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No. 1 Pastry

The Mildmay Gazette

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1921

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 In Advance.



Your Wedding Gift of Cut Glass or Silverware Should be selected here

Have you thought of giving Cut Glass or Silverware. It is appreciated by every bride, and you will agree with us that you can choose no more suitable gift when you see the many pieces we are now showing.

You will find our prices to be very moderate and in no case exceeding the actual value of the article.

C. E. WENDT
Jeweller

Roofing and Siding

of all kinds at low prices. Call in and get our prices

We supply you tools if you lay it out yourself.

How about that old leaky eavetrough this spring?

F. J. ARNOLD

MILDMAY
Tinmithing — Plumbing
Furnace Work

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE

Morning train, southbound...	7.17
Night mail train, northbound...	11.35
Afternoon train, southbound...	4.10
Night train, northbound.....	9.10

Acquaintance that should Prove Profitable

It will pay you to get acquainted with my store and my prices. My motto is "Small Profits and quick turnover." It means lower prices for you.

Also a full line of fresh and smoked meats and an assortment of fresh fish, bologna, headcheese, wieners and liver sausage.

Highest cash prices for hides.
Phone 62

G. R. WINGEFELDER
Meat and Fish Market

PICTURE FRAMING.

A good assortment of Picture Mouldings and Glass for Framing any kind of pictures you would like to have framed. Bring in your unframed pictures and give us a trial. The price will be right and work guaranteed satisfactory.

G. H. EICKMEIER.

Mr. Car Owner

We can supply you with Dominion, Dunlap or Goodyear Tires and Tubes at right prices. It will pay you to call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

We also carry a full line of accessories of all kinds.

Gasoline, Coal Oil, All Grades of Motor Oils, Machine Oils, Cream Separator Oil, Cup Grease in bulk or in 1 and 5 lb. tins, Body Polishes, Blow-out Patches, Tire Repair Kits, Tire Putty, Tire Cement, Spark Plugs, (all sizes,) Speedometer Parts, Flash Lights, etc.

Avery Tractors Melotte Cream Separators

GRAY DORT GARAGE
L. PLETSCH & SON

Road Overseer Appointed.
Mr. Henry Hossfeld has been appointed road overseer for the Provincial Highway from Mildmay to the Carrick and Brant townline. The farmers are all busy this week with their seeding, but as soon as this work is completed, Mr. Hossfeld will get a force of men out to make the very needed repairs on this road.

Evangelical Ministers Stationed.
The following is the report of the Stationing Committee of the Evangelical Conference.

Aldboro, A. Clemens; Crediton, S. M. Hauck; Dashwood, W. U. Yages; Maitland, to be supplied; Zurich, F. B. Meyer.

Hamilton District—Compen, A. W. Sauer; Gainsboro, T. H. Pletsch; Hamilton, A. E. Plebein; Parry Sound, J. G. Domm; Pelham, W. E. Beese; Rainham, A. F. Stolz; South Cayuga, E. N. Mohr; Toronto Grace, J. G. Litt; Toronto Mission, to be supplied; Wiloughby, H. E. Rouppel; D. H. Wing, Illinois State S. S. Association, member of Toronto Grace quarterly conference.

Hanover District—Chesley, H. A. Kellerman; Elmwood, W. H. Campbell; Listowel, M. L. Wing; Hanover, W. Drier; Mildmay, E. D. Becker; Normanby, G. L. Gross; Port Elgin, H. H. Liebold; Wallace, F. Myers; Walkerton, J. W. Hammett; E. E. Domm, Professor in Northwestern College, Member Listowel Quarterly Board; G. Braun, Member Chesley Quarterly Conference.

Ottawa District—Arnprior, E. Burn Golden Lake, C. R. Kauth; Killaloe, E. H. Dorsch; Pembroke, W. M. Sippell; Rockingham, Carl Gretzinger.

Stratford District—Blenheim and Zorra, A. T. Nash; Milverton, W. O. Hehn; North Easthope, W. S. Henrich; Sebringville, W. J. Zimmerman; South Easthope, J. H. Grenzbech; Stratford, F. A. Lawson; Tavistock, C. F. Brown.

Waterloo District—Bridgeport, O. G. Hallman; Elmira, E. H. Bien; Hespeler, J. B. Dengis; Kitchener, Zion and Kitchener Mission, J. P. Hauch and A. Y. Hais; Morriston, L. Wittich; New Hamburg, S. R. Knechtel; St. Jacobs, J. C. Morlock; Waterloo, E. S. Schrader. Members Quarterly Conference—New Hamburg, D. H. Brand; Kitchener, J. A. Schmidt, A. T. Gischler.

Northwest District—Bruce, F. E. Martin; Didsbury, W. B. Dingus; Edmonton, N. H. Reibling, to interlock with Bruce Mission; Hanna, C. S. Finkbeiner; Happy Land, J. S. Burn, Hilda, to be supplied; Kenaston, N.R. Ernst; Medicine Hat, E. M. Gischler, F. Fasner; Melville, L. K. Eldt; Neudorf, Esk and Lipton, H. K. Holtzman; Morse, S. Senft; Pokowski, J. Golding; Pennant, A. S. Caughel; Regina, W. F. Krotz; Rhein, W. H. Wagner; Rosthern, G. A. Beacroft; Siebert and Mayton, J. E. Bender; Warner, to be supplied; Winnipeg, Calvary, J. G. Burn; Winnipeg, Morris, J. Roth. Members of Quarterly Conference—Regina, J. N. Wettlauffer; Warner, G. W. McCracken; Edmonton, J. S. Domm.

Notice.
Trespassing and fishing in the Hamel pond is strictly prohibited, and all offenders will be promptly prosecuted.

For Sale.
Delivery wagon and buggy. Buggy has both rubber and steel tired wheels. Price reasonable. Knechtel & Knechtel.

FORMOSA.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Oberle, a daughter.
Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Voisin, a son.

Married, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Buffalo, N. Y. on April 20th, Miss Flora Beingsner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Beingsner of Buffalo, Rev. Father Phillip officiating. The newly married couple are spending their honeymoon at the bride's home in Formosa and will leave during the present week to take up their residence in Buffalo.

A number of Formosa people attended the funeral of John Freiburger at Walkerton on Monday.

Mr. Jos. Strauss sold his property in Formosa to Mr. Ferdinand Lehman. Mr. Strauss has bought the late Mrs. Fischer's residence in Mildmay and will move to his new home in the course of a week or two.

Mr. Val. Weiler has completed his new garage and office building on the mill property in Formosa.

CARLSRUHE.

Mr. and Mrs. X. Oberle celebrated their silver wedding on the 21st of this month, only the family and near relatives took part in the happy event.

Mr. August Freiburger returned home last night from Kitchener, after attending the funeral of his brother, John, who was buried there last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwan, Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt, Mrs. Anthony Hundt, Mrs. August Freiburger and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hundt attended the funeral of the late John Freiburger of Walkerton on Monday. The deceased was well known here as he worked at the blacksmith trade here for some time. Sympathy to the bereaved widow and aged parents are extended.

The remains of the late William Lang of Neustadt were laid to rest in the R. C. Cemetery here on Tuesday morning. He was 46 years of age. He took sick about a week ago but it was not thought serious and his death was a shock to his many friends and the whole community. He will be greatly missed in Neustadt as he held several offices, besides being correspondent for the Ontario Journal for the past few years. The funeral of the late Mr. Lang was largely attended. He leaves to mourn his death his sorrowing widow, two sons and two daughters, his aged mother, four brothers and three sisters. May the soul of the departed rest in peace.



NEW WALL PAPERS

Just received another shipment of new and up-to-date Wall papers which are 22 inches wide—one-sixth more wall paper at approximately the same price. In the selection of our wall papers vital consideration was constantly before us quality, style and keeping pace with the ever-changing ideas and tendencies of the public. All our papers are excellent values. We have a large stock on hand to select from, consequently you have no waiting or disappointments. Compare our prices with the mail order house. We trim all papers free of charge and will credit you with any papers returned.

Call at the furniture store and make a selection. We can also supply you with a good paper hanger.

J. F. SCHUETT

FURNITURE DEALER AND UNDERTAKER

Store phone 8J

Residence phone 51

We should more fully appreciate our opportunities could we realize what a blind person with a love of the beautiful would give for just a glimpse of the marvelous world, which is all shut out from him and free to us. What would he not give if he could just have his eyes opened for a few months and be allowed to travel over this beautiful earth and drink in the world's beauties? Just to be able to see the flower, to get one glimpse of the landscape which we see so often that it makes almost no impression upon us, what would it not mean to him?

Conservation of Soil Fertility and Soil Fibre.

Of unusual interest to the farmers of Western Canada is the publication relating to Conservation of Soil Fibre and Fertility just issued by the Commission of Conservation. This pamphlet contains a series of papers and discussions by leading authorities on the problems confronting the prairie farmer. Particular attention is paid to the control of soil drifting, the retention of moisture and to cropping systems for drought areas.

The purpose of this publication is to place before the western farmer the results of the experimental work conducted by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and by the Agricultural Colleges, in their efforts to determine the cropping systems and methods of cultivation most suitable for the various prairie areas, particularly those which have suffered most severely from soil drifting and from drought.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained free on application to the Commission of Conservation.

A "Doonum."

In issuing regulations that are to govern the transfer of land in Palestine the high commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, helps to put into the language a word that will be new to most readers of English: the word "doonum," a measure of land. The regulations, intended to protect Zionists, oblige everyone who wishes to sell land to get the written consent of the administration; and to get it he must describe the character and situation of the land and name the price. The buyer must be a resident of Palestine and can buy under the new ordinance not more than three hundred doonums of farming land or more than thirty doonums of city real estate. A doonum is one forty-fourth of an acre.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff. Germany's Census.

The census of Germany, recently completed, shows a total population of 60,282,000 people. The total number of inhabitants in 1913 was about 65,000,000.

Babies with dark eyes at birth are very rare, most newly-born infants having blue eyes.

Surnames and Their Origin

EDWARDS

Variations—Edmonds, Edmunds, Edgar, Edson, Edison, Edmondson, Edmondson, Edvardson, Edes, Ethards, Edkins, Edouard, Odouard. Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon. Source—A given name.

The given names of Edward, Edmond, and to a less extent Edgar, are indissolubly bound up with the history of England, and in the understanding of that history are significant in more ways than one.

Edward, Edmund, Edgar, and the still shorter form "Eadda," the last particularly were all most widespread among the Anglo-Saxons, and, indeed, are traceable together with a number of names popular with the Goths and the Franks to a common Teutonic origin somewhere beyond the dawn of historic light on the Teutonic languages.

Though the Normans were Teutonic, speaking a French developed out of a combination of Latin, Celtic and Teutonic tongues, given names of this group were not common among them, and following their invasion of England appear very infrequently in

Web-Footed Folks.

Occasionally it happens that a boy or girl is born with webbed feet—that is to say, with toes united by fleshy tissue. It is a phenomenon called "syndactyly."

This eccentricity is apt to be handed down from generation to generation in a family, appearing in some of its members, but not in others.

The Magazine of Heredity describes one such case, in a branch of an old New England family. The paternal grandfather was web-footed and bequeathed his peculiar toes to a son, who passed them along to three of his six children.

If these people were to intermarry for three or four generations with another web-footed family, all the children born would exhibit the peculiarity. For nature, curiously enough, seems always willing to perpetuate freaks of any kind.

What we call freaks, or "sports," in the animal or the vegetable world are nature's little experiments. It is by his means that she creates new species and varieties. Some anthropologists are of opinion that all human beings were originally black and that the first white man was a sport. It might be said that many white people to-day respond to that description, though not in the same sense.

Lyons, Perfume City.

Lyons, in France, is the city of scents. It is the centre of a region which supplies the world with perfumes and has the only university that offers a course in perfumery making to students.

Within the last few years Lyons has developed a great laboratory system for the manufacture of artificial perfumes by the processes of synthetic chemistry. Thus its technical experts convert oil of verbena into violet and lily-of-the-valley, oil of camphor into heliotrope, aniseed into vanilla and oil of rosewood into bergamot.

Toluene (a derivative of coal tar) they transform into jasmine and artificial rose. From xylene (likewise a coal tar product) they obtain artificial musk.

Roses are grown on an immense scale in the region about Lyons for the manufacture of perfumery. Likewise sage, thyme and sweet marjoram. That region produces 90 per cent. of the total world's output of real lavender oil, representing a value of 20,000,000 francs a year. One concern has ten square miles planted with lavender.

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Reserving the Aborigines.

The commonwealth of Australia has taken steps for the preservation of the aborigines of that country and has assigned a tract of public lands in the Northern Territories as reservation for the tribes. It includes the Man and Peterson Ranges and practically the whole of Lake Amadeus. The Governments of South and Western Australia have set aside adjoining areas for the purpose of this reservation.

Thunder is audible at a distance up to eighteen miles.



A Clever Husband.

Wife—"Mrs. Jones has another new hat."
Hubby—"Well, if she were as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much upon the milliner."

Advice Followed.

Doctor (to profiteer patient)—"I'm afraid you have not heeded my advice to adopt some hobby or fad that would take your mind off your ordinary business."
"Oh, yes, I have doctor."
"What did you take up?"
"Going collecting."

He Couldn't Wait Forever.

A young fellow who was the crack runner of his town—somewhere in the south—was unfortunate enough to have a very dilatory laundress. One evening when out for a practice run in his rather airy and abbreviated track costume he chanced to dash past the dusty lady who at the time was a couple of weeks in arrears with his washing. He had scarcely reached home again when the bell rang furiously and an excited voice was wafted in from the porch:
"Fob de Lawd's sake, won't you all tell Marse Bob please not to go out no mo' till I kin git his clo'es round to him?"

Pass the Salt.

Mr. Green's radish-bed had been attacked by slugs.

Distracted, he sought the advice of a neighbor.

"If you want to exterminate the pest," said the neighbor, "place salt between the rows of plants."
Mr. Green went off full of hope.

A few days later they met again.

"Did you do as I told you?" asked the neighbor.

"I should think I did!" replied Mr. Green.

"Was it successful?"

"Well, I put salt down one evening, and bless me, when I got up the next morning the slugs were pulling the radishes up, dipping them in the salt, and eating them with such happy looks upon their faces!"

Quite Unnecessary.

At a certain college it was the custom to have the students write the following pledge at the bottom of their examination papers:

"I hereby certify on my honor that I have neither given nor received aid during this examination."

Soon after handing in a paper to a professor noted for his sarcasm, a young fellow hurriedly entered the classroom and said:

"Professor, I have forgotten to put the pledge on my paper."

"It's quite unnecessary," replied the teacher. "I have just finished looking over your paper, and I felt sure that you did not give or receive aid."

Bringing Up Father.

"Father," said James, "why is it they say that the child is father to the man?"

Mr. Jones shivered. The elucidation of an abstruse problem like this was rather more than he felt equal to. Therefore, he temporized.

"Well—er—because it is so, I suppose."

"Oh, then, if that's so, pa," answered the youngster brightly, "I'm going to see if I can't get you a ticket for the theatre to-morrow and a half-dollar to spend. I always said if I was a father I wouldn't be so stingy as the rest of 'em. Go along, pa, and have a good time while you are young! I never had the chance!"

Whereupon Jones smiled reflectively and handed out the needed. A smart boy like Jim, he considered, deserved it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper.

The Childer.

The house that has the childer is the house that has the joy in it. To me 'tis only home that has a girl—er or boy in it.

And every one that's added only makes the place a-cheerier.

If childer are the gifts of God the more He send the merrier.

Sure, every little one I've had gave something to my bliss the more.

And every little baby face my lips were drawn to kiss the more.

And tho' I know the trouble and the thrall and the care they are.

And tho' I know how often wild, how wayward and how quare they are.

And tho' 'tis beside a night I've watched their little beds of them.

And held their little hands and cooled the fevered little heads of them.

And tho' I know the surly moods that fall upon the best of them.

Can one who is unkind outweigh the love of all the rest of them?

No, no, the trouble that I've had through them I'll never rue at all.

And sure, without the childer now I don't know what I'd do at all.

— Denis E. McCarthy.

The transformation of productive forests by fire into idle wastes impoverishes the nation, damages the individual, is wholly needless, and must be stopped.

NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED A TONIC

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Enrich the Blood, Thus Increasing Your Nervous Energy.

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that can be recognized and treated by the medical profession, often have great trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headache, sleeplessness, nervous indigestion. All these discomforts make life miserable, but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill.

Such sufferers should know the danger of such a condition, which, if allowed to persist, may result in a nervous breakdown. In this condition what is needed is rich, red blood. As a tonic for the blood and nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used with much success. They have a direct action on the blood, and through it carry to the nerves the elements needed to restore their normal function, at the same time improving the general health. The benefits that follow the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the case of Mrs. Norman Seifried, West Montrose, Ont., who says: "It would be hard for me to overstate the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I began taking the pills I was very nervous, weak and run down. I could hardly do my household work, and as there is a great deal of work to do about a home on a farm, I felt very much discouraged. One day while reading a newspaper I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. I could notice beneficial effects after taking a box of the pills, and by the time I had taken a few boxes, I could again do my work with ease, was no longer weak or nervous, slept well at night, and awoke in the morning feeling well and strong. I am happy to say that the pills so greatly benefited me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Awards for Gallantry.

One of the most interesting phases of the work of the Boy Scout Movement is its recognition of acts of gallantry performed by its members. There are three grades of awards which are granted, and oddly enough the highest is not a gold, but a Bronze Cross. The second highest award is the Silver Cross and the third highest the Gilt Cross. All applications for awards of this nature are not made by the troop, but by the Scoutmaster of the Troop in each case is carefully considered by a Local Board of Honour, and when complete, is forwarded to the Provincial Board of Honour—a permanent committee whose duty it is to make recommendations to the Chief Scout for Canada as to the action to be taken.

The Chief Scout for Canada has just made awards in the following cases which are of particular interest:

Troop Leader Charles Haddleton and Patrol Leader William Haddleton, of the 29th Ottawa Troop, were awarded the Gilt Cross for their efforts in the attempted rescue of two little boys who had fallen into the Rideau Canal. A brother of one of the little fellows, when he realized what had happened, started to throw stones into the water with the idea of making waves to wash the other two boys ashore. In this way he attracted the attention of the two Scouts, who at once jumped into the water. Only after considerable difficulty were they able to locate the little bodies, but life was extinct before they could be brought ashore.

Patrol Leader E. Goulet, of the 41st Ottawa Troop, is awarded the Silver Cross for his successful attempt at rescuing Mr. M. Villeneuve, of the La Salle Cadet Corps, who was swimming at Britannia Pier when he became exhausted and began to drown. Scout Goulet at once jumped into the water and although very much smaller than the man he attempted to rescue, succeeded in bringing him ashore after a struggle in the water which lasted almost ten minutes. The rescue was particularly plucky because of the fact that the rescuer had never received any instruction in life-saving work.

The Story of Treasure Island.

From all accounts Robert Louis Stevenson never plumbed himself on having written Treasure Island. He used whimsically to grumble that so much of his reputation rested on a book that, he declared, cost him less labor and contained less originality and more unconscious plagiarism than anything else that he ever wrote.

Once in a burst of candor he told how he came to write it. His confidant was Mr. W. E. Clarke, head of the Anglican mission at Apia, who retells the story:

Stevenson, it seems, was on a visit to his father's home near Balmoral Castle in Scotland. The weather was bad, and he and his schoolboy stepson, Lloyd Osborne, were confined to the house. To amuse the boy "R.L.S." drew pictures in pen and ink, which the boy colored from a box of paints. They pinned the pictures on the nursery wall; and when the boys' friends assembled in the afternoons R.L.S., playing the part of showman, improvised a story to suit each pic-

ture. An island figured in one of the yarns; so R. L. S. drew a map of it, carefully elaborating an outline of the bays and the harbors.

The story of Treasure Island was all woven round the map. R. L. S. declared that his unconscious plagiarism from Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveller, which in his younger days he had read with much delight, was absolutely glaring; the skeleton was obtained from Poe, the parrot from Robinson Crusoe and the stockade from Marryat's Masterman Ready.

The audience was so delighted with the first performance that they begged for more; and so it became a continued narrative for many afternoons. He had partly completed writing the story when the editor of a magazine called Young Folks' Paper urged him to finish it for publication. The bargain was made, and R. L. S. sent the story with the nursery map to the magazine. It was printed without the map and without illustrations and attracted no attention.

More than a year later, when R. L. S. was looking through some of his manuscripts with a view to turning one of them into a little much-needed money, he picked up Treasure Island and, deciding that he still liked it, sent the manuscript to Cassell & Co., the publishers, who accepted it. But a tragedy happened. The story had been written to the map; in fact, the map was the chief element in the plot; but the map had disappeared. So they had to go over the whole book and tabulate and arrange all the allusions, and then with a pair of compasses draw a map to suit the facts.

The task was accomplished; but, as R. L. S. whimsically remarked, it killed his liking for the book, which he valued chiefly for the welcome sum it brought him when he sorely needed money.

The Dummy Knob.

On the door of a house at which I was calling the other day I found two knobs. One was a dummy put there for symmetry; when I tried it, it turned round and round in my hand. The other resisted my hand but opened the door.

The two knobs reminded me of Dick Hartley and Dan Cortelyou. Dick's mother feared that his character was weakening. When at her request I urged him to be a man and resist temptation, he smiled and promised to do everything that I asked; but his promises were so glib that I had no faith in them. He was like the dummy knob that turned round and round in my hand. I could not open the door.

Dan Cortelyou was different. When I spoke to him of his wild ways, his color mounted, his eyes grew defiant. How could he help it, he asked, if his pals were doing this and that? Whose business was it what he did? He resisted. I knew that I had hold of a live knob. Before long the door had opened wide enough to admit the truth.

But the door knobs reminded me of other things than people—the easy and the hard way. There was Jim Smedley. As his father was well to do, he had a golden knob that opened every door. He never put his strength against an obstacle, but played with the knob that turned round and round so easily. The doors to real success remained closed to him.

For many years the French missionary Francois Collard, labored among the Barotse, a native tribe in South Africa. When he felt that his death was near he wrote: "I solemnly bequeath to the churches of France, my native land, the responsibility for the Lord's work in Barotse, and I adjure them in His holy name never to give it up."

Bequeath work? We usually bequeath something that we think the heir will prize. But work—especially work calling for self-sacrifice?

But think again. Is there anything more precious than the chance to do a great work? Many persons find life insipid merely because they have no task that will make them work with all their might. A hard task is something to rejoice in. Take hold of that knob. It may resist obstinately, but it will open for you the doors both of earth and of heaven.

A tree will make a million matches; a match may destroy a million trees. When in the woods take no chances with lighted matches, tobacco, or camp-fire. Get the habit. Be careful with fires in the woods.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would use nothing else. The Tablets give such results that the mother has nothing but words of praise and thankfulness for them. Among the thousands of mothers throughout Canada who praise the Tablets is Mrs. David A. Anderson, New Glasgow, N.S., who writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and from my experience I would not be without them. I would urge every other mother to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Spring That Comes to Flanders.

The spring that comes to Flanders Goes by on silent feet,
Lest they should wake, remembering How once the spring was sweet.

And streams that flow in Flanders, Past poppy field and hill,
Are silver streams and shining,
But thoughtful streams and still.

The wind that blows in Flanders, Across the listening air,
Is gentle with the grasses
That bend above them there—
And rain that falls in Flanders Is tender as a prayer.

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief, than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.

And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real truisim good for man or beast.

CHAS. K. ROBBINS,
Chebogue Point, N.S.

American's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Gray Glover Co., 226 113 West 31st Street New York, U.S.A.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

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, lambo-back, overworked muscles. Penetrates without rubbing. All druggists have it.

35¢ 70¢ 140¢ Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine

Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetacilic Acid of Salicylic Acid.

ISSUE No. 17-21.

What's Your Experience?

If coffee keeps you awake nights, change to

INSTANT POSTUM

a delicious meal-time drink, wholesome and satisfying, but containing nothing that will disturb your rest.

Economical — Better for You

"There's a Reason"

DR. T. A. CARPENTER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
MILDMAY

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

FRED B. JAMES
Assoc. Member Engineering Institute
of Canada
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Walkerton, Ontario.
Building Designs, including Re-inforced
Concrete Structures, Bridges,
Power Dams, Street Paving, Sewer-
age, Drainage, Water supply and Gen-
eral Municipal Engineering.
Phones 150 J. and 61, Walkerton.

DR. L. DOERING
DENTIST MILDMAY.

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

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in business training and improve-
ment in general education is at
hand at the

**NORTHERN
Business College**
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Individual Instruction.
Enter any day.
Business, Shorthand,
Farmers' and Preparatory
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TORONTO, ONT.

Is well known throughout Can-
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Accountancy, Stenography Type-
writing and general improvement
courses; much personal attention
given to students; graduates
readily obtain employment; open
all year. Write to-day for pros-
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W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and
fitting them with glasses, is mod-
ern, up-to-date and scientific.

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK
It costs you nothing to let us
examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from head-
aches, pain in back of eyes, or
vision is blurred, or you get dizziness
easily. Something is the
matter with your eyes. We fit
glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

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EWELLER
OPTICIAN Walkerton

**ASTHMA USE
RAZ-MAH**
NO Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff
Just Swallow a Capsule
RAZ-MAH Is Guaranteed
to restore normal breathing, stop mucus
gatherings in the bronchial tubes, give
long nights of quiet sleep; contains no
habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your drug-
gist's. Trial free at our agencies or write
Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto.

J. P. PHELAN
Druggist Mildmay

The letter "A" is like 12 o'clock be-
cause it is in the middle of day.

Dishonesty is a forsaking of per-
manent for temporary advantages.

Good advice is don't put your
stock on the grass too early and have
little or no grass when it is needed.
At the worst there should be lots of
feed left after last year's big crop so
as to give the grass a chance to grow

Hanover Town Council, at a special
session last week, voted to under-
take the installation of a filtration
plant and also erect a new water tower
to replace the one which collapsed
some years ago, at a cost of \$80,000.

A Toronto man was sent to prison
for begging. He owned seven houses
in the city and drew \$150 every
month. He received relief at the city
hall on three different occasions, and
went from house to house, asking for
money to buy bread.

The village of Allenford was the
scene of a robbery early one morning
last week, when the Grand Trunk
Railway station was entered and con-
siderable loot taken. The stolen ar-
ticles include a few cases of whiskey,
a typewriter, several C. O. D. parcels
and about fifty dollars in cash. The
robbers evidently travelled in a motor
car, and so far no trace of them has
been found.


A Missouri woman advertises:
"For Sale—Husband, as good as new.
He never done any work. Slightly
shiftless. Kind and gentle, and any
woman can drive him. Sound in
wind and limb. Reason for selling,
owner is leaving city and must un-
load at once. Or will exchange for a
late model typewriter or a couple of
good hens. A bargain for some one
who needs this sort of husband.

At a special meeting of the Han-
over Council a few days ago the
Mayor announced he had a proposition
for a hospital for Hanover. In
various quarters a hospital had been
talked of for some time. Hanover
was a good sized town, and the Mayor
thought that the time had arrived
when Hanover should have a hospi-
tal of its own. Owen Sound, Walk-
erton and Kincardine, as well as
many smaller towns have one. The
Mayor said Mr. J. S. Knechtel, head
of several large furniture industries
of Hanover, had offered to give the
town his property if the town built
him a bungalow worth about \$10,000.
The Mayor said Mr. Knechtel's prop-
erty was worth about \$50,000 to-day.
Together with the Reeve he had gone
through the residence. It was three
storeys with the basement all finish-
ed complete. The residence, he said
could be converted into a hospital
without many changes and with com-
paratively small expense, they could
have a very nice hospital. There
would have to be some changes, an
operating room being one of the main
additions required. It was estimated
that there were sufficient bedrooms
to accommodate 20 to 30 patients. The
house was in splendid and excellent
condition. Every room is heated
and has a wash basin. There are
bath rooms in the house.

**The Needless Misery
That Women Bear**

WHEN the
house-
hold cares
and the worries
of everyday
life have drag-
ged you down,
made you un-
happy, and
there is nothing
in life but
headache, back-
ache and worry,
turn to the
right prescrip-
tion, one gotten
up by Doctor
Pierce over
fifty years ago.

Dr. Pierce, of
Buffalo, N. Y.,
long since
found out what
is naturally
best for wom-
en's diseases.
He learned it
all thru treat-
ing thousands
of cases. The
result of his
studies was a medicine called Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This
medicine is made of vege-
table growths that nature surely
intended for backache, headache,
weakening pains, and for many
disorders common to women in
all ages of life. Sold by druggists
in tablet and liquid form. Send
Dr. Pierce 10c. for trial package.



One Week of Big Specials

Don't miss the opportunity of getting some of the real values listed below They set a new standard for quality Merchandise at a really moderate price If you have been waiting for a new Suit, Coat or Hat, Etc., now is your chance to get one at Rock-Bottom Price.



Ladies Spring Coats

Four only Coats regular \$15 clearing at ... \$9.00
Three only Coats, regular \$20, clearing at ... \$13.50
Twelve only Coats regular \$25, for ... \$18.00
Seven only Coats regular \$35 clearing at ... \$26.50
Two only Navy Suits, sizes 40 and 42, former price,
\$35, for ... \$18.00

LADIES' SAMPLE HOUSE DRESSES.

Sizes 36 to 46 inches, Voile, Poplin, Raw Silk
etc., regular values to \$12.50 for ... \$4.9
New shipment House Dresses and Cover-All
Aprons, extra values at ... \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
Misses Dresses at ... 90c to \$1.15

**PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS FOR SPRING
SHOWERS.**

Both Parasols and Umbrellas in good cloth
and strong frame, at much below regular values
now ... \$1.75
Better qualities and stylish handles at \$2.50 & \$3.00
Big Family Umbrellas, only a few left at ... \$1.37

MEN'S FELT HATS.

You have been looking for a good
looking hat for Sunday wear or work
Here is your chance to get one of our
reliable makes at a ridiculously low
price.

One lot Christy Hats going at .63c
One lot soft Felts going at \$1.95
One lot soft Felts going at \$2.95
One lot, including all our best hats,
going at ... \$3.65



Owing to conditions of money mar-
ket we secured an exceptional lot of
Men's Suits at a very low price. The
manufacturer had to have the cash
and we are passing the great values
on to you. Latest models in Grey,
Brown, Navy, etc.

One lot of 13 Suits, made to sell at
\$25.00, Very Special at ... \$17.50
One lot of 12 Suits, made to sell at
\$30.00 to go at ... \$19.50
One lot of 14 Suits, made to sell at
\$35.00, to clear at ... \$22.50
One lot of 24 Suits, former price
\$40.00, going at ... \$27.50
One lot of 11 Suits, values up to
\$55.00, for ... \$32.50



Mens Raynsters
of high quality at a low price

One lot Tweed Effect, reg \$18 values going at \$10.00
Real Tweed Raincoats, in popular belted style, last
year you paid \$20.00 to \$25.00 for these, Now \$13.00
High quality Tweed Coats, former prices \$30.00
Going at ... \$18.00
Ladies Raincoats as low as half price.

Big Overall Special


Heaviest Blue Steifel Cloth, Union made, large
and roomy, with two hip pockets. Our regular
\$2.50 value, for this sale ... \$1.95

**29c Special for this week in
Ginghams, Prints, Galateas**

Best 35c quality and good patterns.
Don't miss these values.

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

The
Crusade for Good Health



The Canadian Red Cross Society is one of thirty-one National Red
Cross Societies engaged in a world-wide Crusade for

**The improvement of health
The prevention of disease
The mitigation of suffering.**

This movement is endorsed by

**The Governments of Thirty-one Nations;
The League of Nations;
Medical and Public Health Experts Meet-
ing in International Conference at
Cannes, France, April, 1919.**

The Crusade is being inaugurated by a
World-Wide Enrollment of Members
ONTARIO ENROLLMENT
May 22-28
ENROLL!

As the outward and visible sign of your personal share in the
movement for good health;
To help create public opinion in favour of sound health measures.

You may enroll with your Local Red Cross Branch or Enrollment Com-
mittee or, if there is no organization in your community with THE
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL DIVISION, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO.

Canadian Red Cross Society
Ontario Division.

Jos. Kunkel
.. Mildmay ..

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

**Cockshutt
Farm Implements**

Litter Carriers, Wooden
Silos, Cutting Boxes,
Windmills, Weigh Scales,
Cream Separators, Brant-
ford Roofing.

Call and get prices be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.

**Oak Leaf
Pure Manitoba
Flour**

**Pride of Ontario
Blended Flour**

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

E. Witter & Co.

MARTIN-SENOUR
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Touch up Your Furniture and Floors

Furniture that is scratched and scarred is an eyesore. If the surface is spoiled, the article is considered useless. This is not so. Save the surface and you save all.

Use
WOOD-LAC STAIN

Floors and furniture that are shabby can be made to look like new by using **WOOD-LAC STAIN**—a durable, beautiful finish for woodwork of all kinds—a combination of high grade varnish and permanent stains. It imparts to common wood surfaces the rich appearance of more expensive woods such as mahogany, rosewood, cherry, etc. Twelve beautiful shades.

Get A Sample

Bring the attached coupon and secure a trial can sufficient to do over a chair or small table. We will give you full instructions how to use it. We want every householder to try **WOOD-LAC STAIN**.

LIESEMER & KALBFLEISCH
Mildmay - Ont.

"Save the surface and you save all" - Paint & Varnish

Fill in your name and address on the lines below. Then bring the coupon and 25c. to our store and receive a 1/2-pint Can of Wood-Lac—sufficient to do over some one piece of furniture.

Name _____ Address _____

The potato—alas! how it has fallen. A year ago potatoes were almost as scarce and precious as coal or diamonds. Four to five dollars a bushel throughout Old Ontario, and a man from Port Arthur tells us they were \$3.00 a bag up there. Now potatoes can be bought at about 60c a bag, and they have been sold as low as 25c a bushel. It is said that over in Michigan where the crop was good last year, about half the potatoes are still in the bins of the growers, and prices are so low that farmers absolutely refuse to sell. The potato crop and price always were uncertain quantities. In one respect keep. The whole crop must be disposed of within six months of harvesting. The big prices of a year ago no doubt induced the planting of large areas. It is to be hoped the panic will not be in the opposite direction this season.

Seeds! Seeds!

We have the Best in all lines and prices right. We keep only No. 1 Seeds.

Try our Sugarcane Sorghum Seed, also Seed Buckwheat.

IN FEEDS—Molasses Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Ground Flax Seed and Oil Cake, Pratt's Baby Chick Feed, Pratt's and Hess's Stock Tonic.

A full line of Groceries, Flour and Feed always on hand.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

GEO. LAMBERT.
Flour, Feed and Groceries
Mildmay - Ontario Phone 36

PUT THE NAME ON—

This is the "clean up, paint up" season. And one place where the "paint up" game might be worked to advantage is on the rural mail boxes. The regulations require that the owners' name be kept legibly printed on the box; but in too many cases the regulations are not observed. It does not make so much difference so long as the regular courier is on the route he knows pretty well where everyone lives. But suppose the courier should be changed for any reason, what sort of a time would the new man have? He is not likely to be a mind-reader. It should not be much of a job to put the owner's name on the mail box.

SOME JOKE THIS.

A story appeared in a London paper on Monday to the effect that Pinkerton is to be reduced to a flag station and that Dunkeld is to be made a full-fledged station. The local Grand Trunk people stated they know nothing about it but the yarn is regarded here as either a joke or a pipe dream. Dunkeld is really one of the heaviest shipping points on the line and it would not be surprising to see it made a full station, but Pinkerton is an important shipping point too and has been on the map ever since its rate-payers voted a bonus to the original railroad company fifty years ago.—Telescope.

Price Does Not Determine Clothes Economy

Economy in buying clothes does not depend on the price alone—if you figure also

- a. The length of Service
- b. The Satisfaction to the wearer

You will find the greatest economy in buying Tailor-made Clothes.

Made by—

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

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
POWER

EVERYWHERE you go in this community the Ford conquers bad roads and stormy weather.

It has the power!

The famous Ford engine, simple to operate, instantly responsive to your every wish, is so wonderfully dependable you seldom give it a thought.

The surplus power is there to pull you out of tight corners.

And this wealth of reliability and service is available to Ford owners at lowest maintenance cost.

We render Ford service. We sell Genuine Ford Parts. When parts or repairs are needed we have the equipment and the skilled mechanics to give you prompt work at standardized prices.

LIESEMER & KALBFLEISCH
FORD DEALERS.
MILD MAY - ONTARIO

The Hanover Portland Cement plant, which has been shut down for two months to effect changes in the plant was re-opened last week. The mill will now turn out what is known as rock cement, that is, cement which is made from limestone rock instead of marl. The rock product is understood to be the better of the two and under favorable conditions can be made cheaper than the old variety. Hanover cement plant will get its rock from the Hydro quarry in Brant. The Company has a big contract to supply Hydro with cement at Queenston.

BETTER TO KEEP SILENT.

There isn't much use in talking to unreasonable persons. You can't argue with them, reasoning is useless and to convince them is wholly out of the question. It's foolish to get into a discussion with a person who knows too much. It will never bring you any where unless to the conclusion that two fools engaged in a wasteful, wordy warfare. It's hard, we'll admit, but it would be a saving of half the energy to keep silent and let the other fellow wear himself out talking, and often in talking but saying nothing. It happens frequently that great talkers say but little.

THE OLD FARM FOR SALE.

The old farm's for sale. It is advertised in the country papers. Two hundred good acres of land, and household articles too numerous to mention—and a few horses, and some cows, and a number of sheep and hogs and the agricultural implements. To be sold to the highest bidder. All sums under \$5 cash in hand. On all sums over \$5, a credit of 12 months will be given, with approved security.

Years and years ago the old farm—which wasn't old then—because the home of a certain couple. A family was brought up on the farm—several girls and boys. The girls have married; the sons have farms of their own in other sections of the country—all except one, the youngest. He is in the city. That's why the old farm is for sale. There is no one left to operate it, and some of the children want their portion of the estate; even before mother or father passes away. So the old farm's for sale.

It will be sold to a stranger. For a few years it will be known by the name of the people who own it now. Then, gradually, the name will give way to the name of the new owner—and the last trace of the old family will have disappeared from the neighborhood. The war only hastened the sale of the old farm, for the younger boy should soon have left it anyway. But, came the war, and the boy went away. When the fighting was over he preferred to settle in the city where life was more exciting, and the old farm's for sale.

AN EFFECTIVE SAMPLE.

A minister was very fond of a particularly hot brand of pickles, and finding great difficulty in procuring the same sort at hotels when traveling, always carried a bottle with him. One day when dining at a restaurant with his pickles in front of him, a stranger sat down at the same table, and, with an American accent, presently asked the minister to pass the pickles. The minister, who enjoyed the joke, politely passed the bottle, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing the Yankee watering at the eyes and gasping for breath.

"I guess," said the latter, "that you are a parson?"

"Yes, my friend, I am," replied the minister.

"I suppose you preach?" asked the Yankee.

"Yes, Sir; I preach twice a week, usually," said the minister.

"Do you ever preach about hell fire?" inquired the Yankee.

"Yes, I sometimes consider it my duty to remind my congregation of eternal punishment," returned the minister.

"I thought so," rejoined the Yankee "but you are the first of your class I ever met who carried samples."

JOHN FREIBURGER KILLED.

John Freiburger, a well known contractor residing at 25 Rose street, Kitchener, was killed by falling down the cellar steps at the Hotel Ewald last night. Mr. Freiburger had arrived at the hotel between 5.30 and 6 o'clock last evening to extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Reinhardt who were married last week. He sat chatting in the kitchen for probably half an hour when he bid the young couple goodbye. In going from the kitchen to the front hall he mistook the cellar door for the hall door and he plunged head foremost to the cement floor below.

At first he did not appear to be badly hurt. It is alleged that instead of carrying him upstairs and calling a physician, he was left in the cellar apparently in a semi-conscious condition, thinking he would recover all right and be able to return home unaided, his condition was not deemed serious. This morning about 8 o'clock however he was found dead. Dr. Livingstone was called and after viewing the body immediately notified Coroner Weidenhammer. On examination it was found the man suffered a fracture of the base of the skull. Coroner Weidenhammer after learning all the facts possible got in touch with the Crown Attorney who deemed an inquest necessary.—Ontario Journal. Deceased was married to a sister of Mrs. Jos. Schneider of Carrick.

What's a Guarantee?

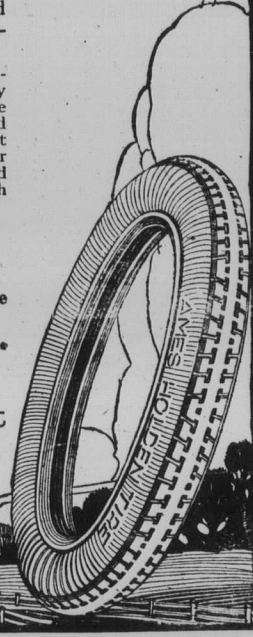
Our idea of a guarantee is that the manufacturer who gives one—which hasn't any tags and loopholes—believes in his product. So much so that he stands ready to make good any loss suffered by the purchaser through defective material or workmanship.

It's mainly because of the guarantee that goes with them that we are selling and recommending Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes."

Of course, we know they give the cheapest mileage too—that they are dependable tires for any make of car, anywhere. But it's the guarantee that we talk about most. It's the straight and clean-cut, without time or mileage limits. It shifts our responsibility on to the manufacturer and he lives up to every letter of it. Come in and let us tell you about the guarantee that goes with

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"
Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Size

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch •
Phone 12
Mildmay - Ont



FIRE BUGS AND BURGLARS BUSY IN BRUCE TP.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanley, of lot 16, con. 7, Bruce Tp., left home on Wednesday at 12 o'clock to attend the wedding of his brother on the Durham line near Kincardine, and returned about four o'clock on Thursday morning to find the barn and contents reduced to ashes, and their house ransacked.

Neighbors noticed the fire in the barn at about 1.20 a.m., but the flame had such a hold on the structure by the time they reached there that nothing could be saved. The barn was a good large one, and the contents consumed included one mare, seven head of cattle, 50 hens, three geese, 400 bushels of grain, 10 tons of hay, implements, harness, etc. The barn would cost \$4,000 to replace, and was insured for \$2,000. Contents burned were valued at \$1400, and this is covered by a policy for \$1700 insurance.

The miscreants had entered the house and ransacked the whole place in search of money, apparently, and got away with \$100 in cash found in Mr. Stanley's trouser pocket. Bedclothes were pulled off the bed, and a lamp glass broken. The report that the kitchen stove was smashed, dishes broken and furniture damaged is not true.

Neighbors in a car passed the Stanley place about one o'clock a. m., and no sign of fire was noticed. Half an hour later a car passed along at a high rate of speed and shortly after the barn was burning.

There seems no doubt but the fire was the work of an incendiary hand but there is no clue as to who is guilty.

This is not the first time Mr. Stanley has suffered loss by fire, his barn having been destroyed by lightning last fall when he was living on the Atkinson farm, 10th con. Mr. Stanley bought the present farm from Mr. Jos. George.

It is reported that a detective employed by the insurance companies is working on the case, and every effort will be made to discover the person guilty of starting the fire.—Paisley Advocate.

The most powerful king on earth is Wor-king; the laziest, Shir-king; one of the most pleasant kings, Smo-king; the wittiest, Jo-king; the quietest, Thin-king; the thiriest, Drin-king; the slyest, Win-king, and the noisiest, Tal-king.

Banking Friendships

The friendship of a strong Bank fills an important place in the life story of every successful business man. The experience, the information, the analysis of trade conditions and financial problems, which the progressive Bank offers its customers, have often been the means of averting a crisis and paving the way to prosperity and independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK
Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

MILD MAY BRANCH, HANOVER BRANCH, WALKERTON BRANCH.

A. C. WELK, Manager.
H. W. BRITTON, Manager.
W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

After a three hour study of an in-Teacher—What keeps the moon come tax blank, one is sorely tempted from folling. Johnny—The beams. to leave it blank.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

MAY 1

Bible Teachings About Education. Deut. 6; 4-9; Proverbs 3: 13-18; St. Luke 2: 40-52. Golden Text—Prov. 4: 7.

Connecting Links—The ideal human society will be intelligent, as well as industrious. It will value learning as the mind as well as of the body. It will recognize that physical health and industrial efficiency are promoted by education, and will seek the best means and instruments of education. The training of its young folk will be together with the feeding and clothing of them, its chief concern.

But this training and education will be twofold, having regard for character as well as efficiency, and aiming at the making both of good workmen and good citizens. It will seek the highest perfection of both mind and soul, both head and heart. The fine art of living together requires not merely diligence and skill, and effectiveness in toil, but also goodwill and sympathy, and patience. We have fallen upon times in which society, both national and international, has become exceedingly complex, and the right ordering of it demands the highest wisdom. We have become familiar with all sorts of theories, some of them exceedingly crude or even fantastic, of reform and reconstruction, and have heard again and again the cry of revolution. Our safety lies in education, and an education founded upon Christian faith and morals. In an educated Christian people lies our hope for the future.

Deut. 6: 4-9. Hear, O Israel. The book of Deuteronomy, in its present form, comes to us from the early part of the seventh century before Christ. It is a new edition, prepared by disciples of the great prophets, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah, of the ancient laws of Israel of which Moses was the founder. Its laws are on a very high level, and are accompanied by exhortations to obedience, based upon love to God and gratitude for all His great kindnesses to Israel. The book makes love the strong bond which binds Israel to Jehovah, and makes love, therefore, the ruling motive of conduct for all good Israelites. The section of the book included in chaps. 5 to 11 has as its text the ten commandments (5: 7-21), and contains a series of finely conceived and impressive exhortations to loving obedience, fidelity, and grateful remembrance of God's goodness.

The passage before us is held in high esteem by all good Jews, and is committed to memory and recited by them. They often carry out literally the commands of verses 8 and 9, writing the whole passage upon strips of parchment and upon door posts. We ourselves would do well to imitate them in learning it by heart (v. 6).

The first declaration is that Jehovah, the God of Israel, is "One." For Israel He alone is God. The prophets taught that He was God of all nations, and Creator of the world, and that other so-called gods had no real existence.

The commandment, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God is declared by Jesus to be the first and great commandment of the law, and is joined by Him with Lev. 19: 18 and 34 (Matt. 22: 37-39).

Thou Shalt Teach. This is first of all a commandment addressed to parents. They are to teach the laws of religion and good morals to their children. The reference is primarily to the ten commandments given in the preceding chapter, but it may very well include, in our application of it, all that the Bible teaches regarding our duty to God and to our fellow men. It is

evident from such passages as 4: 9 and Exod. 12: 26-27 that the teaching was to include the history as well as the laws, and much of the history contained in the Old Testament books seems to have been written with this teaching purpose in view. The children were to be taught by story as well as by precept, instructed both in the history and in the law of their people. Through that instruction they were to learn to know and love the God of their fathers. Moreover the teaching was to be not simply by lessons learned in school, but also by talk and conversation, in the house and by the way, both evening and morning.

Prov. 3: 13-18. Happy is the Man That Findeth Wisdom. The first nine chapters of the book of Proverbs have been appropriately called the "Praise of Wisdom." The writer seems to have been a teacher of young men, for he frequently uses the term "My son" in addressing his pupils.

Wisdom is to him the divine plan of the world. It is personified as God's architect or "master workman." It stands for the divine order in both nature and human life, for both God's work and God's will. A man's wisdom, therefore, is in seeking to know God's will and to do it. It lies in ordering his life according to God's plan, for thus, and thus only, can he live a true life. See, especially 1: 7; 3: 1-10; and 8.

Wisdom is here presented as the source of true happiness, as the greatest wealth, and the most precious of all treasures. Wisdom promotes health and long life, as well as prosperity, and is compared to the tree of life in the garden of Eden. Those who ate of that tree would live forever, and so those who lay hold upon wisdom find life eternal.

One can understand from this how it is that the New Testament writers represented Christ as the perfect example of wisdom, and the source of wisdom to all who follow Him. In Christ they recognized one who perfectly did the will of God. In Him they saw perfect faith and perfect obedience, and they sought to be themselves led by His Spirit. Christ was "the power of God and the wisdom of God" (1 Cor. 1: 24), and in Him were "all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge hidden" (Col. 2: 3).

A true education, therefore, will not leave Christ out. The knowledge of Christ, and of God in Christ, will be its crown and completion. Knowledge without the highest wisdom would be barren and unfruitful. St. Luke 2: 40-52. Luke's brief narrative of the childhood of Jesus culminates in verse 52, where He is presented as a healthy, well-trained and well-brought-up boy, advancing in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man, to a strong, intelligent, religious and social manhood.

Application.

In a new country such as ours we have to guard against many dangers, and of these not the least menace is ignorance. An ignorant man is dangerous. It is in the dark, unwept and unwashed places that vermin breed and disease begins. Let in light—open the windows—this is the remedy for the unhealthy room. We must maintain in our land an aggressive policy of Christian education; we must keep the newcomers from Southern Europe and from other countries where there is little education, well-informed, and well-brought-up boys, advancing in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man, to a strong, intelligent, religious and social manhood.

Felds within the infested district should be kept free from weeds, as the borer has been found in thick stemmed grasses, ragweed, smartweed, lambs' quarters, etc.—Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist.

Making Biddy Exercise.

A fairly common practice among poultry keepers is to suspend cabbage or mangels in a string sack on a cord. The object of course is to encourage chicken exercise. I find it best, however, to hang the green food only a reasonable distance off the floor. Jumping is strenuous exercise. It brings parts under strain that the hen normally little uses. When a flock is laying heavily, there is danger of rupture if the cabbage is hung high. Dry, deep, new litter, in which scratch grain is sprinkled, is a better exercise.

Cabbages and mangels may be spiked to boards or impaled on wall spikes. I like to split the mangels in half. Any green food can be mixed and fed in a hot wet mash.

An optimist is a man who believes he can grow even better vegetables than the catalogue shows.

Poultry

After years of experience in raising poultry on the farm, I find that my best aid in clearing the poultry houses of vermin is the kerosene brush.

For the eradication of the pestiferous red chicken mite I take an old brush and some kerosene, and go over all the roost supports, joints, seams in the nest boxes, uprights, and wall cracks with a penetrating coating of the kerosene. It is sure death to each and every mite it touches. I find that this is all the care needed in the hen houses, winter and summer, after the spring and fall cleanings and the usual whitewashings or creosoting of the interior surfaces, nests, and roosts. I examine the roosts occasionally in the winter, every three weeks in the summer, brushing the seams and joints with the kerosene. If there are any mites, they will appear. If none, you can be thankful. But if your numbers seem legion, go over every inch with kerosene.

And this is not its only use. If the scaly-leg mite appears in your flock, take up the kerosene brush again and paint the scaly leg with it, being careful not to touch any of the feathers around the knee joint. Usually one application will kill the mite that works and causes this scaly appearance of the legs; but if not, I continue the applications until the legs are cured.

The powder shaker, with a good commercial louse powder, is the easiest remedy for lice. But with a farm flock on range, with boxes of ashes and dust baths available, it is seldom that remedies will have to be resorted to. The average hen will take care of herself under ordinary conditions. I use the powder on the setting hens at least three or four times, being careful to make the last application a few days before the eggs are to hatch.

The Strawberry Plantation.

Whatever else is neglected, one should not fail to start a strawberry plantation during the spring. Any fairly dry area will grow strawberries. The ground should be one on which water will not stand during the winter to form ice.

Manure at the rate of ten to fifteen tons per acre may be applied and plowed under, or even more may be used to advantage if no other fertilizers are to be used. It is usually considered wise to apply five hundred pounds of a 4-8-4 fertilizer per acre. That is, one containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen, 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent. of potash. However, if the soil is in good fertility

this is not necessary and manure alone may be all that is necessary. All fertilizers should be scattered broadcast and harrowed in.

Thorough preparation of the soil by plowing and working deeply is advisable. The land is finally levelled with a smoothing harrow and the plants set in rows three and a half feet apart and fourteen inches apart in the row. Closer planting is unnecessary and does not permit of easy cultivation between the rows and opportunity of picking without tramping on the vines.

The planting is done by pushing a spade into the soil, pressing it to one side and dropping a plant with roots spread fan-shape into the opening, holding the crown of the plant to the top of the level soil and pressing the earth firmly around the plant with the heel or some other way, and finally levelling with loose earth around the crown of the plant. This is quickly done. The importance of pressing the soil firmly around the plant is very great and the plant should be sufficiently firm, so that if the plant is pulled by a leaf the leaf will break before the plant will pull out. Only young plants should be set; that is, plants of the previous season's growth. The planting should be done early, in fact, the earlier the better. Much of the failure with strawberries is due to late planting. This is a job that can be done in the early spring, the sooner the plant becomes established the earlier the formation of runner plants, and the earlier these runner plants form, the larger and better developed are the crowns, without which strong stalks of well formed fruit are impossible.

The summer cultivation should be shallow to kill weeds and form a loose surface in which the plant can root without difficulty. As the runners develop the cultivator should be narrowed, so that the runners are not disturbed after they commence to form plants and great care is necessary to avoid disturbing the plants at this time. Some of the runners may be shifted to give a more even distribution of plants along the row, and some hand hoeing will be necessary to prevent weeds from growing later.

It is wise to plan for a new plantation every year, as it is difficult to keep weeds under control the second year without much hand-hoeing.

It will be found that the Senator Dunlap is one of the best varieties to plant. Blossoms are likely to develop on the spring set plants and these should be removed to throw all energy into the development of runners as early as possible.

Success is ten per cent. opportunity and ninety per cent. intelligent hustle.

My Visit to England's Glass-House Farmers

The little river Lea, rising in southern Bedford, flows eastwardly across Hertford to the border between Hertford and Essex, where it is joined by the Stort, coming down from the north, and, turning south in a broad, flat valley, it reaches the Thames near the eastern limit of London, a total course of some 50 miles.

In this Lea Valley, there has grown up a great glass-house industry, more than 1,000 acres now being covered with glass in a district some 12 or 13 miles long, in which are half a dozen towns and cities of 5,000 to 50,000 population each.

The men engaged in this industry had become so impressed with the value of scientific research in the problems related to their work, largely as a result of the Rothamsted investigations, that in 1913 they decided to establish an experiment station in their midst, having for its sole object the study of these problems. They therefore organized an association for this purpose, under the name of the Nursery and Market Garden Industries Development Society, Limited. In the spring of 1914, a site of about two acres, within the limits of the town of Cheshunt on the main London to Cambridge road, was purchased and buildings were erected, consisting of an office, one botanical and one chemical laboratory, five cucumber and five tomato houses, and an isolation house for pot experiments and disease inoculation work.

The county councils of Hertford and Essex made small grants in support of this work; the Duke of Bedford contributed \$2,000; the members of the society raised among themselves about \$4,000 for construction and as much more for a maintenance fund, and the National Board of Agriculture and Fisheries agreed to furnish nearly \$10,000 for construction and maintenance. The equipment was not completed until September, 1915, and by that time the war had seriously interfered with the work, although the work was kept alive and some progress was made during the strenuous period of the war.

From the outset the work has been closely associated with that at Rothamsted, a part of it being conducted in the Rothamsted laboratories. With the end of the war increased interest was taken in the work of this station. The number of shareholders increased, and the larger annual subscriptions permitted the employment of specialists in entomology and plant diseases. Some idea of the character of the work may be gained by the following brief summary of the work reported for 1919:

In an experiment on slow versus forced growth of tomatoes the forcing of the crop by raising the heat caused

an earlier ripening of a small part of the crop, but decreased the total yield by about 10 per cent.

Houses in which the moisture in the air had been increased by overhead spraying have given somewhat larger June pickings of tomatoes, in three seasons out of four, than those not so treated.

In experiments with fertilizers on tomatoes the omission of nitrogen increased the yield, while the omission of potash caused a material reduction in yield. The largest yield was produced by phosphates and potash combined. No further increase was produced by the addition of manure to the chemical fertilizers.

In the case of cucumbers, increasing the temperature above 85 deg. F. sufficed to prevent the leaf-spot disease, and considerably increased the weight of the early pickings as well as the total yield.

Experiments in soil sterilization are being made in co-operative commercial greenhouses, under the guidance of extensive research conducted in the Rothamsted laboratories, in which the effect on the soil and on the growing plant of a large number of chemical substances is being studied in comparison with steam.

Most of the difficulties encountered by the gardener, under glass, are due to microscopic soil organisms. These, under the glass-house conditions in which the natural action of such organisms upon each other is interfered with, attain an importance that is not reached in the open field. Among these are the nematodes (small eelworms that infest the roots) and the bacteria and fungi that cause the "damping off" of seedlings, and some forms of blighting of the mature plant. All these may be reached by soil sterilization; but there are other organisms in the soil that are beneficial—for example, the nitrifying bacteria. How to adjust our treatment as to hit our foes without injuring our friends is a delicate problem of strategy calling for the most elaborate scientific research. To the solution of this problem a very large part of the resources of the Rothamsted Station are now being directed.—Charles E. Thorne.

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WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO ESTABLISHED 1870

ISSUE No. 17-21.

Soils and Crops

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

Minerals in Swine Ration.

It is true that mineral requirements for swine is practically a new thing in feeding swine, yet it promises to be one of the foremost steps in improved methods of securing maximum growth and health. Practical feeders for years have been allowing their hogs access to wood ashes and to charcoal or soft coal and the like for the supplying of these minerals. Such substances have been very good, and did supply some very essential material, and yet in the few experiments that are being made at any of the stations at this time will bring out some very valuable facts. Up to this time it seems that about the same errors are being made in the use of minerals to swine that were originally made in the earlier feeding tests, in which they attempted to argue from the complex to the simple rather than from the simple to the complex, which seems to be the logical way to approach these subjects. It took scientists many years to awaken to the fact that some things about our common feeding practices would never be understood until we began with the use of a very simple ration and then worked into a complex one, so that an accurate check could be made upon the true value of various feeding materials, under varying conditions. The wonderful discoveries made during the past decade have been ample proof that this was the proper method of making the feeding trails and more actual history as to the value of feeding materials than has been accomplished during several such periods previous to this time.

It is a common practice for some swine feeders to feed certain minerals not for any specific action which they expect to obtain, but simply because it has been a time-honored custom. Such agents as sulphur, copper, charcoal, seem to have very little, if any, beneficial action for swine, and may, if not given properly, actually prove harmful, and yet swine breeders have long used them in their tonic and mineral mixtures. We must depend more on our late experiments to tell us about these materials. At this time sulphur is rarely used as a medicine by veterinarians, and then usually in an ointment for its effect in killing parasites of the skin. If it is taken into the animal's body in fairly large doses over a long period it may bring about a serious blood condition. It turns the feces, or manure, very dark in color and gives it a very foul odor, and should be given in very small amounts until we learn more about it.

Copper, or iron sulphate, is a common remedy, and while it may be given in small quantities for some time, it can not safely be given in very large doses; our latest information on iron is that it is a food rather than a tonic or a medicine, and later day veterinarians use it in that way. It is also thought to be a worm-destroyer, but tests have proven this without any foundation; it is very readily changed into another form when exposed to the ordinary atmosphere and if it was to be given it should be kept as nearly dry as possible. With the knowledge that we have of this material at this time it is doubtful if it is advisable to feed it to swine.

Charcoal is found in two forms, that which is made from wood and that from bones. The action of charcoal is that of an absorbent, and its function in the intestinal tract is to absorb any methane gas that may be generated in the intestines. This can

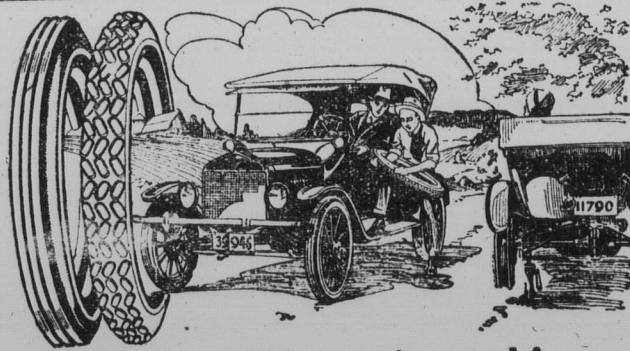
be of value only in cases of fermentation, and then only for a very short period of time. Extensive tests have proven that it is eliminated from the body in the same form that it is taken in and has but very little use in a swine mixture.

The minerals that are most likely to be deficient are calcium or lime, chlorine, sodium and phosphorus. These are the elements that enter into the formation of the skeleton in the larger amounts. It may be possible that iodine is sometimes needed, but this only in sections where there are hairless pigs, and that is due to the fact that in some sections the soil is depleted in these elements and therefore the crops do not contain a normal amount. This can be easily and cheaply supplied. The following materials furnish the minerals commonly used very cheaply and at a very slight cost: Sodium chloride or common salt, ground rock phosphate, ground bone meal, either raw or steamed, wood ashes, and many others. Common salt or sodium chloride furnishes both sodium and chlorine in sufficient quantities. Steamed bone meal or ground raw bone meal furnishes both calcium or lime and phosphorus; wood ashes or kainit furnish potash, but this is not so often needed. A very good mixture consists of equal parts of salt and steamed bone meal; another of salt and raw bone meal; another of salt and wood ashes; another of salt and ground rock phosphate very finely ground. All of these may be mixed equal parts and fed in a self-feeder.

Animals will consume about one pound of such mixtures each month; this can be provided for in this way: Mix a pound of the mixture with an amount of tankage that they will eat in about a month. If they are eating about fifty pounds of tankage per month, then add two pounds of the mixture to each one hundred pounds of tankage and you are certain in this way that they get that amount. If they are eating more, increase it, and if less, decrease it. This should be very well mixed and fed in a self-feeder; most animals will eat about this amount of it, if it is fed about in a self-feeder; this will depend somewhat upon the individual.

It is not advisable to attempt to furnish all the minerals that are needed by the animal in this way, but there are certain feeds that are very rich in minerals, and much of the minerals should be supplied through them. Among these feeds are alfalfa and clover hay, bran and soybeans. The hay can, and should be, fed to brood sows in a rack during the winter months, or when they are not on pasture; sows will consume about one to one and one-fourth pounds per each one hundred pounds of body weight per day when it is fed in this way; the use of pasture crops, such as alfalfa, clover, rape and the like, also provide large amounts of minerals for the breeding and growing animals. The mineral requirements for swine need occasion the breeder no alarm; it can be very easily handled, and quite inexpensively also; all it requires is a little good judgment in the selection of feeds, and possibly some simple mixtures that we have outlined in this article.

Well-ventilated quarters that are clean and cheery, and supplied with an abundance of bright straw litter, tend to make healthy birds, and such are the birds that lay the golden eggs.



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Canada From Coast to Coast

Dawson, Y. T.—A strike of a remarkable ledge of silver in No. 9 tunnel of the Rico claim, owned by the Yukon Gold Company, is reported by arrivals from Keno Hill, the centre of the rich new Mayo mining district of the Yukon. The ledge is nine feet wide, of which seven feet is solid high-grade galena, it is claimed.

Vancouver, B.C.—Many novel features are incorporated in the boat which has just been launched here for the Hudson's Bay Co. for service on the Peace River. The boat is sixty feet over all, with a beam of eleven feet and four feet depth of hull. The boat has a phenomenally light draught for so large a craft of but nine inches, with a maximum of not more than twenty inches when the boat is fully loaded. The vessel is capable of a speed of seventeen miles an hour.

Victoria, B.C.—The number of students enrolled in British Columbia schools is now placed at 79,242, an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year, according to the statement made by S. J. Willis, superintendent of education, at the annual teachers' convention. Fifty-five new schools have been erected in remote districts and thirteen schools had been re-opened during the past year, he added.

Calgary, Alta.—With an abundance of moisture in the ground and the top soil in ideal condition for working, seeding has commenced early in many parts of Southern Alberta. The warm weather, together with the heavy snowfall, have combined to bring about an excellent situation which augurs a successful season for 1921.

Lethbridge, Alta.—A movement is on foot in the neighborhood of Coal-dale, the centre of the alfalfa region, to bring from 60 to 80 cows from Ontario by an association of farmers and entering into the selling of milk locally as well as the manufacture of butter.

Regina, Sask.—A marked increase in the work thrust upon the Saskatchewan government employment service by the spring demand for farm help is shown by the very large number of applications received by the various employment offices in the province. During the past week a total of 783 persons found employment through these offices as compared with 595 for the previous week. A shortage of farm labor is claimed in some districts.

Yorkton, Sask.—One of the largest land deals ever recorded in this district was recently made by Mike Pachal, an old-time settler, when he sold 1,400 acres of his land at a price of \$26 per acre, and 160 acres at \$25 per acre. All the land is unbroken and prairie.

Winnipeg, Man.—The total population in Manitoba in 1920 was 541,466, according to the annual report of the vital statistics branch of the provincial government. The death rate for the province last year was 12.2 per thousand, a reduction of .2 per thousand over 1919. Births in 1920 totalled 18,536 as against 15,019 during the previous year.

Winnipeg, Man.—With an invested capital of \$96,698,825, an estimated annual payroll of \$24,308,982, the output of Winnipeg's industries in 1920 was valued at \$120,213,000. Of this sum flour and grist mills absorbed \$14,487,398; slaughtering and meat packing, \$6,236,236; butter and cheese, \$2,905,648; bags, cotton, \$2,750,623; electric light and power, \$1,816,671; lumber products, \$1,818,567; bread, biscuits and confectionery, \$1,785,001; printing and publishing, \$1,785,001; malt liquors, \$1,669,995; coffee and spices, \$1,704,424; foundry and machine shop products, \$1,493,560;

furnishing goods (men's), \$1,147,456. Ottawa, Ont.—A total of 5,328 immigrants entered Canada during the month of February, or an increase of 16 per cent. over the corresponding month in 1920. Of the immigrants, 1,380 came from the British Isles, 1,936 from the United States, and 2,012 from other countries. The total immigration for the first eleven months of the fiscal year amounts to 137,468 or 29 per cent. over the same period of the previous year, 69,400 being from the British Isles, 43,767 from the United States, and 24,391 from other countries.

Toronto, Ont.—Fifteen thousand men can be absorbed on the farms of Ontario during the present season, according to the Hon. Manning DeBorhty, minister of Agriculture. He further stated that out of 700 farmers and farm laborers who arrived here recently from England every one had been placed on farms. The Ontario Department of Agriculture had now applications for 600 farm laborers on its books.

Timmins, Ont.—Much activity is prevailing here in the local mines and conditions are improving rapidly in view of the prospective relief from power shortage. The big producing mines are being overhauled and everything is being put into shape in order to bring their plants up to full capacity. One firm, the Hollinger Gold Mines, are calling for contracts to carry out their \$500,000 housing and improving plans.

Quebec, Que.—At one of the fox ranches which the firm of Holt, Renshaw and Company operates about the city, thirteen families of blacks, silver, and cross have been added in the past month. It is some years since fox breeding started here, and it has grown to an extensive and very profitable industry.

Quebec, Que.—Plans are now practically completed for the provincial forest protection scheme. It is understood that four planes will be used in the Lake St. John district and all will be ready for the early spring, to watch for fires which often break out in the months of May and June.

Montreal, Que.—As indication of how strictly Canada's policy of selected immigration is being carried out may be cited the fact that in the first three months of the year one steamship company had a total of 169 deportees.

Fredericton, N.B.—Karakul sheep are being raised in New Brunswick by W. Harvey Allen, President of the New Brunswick Guides Association, who resides at Peniac. Mr. Allen recently brought in 46 of these sheep from New Mexico, and he has had considerable success with this herd so far.

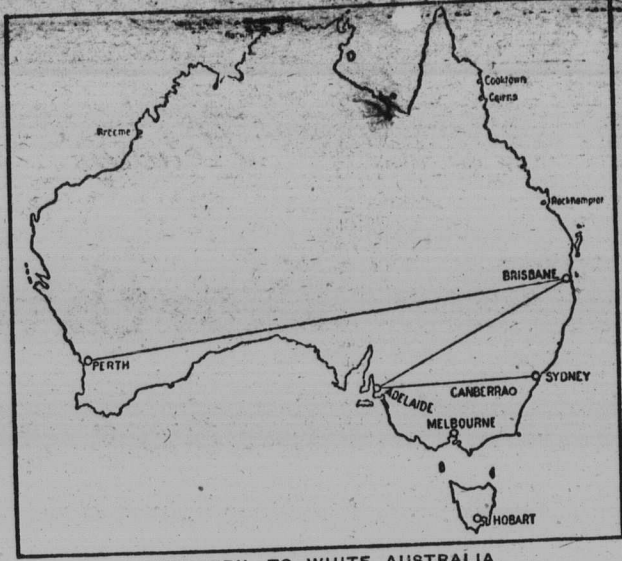
St. John, N.B.—The St. John Memorial Workshop for disabled soldiers will be officially opened here this month. The idea of the Memorial is to afford an opportunity to disabled men to supplement their pensions. Furniture repairing will be taken up as well as the turning out of new work. The project will be supervised by a committee of citizens.

Halifax, N.S.—Considerable spring plowing was effected in the Annapolis Valley in the second week in March, which is said to be a record for early plowing in the valley.

St. John's, Nfld.—Newfoundlanders are elated over the prospects of a successful sealing season. After having been caught in an ice floe for several days, the sealing fleet, when last reported, was in open water and making a good kill. The first of the fleet to return from the hunt, the schooner "Diana," arrived here with 7,000 pelts aboard. The commander of the schooner stated that the steamer "Eagle" followed with about the same catch.

Reports of farmers busy on the land have become increasingly more numerous from all three provinces, and already quite a large acreage of wheat is reported seeded. It is in Southern Alberta where the most progress has been made. Reports from Grande Prairies, in the Peace River country, are also to the effect that work is proceeding rapidly, and the first report of oat seeding comes from this point.

No reports of decreased acreage have come from any part of the West, but several in Alberta expect an increase on account of the excellent state of the soil and lowered costs of production.



THE PERIL TO WHITE AUSTRALIA
This great country has six State capitals, and a proposed Federal capital. All seven are south of the top line. Six are south of the middle line. Five, including the proposed Federal capital, are south of the bottom line. This is Australia's way of telling the world that the north and centre are quite unfit for a white man to live in, and are only suitable for brown or black settlement. And the black-brown world doesn't miss the point.

To Occupy Two-Thirds of Ruhr Valley

A despatch from Paris says:—One hundred thousand French troops, in addition to those now on the Rhine, are provided for in the plan elaborated by the mixed Military and Civil Commission, according to La Liberté.

There now are 80,000 French troops in the occupied territory, the average cost for the maintenance of which is 44,000,000 francs monthly.

La Liberté adds that the plan calls for the occupation of two-thirds of the Ruhr industrial valley, and also Elberfeld and Barmen, in Westphalia.



The Crown Prince of Japan who is due to arrive at Spithead, England, on May 7th. It is probable that he will visit Canada and the United States.

WASHINGTON SAYS "NO" TO BERLIN

Refuses to Fix Sum Germany Must Pay Allies.

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government refused on Thursday an urgent request of the German Government that President Harding mediate the question of reparations between Germany and the allies and fix the sum Germany is to pay.

The United States agreed, however, that if the German Government would formulate promptly such proposals regarding reparations "as would present a proper basis for discussion," it would "consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied Governments in a manner acceptable to them, in order that negotiations may be resumed speedily."

Germany's appeal, signed by Chancellor Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Simons, was directed to President Harding, and was transmitted through United States Commissioner Dredal at Berlin. It was answered by Secretary Hughes after a conference with the President at the White House.

IMMIGRATION PLAN OF THE DOMINION

Canada is Ahead of Other Countries Regarding Medical Examination.

A despatch from London says:—Canada has taken a step in advance of other countries by the institution of a system of preventive medical examination of immigrants at continental ports. Dr. Jeffs, of the Dominion Department of Public Health, has arrived here and is working in conjunction with the Immigration Department at Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp and other European ports from which new citizens sail for the Dominion. Prospective immigrants are looked over and the steamship companies are advised if they are unlikely to pass the examination at the port of arrival in Canada. The Dominion has no legal right of rejection of immigrants in any European port, but if the steamship companies disregard the Department official's advice, they are liable to a fine in case an unfit immigrant has to be refused entry, in addition to having to provide transportation back to the port of embarkation. In instituting this new system, the Dominion Government is in advance of the United States, the only action taken by that country along this line being the establishing of de-lousing stations at European ports for immigrants embarking for the Republic.

White House in No Hurry for Peace

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding's attitude as reflected at the White House is that there is no haste about the adoption of the resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and Austria.

Chairman Porter, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who discussed it with the President, said he had not decided when it would be introduced or in what way, if any, it would differ from the Knox resolution.

Collection of Levy Blocks Rhineland Traffic

A despatch from Berlin says:—Widespread congestion in freight and passenger traffic is reported from points in the occupied Rhineland zone as a result of the inauguration of the customs control in connection with the newly-imposed penalties on Germany.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, one of the foremost aeronautical experts of England, recently stated that one of the chief drawbacks of commercial aviation is that at present only short journeys are attempted, such as that between London and Paris, where a saving of only three or four hours is possible. Air transport's greatest opportunity, he believes, will be in longer trips, such as London to Italy, Egypt, and eventually India.

BRITISH COAL MINERS ARE STILL DEMANDING A NATIONAL POOL

Parleys Between Owners and Workers Fail to Find Basis for Settlement—Acute Distress Prevails in Coal Areas and Suffering is Widespread.

A despatch from London says:—A conference between representatives of the mine owners and of the Miners' Federation was held in London on Thursday night at which an attempt was made to get a clearer understanding as to the questions that divide them. It cannot be said that any definite advance was made. The new offer of the owners was declared not to be sufficiently clear to enable the federation to place it before the districts.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation met on Thursday and decided to make no recommendation to the full delegates' meeting. This is generally interpreted as meaning that there is little hope of the miners accepting any compromise that the employers are likely to offer.

The leaders have been spending the past few days in the country among the miners themselves, and it is evident that they have not found any marked change of attitude. The men are still demanding a national pool and national regulation of wages, and discussions about various other methods of correcting inequalities of earnings have had no effect on the miners' position.

There can be no doubt that the failure of the railroad and transport workers to come to their aid has had a good deal to do with the hardening of feeling found in mining localities. Meanwhile, each day numbers of industries are feeling the blight as the coal shortage grows.

German coal was on offer on Thursday at the Swansea dock for half the price of the best Welsh coal, but a

movement developed among the transport workers to refuse to handle American, Belgian or German coal shipments.

In many districts there is no coal left for domestic consumption, and no coal is being delivered to any house where a gas cooker is installed. In some districts only 28 pounds of coal is being distributed to each household per week.

Distress in the mining areas is becoming acute. Hundreds of miners and their wives in the Durham district are waiting daily for the relief granted by the local municipal authorities in necessitous cases. Queues of unmarried miners at Caerphilly, near Cardiff, who sought parish relief, were refused. Funds have been started in many towns to save miners' children from hardship.

Preliminary suggestions for relief of distress sent by a special committee of the Board of Trade to large towns include utilization of national kitchens and canteens with feeding centres for school children. It is also suggested that families should combine in the cooking of their meals.

In many instances the strike pay of miners is exhausted, and to provide for bare necessities of life loans and paper credit are being increasingly resorted to.

Great distress is reported from South Wales, where women are pawn-ing wedding rings for food. In some houses the bed is the only piece of furniture left. In some districts many thousands of children would starve if they were not fed in the schools.

COMPEL THE CLOSING OF BURTONPORT RY.

Fresh Irish Atrocities in County Cork and Elsewhere.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A former soldier, John Reilly, was taken from his home by Sinn Feiners on Thursday night and shot dead on the road at Ballycar.

One civilian was killed and another wounded when the party of which they were members was discovered by a military patrol in the act of destroying a bridge on the Charleville Road, County Cork, on Thursday. The military suffered no casualties.

The Burtonport Railway has been closed because of repeated train hold-ups along the line. During the course of Wednesday night every station of the road was raided and all goods found were carried away or burned.

An attempt was made Wednesday night to burn the residence of the Most Rev. M. Fogarty, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Ennis. The front of the house was well ablaze when the fire was discovered and extinguished. A petrol-soaked cloth lay near the front door. Five men were seen fleeing. Two of them were arrested. A neighboring residence was burned to the ground shortly before the Bishop's house was set on fire.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.77; No. 2 Northern, \$1.71; No. 3 Northern, \$1.66; No. 4 wheat, \$1.49.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 45¢; No. 3 CW, 39¢; extra No. 1 feed, 39¢; No. 1 feed, 37¢; No. 2 feed, 36¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75¢; No. 4 CW, 64¢; rejected, 61¢; feed, 51¢.
All of the above C.I.F. bay ports.
American corn—67¢; nominal, C.I.F. bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 41 to 43¢.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.
Barley—Malt, 62 to 67¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35, nominal, according to freights outside.
Man. flour—First patent, \$10.70; second patent, \$10.20, bulk seaboard.
Ontario flour—\$7, bulk seaboard.
Milled feed—Delivered. Montreal.
Freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$33; shorts, per ton, \$35; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$26.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12 to \$12.50.
Cheese—New, large, 29 to 30¢; twins, 29½ to 30½¢; triplets, 30½ to 31¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 33½ to 34½¢; triplets, 34½ to 35¢; new Stilton, 35¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49¢; creamery, No. 1, 56 to 59¢; fresh, 60 to 61¢.
Margarine—28 to 30¢.
Eggs—New laid, 35¢; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 38¢.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japans, 8¢; Limas, Madagascar, 10½¢; California Limas, 12½¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.50.
Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22¢.
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 20 to 21¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 22 to 24¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 38¢; heavy, 31 to 32¢; cooked, 60 to 55¢; rolls, 31 to 32¢; cottage rolls, 33 to 34¢; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 50 to 57¢; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50¢; boneless, 49 to 53¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.
Lard—Pure tins, 16 to 16½¢; tubs, 16½ to 17¢; pails, 16½ to 17½¢; prints, 18 to 18½¢. Shortening, tins, 11 to 11½¢; tubs, 11½ to 12¢; pails, 12 to 12½¢; prints, 13½ to 14¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$5.75 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$8 to \$12; do, com. and med., \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$12 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$11 to \$12.50; sheep, \$6 to \$10.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 62¢; do, No. 3, 57 to 58¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10. Man., \$31.25. Shorts, \$33.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Choice ewes, up to \$10. Yearling lambs, \$10 to \$13; spring lambs, \$7 to \$9. Calves, \$4.50 to \$6. Sheep, \$6 to \$9. Choice ewes, up to \$10. Yearling lambs, \$10 to \$13; spring lambs, \$7 to \$9. Hogs, selects, \$14; mixed lots, heavy hogs, \$13 to \$13.50; feeders, \$11 or more select.

LARGE WESTERN AREAS IN SEED

Spring Work is Proceeding Rapidly—Some Oats Are Planted.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—During the past week weather over the whole of the three Western Provinces has been generally fine, clear skies and high temperatures ruling through the day. During the latter part of the period very little frost has been experienced, and farmers in the districts where seeding has commenced have encountered little delay.

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes





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FLOOR AND LINOLEUM VARNISHES.

Mar-Not Floorette Varnoleum. Will stand the tests of heat and water.

ALABASTINE—All shades, in 2 1/2 and 5 lb. packages.

SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, PAINT BRUSHES, CARPET SWEEPERS, CARPET WHIPS, O'CEDAR MOPS, O'CEDAR OIL, STEP LADDERS, WYANDOTTE CLEANERS, ETC.

WASHING MACHINES.

Will lessen the housecleaning. We are offering the Red Star and Gold Medal at reduced prices.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Perschbacher, late of the Township of Carriak, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 121, and amendments that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Michael Perschbacher, who died on or about the 1st day of March, A. D., 1921, are required on or before the 15th day of May A. D. 1921, to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to Wm. Perschbacher, Carlsruhe, P. O., one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of securities (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice

and the said Executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

DATED the 20th day of April, A. D., 1921.
William Perschbacher
Samuel Perschbacher, Executors

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

The supply of cattle at the yards was far too heavy for the demand and trade was draggy with prices generally 50c lower than last week's close.

Butcher cattle held about steady. The best price for a lot of medium heavy steers was 10 1/4s, paid for 14 head averaging 1,212 pounds. The top price of the day was 11 cents for two steers weighing 930 pounds.

Calves were a heavy run, but trade was fairly brisk at easier prices.

Sheep and lambs were in fair demand and sold steady bringing 9 1/4c.

Hogs sold at 12 1/2c fed and watered and 11 1/2c f. o. b.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Richard Fleming, an old and highly esteemed resident of Greenock township, died at his home, 1/2 miles south of this village, on Thursday, following a brief illness of kidney trouble. Deceased, who was 86 years of age, was born in Ireland and came with his parents to Greenock about 80 years ago, settling on the farm on which he resided up to the time of his death. The late Mr. Fleming was a man of sterling qualities, honest and upright in all his dealings and in his passing, this district loses one of its oldest and most highly respected citizens. His wife predeceased him about 45 years. A family of five sons and four daughters survive: Mrs. Richard Donnelly of Pinkerton; Mrs. H. Desmond of Sask.; Mrs. Jos. Kenny of Cargill; Mrs. Brownell of Pigeon, Mich.; John on the homestead near here; William, James, Thomas and Richard in the West. The funeral took place here on Saturday and was very largely attended.

Mr. Charles Doerr, who purchased Jack Thompson's farm, north of here early this spring and moved here with his family and effects from Kitchener, has sold it to his son, John, who will take immediate possession. Charlie has also bought back one of the farms he owned prior to moving to Kitchener two years ago, from Albert Valad, and will move onto it at once. Mr. Valad is a brother of John Valad, who was killed at Riversdale about two weeks ago, and he is moving onto the farm formerly conducted by his brother near that village.

A reservoir or lake of oil, 37 miles long and seven miles wide, exists in the counties of Grey and Dufferin, within one hundred miles of Toronto unless the confident views of a group of Ontario oil enthusiasts are all wrong.

Rural Canada, a very creditable magazine devoted to agriculture and rural problems, passed out of existence recently after a life of several years. The increase in postage rates added to the high cost of publishing was the cause.

Sympathy for men who commit murder, followed by petitions for clemency, which are acted upon by the government are pernicious in principle. A man who will rob and kill, should pay the penalty. Woodstock business men are to be commended for their attitude in refusing to sign the Garfield petition. The object of these two brothers was robbery and murder if needs be to avoid capture.

Gambling at fall fairs will be closely watched in the future. A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Ontario Association of Fall Fairs at Toronto to appoint a special constable to prevent the admittance or operation of any of the different kinds of fakirs who have been infesting country fairs in the past. Superintendent Wilson stated that if there are any fakirs operating on the grounds the Board of Directors will be held responsible and the fair will lose its grant from the Government.

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Helwig's Weekly Store News...

Northway Garments Ladies Spring Coats and Suits

When you purchase your new Spring Suit, Coat or Dress, you like to feel satisfied, do you not? You like to feel you have selected wisely—that quality of materials, style, workmanship, fit, could not be better at any price.

We want you to have that satisfaction, not only at the time of purchasing, but always. That is why so much importance is attached to the shape-keeping qualities of Northway Garments.

Put on a Northway Garment, and

you feel well dressed. Why? Because you know that no matter how long you have worn it, it retains its original smart appearance.

Skilful designing, faultless tailoring, selected materials, and shape-keeping qualities have given Northway Garments an enviable reputation with the women of Canada.

Have you tested the truth of these words? If not, do so. As evidence of our sincerity a Northway Garment label is sewn on all our garments. Look for it—it is your guarantee.

Boys' Suits \$8.95

Boys' Tweed Suits, made from good medium and dark patterns. Sizes 25 to 30 - \$8.95

Mens' Felt Hats

Made in Canada good quality felt colors Black, Green, Grey, Brown. Correct shapes - \$5.00

Borsalino Hats

In all the new styles and shapes - \$8.50

Mens' Fancy Socks

Men's fancy heather mixed socks for present wear - \$1.00

Checked Gingham

Checked Gingham for dresses in the neat small checks, also large plaids in all the wanted color combinations 35c yd

Steelclad Galatea

Indigo and cadet blue galatea with white stripe and pattern suitable for house dresses, boys' blouses, mens' shirts etc. 35c yd

Georgette Blouses

New Blouses just in, colors Navy, Copen, Maise, Coral, Flesh, made with short sleeves and low neck. Sizes 38 to 42 - \$6.50

"Peabody's" Overalls and Smocks, black with bib, blue stripe with bib, also black in pant style - \$2.50

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