Just as they said these words a good spirit which was passing beckoned them, and they found themselves being whirled up off the ground following this spirit without any effort on their part. Higher and higher they ascended. When their people saw them rising up to the tree tops, and going even beyond them as high as birds may fly, they called frantically to them to come back, promising to give them all the food they wished.

However, the little boys did not hear them, for their eyes were on the lovely sky land where they saw all the beauties of the cloud-world. The good little spirit fixed them there forever and turned them into seven beautiful bright stars and they were very happy, and never again were hungry for food.

### O.A.C. Semi-Centennial.

Visitors to the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Ontario Agricultural College on June 12th and 13th will have an opportunity of meeting many noted agricultural authorities. The Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists have arranged a lecture program that covers in a general way the field of agricultural science. A number of the lectures in each section will be given in a way that will be appreciated by the layman farmer. Such topics as Inheritance of Milk Production, Minerals in Animal Nutrition, Bovine Tuberculosis and Abortion, Forage Crop Improvement, Dusts and Dusting in Crop Pest Control, Factors in Co-operative Marketing, etc. Twelve lectures have been arranged for the forenoon of each day.

There's many a slip 'twixt the seed and the silo. It takes a farmer to be the true optimist.

## Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Frederick.

### A Question of Endurance—By Ora A. Clement.

"Yes, Janet is going to learn music," said Janet's mother, "even if I do her nearly to death to make her practice."

"Doesn't she like to practice?" asked the friendly neighbor, who was making a call.

"The first half of her hour she practices very well, but almost every day she begins crying after thirty minutes are over, and I frequently have to punish her to make her finish the hour."

"You don't mean to say that seven-year-old baby practices for a steady hour each day?" The motherly eyes of the older woman were very bright as she asked the question.

"Indeed she does," the child's mother answered emphatically. "If there is one thing more than another that I cannot endure it is dilly-dallying about something. When a thing is begun, I want it finished before it is left."

The caller was silent for a moment, and when she resumed the conversation it was to introduce another subject.

"Did you enjoy the lecture Prof. Mozer gave before the club yesterday?" she queried.

"It was interesting, and he is a pleasing speaker, but I did wish he could have made his lecture shorter. After four o'clock, when I felt that I should be at home getting dinner started, I could not keep my attention on the lecture at all. My mind was somewhere else, and I could scarcely sit still."

"It was a long program, and I can imagine how you felt," the neighbor agreed. "It is very hard to force one's attention when the mind is busy elsewhere."

"Well, I simply can't do it." The younger woman was very positive.

"When I have lost interest, I might just as well leave the meeting for all the good I get from what is said afterward. I don't remember a word of it."

The caller's brown eyes twinkled knowingly but kindly, as she said very gently, "I am sure that is more or less true of us all. Especially is it true of our little folks. Did you ever hear it said, Mrs. Martin, that a child of Janet's age cannot concentrate his attention for more than thirty minutes at one time? The average is less than that."

"It is not a child's fault that it cannot concentrate. It is Nature's way of insuring normal, all-round development. It is as natural as it is beautiful for children to go flitting happily from one thing to another like butterflies, and it is well to train the little ones to apply themselves to work and study by giving short tasks which can be finished within a half-hour. Longer tasks exhaust a child's power of concentration and use up nerve force. Furthermore, nothing is gained by continuing them after interest and attention are lost. But I was going to ask how you enjoyed Miss Valse's solo."

So again the subject of discussion was shifted and Janet and her lessons were not mentioned.

But the motherly neighbor was pleased the next day when, after a painstaking, if jerky, rendering of Pixie Valse with some finger exercises as a finale, the Martin's piano was quiet until Janet had had a long romp with the Jones twins, after which it tinkled methodically and cheerfully for thirty minutes more with no accompaniment of sobs.

"That is much better," she said to herself. "I only hope I did not offend Janet's mother."



The only Canadian nurse who lost an arm on the field is pictured while attending a recent convention of the Ontario Amputation Association.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JUNE 8.

### Ezekiel Encourages the Exiles, Psalm 137: 1-6; Ezekiel 34. Golden Text—I will seek that which was lost, and will bring back that which was driven away. — Ezekiel 34: 16.

Ezekiel was a priest of the temple in Jerusalem, who was carried captive to Babylon in B.C. 597, when the Chaldeans first took Jerusalem, 2 Kings 24:10-16. Five years later he was called of God to be a prophet to his fellow exiles in that far-off land.

Before the final destruction of Jerusalem in B.C. 586, he had the task of rebuking false hopes and speedy deliverance and restoration, and endeavoring to justify to the exiles the doom of their beloved city, chs. 1 to 24. After the fall of the city he bears to them messages of hope (see chs. 33-39), and portrays in bright colors and with an architect's exactness and fullness of detail, the rebuilding of the city and temple and reconstruction of the national life in a golden age of the future. His ministry continued for a period of rather more than a score of years.

Psalm 137 presents a vivid picture of the exiles in Babylon, their homesickness, their passionate love for the city of their fathers, and their hatred both of their Babylonian conquerors and their treacherous and heartless Edomite neighbors.

Chapter 34 of Ezekiel is the "chapter of the Good Shepherd." Compare John, ch. 10. The prophet denounces the evil rulers of Israel as false shepherds. They have been utterly selfish, caring only for their own enrichment and the satisfaction of their own desires: "Woe be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves! should not the shepherds feed the sheep?" Ezekiel believes that rulers should care first and before all else for the well-being of the people, and especially for the weak, the erring, and the needy. He declares that Israel's princes have not done this. They have fattened themselves, but they have not fed the sheep, and they have no care for the sick, the weak, and the injured, and those which have been driven away or lost. The calamities which have come upon the people he charges to the folly and selfish greed of the rulers, vs. 11-16.

Behold 7. The promise of God is that he himself will replace the false shepherds and will care for his flock. His especial care will be for the lost and the wandering. They are to him objects not of wrath, but of compassion. He will "seek them out" and will deliver them. The promise is especially for the scattered exiles and wanderers of Israel, whom God will bring again to their own land. The picture which is presented here is one of delightful security and peace, "in a good fold, and in a fat pasture," and under the over-shadowing, ever-watchful care of their divine shepherd.

Vs. 25, 26. There is a prediction in vs. 23 and 24 of the coming Messianic king, foretold by Isaiah and Micah and again by Jeremiah. He will be, and again by Jeremiah. He will be, so to speak, an under-shepherd, caring for the flock of God, who will with them a "covenant of peace," ensuring peace and prosperity for the days to come. All "evil beasts," that is, probably, foreign invaders and oppressors, will be driven out of the land, and even in wood and wilderness there will be no fear of harm.

### Get Acquainted With Your Garden Friends

There are some garden friends we recognize, but there are many others we do not. We give the toad his welcome, but we will try our best to kill the wasps, and will turn over pieces of boards or rocks to give the chicks a chance at the big black bugs beneath, and in so doing destroy insect-eating friends as valuable as the toad. The wasps themselves do not eat insects, but live on nectar from flowers and fruit juices, but the wasps are fed on insects which the wasps gather and carry away for them, first stinging them to paralyze them until the eggs hatch and the little worms are ready for them.

The mud-dauber is the handiest wasp for you to examine a nest, but all the wasps and hornets store insects in their particular kind of homes and many of them store the most destructive worms we have to fight, and if you will note the number of spiders in a mud dauber cell you will have an idea how many insects it takes to feed one larva until it is ready to become a wasp.

Not only do we have large wasps, but there are very small wasps hardly larger than gnats, that lay eggs on worms and insects, and when these eggs hatch the larva eats the insect to which they are attached. I have seen them on tomato worms, looking like small oval white seeds, and when you find a worm thus afflicted do not kill it, for the tiny larva will do that, and if you destroy the larva of the wasps you will prevent their coming out and laying eggs on other tomato worms, for each wasp has its particular food supply and as they increase very much faster than the food supply they will gain fast on it.

The real enemy that kills off the army worms when they start on a march is a tiny gnat-like fly that lays eggs on its body. As long as the army worm stays at home, hiding in the soil during daylight, like the cutworm, it is safe from them, but it

soon finds its death on the march. Of course, there are other enemies of these pests, but this is one of the most effective.

Th ground beetles feed on cutworms and army worms, and many other such pests, and their larva do likewise. Each larva is fitted with a stout pair of pincers on the sides of its head with which it holds the worm while it eats. They are queer, stiff-jointed worms about an inch long, and larger at one end where the hard head is seen with the curved pincers always ready. Besides these beetles the lady bug beetle and its larva will devour an enormous number of plant lice or aphids.

Moles will eat thousands of grubs that are feeding on the roots of plants, but they injure plants some in doing it, and the same is true of the shrews, which make runs much like the moles.

### Nitrate of Soda Helps in Cold Springs.

In such a season as this, cold and wet, the greatest need of the plant is for nitrates, says the Department of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The ground is so cold and wet that it takes a long time to warm up and as a result bacterial activity is at a low ebb. As a result no nitrates are being formed in the soil and plants cannot make vegetative growth.

To correct this and enable the plant to get away to a good start, apply nitrate of soda one hundred pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre at once. If bought in lots of several hundred pounds it can be obtained at a reasonable price and its benefit is almost certain. Do not, however, apply if heavy rain threatens, as it is soluble and will be lost by washing.

Another benefit which will be derived is this. The nitrate of soda dissolves in the soil water and soaks down into the soil. The roots go after it and hence the result is a deeper rooted plant more able to withstand the period of drought which so often follows a wet seed time.

False economy is the hole in the pasture fence.

5 JUN/24

A GOOD GAME

Wendt's Goal Tending Featured Many Sensational Saves Being Made

(Owen Sound Sun-Times) Not outplayed, but out-timed from start to finish was Owen Sound's senior W.F.A. football team in their first game of the season at Victoria Park on Thursday night. Their opponents were the boys from Mildmay and they left the city after the game with a 1 to 0 victory tucked away in their belts. In a way the visitors really deserved to win for they played a strong, steady game, with every man playing his right position, and Johnny on the spot every time the ball came his way. On the other hand the local boys plainly showed the lack of having practiced together, and at times were either scattered all over the field or were bunched together and in each other's way, while again there were times when they would get the old combination going, and they would make a dash for the Mildmay goal, only to be robbed by either the sturdy backs, or Wendt, who was between the posts. This boy was nothing short of a wizard in this game. He seemed to know exactly where the Owen Sound forwards were going to kick that old pigskin, and was always right at the proper place to receive the kick, the result being that he kept the nets from being disturbed behind him. His exhibition of goal tending was easily one of the best seen here in some time, and to his great work must go a great share of the credit for their victory. Several occasions when there were corner kicks, and good ones at that, he would fairly dive out in the midst of the players of both teams and with his fist send the ball out of danger, and on other occasions permitted his backs to get rid of the ball.

This all goes to show, that in spite of the fact that the locals did not play the game they are capable of, they gave Mr. Wendt a very busy time of it, and during the greater part of the game had the better of the play. It was an interesting game to watch, but a regular heart breaker for the home fans who were anxious to see their favorites get away with a win, but it demonstrated at the same time that no team can expect to get out and win games with-out the necessary practice together, and this was what told the tale. This was the first time that the boys had been all together this spring, but the game will do them a lot of good, and they will not be taken un-awares again. The game was a pretty one to watch at times, as both teams played brilliantly in spots, while there were also short periods when it was painful to watch their efforts to advance the ball, this being particularly the case as regard the home team.

The game was a little late in starting owing to the non-arrival of the visitors on time, but when referee Kelly, of Listowel, blew his whistle the home team was kicking with the wind and with the sun at their backs. They started right in to make things interesting for their opponents and made tracks for the Mildmay goal with the result that a corner was forced in about two minutes, and Donaldson played it well, but there was no score. This was followed up by two determined attacks on the visitors' citadel, but Wendt was on the job, for the shot was a bit wild. This was followed by some good combination plays on the part of the locals, in fact they were having all the better of the play, and their shots were right at Wendt. He saved some hard ones.

The Owen Sound halves were doing some good work, Dick Neath showing great form and booting the ball hard and far, and it was impossible for the Mildmay lads to get very far past centre field, but finally broke a way on the right wing, passed over to centre, and the very first time they got the ball inside of the backs they scored what proved to be the only goal of the game. Kunkel doing the trick from ten feet out, with Neath not having a ghost of a show to stop the shot. After this Owen Sound put more pep into their play for awhile and they pressed hard, Reg. Kreutzweiser on the right wing getting in some nice work, and being ably assisted by Donaldson, Dennis and Tilson, but the visiting backs broke up their combination play time after time and relieved the danger. Pletsch, the fat man of the visiting team, did a lot of very useful work along this line, and he was always steady. The first half ended with the locals pressing hard for the equalizer.

In the second half a shift was made in the positions. Carson, who had not been playing up to form at centre forward, was moved back to the half back line, and Tuckwood went to full back, while Steve Stanley went to centre forward, and things went along in much better style, but try as they would they could not get the ball past Wendt. There were at least ten corners in this half, and only one went behind the line, but Wendt got rid of them all. On one occasion the ball was right on the goal line when it was cleared. It was a heart breaker, but the visitors got the best of every attack in the game, and while they were never in danger of scoring a goal. The whole of the second half was just one dash after the other on the part of the Owen Sound forwards, but there were no goals.

As Reported—the happy couple will make their home at the old Manse.  
As Printed—The happy couple will make their home at the old Manse's.

ent, the weather being a little cool. It was a tough game to lose. The teams were as follows:—

Owen Sound—Goal, W. D. Neath; Backs, Stanley, R. Neath; Half backs S. Neath, Robinson, Tuckwood; forwards, Donaldson, Dennis, R. Carson, Tilson, Kreutzweiser, R. Carson, Mildmay—Goal, Wendt; Backs, Pletsch, F. Schmidt; Half Backs, Weiler, Schurr, Ellig; forwards, Filsinger, A. Schmidt, Kunkel, Kaufman, Sehester.

MUNICIPAL MUTTERINGS

(Chesley Enterprise) Bruce County Council meets at Walkerton on Monday, June 16th and the session promises to be a very strenuous one.

The question of superannuation allowance for ex-treasurer Norman Robertson, ex-gaoler McKechnie and Lobsinger, the old turnkey, will be put forward. The seed is likely to fall on stoney ground. The reeve or deputy reeve who votes to start a superannuation system in this county has as much chance of getting back into public life as Peter Smith. Even the unsophisticated young man who represents the solid yeomanry of Carrick and at the January session voted for Jack Davidson's bridge up in Amabel, has cut his wisdom teeth by this time, and will have his ear to the ground for a rumbling in the mulberry trees in Carrick. The Walkerton people want a new bridge over the Saugene on the Durham road. The present bridge is too narrow, and shaky as well, but, unless condemned by an engineer, the economists in the council will go for making it do another year.

Of course the big item of business at the June session is striking the rate. There is considerable of the county taxes uncontrollable. Last year there was paid off, in round numbers, on the patriotic grant de-generates for Bruce County's share in helping to win the war in dollars, the sum of \$20,229 and there is still to be paid over \$185,000. The County has also become involved in a heavy bridge building debenture debt. Last year \$8,201 of this debt was wiped off and there is the same amount to be charged up against the 1924 rates. The bridge debt unpaid is \$74,461 and this will have to be met by this and future county councils. We will be having our necks to the County yoke long after John Sinclair has ceased to be bringing down his gavel to call order. This getting into debt is far easier than getting out of it.

David Forrester will be on the job for the first time as County Clerk. Though he is well posted on County affairs too much must not be expected of him the first session. He has steady nerves and good judgement but will need all his training and experience to get through the June session without making a single mistake. If he does the old heads in the County Council will deal gently with the young man and put him right. David Forrester will make good. Watch his smoke!

AT WORK IN THE GARDEN

A backward season has delayed garden operations. In some quarters the cry has gone forth, "And now it is too late." It isn't too late to plant most of the vegetables that gackyard gardeners re in the habit of planting. Lettuce, radishes, garden cress, onions, carrots, corn, beans, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, melons, beets, potatoes, tomatoes cabbage, cauliflower, celery—it isn't too late for any of these. As a matter of fact, it won't be too late to plant many of them even a month from now. True, the harvest will be delayed beyond the season when it is usually reaped because of earlier planting but those who planted early this season, in spite of unfavorable weather, will not have gained much by their early effort.

Late May and early June is the time for setting out such plants as tomatoes, early cabbage, cauliflower and celery. As a matter of fact, it is usually that time before really good plants are available to the dealers. Plants that are usually those that have been forced into growth to catch the early market, and they are not as reliable as those that have been grown more slowly. Lack of sunshine has retarded under-glass production this spring, and it is only now that suitable plants for setting out are making their appearance on the market, and even these are not of the highest quality.

A FARMER'S ADVICE

Speaking of hard times, we were told the other day by a prosperous farmer, that he cannot see the need of so many of his brother farmers being hard up. "Certainly you have to work hard, but for goodness sake, why don't they use their head a little more," is the way he put it. Mixed farming is the best, but Mr. Man study yourself, your farm and what you and the farm are best suited for and then go in for it strong and stay with it. Be sure you're right, then put your efforts into it. The Agr. Dept. is always ready to help you in a lot of your problems, why not make use of them?"

As Reported—the happy couple will make their home at the old Manse.  
As Printed—The happy couple will make their home at the old Manse's.

URGE EYE TEST FOR MOTORISTS

Motor drivers should have at least seven-tenths normal vision for both eyes and should be able to distinguish between red, green, blue and yellow colors, was the recommendation by the committee on visual stading for motor drivers at the Optical Association in its quarterly meeting in Toronto. Further recommendations that licenses should not be permitted to those with cross or squint eyes who have either eyes less than one-third of the normal standard of vision. These standards were accepted and henceforth members of the association will not issue certificates to applicants who do not come up to these specifications. The advisability of cubing cross and squint eyes by optical treatment rather than by dangerous surgical operations was shown by Drs. J. L. Rawbon, F. B. Pearson, E. Bind and J. G. Collinson, who quoted many successful results of using special glasses and eye muscle exercises in curing squints so bad that surgical operation had been considered imperative.

HIGH FINANCE

Mr. Francis Nelson, late sporting editor of the Globe, thinks that the Home Bank had nothing on a bank in one of the southern states. It was managed by negroes and patronized by them. One day a colored gentleman walks up to the teller's cage and makes the startling announcement that he has an interest in the bank. The teller sends for the manager and this conversation ensued: "You say you have an interest in this bank?" "Yes, I deposited ten dollars in it." "When?" "Fifteen years ago."

"Why you silly niggab, don't you know dis interest absobed dat long ago."

MAKING A HARD ROW EASIER

(By Edgar L. Vincent)

The man who thinks he has a hard row to hoe never will have a picnic. Just as long as he hold that attitude his pathway will be best with difficulties, his row will be check full of weeds and thistles, and he will come to the end of his day long before sundown.

For that old world is true, "As a man thinketh, so is he." If he goes around mourning that nobody ever had such a hard time as he does his underlips hanging down five or six inches and his whole demeanor that of a sorely abused man, he need not expect good luck to come his way. Good luck has enough to busy herself without fooling around with men that pity themselves all the time and wish somebody would give them a million dollars.

A farmer used to live near us that owned one of the finest and best places in our neighborhood. He had about twenty cows as a rule. He kept them, but I never heard that they kept him. They couldn't. The stables where they stood in winter was dark, foul smelling and lismal. When he let them out to drink they had to wade through twenty rods of mud when it was not frozen up, and the consequence was many of them had fouls and suffered awfully. I have known that man to draw a piece of chain between the hoofs of these cows to get the filth out and then put in some medicine that made them just about crazy.

That was just a sample of the way that man farmed it. No wonder he never got along very well. But such dreams as that man had! The only peace of mind he ever had was when he was thinking and talking about what he was going to do some day away off in the future here is something you might try. Now his lot was miserable beyond. That any man ever knew about according to his way of thinking.

The outcome of it? The farm went by the board, the cows followed, the family went to the dogs and the man himself had to be helped by the town. His row was hard and he made it so himself. He might have made a fine living—the man did who came on the place after he gave it up. No dwelling on one's hard luck will bring nothing but hard luck.

But don't you like to meet the man who never has anything but sunshine in his heart? You never know such men to speak about their hard row. They have none. Weeds grow in their cornfields the same as they do in yours and mine, but they know how to use a hoe and an cultivator. That is part of good farming, and they expect to do it. Not always does the sun shine on their pathway, but when it rains they will tell you that rain is needed good to make the crops grow.

How can we get rid of the notion that we have a hard row to hoe? Why, just make it easy with a song and a cheery heart and a smile. And then, too, we can keep our eyes turned down toward the other end of the row. Still again, we can just take one hill at a time. No field ever gets cleared up all at once. But one hill at a time will bring us through by-and-by.

And let us straighten us often, look into the face of the sun and think, "It's fine out in the sunshine today!" So we will make the hard row easy.

A MOTHER TO HER SON

This is a message which a boy carried in his pocket until he became a man:

- 1.—Get up when called in the morning.
- 2.—Wash before dressing.
- 3.—Wash your teeth. A clean mouth belongs to a clean heart.
- 4.—Be obedient. Remember the world would go crushed into pieces if it did not obey the law of God, and you must suffer if you do not obey.
- 5.—Be truthful. Only cowards lie. You are not a coward.
- 6.—Be kind. It is the greatest gift in the world.
- 7.—Don't forget that you have promised to do some kind act every day.
- 8.—Wash your face and hands before going to the table.
- 9.—Remember that your father is a gentleman. In his absence it is up to you to prove it. A gentleman is kind and truthful, and clean and quiet.
- 10.—Be interested in everything. Have a good time.
- 11.—Remember that I love you with all my heart.
- 12.—Say your prayers. Ask God to keep your heart clean and brave and true, and your body well, for—  
—YOUR MOTHER

EXAMINATION TIME IS COMING

The Lower School examinations commenced this year on June 2nd and finish on the 6th. These papers are set by the High School principal and staff and pupils failing to receive the required number of marks may write on the Departmental papers later on in the month.

The Middle and Upper school examinations commence on June 23 and are not completed until July 7. The Entrance examinations are now divided into Parts One and Two. Part One, consisting of Hygiene, Art and Nature Study were written on last Saturday. Part Two papers, eight subjects in all, will be written on July 2, 3, and 4.

From the foregoing dates it will be noticed this year that the Lower, Middle and Upper school and Entrance to High School examinations are held on concurrent days. It looks as though the Department of Education is out to make the presiding officers work real hard for their money. However, even with this change, it will be found that the candidates, as usual, will be doing the worrying at examination time.

THE BUTCHER IS BITTEN

Mr. Nichol Jeffrey of Guelph, who is well-known at the courts in this district is an ardent admirer of dogs and will have nothing around his home but pure-breds. He took particular pride in one of his canines, but the animal was a great lover of fresh meats, and as a result of his fondness got his owner into trouble. The story goes that one day the dog entered a local butcher shop and carried off a good-sized piece of meat. The loss was soon discovered and the butcher learned from a customer who was in the store at the time that it was Mr. Jeffrey's dog that carried it out. A few days after Mr. Jeffrey was in the store making a purchase and the proprietor thought it was a good opportunity to have the matter cleared up. He therefore inquired of the lawyer whether he could legally collect from the owner of a dog which stole a piece of meat from his store. "You are entitled to recover the value of the meat from the owner of the dog if you can prove the theft," was the answer given by Mr. Jeffrey.

"I have ample proof that it was your dog that stole a piece of meat from my store valued at \$3 a day or two ago," said the butcher, "and I suppose you will have no objection to paying the account?" For a few moments Mr. Jeffrey considered the matter very seriously, and then reluctantly paid for the stolen meat. The matter did not end there, however, for on the following day, still smarting over the trick which had been played on him, ordered that a bill be forwarded to the butcher for \$10 for legal advice. The letter at once realized that he had been beaten at his own game, and the result was that Mr. Jeffrey was \$7 ahead on the deal.

BILL'S CLOVER

Says William Jones, says he, "I need a bag of good red clover seed. The Northern native's best, they tell me, so that's the kind you'd better sell me." Dan Higgins scratched his old bald head and this is what he put and said, "Well Bill, of course, it's up to you, you do jest what you want to do, but native seed is 'tarnal high and here is something you might try. It came from Italy and France, but you might maybe take a chance, and if you sow it extra thick, I reckon most of it will stick." So Bill said "Well, it's clean and bright I reckon it will do all right." The seedlings sprang

up fat and wide as Hector's hide. Damn them food and drink, Bill was tickled pink with bitter sway, and when he came where were they? some thirty dead and spent, time Bill found, alas, his dog was mostly grass. So now, your cow-hide boots, when of substitutes is made by Tom or Dick, Bill sidle frames to pick a nice one he can kick. He all clover hay with North U. S. A.—Bob Adams

GET OUT AND BOOST

Tell us not in mourning that this town's on the up from your peep, get out and make things hit on you are, to dust returned, song of by and by. All the done forever—you can't call moment back—and the future come never, this is true, so help us Mack. Now's the time to do your boosting, do not wait tomorrow's dawn, in the grave you may be roosting, all your boosting chances gone. Lay aside your little hammer, grab a horn and toot a few; squeak the kicker's dadblamed hammer with a joyful blast or two. This old town is sure a pippin', and we ought to boost it big, when we hear some growler yippin', we should smite him on the wig. Mighty oaks that grow and flourish came from acorns plain and small; with your boosting you may nourish something that may help us all; something that may prove a blessing to the tolling sons of men—that's the point that I am stressing—boost and boost, then boost again. People love the smiling booster, but they hate the knockin' rooster, long to pelt him in the ear. Boost your country and your business, boost the people in your town, they will dub you wise and witty and you'll gain a wide renown.

The wife is either the better or the bitter half.

Best cure for love at first sight—take another look.

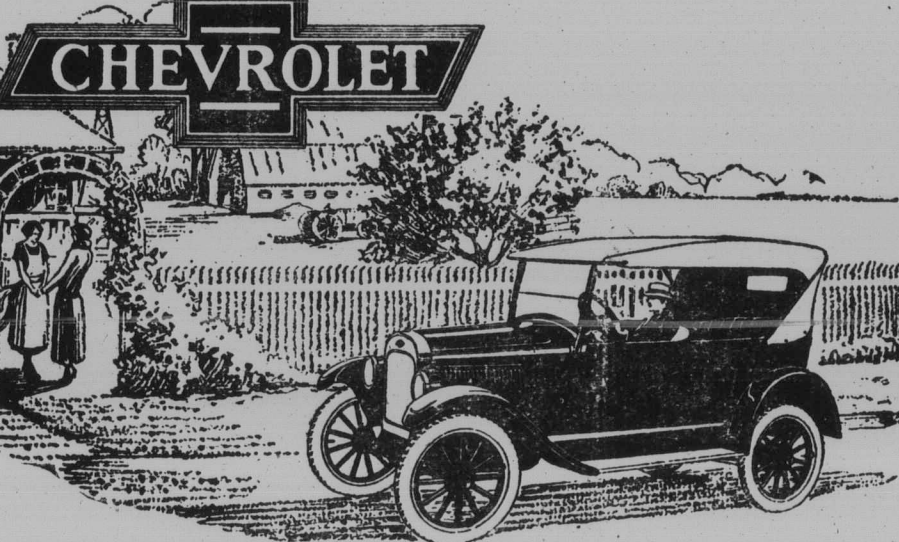
Inate Father (to daughter's suit)—No, you can't marry my daug' Wedding Bells and Dumb Bells not ring in harmony.

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By whatever standard you judge a car—whatever qualifications you demand—Chevrolet can meet your closest scrutiny. Chevrolet economy is an established fact. No other car can be run so inexpensively. Chevrolet is the world's lowest-priced, fully-equipped car. Chevrolet dependability is proven by thousands of owners every day, in all kinds of weather, over all kinds of roads. Chevrolet appearance and construction set new standards among low-priced cars. Chevrolet Service is the final factor in determining the value of the car. Wherever you travel, throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, Chevrolet service is close at hand. There are Chevrolet Dealers and Service stations everywhere, where you can be sure of getting genuine Chevrolet parts and expert service by men who thoroughly understand the car. Weigh all the evidence carefully—and you will more fully appreciate Chevrolet value. Ask us for a demonstration.

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5 JUN/24

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 One year as Intern at  
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 It costs you nothing to let us  
 examine your eyes.  
 If you are suffering from head-  
 aches, pain in back of eyes, or  
 vision is blurred, or you get diz-  
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 they have a practical training which  
 enables them to meet with success.  
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 something about our different de-  
 partments.

**D. A. McLACHLAN**  
 Principal

**C. N. R. TIMETABLE**

Southbound	7.16 a.m.
Northbound	11.20 a.m.
Southbound	3.19 a.m.
Northbound	8.51 p.m.

**DEFINITIONS**

Married Ma—Merely a husband.  
 Bridgroom—A husband who helps  
 with the dishes.  
 Bachelor—An unsophisticated per-  
 son who finds that a young baby  
 bends in a new place every time it  
 is picked up.

Little girls make faces at boys.  
 Big girls make faces for them.

The flowers that grow in the  
 Spring, tra-la, seem to be all dandeli-  
 ons if you are trying to make a  
 lawn.

Public Speaker—Has anyone ever  
 heard of a perfect woman?  
 Voice in Rear—Many times—she  
 was my husband's first wife.

Burglars broke into Armstrong &  
 Hunter's livery about 1 o'clock on  
 Sunday morning and stole a black  
 horse and rubber-tired buggy. They  
 also entered J. W. Tanner's men's  
 furnishing store and stole some  
 clothing, and Wright's printing  
 office, where they secured \$43 in  
 cash. A. Noonan, motoring from  
 Harriston to Mount Forest about 2  
 o'clock Sunday morning, met a  
 black horse and buggy, presumably  
 the stolen outfit, but no trace has  
 been discovered.

**MONEY GRUBBERS**  
 Life does not consist entirely of  
 earning dollars. The man who  
 merely knows how to work most ef-  
 ficiently, how to turn his skill into  
 the fastest pay envelope, how to  
 make profit by his hands and  
 brain, is too often a failure in life.  
 He may be successful in getting a  
 bank account, but he has not learned  
 to live; the sanitariums and the  
 cemeteries are filled with the cap-  
 tains of industry who have broken  
 down under the strain of their  
 "highly specialized" chase for dol-  
 lars. Many men learn too late that  
 life has other things besides work-  
 shops and markets.

**AN OFFER DECLINED**  
 "Now, Mr. Beefy," coldly exclaim-  
 ed the handsome young widow, who  
 was doing her own marketing,  
 "while I am fully conscious of the  
 honor you wish to confer upon me,  
 I must tell you that I have no pre-  
 sent intention of marrying again, and  
 am, therefore, compelled to refuse  
 the offer of your hand."  
 "But—but—mum," stammered  
 the astonished butcher, "I have never  
 offered you my hand, and—ah—"  
 "Then why are you trying to  
 weigh it on the scales with the  
 meat, sir?"

**REPORT OF S. S. NO. 7, CARRICK.**  
 (Month of May)  
 \*Denotes absence from one or  
 more examinations.  
 x Denotes perfect attendance.

Jr. IV—Margery Perschbacher x,  
 Emma Dahms x.  
 Sr. III—Otto Dahms x, Miranda  
 Perschbacher x, Edward Kutz, Beat-  
 rice Harper x, Marie Hohnstein\*,  
 Leonard Hohnstein\*.  
 Jr. III—Nicholas Hohnstein x,  
 Wellington Dahms x, Lloyd Harper  
 x, Eileen Taylor\*.  
 Sr. II—Myrtle Perschbacher x,  
 Melinda Dahms x, Rudolph Kutz.  
 I—Lorena Dahms x, Walter Borth  
 x, Emma Hohnstein.  
 Sr. Pr.—Milton Dahms x, Nelson  
 Kutz.  
 Pr.—Harvey Reddon.  
 L. Lippert (teacher)

**LAND VALUES**  
 Land down in the south-west pen-  
 insula of Ontario sells at one thou-  
 sand dollars per acre—one hundred  
 thousand dollars for a one-hundred  
 acre farm. In fact it is much higher  
 than that, for we are told of a wo-  
 man, the owner of only 15 acres in  
 this favored belt who has refused  
 \$50,000 for her property. She does  
 not work this land at all. She lives  
 in Detroit, in wealth, ease and com-  
 fort. She just makes arrangements  
 each year with a working farmer to  
 work her land on shares, and she  
 gets a very good living in that way  
 without doing any work whatever.  
 That will be the way with nearly all  
 the land owners down there by and  
 by. They can retire in idleness and  
 wealth just as the owners of valu-  
 able city corner lots do.

Here is one of the great social  
 problems of our time—some people  
 owning land and charging others  
 for working it. The owners of this  
 land down in Essex county did very  
 little towards making it valuable—  
 not more than farmers in Ashfield  
 did to make their land valuable. Yet  
 the land in Essex is worth ten to  
 twenty times as much as the land in  
 Ashfield. It is a matter of location  
 and the development of the country.  
 The fortunate land-owners have very  
 little to do with it. What would you  
 think of a man owning a block of  
 Lake Huron and charging the fisher-  
 men for fishing there. That is just  
 about the position of the land-own-  
 ers in Essex.

There are those who say that this  
 value which attaches to land because  
 of its location—because of the pro-  
 gress of the country and community  
 ought not to belong to the so-called  
 owner of the land. They say that it  
 rightly belongs to the public, and  
 that the public ought to collect it  
 in the form of taxes upon the one who  
 occupies the land, instead of having  
 it go to a landlord. It is this owner-  
 ship of valuable land that is filling  
 the country with an idle rich class.  
 By owning highly productive land  
 favorably located, or the good busi-  
 ness or residential land in the cities  
 they are able to live without work.  
 They just charge the worker for  
 cultivating their valuable acres, or  
 for doing business on their valuable  
 city lot.

**This is the place to do your shopping**



**Make both sides of the Dollar do duty here**

**Ladies and Misses Gingham Dresses good value at \$1 to \$1.80**

**Satinette Bloomers and Princess Slips. Assorted colors at \$1.30 and \$1.80.**

**Voiles---A nice range of colors in plain, figured or printed from 75c to \$1.75.**

**Face Cloths in pink, blue, yellow and lavender colors at 15c each or 3 for 30 cts.**

**Requisites For Bobbed Hair**  
 Samson Electric Curler, a bargain at \$2.25  
 Marcel Wavers at 25c. Bobbette Combs at 25c  
 Fancy Barrettes at 15 and 25 cts.




**Potatoes, Wool, Eggs, Butter, Cream, Etc., Wanted**

**OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED THURSDAY AFTERNOONS**

Phone 20 **O. L. SOVEREIGN & SON** Mildmay

Another advantage Adam had, Eve couldn't threaten to go home to her mother.

Before marriage you think it's cute to have her slip her hand in your pocket. After marriage—that's different.

**SAYS ONTARIO SALT CONTAINS NO IODINE**  
 A sensational statement was made by Dr. A. F. Dallyan, provincial sanitary engineer for the board of health, at the recent session of the Ontario Health Officers' Association. Dr. David Marine, M.D., of New York, had just said that if sufficient quantities of ordinary table salt containing the right amount of iodine were found in every household in the world, there would be no more goitre. No more goitre would probably mean no more of the cancer which so often follows the cancer stage.

It was at this point that Dr. Dallyan got up and said: We have just checked up the salts now distributed in Ontario and of provincial origin, and we find that by analysis there is no iodine in any of these salts. This is a vastly serious question for the government. It means that nobody is guarded against goitre. I shall have to advise the government to take urgent steps to have a law passed which would insure the right amount of iodine in all table salts used in the province.

Mr. Marine said that the necessary amount of iodine in salt is one-thirtieth of a grain to one pound of salt. "If people eat as much of this salt as they do now of the prepared salt which has no iodine in it, there would be no more cases of goitre," he said.

Many doctors joined in the plea that Ontario would without delay pass a law to remedy this defect in table salts distributed in the province.

**SPARROWS AND CROWS**  
 Down in a certain section of Ontario it was reported the other day that the farmers had organized a campaign to kill off the English sparrows. In the States a power company had offered prizes to get the crows killed off.

Though both these birds have bad habits we fancy they are both permanent residents and have their uses. We find not infrequently that so-called pests are but part of Nature's plan for preserving things. Only a few days ago we read a letter from a western farmer who was lamenting very bitterly the damage done to his crops by rabbits, and he connected this increase with the fact that a year ago his neighborhood had a coyote drive in which they nearly exterminated the coyotes, only to find that the coyotes were one of Nature's methods to keep gophers, rabbits and mice from becoming too numerous. A neighborhood kills off the foxes only to find that the woodchucks do more damage than the foxes, and the fox was intended to keep the woodchucks down. There seems to be good reason for assisting Nature at times to thin out a certain "pest," but in every case it is well to know just what we are doing, as in many cases we are really killing our own friends.

**HORSE DROWNED IN MILL RACE**  
 On Friday last George McKee, when turning in at the mill with a load of grain, his team seeing a truck in front of the mill stopped, and when starting them one of the horses, being of an ugly disposition, instead of going ahead turned and reared, getting both feet over the tongue. It then reared the second time. This forced both horses and

**THE FOUNDATION OF THRIFT**  
 There are various foundations of thrift and it is well that there are for there are none too many, and we are wise to cultivate and cherish every one of them. There are, for example, accounts, the habit of knowing exactly where you stand even to the last penny; and if you do not

**Pines and Rhubarb**

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY WHILE PRICES AND QUALITY ARE RIGHT. ANOTHER SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED TO-DAY. ALSO NICE FRESH ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

LEAVE YOUR ORDER FOR PINES NOW.

FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS IN STOCK AND PRICES RIGHT.

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

**GEO. LAMBERT.**  
 FLOUR FEED & GROCERIES PHONE 36

follow the last penny, the last dollar is only too likely to escape your grasp. There is foresight, system, planning your needs and your means and your necessary and your desirable expenditure, adjusting the facilities of life to its possibilities. And intelligent thrift is absolutely dependent upon method of this kind.

But perhaps the surest foundation of thrift is to have few wants. The trouble with our complicated modern civilized life is that with our abundance of creature comforts we have built up round our souls an enormous scaffolding of habit, so that innumerable little things are indispensable to us, without our even having a definite appreciation of what they are—till we lose them. The immigrant who comes from the lowest poverty of Europe and throws himself into the struggle here has an immense advantage in being trained to want so little. He can save and get ahead if he has industry and intelligence because he is not hampered by costly little requirements of cleanliness and decency.

To be sure, wants are in a sense the charm of life. Our little desires for all sorts of pretty, pleasant things are like gay blossoms strewn over the barren surface of necessity. We pluck one here, reach for another there and forget the daily iteration of common duties in the grace of the pursuit. The bare restraint, the grim stoicism of the early New England ideal had something arid about it, something wearily negative. It was a Puritan philosopher who said, "The ideal of life is to be able to have everything you want and to want nothing." No doubt that leads to thrift, but it also leads to a terrible emptiness.

The true secret is to have your wants thoroughly under your command; to recognize the attraction of all lovely and delightful things, but to gauge their proportion to one another and to your own means and needs; to admit that you want, but that at some times and in some circumstances you cannot have, and act rigidly on that admission. There is a thrift in pleasure as well as money, and only on that basis can you long enjoy both, not allow the greedy satisfaction of the moment to rob you of the long and comfort of the years to come. Youth's Companion.

# RED ROSE TEA 'is good tea'

Fine, brisk flavor! Best of all in the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

## Surnames and Their Origin

**CLAYTON**  
Variations—Newton, Leighton, Layton, Hilton.  
Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon.  
Source—Localities.  
This little group of family names is typical of the larger part of the entire classification of "ton" names. They are given here as variations of one another, not because they have come from the same source, but from the same kind of source.  
This source is Anglo-Saxon place names. This does not by any means establish the first bearers of the surnames as of Anglo-Saxon blood, however. They might have been and undoubtedly were in many cases Normans.  
But it was back in the Anglo-Saxon period that the place names were formed around the old word "tun," which has given us our modern word "town." To the Anglo-Saxons this word meant primarily an inclosed place, which, of course, most of their towns were. Thus if the locality were noted for a clay soil, the "tun" became known as Clayton and grew into a town of that name. Newton would signify an inclosure recently built (recent in the view of those who named it). Leighton and the modern simplification, Layton, would be an inclosure on a "leigh" or "ley," that is, meadow land. And Hilton would designate such an inclosure on a hillside or hill-top.  
Such names became family names

as a rule when former residents settled in other communities.  
**TUMULTY.**  
Variations—Tomalty, Talty.  
Racial Origin—Irish.  
Source—A given name.  
At just what period this Irish clan came into being is not quite clear. The clan name, however, is traceable back to a period prior to that in which the majority of English family names originated.  
As nearly as the Irish spelling of the name can be rendered with the English alphabet, it is "O'Tombaltagh." The spelling is formidable, but the pronunciation is not, the native Gael pronouncing it just about the way we pronounce the variations Tumulty and Tomalty, with the clan-signifying "O" before it.  
This "O" in Irish names, however, is but the modern development of the more ancient forms "Hua" and "Hui," sometimes rendered in English as "Ua" and "Hy." One is singular and the other plural in this sense; the former is used when speaking of a single person who is a member of the clan, the latter when the speaker is referring to several members or to the clan as a whole.  
The Irish clan names all are taken from the given names of the chieftains who founded them. In this case the given name was "Tomhalt," with a meaning of "the waster" or "the generous one."

## Animals That Advertise.

Everywhere one goes in the country signs may be seen which indicate that creatures of the wild know the value of advertising just as much as do human beings.  
Often this advertising may be just a dodge on the part of the insect or animal to avoid the attentions of another creature who has designs upon him as a delectable dinner morsel.  
This peculiarity of Nature is noticeable in regard to the butterfly, which is an ingenious little publicity merchant. Certain kinds of butterflies have noxious qualities which are not to the liking of birds, but there are other species which are just the reverse. The latter consequently assume the colorings of the former, and so, by advertising their undesirability as food, manage to preserve their lives.  
The same tactics are adopted by beetles, but it is from bird and animal life that we get the best examples. Certain kinds of snipe, for instance, set up a peculiar shriek as soon as they catch sight of a shooting-party, and this is kept up until they have advertised far and wide that the guns are on the look out.  
**Sheep's Secret Signals.**  
Wild sheep, also, are clever in this respect. They need only to see one of their number at attention, with head up and ears pricked forward, to become suspicious and ready for flight. Again, when deer register the presence of a foe, they send a signal to every member of the band to be cautious.

The wild bellow of the lion is often uttered not because he is angered and ready to fight. He knows that to keep away his foes he has but to remind them of his power, and he does so by proclaiming his strength far and wide.  
With just the same object does the rattlesnake shake his castanets. The sound of them reaches the ears of his foe, and, aware with the dreadful yarning of the snake's latent power, they rapidly disappear.  
But it is at the mating season in the

will that the full power of publicity is brought to bear. There is a general flaunting of color and parade of strength, with the object of proving to a possible mate how much more desirable than his rival each one is.  
This competition for favor is particularly outstanding in bird life, and the display of colors and ornaments to catch the female eye is carried to perfection. The great peacock, while conscious of his beauty, at the same time is aware that his rival may be just as beautiful, and to out him from favor he tidles himself up and, as it were, puts on his Sunday best.  
**The Alligator's Courtship.**  
Birds of Paradise wave their wonderful silky plumes, and the humming-bird with great skill flashes his gems among the flowers, making a perfect color scheme.  
Other birds, less fortunate in the matter of color, find the power of song a great factor in gaining favor; so these songsters chant their sweetest melodies or chirrup and whistle as best they can.  
Even the lumbering alligator knows how to advertise, and in searching for a bride does his best to stage a fight so that the lady of his choice may see him come forth the victor!  
The same applies to lions and tigers and even the monkey, so if you see any of those fellows vainly strutting about at the Zoo, don't laugh. They know what they are doing!

## GREEN TEA IN GREAT DEMAND.

Twenty-five years ago, Green Tea was more popular than Black, but due to the heavy importation of poor quality Japan and China Green Teas, the demand fell off. Ceylon and India started producing Green Tea on a large scale only in recent years. They were of such fine quality and delicious flavor that Green Tea drinkers immediately recognized their superiority and demanded them in ever increasing quantities. Salada Tea Company is practically the sole importer of Ceylon and India Green Teas in Canada.  
**Rest.**  
To get the most out of a vacation one should have a rest as well as a change of scene and recreation. Excessive physical fatigue whether from work or play is dangerous. Fatigue means a tired heart and weakened digestive organs, and it lowers resistance to infection of any sort. Many a vacation has been spoiled by unusual fatigue, with over eating, and many a vacationist returns home suffering from an infection which would never have occurred had his natural powers of resistance not been lowered by general bodily fatigue.  
Begin new forms of work or play moderately. Moderation in physical exertion for the first few days of a vacation will make a great difference in the actual results of the vacation. It will also make a vacation far more beneficial in its results if the daily programme be arranged so as to provide a period of complete relaxation and rest. If not a nap, after the noonday meal or before the evening meal.

One who has climbed the ladder should not pull it up or kick it down—he should extend a kindly hand to the fellow below.  
Ask for Minard's and take no other.

## CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!

Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little 'Freezone' on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then softly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of 'Freezone' for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, between the toes, and the foot without soreness or irritation.

**Love's Way.**  
Love goes the way of laughter,  
And pretty, maiden tears,  
But he knows naught of the way  
Nor grey and bitter tears.  
Love goes the way that Hope takes,  
And meets the golden dawn,  
And oh! the picture Hope paints  
Are sweet to look upon.  
Ah! Love is wise and gracious,  
Or folks would never know  
The tinkling lilt of laughter  
In Dawn's young ruddy glow.  
—Lorette Ballantyne.

## THE CHEERFUL WOMAN

**Is One Who Has the Rich, Red Blood of Good Health.**  
The fact that one woman is bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, strong and cheerful, while another is pale, weak and depressed is due more often than otherwise to the condition of the blood. The way to 'remedy' this depressed state is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no other tonic so equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A case in point is that of Mrs. Melvin Abra, Graveley Street, Vancouver, B.C., who says:—"About two years ago I was a very sick woman. I seemed to be wasting away and getting thinner all the time. I grew so weak that a doctor sent me to the hospital, but the treatment there did not help me and I returned home. Then I tried a number of tonics with no better results. At this stage my mother came to me, and as she is a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, she started me on this medicine. I can only say that they did wonders for me. I began to get new health and strength after I had taken a few boxes, and day by day this improvement continued until I was again well and able to do all my household work, and I have not had a sick day since. I cannot recommend your pills too highly and urge those who are looking for health and happiness to give them a trial."  
You can get the pills from your druggist, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Seeing Eyes.

The automobile plowed through the deep sand of a piney woods road. There was not a house in sight, not a sound except the impatient and disgusted exclamations of the pair in the car, a young couple from the city.  
"Miles and miles and not even a cabin! I don't wonder nobody lives in such a forsaken country," grumbled the young man at the wheel, and his wife emphatically declared that she didn't blame folks for not living where there was nothing except pines and sand.  
Just then the breeze that stirred the boughs bore to their ears a song, jubilant and glad:  
"I've reached the land of corn and wine,  
With all its treasures surely mine;  
I've reached that beautiful shining shore—  
My heaven, my home, forever more!"  
The car slowed down and, drawing to one side, stopped to allow a small covered cart to come slowly up over the narrow road. An old woman in a purple calico dress, with a big black sunbonnet falling back on her neck, sat in a chair and drove the pony.  
"In trouble?" inquired the old woman sympathetically. "The sand's so deep I reckon you're stuck. I'll drive on and send a neighbor to pull you out."  
"No, not stuck, just waiting to ask if you could show us some nearer way out to the main road," said the young man.  
"Now ain't that a nice way to travel, though!" exclaimed the woman, "glidin' along smooth as grease and seein' everything!"  
"But this country"—began the young woman impetuously, "this country is so—"  
"Ain't it?" replied the stranger, beaming upon them. "For them with seein' eyes there's no prettier country to be found! This time of year especially when the woods are fair groanin' under the bounty of the Lord, I been down the road a piece, spendin'

the day with a neighbor; she's a cripple body and can't get much, so I stop now and then to gather up a basketful of bullaces and wild grapes. You can see the vines yonder. And don't them clusters of sumac look pretty, jest like famin' torches? That slim tree with the few red leaves on it is a persimmon, and they are good now that frost's touched 'em. I filled the basket with them and with some open clusters of chinquapins. Squirrels gather 'em, posoms came to eat the persimmons and grow fat as butter. Truly this is, as the hymn says, a land of corn and wine—which is jest a name for all God's plenty."  
The young couple gazed round them with opened eyes.  
"Me a-runnin' on, and you askin' the highest way out!" said the old lady, laughing deprecatingly. "But when I get started on the country, why I just forget. The Lord made a sight of pretty things for travelers to see if they got eyes to see 'em with. You follow the main tracks like you're doin' and you'll soon come out on the highway."  
They called cheery good-bys and waved back at the old little figure in the purple calico. For a time the two were silent; then the young wife spoke softly to her husband. "See, dear, right ahead of us are a whole family of squirrels in that hollow limb. I counted four, and there comes another with a nut in her mouth!"  
"I see; and over yonder in that thicket there's a covey of quail."  
"And there right overhead is a vine just loaded with grapes! Stop the car and let's pick some. There really are so many things to see in these woods if,"—she looked into her husband's face, and he nodded, understandingly,— "if we have seeing eyes!"

## Vagabondia.

O I am done with golden shoes,  
With satin, silk and shining gear.  
What is this tinsel show to lose  
An' I take a road far, far from here!  
Thick on a road white dust will lie,  
Rise in clouds to a barefoot gait.  
A brown lark will be touching the sky  
And I'll sleep at night where mountains wait.  
O I am done with a cloak of red,—  
'Tis low rain will cling to a russet shawl,  
Wind will fange a brave, bold head,  
And darkness will hide no fears at all!  
—Lillian Middleton.

## CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution or more likely to pave the way to dangerous diseases. Fully nine-tenths of all the minor ills of childhood have their root in indigestion. There is no medicine for little ones so equal Baby's Own Tablets in relieving this trouble. They have proved of benefit in thousands of homes. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Lunette, Immaculate Conception, Que., writes: "My baby was a great sufferer from indigestion, but the Tablets soon set her right, and now I would not be without them." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.  
**League Protects Children.**  
The children of the world will henceforth be under the protection of the League of Nations. The International Bureau for the Promotion of Child Welfare has been working in Brussels under the auspices of thirty governments and of various national organizations, but with the consent of the members the Council of the League has authorized the concentration of all child-welfare activities in a special department of the League at Geneva.  
Payment for articles advertised in this column should be made with Dominion Express Money orders—A safe way of sending money by mail.  
Don't whine over adversity; profit by it.  
Madrid has the highest altitude of any city in Europe.  
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## NURSE CHAPPELLE SAYS TANLAC BRINGS MOST GRATIFYING RESULTS

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"I have direct and personal knowledge of so many cases where TANLAC has restored health and strength and helped weak, run-down people to get on their feet that I know it to be an unusual medicine," is the emphatic manner in which Mrs. M. E. Chappelle, Blue Mount and Thomas Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis., a practical nurse of fifteen years' experience, pays tribute to the famous treatment.  
"Time and again I have urged TANLAC'S use and it always brings the most gratifying results. My own mother, now eighty years old, took TANLAC five years ago, and it has been her standby ever since. Nothing helps her as TANLAC does and she is as strong an advocate of the medicine as I am. Only recently, mother became generally run-down. Her stomach was disordered, her appetite utterly failed her, and she came near having a nervous breakdown. TANLAC gave her a vigorous appetite, corrected all complaints and left her not only well and happy, but so strong and active that she looks after the



Mrs. M. E. Chappelle. Home and visits around, as well. And mother thinks the TANLAC Vegetable Pills are the greatest ever. "In all my long years of experience as a nurse, I have never known the equal of TANLAC." TANLAC is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold. Take TANLAC Vegetable Pills.

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**STRAWBERRY PLANTS.** Williams Glen Mary and Dr. Burrill, \$6.00 per thousand, \$1.25 per hundred. Premier, Kellogg's Prize, Marvel and Parson's Beauty, \$1.50 per hundred. All prepaid. Fred W. Whitehall, Sub. 10, London, Ontario.

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