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**Mittelholtz & Co.**  
Saugeen Valley Mills  
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No. 1 Pastry

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Afternoon train, southbound.....	4.
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## Ghas E. Wendt

Midmay. Ont.

MOST OF THIS PAGE IS MISSING



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because it is

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open his wonder and reverence for natural phenomena, is much more than a mere place of amusement. The one can be made more than this also.

**The Right Time.**

The new chaplain very much wanted to amuse as well as instruct his flock, and, accordingly, on one occasion, arranged for an illustrated lecture on Bible scenes and incidents. One seaman who possessed a phonograph was detailed to discourse appropriate music between pictures. The first of these represented Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor nudged his brains and ran through the list, but he could think of nothing exactly appropriate to the picture. "Please play up!" whispered the chaplain. When an inspiration came to the seaman, and, to the consternation of the chaplain and the delight of the audience, the phonograph ground out,

It is just the little difference between the good and the best that makes the difference between the artist and the artisan.

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Don't brood over the past nor dream of the future, but seize the instant and get your lesson from the hour.

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**How to Care for the Farm Dog.**

The farm dog has a large place in the heart of the boy. The dog is his companion during work and play. The dog loves the boy and worries when he is away from home. The boy often finds the dog one of his best-loved chums and one of the strong attractions that holds him to the farm. A dog can be made useful by proper care and training or it can be a nuisance because of its behavior. Every boy wishes to have his dog liked by the other members of the household and he can do a lot to properly train the dog.

The dog's training must begin at an early age. When a dog must be punished, go to the dog and do not call the dog to you and then punish him. If he receives punishment for coming when called he may lose confidence in his master. He should be punished as near as possible to the scene of wrong doing. Then he is more apt to know the cause of the punishment.

Always use the same commands, such as charge, lie down, get up, etc., when teaching the dog its first lesson. This avoids confusion and the animal soon learns the simple acts that are expected of him. When teaching a dog to charge, press down on the back at the time of giving the command. When the act is performed reward the animal with praise. The tone of the voice and the manner of the dog's master soon are understood by the animal. Praise is appreciated and the dog wags its tail, barks and rolls over and shows its appreciation. Censure is also soon understood and the dog hangs its tail, skulks away and shows its shame for wrong doing.

Dogs should be given no privileges while pups that they cannot have throughout life. The little pup that is allowed to jump into the chairs and sofa will dislike losing that privilege when grown up. Such a habit is difficult to break. Worrying stock and chasing chickens cannot be allowed and the habit is easily broken by whipping and scolding at an early age.

The dog has a very sensitive ear. Do not allow playmates to whistle, shout or blow in the dog's ear. It is a form of cruelty to the animal. They also have sensitive nostrils which cannot stand rough treatment without much pain.

A small A-shaped kennel is of great value in keeping a farm dog under control. A long swivelled chain attached to the side of the kennel will enable the dog to take some exercise. At night it will be under control.

Keep the kennel in the shade during the summer and provide a dish of cool water for the dog. Dogs can stand much cold, especially breeds like the Collie and Airdale. They cannot stand draughts or dampness and the kennel must have a dry floor and be somewhat protected from cold raw winds. A dog that is kept in the house soon becomes house broken and will learn its place. A box in the cellar or wood shed will be all the sleeping quarters it will need.

Many dogs are overfed, especially when the family is large and there are many table scraps. Other dogs are only half fed and are forced to forage for part of their living. Both conditions are bad and lead to sick dogs. Oatmeal, cornmeal and skim-milk can form the basis of the dog's diet. Add bones when they are available but do not give the dog much meat. Many dogs get along without much of any meat and they are healthy and vigorous. Three meals a day are about

right for a young pup. Two meals a day are enough for an older dog. Some owners only feed a mature dog once a day and find that it is sufficient.

Fleas are an unnecessary pest that may trouble the dog and also the family. Moisten a cloth with kerosene oil and wipe all over the dog's hair. Where the oil touches a flea the pest will be killed. After the oiling take a comb or brush and thoroughly comb out all of the fleas. Have the dog stand on a paper and burn the paper after the treatment. All of the fleas can be combed out by carefully working through the hair. Then keep the kennel free from dust and dirt or the infestation will soon be back on the dog. A thorough spraying of the kennel with a commercial coal-tar compound will destroy fleas.

Distemper causes the loss of many good dogs. It can often be prevented by keeping the dog clean and vigorous and properly fed. Also keep it away from other dogs, especially town dogs which have had the run of the streets. A dog that is sick with distemper should be isolated in a kennel or room that will hold as near as possible to sixty degrees temperature. The dog must receive good nursing and not be allowed to run and romp until cured.

Small cuts and scratches can be washed with peroxide of hydrogen if they are located where the dog cannot easily lick them. Dogs are wonderfully successful in treating their own wounds when they can be reached. In such cases the trouble can safely be left to the dog and healing will rapidly take place.

Often an unthrifty condition of a dog will be due to intestinal worms. Then it pays to buy one of the commercial worm medicines which can usually be procured at any drug store and used according to the direction on the bottle. Frequently worm medicine will turn a thin dog into a husky vigorous specimen in a short time.

The great usefulness of the farm dog is as a watch dog. It will give warning when intruders appear and often frighten them away without the farm owner knowing of their presence. By sending a dog on a poultry range the dog will soon learn to run and bark beneath every hawk that appears and the bird under these circumstances will seldom dare to come near enough to the earth to steal a chicken.

Placing the kennel near poultry houses is great protection to the birds. A good dog is also of value in keeping down the rats, weasels, woodchucks and skunks, which have little value on the farm.

The farm boy can take much pleasure with a pure-bred dog but just about as much with a cross-bred dog if it is of good type and intelligence. Scrub dogs are not always as scrubby as they look. They are sometimes very bright and vigorous and capable of learning many tricks as well as useful acts, such as watching the farm or rounding up stock. Often the dog that is classed as a mongrel cur bears a bad reputation because of bad training.

Boys can learn much about patience and self-restraint in their efforts to train an unruly pup. The boy who has thoroughly mastered his dog and taught it useful and interesting tricks has something of which to be proud because everyone does not have the patience to train a dog right. A dog that is properly trained to stay at home and be useful is a great source of satisfaction to the boy on the farm.

**The Beginning of Christ's Ministry**

From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent; for the Kingdom of heaven is at hand.—St. Matt., 4, 17.

Christ's ministry was very brief—only three years. It is not in length of time but in intensity of consecration and in definiteness of message that any human ministry must find its lasting character. And while the dear Lord's short life was ever leading to the great consummation of salvation for the world by His death and resurrection, we find as we study the gospels how wonderfully rich and full His ministry was both in deeds and words. The whole outline of Christianity and the eternal principles of life are to be found, as they are found nowhere else, in the things Jesus did and in the messages He gave. Those were wonderful years, those three that Christ gave to the world. Men have been studying them ever since and yet their truth and beauty are not exhausted, and only eternity will reveal to us their full significance.

The first message of the Master was the same as that of John the Baptist: "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." It was a message of special significance to the Jews, for they were expecting a deliverance from their enemies of the Roman Empire; but it meant far more than they realized. The kingdom of heaven is a spiritual kingdom—"The Lord knoweth them that are His" (II Tim., ii, 19)—and it was established when

the dear Christ died for the sins of the world. It calls for sorrow because of sin, and for a turning away from sin to righteousness; but above and beyond all it calls for faith in Him who came from heaven to earth to create, even in this poor world, a family like unto the heavenly family. "Repent"—the word is still the message of the hour, as mighty and significant as when Jesus, the Son of God and the Son of Man, uttered it in clear tones in Capernaum by the Sea of Galilee. To follow Him in sincere trust, to love Him with the whole of heart and mind and strength, to do His will in telling others the gospel story—that is the real measure of repentance. I sometimes wonder whether we do not press too much in these modern times the establishment of an earthly and visible kingdom. We must, indeed, fight for righteousness and justice and purity in the world and seek to make human life everywhere as happy and strong as possible. But the gospel message calls for more than that. It demands a spiritual relationship to God gained through Jesus Christ, an entrance into His blood-bought family, a close union with Him who claims us and loves us as His own. There can be little hope of a better world, no matter how fine the laws and how exact the social honor prevailing, unless the kingdom—His Kingdom—is recognized as supreme; a kingdom in which His redeemed children do as He did on earth, a kingdom in which the life

of the soul is committed to His divine and never-failing care.

**Co-Workers With Christ.**

It is significant that Jesus, at the very beginning of His ministry, chose a body of men, by individual selection, to be with Him. We can hardly separate them from His ministry—they seem a part of it from the beginning to the end. It was a training school, indeed, that He began; but it was more than that; it was fellowship of service, the creation of a family which would be a type of the heavenly family. When Christ chose the apostles from the group of His disciples we are told that He desired them "to be with Him" (St. Mark, 3, 14). We might interpret this as a desire for human companionship, which our Lord manifested more than once, thereby sanctioning and sanctifying human ties and human associations, which are so helpful and so necessary. But chiefly we learn the message of working with the Christ. He working with us (St. Mark 16, 20). It is a wonderful thing that when the world was to be redeemed God called for the help of His children in accomplishing that redemption. Of course, we can only tell the story; but with the story we can serve and help and comfort, and in His divine love Christ accepts our efforts and blesses them and calls us His co-workers. That ought to lift up our humanity and make us know the sacredness to which Jesus calls us. Life becomes a marvelous thing when it is thus taken by the Master and made to share in His glorious work of salvation. The minister, the teacher, the Sunday school worker—they are all called by God's grace to be partners with Him. So that, as it were, the ministry of Christ is still continued, for He is always with us (St. Matthew 28, 29), and we, like Peter and John and the rest, are honored by being taken into the blessed service, which means at last the world's salvation.

**Unceasing Ministry of God.**

May not the three years of our dear Lord's ministry reveal to us God's unceasing ministry to His children on earth? Christ reveals to us the Father: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." And He makes His work God's work: "My Father, worketh hitherto, and I work." His deeds of loving mercy, His care for little children, His healing the sick in body and mind, His messages direct or through beautiful illustrations, word-paintings unequalled because touched by the Infinite—think of these as comprising Jesus' life, and then think of God as still doing the same for those who will receive His blessings and gifts, and grieving, as our Lord grieved, over those who refuse (St. Matt., 23, 37). Is it not a true understanding of God to know that He is the loving Friend who never forgets and whose words and works are ever with us? Nay, can we not go a little further and say that Christ not only reveals the ministry unceasing of God, but also teaches us what our lives should be—ministering in caring, finding our truest happiness in caring and loving and teaching and blessing, being assured that what is thus said and done can never fail of result, since we are following Him who overcame the world? Beautiful is that life of lives, as we study it. The perfect man stands out in gentle fellowship, made the richer because He was also God, and through Him we know what God is and what perfect manhood is. Wonderful are the words spoken by the great Teacher, made but the richer as the centuries bring new interpretations; little children and wise men alike find them blessed, and they never grow old or fail in their ringing love. But even beyond these is the great truth that still He ministers, unseen yet known; that still He calls us to follow Him; that still He companions with those who heed the call; that still in and through them the old Palestine ministry continues and will continue until the Saviour comes again in glory to claim His own.—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

**Trees That Own Themselves.**

In the United States there are two trees that own themselves and the ground on which they stand. One of these famous trees is an oak in Georgia—where everything is in peach, by the way—and the other is a sycamore in Kentucky. The former stood upon the land of a colonial named Jackson, who left the following paragraph in his will:

"I, W. H. Jackson, of the County of Clarke, State of Georgia, of the one part, and this oak tree (giving location) of the other part, witness that the said W. H. Jackson, in consideration of the great affection he bears said tree, and his desire to see it protected, has conveyed unto the said tree entire possession of itself and the land within eight feet of it on all sides." The sycamore is an even larger landowner, for thirty-six feet all round it were bequeathed to it by a certain Miss Lloyd, whose will contained the following:

"The said tree is conveyed, in consideration of the value of itself as a resting-place of the weary under its shade, itself, together with the terra-firma beneath, and said tree are to belong to themselves absolutely, and to each other, for all the purposes for which God and man intended them, among which is the purpose of the soil to nurture and feed the tree, and that of the tree to shade, grace and beautify the said terra-firma."

Jellyfish sometimes attain a diameter of two feet.

**THE NEW DIETETICS**

BY DR. C. W. SALEEBY, F.R.S., EDIN.

It was hard to believe at first; but now we positively know that a wonderful and momentous new chapter in the study of the food of man, and, above all, in the food of the mothers and children of men, was opened a decade ago. It is what we may call an English-speaking achievement, for virtually the whole of the work has been done by a few men and women in England and the United States.

It had been known for scores of years that sailors on long voyages who ate only tinned and preserved food began to suffer from a disease called scurvy that killed hosts of them. It was learned that the disease could be prevented or cured with absolute ease and certainty by adding a little fresh fruit juice, such as lemon juice, to the diet. Then only a little while ago it was discovered that a disease called beriberi, which breaks out among people who live wholly on polished rice, could be quickly cured by the use of unpolished rice instead.

**Three Essentials to Health.**

In 1913, when the International Medical Congress met in London, that discovery had recently been made, and we accordingly resolved that the governments of the world should be asked to abandon their orders about quarantine for ships with crews suffering from the disease. For it is not infectious, but is what we now call a "deficiency disease," owing to the lack of a priceless unknown something in the diet, which is present in the covering of the rice grain and which is lost when our modern milling machinery polishes the grain.

But all that is only a small fraction of what we now know. Dr. Gowland Hopkins began the work in Cambridge, England, ten years ago, by feeding rats with his own hands in a disused cellar. Since then many workers have carried it on at the Lister Institute in London and elsewhere, notably Dr. McCollum at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

There are at least three, or three groups of, precious things, probably ferments, contained in a healthful diet, which are called vitamins. The first is essential to growth, and its absence is the cause of rickets. It is especially contained in certain fats and is often therefore in America called "fat soluble A," or the "anti-rachitic factor." The second is also essential to growth, and its absence causes beriberi, a disease characterized by inflammation of the nerves, or neuritis. That vitamin in America is called "water soluble B," or the "anti-neritic factor." The third is that which prevents the development of scurvy, and we may call it C, or the "antiscorbic factor." None of them has been isolated,—in trying to do so we should probably destroy them,—but we know where they are and where they are not because of the consequences that follow when we ourselves or animals eat foods that do, or do not, contain them.

It is not merely a question of avoiding the three "deficiency diseases"—

rickets, beriberi and scurvy. The whole of healthy growth and development and the power to resist infectious disease are concerned. The most recent experiments show that the proper development of the teeth depends upon "fat soluble A," and that, in short, just as nothing is so good for making red blood as making milk, so nothing is so good for making hard teeth as soft butter!

The first important fact about vitamins is that, so far as we can discover they are made by green leaves in the presence of sunlight—by nothing else and nowhere else. Thus the herbivore, eating the green leaf, does well; and the carnivore, eating the herbivore, does no worse. Man and woman, and child above all, eating the green leaf, or vegetable foods that the green leaf has stocked with vitamins, or animal products that have obtained vitamins from the green leaf, will flourish also.

Such animal products are, for example, milk and its derivatives and cod-liver oil. True, we had not thought of the cod as a herbivore, nor is it one; but all the animal life of the sea depends upon the green vegetable plankton. Just as the animal life of the land depends upon the grass of the meadows. If by grass we mean green, chlorophyll-containing vegetable matter, including plankton, then "all flesh (and fish and fowl) is grass." Presumably plankton is the original source of the vitamins found, for example, in the liver of the cod, and it is capable of working wonders of healing in children.

**Treatment May Ruin a Food.**

We know what foods do and what do not contain the first growth factor, "fat soluble A," or the "anti-rachitic vitamin." Enough of those foods must be supplied to mothers, and to children, at least until about the eighth year, when the calcification of the teeth is completed, if we are to have full-grown and healthy adults.

Among the principal foods that lead in this respect are cabbage, spinach, lettuce, bananas, nuts, wheat germ, butter cream fish oil (notably cod-liver oil), mutton and beef fat, raw whole milk, dried whole milk and fresh and dried eggs. On the other hand, there is none of this vital constituent in lard, olive oil, cottonseed oil, margarine derived from the white vegetable sources, white fish, pure wheaten flour, pure corn flour, polished rice, custard powders and egg substitutes derived from cereal products. Beer is remarkable because, though it is derived from materials rich in various vitamins, no vestige of any vitamin survives in it. Indeed for us in many parts of Europe beer must be reckoned the most common and nationally important example of a preserved, stale, artificial and—because deprived of vitamins—devalitized "food." This I must insist upon, because the contrary has been asserted by some writers, not men of science, who have heard that malt and yeast are rich in vitamins, but who have not thought it desirable to ask

themselves what is likely to happen to those delicate agents when treated as the brewer treats them.

As for "water soluble B," I must note some of the foods that are rich in it. Generally speaking, they are the seeds of plants and the eggs of animals, where this precious agent is deposited as a reserve for the nutrition of the young offspring. First come eggs, fresh or dried, wheat germ—which we carefully remove when we make white flour—and even dried peas and lentils and beans and germ-nated pulses or cereals. Like "fat soluble A," it also occurs in vegetables, but there is no trace of it in butter or cream, white wheat and flour, pure corn flour or polished rice. As for the anti-scorbutic vitamin, it abounds in fresh vegetables and, above all, in fresh lemon juice and orange juice.

But all these things can be damaged or destroyed. Heat hurts them—A and B comparatively little, but C very quickly. The anti-scorbutic value of vegetables and fruit juices rapidly declines when they are cooked or dried, and many sailors used to suffer from scurvy, though carefully provided with preserved lime juice, until we learned that preserving the juice—at any rate, in the fashion then employed—spoiled it.

All our foods, then, have to be revalued in the light of these new discoveries. It is not enough to know merely how much fat or energy, how many calories, they will produce. Above all, for the young, foods containing the growth factors must be especially valued, and since young people do not digest fat very readily we must not waste their digestive powers on those vegetable fats that do not contain the indispensable "fat soluble A." Remembering the teeth, we must consider "the young" to include all up to eighteen years. The young mothers, are, if possible, even more important.

There arise, then, all the possibilities of using vitamins in medicine itself to heal disease. Long ago, as a medical student, I tried to avoid the nasty flavor of cod-liver oil by getting a chemist to prepare a similar pure oil and using that instead for my dispensary patients. But it did no good; and indeed even the "purified," "tasteless" cod-liver oil does little good in tuberculosis, compared with the crude, highly flavored oil. To purify it is to destroy the vitamin.

**Knowledge Means Happiness.**

Therefore, all questions of the preparation, preservation, sterilization and canning of food have to be reconsidered in this new light. Only too often we may ruin admirable material by our treatment of it, as the brewer does. The range of experiment required and the issues that hang upon it are almost illimitable. In England the Privy Council is this year spending the utmost sum available upon these researches, on account of their very great value at the present time and on account of the marvelous prospects that they offer.

**Armies of Peace.**

After the tea things are put away,  
After the paper is read,  
After the noise and the cares of day,  
And the youngsters are abed;  
After the prayers and the good-night  
kiss,  
She by the fire and I,  
And the winds may blow, but I'm glad  
for this,  
And the dreams that go smiling by.  
After the children's time for play,  
After the voices of care  
Have echoed in distance and died  
away  
And night with its peace is fair,  
After the little stories are told  
And the lilt of the lullaby,  
The day seems dress by the evening's  
gold  
And the joys that go laughing by.

After the crib and the trundle bed  
Are canopied high with dreams;  
After the last little curly head  
Is shorn of its golden beams  
By the snuffing out of the candle's  
light,  
When she by the fire and I,  
And I'm glad for the stillness and  
peace of night  
And the hopes that go gleaming by.

After the gnomes and the goblins drift  
Out to the sleepy sea;  
After the hearth fire muses lift  
Songs of the joys to be;  
After the workaday world's asleep,  
She by the fire and I,  
In the dream a while time, when  
fairies peep  
And gladness goes dancing by.  
And this is the strength that the na-  
tion boasts,  
And this is the nation's pride,  
And these are grander than panoplied  
hosts  
And ships on the sea beside;  
The lullabies and the hearth fires  
bright,  
And the cribs where the children  
lie,  
And the dreams of love that hallow  
the night  
And the faith that goes smiling by.

**To Disinfect Clothing.**

For disinfecting clothing a French-  
man has developed an airtight tank  
in which garments are subjected to a  
mixture of compressed air and chlor-  
ine or other gas, heated by electricity,

**Sky-Line Freight.**

One of the subjects that brought forth no little interesting discussion at the concluding sessions of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Cardiff was the possibilities the airship holds out for development of sky trains capable of carrying freight over long distances. That such a development is not only a possibility, but a probability in the future, was the contention of Wigg Commander T. R. Cave-Browne-Cave, who maintained that the operation of towing one airship by another was successfully carried out at Farnborough even before the war. "One never thought," said the speaker, "of an aircraft as a lowspeed weight-lifter, but on investigation it would be found that the airship in suitable form had considerable possibilities in that way. An airship capable, say, of only thirty-five miles an hour would furnish a valuable form of transport, although so low a speed

would be useless for a passenger ship. Where, for instance, engineering works were being brought into existence, such aircraft could be used for towing barges which, having no machinery, could carry substantial loads."

Such a transportation facility brought to a point thoroughly workable would undoubtedly prove an important factor in commercial life, one profitable to use to which it might be put before that of developing great rich sections of the world which, largely due to their inaccessibility, now lie untouched.

However, the sky train, like so many other desirable things in life, is of the future, not of the present; and though the advance that is being steadily made in successful air navigation gives every ground for belief that the air carrier is destined eventually to play an important part in the business of living, that goal is one that can be reached only by gradual, patient development.

**New Brunswick Mining Development**

Though the east is lackadaisical in advertising its great natural wealth, it is inevitably found out. The rich natural resources of New Brunswick are being rediscovered, and of late there has been a considerable resuscitation of interest in this field and an influx of outside capital for development work.

American interests are especially heavily represented in the exploitation of the province's mining possibilities. Recently the International Paper Company purchased three coal mines in the Great Lake district, and as a consequence will double their present output. The North American Antimony Co., of which Walter F. Dixon of New York was the principal organizer, has taken over the interests of the Canadian Antimony Company at Lake George, and will carry on operations on a large scale. Still more recently a party of New York capitalists made an inspection of the oil shale areas in Alberta county, in company with the Lieut.-Governor of the province, and as a consequence, will probably purchase rights there.

Investigations made by the Canadian Department of Mines show that the oil shales are sufficiently exten-

sive in area to form the basis of a large industry. Average samples of oil shales taken by the Department have yielded 60 imperial gallons, or about double the average yield of the oil shales of Scotland, from which the distillation of oil has been carried on for many years.

The three coal mines in the Grand Lake district, purchased by the International Paper Company, have a present output of 100 tons per day, which, by the beginning of November, will be increased to 200 tons. In 1918 this district only produced 57,000 tons of coal, which, by the year 1919, had increased to 250,000 tons. The coal seam has an average depth of 36 in., and in many places is so near the surface that it is mined by stripping off the top soil with shovels. Estimates of the amount of coal in the district vary from 35,000,000 to 150,000,000 tons.

Of late there has been considerable mining activity about Woodstock, and a good deal of foreign capital is interested in mines in this region which are yet in the experimental state. Shipments of ore have, however, been made carrying a heavy content of silver and lead.



er Any Day

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### Pert Paragraphs

There is a better market for smiles than frowns.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the people of Canada, the dress worn by her at the coronation festivities, and also that worn by her on Their Majesties' drive through London on the day after the coronation and on the state entry into Delhi on December 7, 1911. These dresses are for the Royal Ontario Museum.

A romance started when D. Flowers, 24, was in the trenches in France, and received woollen socks and comforting letters from Mrs. Hodson, 62. As a climax they are now on their honeymoon. Returning to Illinois after he was gassed, he became Mrs. Hodson's chauffeur and although he is still driving her, it is in another role.

A wonderful escape from death was experienced by six tourists motoring through the mountains in the centre of France. While crossing a pass, the driver lost control of the car, which dashed over a precipice. The car and its occupants fell down a ravine nearly 1,000 feet deep, but all escaped with a few bruises.

Ninety-two twins were born in Akron, Ohio, in 1919, according to figures at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Forty-one pairs of twins have already been born this year, or more than five a month. Most of the twins are boys this year, sixteen pairs of male twins having been born, twelve of female twins and thirteen mixed births. That city claims to have made a record for twins.

The total revenue to the Province from auto license fees up to October 1st was \$1,948,000. A change in the system of licensing automobiles is being planned by Hon. P. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works and Highways. It is quite likely that the weight of the car will be taken into consideration. The new arrangement will affect the middle-priced cars more than any others.

A £100 note walked into the Treasury building at Melbourne, Australia, and demanded that it be cashed. A soldier swallowed a note at Flaubus in France when he expected to be captured. He remembered the number and the note in question turned out to be the only one missing from a particular issue which had been recalled. "I am the £100 note," he said, and he received the cash he demanded.

A hen hatched out an alligator at Corpus Christi, Texas, week before last. A doctor brought home half a dozen alligator eggs and confided them to a clucking hen. When she saw what she had produced she squeaked and ran off the nest, with what her owner diagnosed as a bad attack of nerves. She absolutely refused to proceed any further with her maternal duties.

What is claimed to be the first claim for "overtime" ever filed by a convict has just been presented by a man named Martin, who served a term in Santa Prison, France. There were two Martins serving sentences at the same goal, but for different periods. At the expiration of one sentence the wrong Martin was released and the mistake was not discovered until a week later. Now the Martin who was detained is demanding "overtime" at the rate of \$10 a day.

Considerable mystery surrounds the disappearance from his home at Lower Wingham of Joseph Deig, a young married man, aged 30. About three o'clock Thursday afternoon, October 21, he called at the office of a local physician, but did not wait to see the doctor, but nothing has been seen or heard of him since, and his wife and friends are much worried over his disappearance. It is thought he became suddenly mentally deranged as no other reason can be given for his disappearance.

For murdering babies, which she adopted, a married woman of 33, was arrested a few days ago in Copenhagen, a baby which she had recently received having disappeared. She has now confessed to the murder of eleven children, but probably the number is larger. In most cases she killed the children immediately after receiving them, and if the real mother came to see the child or take it back, another was substituted. Usually she obtained no money, and her motive in killing the children is a mystery.

### The Green Trial.

The trial of Joslin Green for the shooting of Bert Cavill at Chesley in August comes up at the Fall Assizes here on Nov. 14th. This is only the second time in the history of Bruce County that a murder charge has come up and great interest is taken by the public in the forthcoming trial. Mr. Justice Meredith will preside. Mr. Charles Garrow, of Gaderich, son of the late Mr. Justice Garrow, will prosecute, and Mr. David Robertson will appear for Green. Two other criminal cases are—King vs. Wright of Warton, charged with stealing auto parts, and King vs. Arnold, a house-breaking charge. Two civil cases have been entered but they have until the 9th inst. to withdraw.—Telescope.

## Knechtel's Weekly Store News

We thank our customers for their past patronage and patience during past months, during which time we have been out of many lines of merchandise.

Having no immediate prospect of selling our business, we have decided to add many lines of needed merchandise and our buyer is scouring the market for goods at rock-bottom prices.

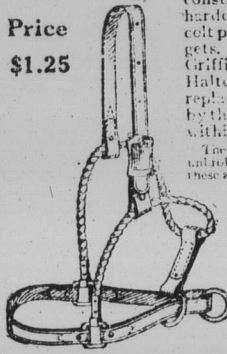
We have always endeavored to give people Quality Goods at reasonable prices and are putting "The Live Corner Store" back on a Saving basis, ready to supply the buying public of Mildmay and Carrick with their needs at the lowest possible price.

Bring us your Produce, Poultry and Potatoes

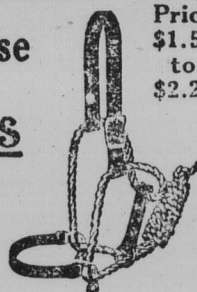
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The "Giant" is so constructed that the harder the horse or colt pulls the tighter it gets. This is another Griffith Guaranteed Halter, and it will be replaced or repaired free of charge if broken within one year.



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

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

S. C. Cooper, Inspector,  
Northern Life Assurance Co.,  
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Gazette and Rural Canada.....	\$2 50
Gazette and Daily Globe.....	6 75
Gazette and Daily World.....	5 75
Gazette and Family Herald & Weekly Star.....	3 20
Gazette and Toronto Weekly Sun.....	3 25
Gazette and Toronto Daily Star.....	4 25
Gazette and Daily Mail & Empire.....	6 75
Gazette and Farmers' Advocate.....	3 50
Gazette and Canadian Countryman.....	8 00
Gazette and Farm & Dairy.....	2 80
Gazette and Daily Advertiser (morning).....	6 75

### Saved Lives of Husband and Wife

THERE is a pathetic instance of a little Toronto family, sadly handicapped owing to the War. The young husband suffered a serious head wound at Passchendaele. Months later, he was invalided home to his wife and two little sons. But the trouble was not over. Violent convulsions followed. Finally the dangerous operation of removing a bone splinter from the brain was performed, and the man is recovering. Just as happiness seemed within their grasp, the wife developed tuberculosis. Never of rugged health, anxiety and care had exhausted her strength. If her life was to be saved, complete rest was imperative. But the money—

To-day, thanks to those who back up the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, she is there, gaining daily under careful treatment, and before long the family will be reunited.

Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Treasurer, 223 College Street, Toronto.

### They Say

"They say!" That phrase has blasted more characters and wrecked more homes than any other in the language. Call a halt on the treacherous peddler who comes at you with his wares—"They say!" Fire point blank at his cowardly heart, "Who say?" That hits the spot. You cannot afford to miss. The person who circulates a scandal or peddles truth (one is as good as the other) is a vampire. He sucks lifeblood. No combination of words in the language has caused more trouble, pain and sorrow. Shadow—it hits in the dark. It is anonymous. It has no personality. It cannot suffer any reaction. It is wholly irresponsible. The phrase ought to be put under the ban.



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### Deemerton Separate School.

For month of October

Sr 17—Genevieve Schnitzler, Edna Kocher, John Goetz, Jerome Fortna, J.

Jr 17—Catherine Ernewein, Alberta Goetz, Florence Stroeder, Ivan Niesen, Gertrude Kunneman, John Arnold, Leo Huber.

Sr 111—Marie Wagner, Anthony Niesen, William Kunneman, Albert Kocher

Jr 111—Magdalen Ernewein, Caroline Stroeder, Stanley Niesen, Petronilla Huber, Wilfrid Kocher, Monica Huber.

Sr 11—Lucy Huber, Florence Kunneman, Clarence Huber.

Jr 11—Marie Goetz, Alphonsa Niesen.

Part II—Cletus Wagner, Susanna Stroeder, Eugenia Kunneman, Gertrude Meyer, Loretta Meyer, Annie Niesen, Caecilia Niesen.

Part I—Cletus Kunneman, Joseph Herman, Allan Rehkopf, Natalia Goetz

### A Remedy For "Blues"

We all have them—the richest, the poorest, the highest and the lowest. Those hated blue devils will come back no matter how we guard against them. And if we treat them well, feed them well, feed them up with a lot of very unhappy thoughts, overwork, lack of sleep and stuffy rooms, they are going to stay. Unless you want them for household pets, get outdoors and lose them. The fresh air is the one thing the blue devils are afraid of. Sometimes it takes a half hour or so to walk them off, but you'll win out if you stick to it. And when you walk, don't go with your head down, your hands in your pockets and a frown on your face. Hold your head up and get full value from your exercise. Just try this recipe and see if it doesn't work.

### Confidence and Co-operation

There is only one paper in Canada owned by the farmers and circulating among the farmers, namely, "The Farmers' Sun." It fights the farmers' battles politically, gives more accurate market quotations than any other paper in the Dominion, features other agricultural news, as well as the activities of the U. P. O., such as their co-operative work and kindred problems. No paper in Canada furnishes more accurate news reports of matters which interest the farmers, nor is any paper more fearless and outspoken editorially than The Farmers' Sun. The paper is published twice a week, so that a subscriber gets one hundred and four issues for \$1.50. Farmers, subscribe for a paper which you own and have confidence in. Send \$1.50 to-day to The Farmers' Sun, Toronto.

### Strong in Death

A farmer living a short distance from the city, in a moment of weakness the other day blew in two dollars and a half at a city departmental store for a fall hat for his wife. On returning home he was so overcome with remorse that he went out to the barn and did the Haman act from one of the cross-beams. The hired man happening along just before he curtain dropped on the scene, promptly cut the old hayseed down. He revived and apparently repented his rashness. At the end of the month, however, while again expressing his appreciation of his employee's act, he qualified it by regretting the latter's extravagance in not untying the rope instead of cutting it, and docked him the price thereof. The hired man believes he cheated hell out of the meanest man that ever lived outside its sulphurous depths.

### Rumors of War

One day the Russiats hunt their holes pursued by fierce, triumphant Poles; the next the Poles are on the run, spurred on by Russian sword and gun. And as I dope myself for gout, I wonder what it's all about. There's trouble brewing everywhere, and warlike rumors fill the air. I thought, when closed the three-ring war, "Peace is the thing we're yearning for; the whole blamed world is sick of gore, and weary of the cannon's roar, and tired of human tears and groans, and of the sight of bleaching bones. The nations all would speed the plow and set the hen and milk the cow, pursue the gentle arts of peace, and bid the yawping captains cease." But now the Pole pursues the Russ and makes a most unseemly fuss; and now the Russ pursues the Pole, and shoots him with a ton of coal; wherever men infest the map, some tribes are itching for a scrap. I wonder what it's all about. Why can't the blame fool nations meet with friendly hearts, in concord sweet, and settle all their rows, and then go home and milch the cows? Why does the Pole pursue the Russ and shoot him with a blunderbuss? Why does the Russian swat the Pole? He has no higher, nobler goal. Why don't they meet with friendly grins, and shake the dice to see who wins?—Walt Mason.

### Hogs and Bacon will be Scarce

The meat packers are sending out a bulletin in which warning is given that hogs and bacon will be scarce in 1921. Stocks are pretty well depleted and some farmers are quick to grasp the situation and make ready for the demand next year. The great harvest of feed grains will be largely disposed of at a loss if not fed to live-stock. Prices for hogs to-day compare more favorably with the price of grains than for some time and the demand exceeds the marketings. Canadian overseas markets demand steady support if they are not to be lost. Whatever is done to restore supplies must be done quickly, from the first week in November until the middle of December.

### The Farmers' Strike

The wheat growers of the American southwest are calling the bluff of the grain dealers, millers and buyers for the export trade. These purchasers said that they do not have to buy, and the farmers are replying that they do not have to sell. The fact is that wheat must be bought unless eating bread is to go out of fashion, and wheat must be sold if the farmers are to realize on their harvest. Naturally the buyers want a low price and the farmers a high price. Usually the farmers, being disorganized and hard up for money, have to take less than their crop is worth. But if the farmers organize and have money enough to carry over their wheat the buyer finds himself in a tight place. The millers have to grind a lot of flour

to feed one hundred and five million people, not to mention the export trade. If enough American farmers refused to sell wheat they would have the whip hand, except in so far as they may be embarrassed by the free importation of wheat from Canada. Then again the farmer has another card up his sleeve. If the country will not pay him a fair price for his wheat because it is too plentiful, he can easily raise the price next year by curtailing production. The farmer so far has been about the only man not to go on strike, but if he throws down his tools there will be something doing.—World.

About the only joy-ride one gets out of boot-leg stuff is a low-gear tour in a hearse.

## When to Buy Flour

Now is the time to lay in a stock of Flour made from old wheat, and Flour that has been milled two months ago makes the Best Bread. Flour made from new wheat should be three months old before using.

I have a small quantity of old Flour on hand, and first come, first served.

Also Feed of all kinds at Right Prices.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples, etc.

## GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

## For Fall and Winter

You will want a new Suit or Overcoat for Fall and Winter. This is the place to get them. We have just exactly what you want—the very latest in samples and style books just in. Come in and see them

### Dress Swell Clothes

We have also taken the agency for the Dress Swell Clothes, a high class tailoring concern who also send us a large range of samples of the newest patterns for Fall and Winter. Remember that these are not ready-made, but made to your measure.

### Your Choice

You can have your Suit or Overcoat made up in any style you wish, either with us or with the Dress Swell Tailors. This is left entirely to yourself.

A perfect fit guaranteed or your money refunded.

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

## The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

## The MERCHANTS BANK

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## Farms For Sale

**THE MAYCOCK FARM**  
Lots 11 and 12, Con. 3, N.D.R., Bentinck 100 acres. Brick house 28 x 28 kitchen, 18x20, bank barn 55x75, straw shed 17x30. This is a good farm, first class building. 2 1/2 miles from Hanover.

**THE SAM TAYLOR FARM**  
Lot 45 and 46, Con. 3, Normanby, 150 acres, frame house 28x36, bank barn 28x70, bank barn 15x60. This is a good farm and will be sold cheap. Half way between Ayton and Mt. Forest.

**THE JACOB LANZ FARM**  
Lot West 31, Con. 6, Carrick, 1 1/2 miles west of Moltke, frame house 24x39 and 10x24, bank barn 50x36, and barn 18x30, 10 acres of good bush. This is a good farm.

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

**THE GEORGE LIESMER FARM**  
Lots 30 and 31, Con. 10, Normanby, 170 acres, brick house 28x30, frame kitchen 18x20, wood shed 14x12, bank barn 60x80, straw shed 35x50, driving barn 30x40. Buildings are No. 1. This is a good farm, 3 1/2 miles East of Ayton.

**THE OLIVER HENRY FARM**  
Lot 29, Con. 8, Normanby, 100 acres, good comfortable house; bank barn 40 x 60, driving barn 30x35. This is a good farm, 8 miles from Ayton, 5 miles from Mount Forest.

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

For terms and conditions apply to

R. H. FORTUNE

Ayton Ontario

If you are ambitious to rule others, first practice to rule yourself.

## Wives and Mothers of Canada

Stratford, Ont.—"I am very enthusiastic in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic for expectant mothers. I have had experience both with the 'Prescription' and without it, and am in a position to know that there is a vast difference. I was never nauseated or sick at all with my 'Prescription' babies but I was extremely uncomfortable with the others and my suffering was greater when I had not taken the 'Favorite Prescription'. I shall always take pleasure in recommending it to expectant mothers."



—MRS. LEOTA M. PEPPER, 114 Grange St.

### COULD NOT SLEEP

Halifax, N.S.—"I was in a run-down, nervous condition for over two years, had been treated by several doctors and only found temporary relief. I could not sleep at night my heart palpitated so, and I was almost afraid to close my eyes. Being persuaded, I wrote and stated my symptoms to the Medical staff at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with the 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Pleasant Pellets'. I did so with the very best results. I could sleep and became my natural self again. I certainly recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to all sufferers, for they have done for me what doctors failed to do and they have saved me doctor bills, too."—MRS. JOHN HOMANS, Clam Harbor.

Toronto, Ont.—"For over thirty years I have been a user of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have taken them for liver trouble, biliousness, constipation and sick-headaches and they always gave me the relief wanted. I am sure the 'Pleasant Pellets' have saved me many a sick spell. I can highly recommend them."—MRS. HANNAH DOWNESS, 60 Strange St.

A record dog family has been reported from the Isle of Wight, where a farmers sheepdog has had a litter of sixteen puppies. All were born alive.



# Soils and Crops

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

## Winter Pigs.

As a general rule, there is less to be made from winter or fall pigs than from those farrowed in the spring. If the spring pigs can be brought to a marketable weight before the market declines the best profit can be realized; however, this is more or less a gamble. There is a good deal of high-priced feed fed to the spring litters during the spring and early summer and when the prices fall there is in many cases a loss or a very narrow margin of profit.

With the fall litters it is best for the pigs to come in September, but those that come later, even into the winter, can be profitably fitted for the market in the spring or later, while the prices are still high.

One of the main points is to have good sows. They must be of the meat-producing type as well as the sire, but not necessarily anything fancy, but of good, strong, robust constitutions, as near the perfect type as can be obtained. The sows should be kept in the best of condition from the time they are bred until the pigs are weaned, then the pigs will have a good start when they are born.

The pigs must have a warm, dry place to sleep. Boards can be fastened up on their edges to enclose a pen six or eight inches deep in which the bedding can be placed. There should always be a good supply of bedding furnished and it should be changed frequently. Plenty of these nests should be made so that the pigs will not crowd too much and get over-warm. It is a very good plan to have an oiler, but a small amount of oil poured along their backs occasionally will keep their skin in good condition, as well as destroy any lice which may be present.

It is by far the best plan to let the pigs feed themselves from self-feeders, the object being to keep them full of the right feeds at all times. As soon as the pigs begin to travel around before they are weaned they should have access to a feeder with shelled corn, tankage, and a mineral mixture. They will begin to eat these while they are quite young. If skim-milk is available it will help materially to give them a good start. Water should be before them at all times. With this feed they will grow fat and will be nice and fat when they are weaned, practically weaning themselves. With this layer of fat on their bodies they are able to withstand the cold and will continue to make good gains throughout the winter and can be put on the market in the spring or early summer while the prices are still high.

It costs more per hundredweight to raise fall pigs than spring pigs, due to the lack of pastures. However, this is offset by the higher prices. If careful attention is paid to all details, it is, in my estimation, profitable to raise fall pigs. During the winter one's time is less expensive and more care and attention can be given.

## Why So Many Farm Flocks Are Failures.

During our local poultry show a farmer said to me: "We keep a hundred hens, but they do not pay—at least they do not pay as well as they should. I am disgusted with them."

He invited me to come out and look them over, and said that several members of his community would like to have some advice on poultry-raising. As a number of these families had children who were interested in poultry club work in our township club, I volunteered to go. Your trouble may not be their trouble, but perhaps the twenty or more farms visited will give some idea of a few of the things that may keep poultry profits down. Of course, all of these farms were not losing money from their hens—far from it—but they were not reaching the maximum profit for some of the following reasons: Poor houses, improper methods of feeding, lack of

care, and inferior quality of the stock itself.

Taking the matter of house room first, I found that the first outstanding fault was lack of floor space. Fifteen farms averaged 91 hens each, but the total floor space in the houses on these farms was less than 3,800 square feet. It should have been the accepted rate of four square feet per hen. During fine weather it was not so bad, but when it was stormy many of the houses were so small that the birds were forced to sit humped up. Many of these houses were always damp, and few were either conveniently arranged or comfortable.

In this connection it may be said that six new houses had been recently built in this community, and while they were of types approved by experiment stations and practical poultrymen, in so far as their general lines went, in every single instance the owner had either incorporated some of his own ideas or left out something which he considered of minor importance. These things had lowered the efficiency of the house to a marked degree, and in at least one case made it practically worthless.

There are any number of building types that will fit the average farm, but unless you have time to experiment, and are willing to suffer probable loss, it is best to accept them as they stand. The very thing you leave out or change may be the thing which has made the house successful.

A common fault is in building houses too high, wasting material and leaving an excess of cubic space. This takes extra feed in order for the fowls to heat it. Peculiar designs, extra height, and freak construction cost more, and usually detract from the worth of a poultry building, and if we remember that the plain shed roof is as good as any, and better than most, that square construction is the cheapest construction, and that the type of house designed by our experiment station was built to fit the needs of that particular locality, we will spend less money and have better homes for our hens.

Another feature that is of common occurrence is the practice of locating the poultry house in out-of-the-way places. None of these houses on the farms visited had feed bins built in them. Where the feed must be carried from the barn or crib twice each day, too much extra work is necessary. This is especially true when the men-folk are busy and the work of caring for the hens falls on the women. Every house, of whatever construction, should have built-in feed bins capable of holding at least a week's supply of grain. It should also contain a mash hopper, for a part of the hen's ration must be ground feed if maximum results are to be attained. Even if it is nothing more than ground corn, ground oats, and wheat bran, this ground feed is essential, for a hen cannot turn enough whole grain into eggs to reach the most profitable point in production.

Except on a very few of the farms visited, no mash or green food was given the hens. It is a significant fact that those few farms that were doing this showed the best profits. One farm was getting good results from cabbages, beets, turnips, and other vegetables which had been grown and stored for the purpose. Another sprouted oats daily, while another depended on mangels.

When we consider that as much as 25 per cent. of the hen's rations may be composed of such feed, and that it invariably increased egg production and the average health of the flock, the result of this lack can readily be seen.

Most of these farms could have raised the quality of their stock to an advantage by the introduction of high-class males, and all of them could have stood a rather severe culling among the females. The best procedure on some of them would have been to sell the flock outright, and replace it with purebred stock after faults in housing had been corrected, or to hatch eggs from purebred, vigorous breeding stock, and gradually get rid of the mongrels. However, even these might have been made to pay a better return for the time and money invested if some of the foregoing hindrances had been eliminated.

One of the hardest things to correct on these farms, and in fact on all farms where poultry is a side line, is the variety of personal attention the hens receive. Mother is busy, so she tells Johnny to run and feed the hens, the job falls to Sister the next day, and perhaps the hired girl has her hand in it too.

As a consequence, the hens go for days, or even weeks, without the personal attention of the person most interested in them. It is difficult to get around to this, and perhaps the best method is to turn the poultry work over to some member of the family that has sufficient interest, and whose time can be best spared. Usually the job falls on Mother, whether she is busy or not, so every convenience should be provided that will aid her in caring for the hens. Of these the feed bin, the mash hopper, and the water fount are the most important.

The world has 187,000,000 carats of diamonds.

## Growth of the Grain Elevator.

The grain elevator system has grown enormously in Canada and developed rapidly in the last few years. This growth and development have so far been mainly confined to the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, but the system is attracting more and more attention in the other provinces, particularly in Ontario, where several wheat growing and shipping centres, notably Toronto, are agitating for the erection of elevators. Nor is it only in numbers that the system has extended, but the increase in size has been such that some of the structures can fairly be termed mammoth, such for instance as those at the head of the lakes. There are, according to the Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan, not fewer than 3,600 (thirty-six hundred) elevators in the three provinces referred to, from 40 to 60 feet high and capable of storing from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels a piece on the average, a few reaching to twice the greatest enumerated capacity. In other words, upwards of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat can thus be stored at the one time. These facts and figures are taken from an interesting article by Mr. Langley in the September number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. By the terms of the Canada Grain Act, the owners of the elevators, mostly private individuals or incorporated companies, are compelled to accept all grain offered by farmers, unless wet or unstorable with safety, hence the general and common use of the system. The elevators are all licensed by, and are under the supervision of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

## The Milking of Cows.

Shall cows be milked twice or three times a day? To the average reader this may seem of small concern. To the farmer and dairyman it is a question of considerable interest. Tests have recently been made in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Professor Barton of Macdonald College says that it has been found from the standpoint of economy and safety that a cow giving 60 lbs. of milk a day should be milked three times. Both Professor Trueman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Professor Barton are agreed, however, that unless the udder is over-distended there is little or no advantage to be gained by milking three times a day. These authorities are quoted in the September number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. Professor Wade Toole also contributed to a solution of the same problem by giving results of tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College. The tests are to be continued and Professor Toole hopes to be able to give a more definite opinion another year than he does at present. In the meantime he shows that three

## The Welfare

By Charlotte

### The Choice of Children's Books.

One day recently, an aunt, one of those family-institution aunts to whom everybody takes his troubles, said to me: "Why is it that our children are still being told stories and given story books which are full of pernicious rubbish? I've just returned from visiting my nieces who are usually so thoughtful about the welfare of their children that I expected something better in their nurseries, but, instead I found their little ones immersed in the old tale of fear, cruelty and wicked stepmothers. Moreover, these stories were in the most wonderfully illustrated books! In choosing the books great interest had been shown in the artists who had made the pictures but open indifference toward the stories."

"That answers the 'Why,'" I ventured. As yet, few of the best story books are "wonderfully illustrated" and consequently lose the opportunity to capture the indifferent purchaser. Of course, this indifference is not intentional. Devoted mothers would shudder at the thought of bringing harmful playmates into the lives of their children, and yet through the careless purchase of books they often introduce their little ones to vicious company.

The advertising power of the illustration is the cause of much of the trouble. "Here am I," cries the prettiest picture book on the shop counter, and the purchaser looks no further. It is quite likely that this same book is the usual version of Cinderella, encumbered with the odious step-mother, not at all necessary to the plot, but contributing from one generation to another to an unwholesome prejudice. The charming Irish version, which entirely omits this character, is not so easily found by the casual buyer. If, however, the casual buyer wishes to become more purposeful, there is a long list of books full of helpful directions which may be consulted.

For the sake of brevity only four are mentioned. These books are suggestive and contain many delightful stories. It is almost certain that one or more of them can be found in any public library, and a study of the suggestions and lists which they contain will be of great assistance. Story Telling in School and Home, by E. N. and G. E. Partridge; Educating by Story-Telling, by Katherine Dunlap Cather; Stories to Tell to Children, by Sara Cone Bryant; Children's Stories and How to Tell Them,

mother who is interested can find it with the help of the librarian or by consulting the tables of contents in bound volumes of the best children's magazines; she can retell the material thus gained in a simple form suitable to her own child.

It is worth while for any parent to give some time and study to planning definitely the ground to be covered, for if all the reading develops some general scheme and is not purely haphazard, a very great and telling addition to a boy's or girl's education may be made with very slight effort on the part of the parent.

The following references may be helpful to parents. What Shall We Read to Our Children? by C. W. Hunt; The Children's Book, by Horace E. Scudder; Home Book of Verse for Young People, by Burton E. Stevenson.

throat, or a discharge from the nostrils, a few crystals of permanganate of potash dissolved in water, is excellent treatment. A feather dipped in this solution and passed into throat or nostrils will almost always cure thin and watery discharges.

Abundance of sharp grit is the best preventive of diarrhoea. Warmed castor oil is necessary when this condition shows itself—usually by excitement of yellowish color—a teaspoonful and a half for a hen, two for a rooster. Food should be limited to dry rice and corn. Each bird should be given, for at least three days, pills made of a heaped teaspoonful of powdered chalk mixed with one-half teaspoonful of powdered ginger. This combination is harmless, so no exact number of pills need be named. If diarrhoea develops into dysentery, five drops of chloroanodyne, obtainable

A saver for a farmer's wife is a policeman's whistle. To leave a half-baked cake, or the churning, or dough-nuts frying, is very annoying. The men may be at the barns, or a quarter of a mile away in some field. From either of these places the whistle call can reach them. The human voice can not.

Your farm may be in your name and it may be free from the heavy hand of a mortgage, but are you not simply holding it in trust? Your children will call you blessed if you leave two blades of grass growing where only one grew before. Everything comes from the soil. Give it your best and you will be rewarded; take all from it and you rob the soil, and also yourself.

Buy Thrift Stamps.



You don't have to suffer

# BAUME BENGUÉ

relieves pain of headache, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism.

**BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES**  
\$1.50 a tube.  
THE LEEMING MILLS CO., LTD.  
MONTREAL  
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué  
**RELIEVES PAIN**

## CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"



You're sluggish—slow as molasses! You are bilious, constipated! You feel headachy, full of cold, dizzy, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, energetic and cheerful. No gripping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

**Full Up.**  
The village Sunday-school treat was in full swing, and after the games the youngsters all sat down to a rattling good feed.

Little Johnnie, although unaccustomed to such rich fare, had eaten unsparingly as far as both himself and the food were concerned. To be more explicit, he had eaten until he could eat no more.

And now, at the end, he was feeling rather uncomfortable.  
"Can I lift you down?" asked a kind old lady.

"Yes, ma'am, you can lift O'f down," replied Johnnie; "but"—and he looked pleadingly up into her eyes—"please don't bend O'f."

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

### Superstitious Sense.

Ask the average man if he is superstitious, and he will give a snort of negative contempt, but—well, he protests too much. He has his little superstitions all right.

We all have, and the more we have the wiser we are! Superstitions hold sense. The superstitious will not walk under a ladder. That's excellent wisdom, really, for thereby they escape the brick that might have dropped on their head, or the spots of paint that would have ruined their clothes, or the bit of lime that would have fallen into their eye and caused them half a day's agony, or worse.

The superstitious will not sit down with thirteen at table. Excellent wisdom again. Thirteen is an odd number. When conversation develops on pair lines, as it generally does, then someone has to be left out—or brought in as a third. Further, if thirteen at table means that one is to die before the year is out, isn't it wiser to live? The cost of dying is as much up as the cost of living.

Then there's the salt-spilling superstition. It's unlucky to spill salt, but the ill luck is cancelled if you throw a handful over your left shoulder. Sound wisdom again. The carpet will have to be swept, for one thing. It probably needs it. Servants are not what they were.

And as all "Home Hints" books put on record, there is nothing like salt to prevent moths getting into a carpet. Then there's the horse-shoe superstition. Sound sense again! If you pick up a horse-shoe a child cannot fall over it. Nor a cyclist be thrown by it. Nor a tire be punctured with it. And cast horse-shoes, in a good state, are worth money these days.

All superstitions rest on sense. The above are just instances. Test the bulk, and you will find them up to sample.

### Too Much for Him.

"I attended a case tried in a western city," says a member of the bar, "where the defendant was charged with burglary. While the judge was delivering his charge to the jury one of the jurors fainting, just as the judge had impressively said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, in arriving at a decision you must take into consideration the testimony of the witness for the defense and give it full weight."

"At the words 'full weight' the jurymen swooned away. He was a coal merchant!"

### Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

## RICH, RED BLOOD THE GREATEST NEED

Nearly All Ills Are Due to Poor, Watery Blood—How to Improve Its Condition.

To be in a healthy condition the human body requires a constant supply of new, rich blood. Nearly all the ill from which people suffer arise from one cause—poverty of the blood. If the blood is rich and red it absorbs nourishment from the food which passes into the stomach and distributes that nourishment to the brain, nerves, muscles and all the organs of the body. When the blood is weak and poor in quality it cannot do its natural work of feeding the brain and body, and the result is weakness and disease.

Headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, poor digestion, nervousness, pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin, all indicate that the blood has become impure—that it is not doing its appointed work. If this condition is not remedied it will grow worse and worse, and a complete breakdown will eventually occur. To bring about a healthy condition of the blood no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their one mission is to make new, rich blood, which reaches every part of the body, bringing with it new health and increasing vitality. Thousands have found in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when run down in health. Among these is Mrs. Bertha Kendall, Darling Avenue, Toronto, who says:—"In the summer of 1918 I was in poor health. My appetite was variable, and I suffered a great deal from nervous headache and palpitation of the heart. A lady friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I used with splendid results, as by the time I had taken six boxes I felt like a new woman. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold to every nervous, sick woman, as they cure quickly and save doctor bills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Old Friends.

Give me my old coat again  
That I have worn through many days of rain,  
Whose hue is varied, ripened by the sun

To subtle patterns; give me one  
Of my old books to read by firelight  
Half asleep,  
Whose effaced memories leave gaps of deep

Conjecture over thoughts that lie in rest  
Beneath their placed linen. Let the blest  
White hands of silence touch me, and the white  
Cool hands of rivers soothing through the night;

Give me my old town again  
That I have watched through ghostly scarves of rain,  
Through fringes of pale lights, and let me see  
Her streets that would into my brain

So stealthily  
That I hear yet the chant of them  
That roars  
Along their blinded spectral corridors.  
Give my old joy and wonder back again.

The adolescent loveliness of pain;  
But let me touch them now; and know and bless  
With this new love and dawning tenderness.

### Antiquity of Lotus.

Few flowers have been more identified with the world's history than the mysterious lotus of Egypt. The phrase "lotus eaters" is a common one in literature, and is used to describe those who live in a dream world. The food made from the dried seeds of the Egyptian variety seems to have had an effect similar to various opium products, and once in the clutch of the drug the lotus eaters forgot both past and family, and went about, oblivious of demands made by society; kin or even their own physical wants.

The lotus is closely identified with the ancient Egyptian religion, and was dedicated to Osiris, no Egyptian thinking of approaching a temple without three of the blossoms in his hand. The name was given it, according to mythology, when a beautiful nymph of the same name, heartbroken over the coldness of Hercules, went to Hebe for sympathy, and by her was transformed into a flower.

The Greek hero taking ship shortly afterward with Hylas, a youth he loved as his own son, came to an island where the latter landed and searched for a spring. He found one in the centre of a pool, the pool being covered with beautiful blossoms. As Hylas stared at them Lotus, in her nymph form, emerged from the blossom and drew him to her arms, and then to the depths of the pool, where he drowned.

**Japan's New Steel Plant.**  
A new steel plant, considered the largest in the Orient and one of the six largest in the world, has just been completed at Yawata, Kyushu, Japan, at a cost of 4,000,000 yen. This plant, which has a production capacity of 100,000 tons of steel plate per month, has facilities to manufacture plates 60 feet long and 11 feet wide, the largest ever manufactured in Japan.

## BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Perpetual Youth.

Wonderful Sarah Bernhardt! Will she ever grow old? At the age of seventy-five she has written her first novel—not a short one, but a hundred thousand words. Thus she leaves in the shade Sir Walter Scott, who wrote "Waverley" when he was forty-three, and William de Morgan, who scored his success with "Joseph Vance," at the age of sixty-five. Advancing years obviously do not always dim the intellect.

The "Divine Sarah" is perhaps distinctly related to that family of veterans who once filled a visitor with amazement. Four stalwart "boys" of about one hundred years each, sat down with him to a robust meal, sharing the guest with their vitality. He noticed one empty chair, and asked humorously whether it were their father's.

"No, feyther's havin' his violin lesson," he was told, "but gran'fer'll be down as soon as he finishes his work."

A merchant can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product. This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that ever: Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce. Ask for MINARD'S LINIMENT and you will get it.

### Poor Turkish Girl.

From the age of thirteen, when she takes the tcharchaf, the Turkish girl is forbidden all places of amusement or of public resort; must be indoors by sundown; can only converse with three men, her husband, father and brother, and spend most of her time in gossip with others of her sex or in intensive secluded beautification, later in household duties and in the care of the children.

## MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"  
Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."



Warming relief for rheumatic aches.

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

**Sloan's Liniment** (Pain's enemy)

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

**Only Just.**  
A Scotchman on his first visit to London, had been warned by his friends to be careful when buying anything, and always to count his change. After making his first purchase he stood counting his change so many times that the shopkeeper, thinking he might have made a mistake, said to him:

"Well, Jock, and is your change all right?"  
"Aye," replied Jock, slowly, once again counting it, "but only just."

### No Disobedience At All.

"Willie why were you disobedient to your Aunt Jane?"  
"I wasn't disobedient, mother."  
"Yes, you were. Haven't you been swimming this afternoon?"  
"Yes."

"Didn't I hear your Aunt Jane tell you not to go swimming?"  
"No; she didn't say that at all. She only came to the door and shouted, 'Willie, I wouldn't go swimming.' And I shouldn't think she would. What would folks think if they saw a woman like Aunt Jane swimming in the creek?"

### Ocean Depths.

The greatest known depth so far recorded is 30,930 feet, near the Kermadec Islands in the south-west Pacific.

## "DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair!  
Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty- tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—All druggists!

## STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List (1) Cut down fuel bills, insure winter comfort.

## WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request.

## HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS

## INVENTIONS

### Classified Advertisements.

**FOR SALE**  
GET YOUR SILVER FOXES FROM Mrs. My stock all "Standard bred" and guaranteed. Prices right. E. E. MacDougall, West Gore, N.S.

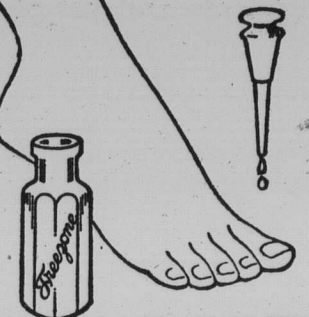
**Shells in 16th Century.**  
Explosive shells, of crude construction, were first used in warfare during the middle of the sixteenth century. Hollow balls of stone or cast iron filled with gunpowder were employed.

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

This is a delicate way of putting it, isn't it? "My dear," he said to his wife at table, "I begin to think there are a few misprints in your cookery book."

## "FREEZONE"

Lift Off Corns! No Pain!



Does it hurt a bit? Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you can lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.



Give Cuticura the Care Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itching, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing so insures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

## A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Selgel's Carative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

## ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all. Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer" Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetylalcohol of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

## Surnames and Their Origin

**MacWILLIAMS**  
SIMILAR DERIVATIONS—MacDavid, MacAndrews, MacHenry.

**RACIAL ORIGIN**—Irish plus Norman-French.

**SOURCE**—A given name. There is probably more romance and tragedy, and certainly more history, bound up in the surnames of Irish origin than in those which developed in any other country, with the possible exception of Scotland.

Ireland to-day is full of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French names which families of pure Irish blood were forced by law to assume. Sometimes they simply translated their names into English. At others they adopted those English names which were nearest in sound to their own.

But the shifting nomenclature of Ireland was not a one-sided affair by any means. And of this fact such names as MacWilliams stand witness to-day.

Prior to the death of William de Burgo, third earl of Ulster, at the hands of the natives in the year 1333, many Norman-French families had become thoroughly settled, and the English influence predominated in the north of Ireland. But upon De Burgo's death this influence waned so rapidly that these families had no choice but to cast their lot with the Irish, and the family of De Burgo, with many others, abandoned their Norman family names and constructed new ones for themselves after the Irish fashion of using the first name of a revered ancestor with the prefix Hui (O' in modern spelling), or Mac, to denote descent. Thus the Burgos became "Sons of William" or MacWilliams, and such names as MacDavid, MacAndrews and MacHenry came into being among families which in the course of time have, as the tra-

dition goes, "become more Irish than the Irish themselves."

**PRICE**  
VARIATIONS—Pryce, Preece, Rice, Reese, Reece, Rees.

**RACIAL ORIGIN**—Welsh.  
**SOURCE**—A given name.

When pronunciations change, of names as well as common words, it is due to one or more of several causes. The most powerful cause of language changes, of course, is ease of pronunciation. The tongue unconsciously slips into the easier pronunciation and has tendency to slur and shorten words. Sometimes the spelling follows quickly, and sometimes it does not, according to whether the change took place at a time when literature exerted little influence or much.

Another cause is the effort to pronounce a word as it is spelled. Both of these causes are involved in the explanation of why such names as Price and Preece, Rice and Reese, which really are the same names, have different pronunciations to-day. If the old pronunciation were followed, all of these family names would be pronounced with the "ee" sound, as in "see," for "i" and "y" are so pronounced in the Welsh speech, and they never had the "eye" sound in Anglo-Saxon or Norman-French, nor even as late as Shakespeare's time.

All of these family names have been developed from the Welsh given name of "Rhye," which meant "warrior," by affixing "ap" ("son of"). In some of them the "ap" has been dropped entirely. In others only the "a" has been dropped and the "p" has been incorporated in the name.

But neither Price nor Rice has any connection whatever with our modern English words "price" and "rice."

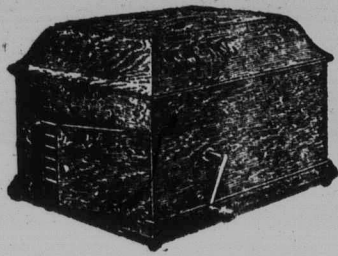
Ten Days Tell  
If you feel off color and suspect coffee is the cause, a change to

# INSTANT POSTUM

will prove things out  
HEALTH IS WORTH THE EFFORT  
"There's a Reason"



# Continuous Entertainment



The VICTROLA is the whole show—and you are the manager. Put on Grand Opera, Minstrel Show, Band Concert, High-class Vaudeville—anything you want. The most distinguished talent in the world is at your command.

Drop in and let us give you a sample of the entertainment you can always enjoy in your own home with a Victrola.

Victrolas from \$40 up. Easy terms if desired.

At the Sign of the Star  
The Store of Quality

**J. N. SCHEFTER, Prop.**

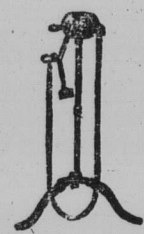


## Rayo Lamps

We are pleased to announce that we can again procure Rayo Lamps, being practically extinct during the war. These lamps are noted for the bright light and finish. Price Table \$6.50 Hanging \$14

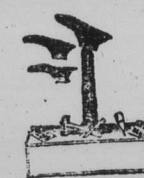
## Mitts and Gloves

You will find this the best spot in town to buy your mitts and gloves. We have a big stock of fine and course grades.



## Power Clippers

To clip horses and cattle  
Price \$15  
Extra knives kept in stock



## Economy Cobblers

price 1.25  
Also half-soles, heels, tacks, etc

## O'Cedar Mops

\$1.75

## O'Cedar Oil

25c 50c 1.25 sizes

## Silverware

A complete stock of 1847 Rogers' and Community Plate Ware on hand  
Adam and Old Colony design

## Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

# Game Is Valuable

Get an Ithaca Shot Gun and kill at long range. Ithaca again won American Interstate championship. Come and let me shoot some patterns for you—to prove the superior shooting Ranges over any other gun, from B. B. to No. 4 shot. Terms arranged.

G. B. Smith

Ayton

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

With a heavy run of cattle on the Union Stock Yards Monday, around 6000 head, exclusive of those billed thru, there was a very fair demand for nearly all classes, but the prices were, generally speaking, half a cent lower, especially on the common to medium stuff.

The best demand was shown for good and choice butcher cattle, but there were few of these on sale.

The market for heavy weight steers was a good 50¢ lower, but there was a very fair inquiry for the breeder stockers and feeders, but on the whole we think they sold at lower levels.

Taken on the whole, and in view of the tremendous receipts, the largest of the season so far, together with estimates of heavy deliveries to come, we cannot regard the market as other than fairly satisfactory. The outlook is not particularly bright for any improvement in the market.

There was a tremendous run of sheep and lambs—over 7000 head—with the market holding around 12 to 12½¢ a lb for the nice light lambs around 75 lb, while the poorer class of lambs sold at around 11½¢. The market was very slow on the start but picked up later on. Sheep held steady at from 7 to 7½¢ lb.

The hogs held steady at 16¢ to the farmer, 16½¢ f.o.b. and 17½¢ fed and watered. These prices will not likely hold any longer than to-day, as Wednesday's prices look like a dollar lower all round. Receipts in the big American centres were reported as being very heavy, and lower prices are expected as a consequence.

## CARLSRUHE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kupferschmidt, of Decmerton, visited Paul Hoffarth and friends on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zettler of Wallerton, visited relatives here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grub of Clifford, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. Clements Waechter of Decmerton visited friends on Sunday.

Paul Hoffarth's sale on Saturday was largely attended. Mr. Hoffarth and family have moved their household effects to the village, while Mr. Simon Walter has taken possession of the Hoffarth farm.

The U.F.O. held their meeting last week and have decided to order a car load of salt.

## MOLTKE.

Miss Lena Rahn is spending a week with relatives in Kitchener.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Weigel and Mrs. C. Baetz motored to Walkerton on Saturday.

Mrs. Jacob Latt of Hanover, spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. A. Baetz. The school girls spent a pleasant afternoon at the home of Ezra Ruber, celebrating Miss Gertrude's birthday.

Miss Selma Kaufman left on a visit to Hamilton.

Mrs. J. S. Baez is confined to the house at present.

A large number of relatives and friends gathered at the home of Mr. George Pilsinger last Sunday to welcome home Mrs. Pilsinger, who spent the past few weeks in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicolae, of near Neustadt, Sundayed at the home of Mr. J. Weigel.

To-day, Nov. 11th, is Armistice Day. Genevieve, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Netzeke of Walkerton passed away on Tuesday morning. The child had been delicate from birth.

Two new postage stamps will be issued by the Post Office Department: one for 13 and one for 15 cents. Since our registration fee has increased to 10¢ the combined postage and registration fee is 13 cents. The 7¢ stamp is to be withdrawn.

A Lancashire cotton spinner left home and family to make his fortune in America. Two months afterwards his wife was standing in the garden when a neighbor shouted over the fence, "Have you heard the news? America's gone dry."

The absent man's wife took it calmly "I'm not surprised," she replied "I allus said I'd give our Joe about a month an' there's not a country in the world that that he couldn't drink dry."

## S. SIDERSON

### Mildmay

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

Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

## Helwig's Weekly Store News...

# This Store is Ready

Let The Thermometer Drop When It May

## Winter Underwear and Hosiery

"Stanfields" Heavy Ribbed pure wool Shirts and Drawers Price per garment 3.50

Mens Fine Union Combinations, perfect fitting, sizes 34 to 44, Prices 4.50, 6.50, 7.50

"Tiger Brand" Heavy Ribbed pure wool Shirts and Drawers Price, per garment 2.50

"Turnbull's" Natural Wool, Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, Price, per garment 2.75

## Sweater Coats for the Whole Family

Heavy Worsted Hose for Boys, Girls, Ladies  
Fine Wool Hose for Kiddies, Girls and Ladies

## Clean-Up On Odd Lines Of Mens' Fine Shoes

Not All Sizes, But We May Have Yours

### "REGAL SHOES"

King Kid Blucher, made on wide last, solid comfort, regular 11.00 8.95

Royal Purple, leather sole, pointed toe Regular 12.50 8.95

Black Calf, leather sole, medium round toe, regular 12.50 8.95

Black calf, leather sole, pointed toe, Regular 12.50 8.95

Royal Purple, Neolin sole, pointed toe, size 8, 8½ Regular 9.00 6.95

Black Calf, Neolin sole, pointed toes, 7½, 8, 8½, 9 Regular 9.00 6.95

# HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

## THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

### Specials For One Week Only

#### Men's Odd Pants

Regular 9.00 for 5.95  
" 7.00 for 4.49  
" 6.00 for 2.69

#### Ladies Winter Coats

All newest styles and cloths  
Special 25 per cent discount

#### Rio Coffee

Regular 50c  
Special 3 lbs for \$1

#### Pork & Beans

Regular 25c can  
Special 3 for 25c

#### Wash. Ammonia

Regular 15c  
Special 3 for 25c

#### Wodehouse's Calfmeal

Regular 1.85 bags  
Special 1.15

Bring us your Butter, Eggs, Cream, Etc

# WEILER BROS.