

The Mildmay Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 in Advance.

U. S. \$2.50

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

Cream—Let us test your next can of cream. Sovereign's.

Carrick Council will meet in the town hall next Monday.

Alfred Sauer is doing relieving work on the C.N.R. at Guelph.

Mr. Jacog Becker is laid up with a rather serious attack of pleurisy.

Anthony Beitz spent a few days with his sister at Kitchener this week.

The ladies of the Union Church realized about \$25 from their baking sale last Saturday.

We had good sleighing last Saturday and Sunday, but Monday's thaw caused the snow to vanish.

Taylor was operated on by carpenter last week for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Mr. F. W. Harper had the misfortune to fracture his little finger last week, while doing some work in the stable.

You cannot do better than to buy your clothing at Sovereign's. We compete with mail order houses on prices.

Mr. Geo. Nickel came up last week to see his sister, Mrs. Matilda Nickel, who is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

The Township of Carrick has been asked to pay an account of \$15.02 for stenographic work in connection with Edward Ruland's trial.

The Mildmay Evangelical Church will put on a sacred concert on Good Friday, for which a very high-class program is being prepared.

Mrs. J. Stewart will erect a new barn on her farm north of this village this spring. Mr. N. V. Schaus has been engaged to do the framing work.

Lobsinger Threshers tried out a grain blower, which proved very satisfactory, and will have it attached to their separator for the coming season.

Miss Mary Russwurm of the 11th concession underwent a very serious operation last Thursday. The surgical work was done by Drs. Carpenter, McCue and Sinclair.

We learn that Mr. Jos. Filsinger has purchased the Harron property, consisting of five acres, adjoining his own farm. Mr. Filsinger intends to remove the buildings this summer.

The village treasurer received this week a cheque for \$1735.32, which is the 40% subsidy of the cost of the construction of the Absalom street bridge, promised by the Government.

A driving horse belonging to Stanley Darling got its foot caught in the planking at the railway crossing at the depot. The animal was so badly injured that it may be used up for good.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wahl announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Gertrude Catherine, to Mr. Daniel Reuber. The marriage to take place about the end of March.

Mr. Fred Schiefle received a telegram on Saturday informing him of the death of his sister, Mrs. Webber, of Toronto. He attended the funeral which took place at Hariston on Monday afternoon.

Insure your valuable garments by a small investment in the Paige Moth proof bags. Size 24x48, reg. 60c for 49c. Size 30x50 reg. 80c for 59c. A few cents invested may save many dollars. Sovereign's.

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Get your suit made by the Tip Top Clothiers. One price only \$24.00, tailored to measure, plus charges. Sovereign's.

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Ladies Dress Demonstration. Read advt. Sovereign's.

Rifle for Sale. Good Winchester Rifle, 38-44, for sale cheap. Seraphine Schwartz.

Notice. Geo. Frank requests that all accounts owing to him be paid on or before March 28th.

Concrete Drainage Tile. A good supply of 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch concrete drainage tile on hand, ready for use. Jos. Schickler.

Good Farm Mortgage. J. A. Johnston has for sale a mortgage of \$1800 on a Carrick farm of 100 acres. Apply quickly.

For Sale or Rent. The brick block on Absalom street, Mildmay, at present used as a harness shop and dwelling, is offered for sale or rent. Can be purchased on very easy terms. Apply to Joseph Schickler.

Poor Syrup Year. The run of sap this season has been exceedingly meagre so far. One farmer who tapped last Thursday says his trees have not yielded a "pail" of sap since he tapped. Looks like a scarcity of syrup.

The Highway Subsidy. Carrick Council has been notified that the amount of Provincial subsidy this township is entitled to receive on work done in 1924 under the Ontario Highways Act, is \$1362.05. The Government paid 20% on all work done (excepting statute labor) and also paid the same percentage on the wire fence bonuses. Forty per cent of the Overseer's salary was also refunded by the Government.

Receipt Tax. A receipt tax inspector paid a visit to Mildmay on Wednesday of this week, and as a result of his investigations, it is said that several business men and others may be prosecuted for non-observance of the law in this respect. As a general thing the requirements are fairly well carried out, but no doubt there are times when a person accepts money on accounts and doesn't have a stamp handy, and takes a chance on not being detected.

Fractured Leg at School. Eldon, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huber of the 5th concession of Carrick, met with an unfortunate accident on Thursday afternoon. During intermission at school, Eldon was amusing himself by climbing the schoolyard fence, and while thus engaged he missed his footing and fell to the ground, causing a compound fracture below the knee. His father was hurriedly sent for, and he took the lad home, where Dr. Carpenter reduced the fracture. The patient is doing as well as can be expected.

Conditions Bad at Deemerton. Moral conditions in the village of Deemerton are becoming deplorable. There is an element in that section that is contaminating the whole locality, and its activities include most of the worst vices in the catalogue. If the moral evils were enumerated it would make the city slums look virtuous, and it is high time for a cleaning up. The latest amusement is chicken stealing. Last Friday evening when John Kupferschmidt was absent for an hour, the gang entered his barn and stole four hens. Next morning John came to Mildmay and procured a search warrant, but the constables were not able to locate the plunder. The full particulars of the raid have since been revealed, and the guilty parties are hereby given notice that unless settlement is made at once, prosecution will follow. A good, wide-awake constable is badly needed in that locality.

Good Woman Passes. The death of Mrs. Mary Beitz, widow of the late John Beitz, took place somewhat unexpectedly on Sunday morning of this week. About ten days previous, Mrs. Beitz complained of not feeling well, but went about until last Friday, when she took quite ill. She sank rapidly until the end came quite peacefully on Sunday morning. Deceased was born in Wilmot township, Waterloo County, on November 1st, 1842, being a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Illig. Shortly after the family's removal to Bruce County, she was married, and she and her husband took up residence in Carrick. She passed through all the hardships and privations of early pioneer life, and raised a family of four sons and six daughters, all of whom adored their mother for her many fine qualities. Mrs. Beitz was a woman of beautiful character, an ideal and devoted mother, and a kindly, sympathetic neighbor. Her husband predeceased her on Dec. 5th, 1924. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning to the Mildmay R. C. Cemetery. To the sorrowing family is extended the sympathy of their many friends.

The premium lists of the Mildmay Horticultural Society have been issued and circulated, and it is asked that orders will be left at once with the Secretary, Jack Schnurr.

Bottles Wanted. 500 Bottles Wanted—One pint and larger. Liesemer & Kalfheisch.

Seed Oats for Sale. Registered Banner Oats, prize winner in Standing Crop Competition. \$1.00 per bushel. Mat. Weiler.

Horses for Sale. Four heavy work horses, all sound and in good working condition. Apply to John Taylor at the Station Hotel, Mildmay.

\$1850 Mortgage. First mortgage of \$1850 on 150 acre farm in Greenock township. Good buildings. Ample security. See J. A. Johnston.

Painting and Papering. Frank Misere is prepared to do Painting, Graining and Paperhanging at reasonable prices and do first-class work. Call early and avoid the spring rush.

Auction Sale. Chas. Bildstein, having leased his farm, lot 25, Con. A, Carrick, will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements, on Thursday, Feb. 19th. See bills for list and terms. John Purvis, auctioneer.

Boy's Body Recovered. The body of Lloyd Ziegler, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ziegler of Carrick, who was drowned in the river in that village on Sunday afternoon, March 1st, was recovered on Tuesday morning of this week, about one and a half miles north of the village. The body was found floating in an open space in the water at the river's edge. The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon of this week.

Moving to Elmira. Mr. George Frank, who has been carrying on a harness business here for some time, has decided to remove to Elmira, where he has purchased a nice trade here, but the Elmira proposition looked so much better to him that he decided to make the change. He will close out his business here on March 28th, and move on the 31st.

Will Grade Eggs. The Mildmay merchants held a meeting, on Monday evening to try to come to a proper understanding of the act respecting the grading and marking of eggs. The Live Stock Department at Ottawa is taking steps to severely enforce the act, so our merchants acted wisely in deciding to observe the rules. All eggs shall be classified, candled and graded, excepting those intended for incubation. Under the Act any person offering or selling direct to a consumer is a retailer. The merchants here will grade the eggs into three classes, viz.—Extras, Firsts and Seconds.

Stanton Semi-Trimmed Wallpaper Saves Time. The selvages are partially severed in the process of manufacture and all that is needed to accurately trim the rolls is to tap the ends on the table.

These papers can be hung quite easily and successfully by folks who do their own papering, and paperhangers find that with these papers they can do the work much more quickly and that they always give complete satisfaction.

You will enjoy choosing Wallpaper from our New Stock. The patterns are so novel and varied, the colour harmonies are so effective that you will soon find an ideal paper for each room that needs renovating that will make your home as charming as you wish it were now.

J. F. SCHUETT

Seeds Oats for Sale. Quantity of Banner Seed Oats, also feed oats. Apply to Oliver Stiegler.

Ten Day Harness Sale. Geo. Frank's 10 day sale of Harness and Stable Supplies. Genuine bargains. Prices greatly reduced. Don't miss it. This may be your last chance.

Auction Sale. Auction sale of household furniture, etc., on Saturday, March 28th, at 1 o'clock sharp. George Frank, proprietor; Wes. Abell, auctioneer.

For Sale. 1924 model Tudor Ford, only ran since July 1, 1924 to Dec. 1924, in best of shape. Has automatic windshield wiper, luggage carrier and new tires and spare. A real buy for cash. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Farm Articles for Sale. Solomon Bilger has for sale the following—Mower, nearly new, in good running shape; good seed drill, plow, harness, hay rake, hay wagon, cook stove, horse 8 years, a milking cow, and many other articles.

To Explain Highway Legislation. Mr. H. Irwin, district engineer of Municipal Roads, will hold a special meeting at the town hall, Teeswater, on Wednesday, March 25th, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of discussing important matters pertaining to Township Road Improvement, and the duties of all officials concerned with the new organization required to meet the present legislation governing provincial aid. The Township officials are asked to be present.

Mildmay 8; Walkerton 3. The chestnuts of the Walkerton hockey club over having actually found something they could beat, was somewhat short-lived. A couple of weeks ago the County town team came down and in a game with the locals who were not at their full strength, they won by 9 to 7, and the Toronto dailies were used to proclaim the glad news. The Herald Times attached as much importance to the win as if it had been a provincial championship. But there wasn't much chestiness left on the Walkerton aggregation when they finished up the game here on Monday night, the locals doing them up very easily to the score given above. The game was a good one to witness, and was remarkably fast considering the heavy condition of the ice. Both clubs played clean hockey. Referee Devlin awarded six penalties for minor offences, three going to each club. C. Pletsch did some very clever work for Mildmay and scored several goals. "Pat" Lobsinger, in goal for the locals for the first time, had no difficulty in stopping all but three of the Walkerton shots, and turned in a fine game for a novice. The Walkerton players were aggressive all through the game and hung on outclassed. The Herald-Times will not have more than two lines to report on this game.

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Spring

NOW IS THE TIME FOR A GOOD TONIC, WITH THE CHANGE FROM WINTER TO SPRING.

WE CARRY THE BEST

Wampoles Cod Liver Oil
Nyal's Creophos
Nyal's Blood Purifier
Rexall's Peptonized Iron Tonic
Förnis' Alpenkrauter
Kepler's Malt With
Cod Liver Oil
Nyal's Hypophosphites
Tanlac
Bland's Iron Pills
Etc., Etc.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY AND BUILD YOURSELF UP FOR SUMMER.

J.P. PHELAN PhmB
Phone 28 Mildmay

Dress Demonstration

A FULL RANGE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES IN KASHA CLOTHS, PRUNELLA CLOTHS, FOULARD WASH SILKS, CANTONS, ENGLISH VOILES, SILK, MIXED CREPE, BROADCLOTHS, ETC.

— WILL BE HELD ON —
Thurs., March 25
— REPRESENTING —
Royal Garments
AT LIVE CORNER STORE

O.L. Sovereign & Son

HAVE YOUR — Diplomas and Certificates Framed

They are marks of your ability and deserve a prominent place in your home.

Suitably framed and hung on the walls of your rooms they will bring back those glorious graduation days and give you a thrill of pride every time you gaze on them.

We specialize in Diploma Framing and our prices are moderate. Bring in your work to-day. Work promptly done.

G. H. EICKMEIER

BORN.

WEBER—In Carrick, on March 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Weber, a son.



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J. F. SCHUETT

SOILS AND WOODS

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

NITRO-CULTURES AND THE INOCULATION OF LEGUME SEED.

Although occurring to the extent of about 80 per cent. in the air, nitrogen is considered the most expensive of the elements of plant food. This is due to the fact that with the exception of members of the legume family, plants are unable to utilize this atmospheric nitrogen, but must depend upon the supply of that element in the soil. Leguminous plants, however—alfalfa, clovers, vetches, peas, beans, etc.—are enabled to use the nitrogen of the air through the action of bacteria which exist in the characteristic nodules found on the root system of well developed plants of this group.

These useful bacteria, if present in the soil, enter the root of the young plant, multiply and develop the swellings or nodules, assimilating nitrogen from the air and passing it on to the plant. The plants developed in this manner are stimulated, the nitrogen supply of the soil is conserved or even increased, and benefit is thus felt by a succeeding crop.

For each kind of legume a special variety of bacteria is required whose presence in the soil is necessary. If a particular crop has been growing successfully in a short rotation it may be assumed that nodule bacteria of the right kind are in the soil. Many soils, especially in the newer districts, are deficient in these bacteria, and in most cases where a legume is being grown for the first time, or after a long lapse of years, it will be of advantage to add bacteria, or in other words, to inoculate.

Inoculation may be effected by taking soil from a field where the same

crop has grown successfully and incorporating it with the new land at the rate of 200 lbs. or more per acre. This practice is often expensive and is always subject to the danger of introducing weeds, insects and plant diseases.

Another method, much simpler to apply, is that of adding a pure culture of the nodule bacteria directly to the legume seed before sowing. This method has been tried for a number of years, and in cases where a scarcity of bacteria of the proper sort is suspected will give, in a large number of cases, beneficial results.

The Dominion Experimental Farms wish to encourage the use of nitro-cultures among the farmers of Canada, and the Division of Bacteriology will supply free to any farmer who applies directly, sufficient nitro-culture to inoculate 60 lbs. of seed for any legume he wishes to try out. In making application it is necessary to state the kind of seed used and give, if possible, the approximate date of seeding in order that cultures may be fresh. Furthermore, cultures are sent out only with the understanding that the applicant agrees to report the result of his inoculation trial, whether it be successful or not. Many phases of the question of inoculation are not understood, and it is only by accumulating information as to the results of such trials by farmers themselves that many problems not yet solved will be cleared up.

Application for culture should be made to the Division of Bacteriology, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Cultures are not sold, and the quantity supplied to any individual is limited to the amount specified above.

—A. G. Lochhead, Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist.

PROPAGATING ROSE PLANTS

Rose culture is a fascinating subject. Some varieties of roses root readily from cuttings and make very good plants, but as a rule garden roses are stock roses budded on to a brier. That is to say, the root is a brier and the upper portion is of the same variety from which the bud was taken. Climbers are perhaps more easily rooted. If one will fasten to the ground at different points, a young rose vine, it is likely to take root at each of the spots where it is in contact with the soil. The branch, after having become well rooted at the different points, can be severed between the rooted portions, each making a new plant. These of course will all be of the variety of the parent climber.

Roses are budded on to briers or other wild stock because these are more vigorous, that is to say, they withstand adverse climatic conditions better than some of the finer varieties of roses, particularly the hybrid teas. Budding is done usually in the month of August. A T-shaped cut is made by the operator in the main stem of a growing brier. The cut is made as close to the root as possible, usually just above the surface of the soil. The bud, which has previously been taken from a rose branch, is so trimmed as to fit in beneath the bark where the T cut was made. The bud is then wrapped tightly over the bud with raffia. The budding is best done on the south side of the brier so as to get full benefit of the sunlight.

The bud, if all goes well, makes a perfect union with the brier, although no growth is shown that season. The following spring the bud shoots out and grows rapidly. After a few weeks of growth, when the brier is seen to be making progress, the brier branches are cut away. This throws all of the sap of the brier root into the new rose plant. It is well when cutting off the brier shoots, to cover the wound with paint. This keeps out moisture and saves the wood from weather injury.

The operation of budding calls for skill and experience. The buds are taken from cuttings of the present year's growth. One cutting will yield three or even four buds. The buds are found in the axils of the leaves, that is to say, everywhere a leaf is growing or one has fallen off, there exists a bud. Each bud is sliced off to be inserted in the cut in the brier stem. Successful budders get ninety per cent of the buds to take.

When making standard tree roses the budding is done not at the foot of the brier, but from three to four feet up the stem of the brier. As a rule two or even three buds are inserted on one brier stem, spaced an inch or two apart and on different sides. Roses are shipped out from the nursery as commercial bushes in their second year. It is not uncommon for the brier to throw up a branch from below the bud. If this is allowed to grow it will soon be receiving all the nourishment and the rose will succumb. For this reason experienced raisers watch for the brier shoots and cut them off as soon as they appear.—Can. Hort. Council.

POULTRY.

Milk is of unquestionable value in poultry feeding.

When fed for its nutritive value primarily the dry products, such as dried buttermilk or dry skim milk, probably are the most economical and efficient.

There are, however, other properties—palatability, and the tonic factor which liquid milk possesses. When fed for this purpose, sour skim milk or sour buttermilk as either comes from the dairy or the churn is ideal. In the absence of this product, a semi-solid buttermilk, diluted and fed as a beverage or slightly diluted and mixed with the moist mash, is highly desirable.

The lactic-acid content acts as an internal disinfectant, cleansing the digestive tract, and the ration with which it is fed will be more quickly consumed and more efficiently digested.

Milk can be fed to the poultry flock without any material increase in cost, because where it is fed for protein content meat scrap can be reduced. With the discovery of vitamins, cod liver oil has come into considerable prominence because it is rich in vitamin D.

A deficiency in this vitamin brings about leg weakness in young chicks. This is especially prominent in early hatched chicks which cannot get the natural green feed; also when they do not get the benefits of direct sunlight.

We can prevent this condition by supplying early hatched chicks with cod liver oil. From 2 to 3 per cent. of it added to the ration of brooder chicks will guard against leg weakness.

Cod liver oils differ greatly in quality, however, and their keeping quality is dependent upon how they are held. Feed mixed with the oil should be consumed immediately.

DAIRY.

My experience in dairying teaches me that it is a big paying investment to give the growing heifers good care. As a rule, when the young heifers in the fall are rather low in flesh on account of the scant pasture that always precedes the coming on of winter.

In growing young stock to replenish the dairy herd the aim should be to keep them growing constantly. The setback in growth during early development is not only costly, but difficult to regain, and ultimately affects the usefulness of the animal. Often stunting is permanent, and regardless of good feeding the latter cannot be altogether overcome.

I find it a good plan to keep my young heifers separate from the rest of the herd during the winter. Young stock of any kind is timid and fearful and especially when running with the older stock. Growing heifers should have plenty of yardage space. They should be stabled at night and fed in such a way that each animal receives its full share of the feed.

As a rule, roughage is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of growing heifers. I believe, however, that the grain ration can be materially reduced by feeding plenty of such roughages as corn silage, clover, or alfalfa hay.—L. C. R.

SHEEP.

Ewes should produce a large uniform flow of rich milk. To prepare ewes to do their best work during the nursing period, they should be put in good condition before the lambs arrive.

Ewes cannot be expected to do their work satisfactorily and return the greatest profit if allowed to become run down in flesh and physical strength. Growing the lamb crop before it arrives places a heavy claim upon the health and vitality of the ewes. If the ewes lack in condition the lambs are sure to suffer. To develop the milk flow in ewes, the feeding must be liberal.

It has been my observation in handling breeding ewes that milk production depends as much upon proper feeding before the lambs arrive as after. The milk producing system must be developed along with the growth of the unborn lamb crop. To achieve the desired end it is important to feed pregnant ewes a nutritious and appetizing ration of roughages and grain.

Sunshine Encourages Rickets.

Scientists are now pointing out the value of plenty of sunlight in the growing of strong, vigorous, healthy bodies. Tropical men, accustomed to much sunlight, have strong bones and good teeth. Remove these men to temperate climates where the percentage of sunlight is reduced by their changed habits of living, and they rapidly develop rickets and poor teeth.

According to recent investigations, there is a substance called cholesterol, of the character of wool fat, which when exposed to the sun's rays turns to active vitamins. These vitamins which are readily absorbed by the skin build up the bony structure of the body. Also, milk exposed to the rays of the sun has proven most efficient in curing babies of rickets. These facts tend to prove that sunshine is a valuable ally in building strong, virile bodies.

MURDERING TREES FOR THE BUZZ-SAW

BY ARTHUR HERBERT RICHARDSON.

Winter and sleighing time brings your woodlot. "Yes," he said, "I want it to last. Some men cut everything; I simply take out the inferior species, those that I know will be killed out and others that are growing too thick."

This, of course, was the common-sense way of handling the farm woodlot. The man required no book advice on conserving his woods. He was doing the most natural thing—the thing that was obvious. And after all, woodlot forestry is simply assisting nature in what she is trying to do for herself.

On another occasion I visited a farmer's bush which, in this case, was almost pure young maple. How differently he had operated. Everything was cut clean. What couldn't be used for fuel was cleared away apparently as a matter of principle. Young, sturdy maples, which were growing faster than at any other time in their life had been murdered and stacked ready for the buzz-saw.

USE YOUR THINNINGS.

Let me repeat again that, in eastern Canada, the problem of fuel wood—and when we speak of fuel we mean hardwood such as, beech, birch, maple and a few inferior species—is not a problem of that nature. It is one of protection and judicious thinning and improving. It is true that hardwoods will be planted to supplement existing woodlots and to create new ones, but this is secondary, the important thing is to keep intact and to manage with a view to perpetuity, the woodlots that are present to-day.

It goes without saying that fire and cattle will be kept out of the woodlot. Then if the following few simple rules are observed, fuel and occasionally larger stuff may be taken with assurance that the bush will remain. Take all trees that have been thrown by the wind and those that are dying from disease or other cause, remove old, short trunked trees, with umbrella-like branches that interfere with younger growth. Cut all misshapen trees, those that are twisted and crooked or badly crotched. Remove inferior species, such as bunched hawthorn, blue beech, ironwood and others. Thin out here and there where young trees are too thick. Lastly, do not open too large a hole anywhere among the tops of the trees. And, by all means, leave the young, straight, thrifty good hardwoods!

A FORBIDDEN FARMER.

I visited a farmer's home one day, in whose yard was a large pile of poles and limb material drawn up ready for the saw. I examined it contents carefully and observed that it contained pine, cherry, ironwood, white birch and some twisted beech and hard maple. I said to the owner, "I see you are considering the future in the way you remove trees from

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH TYPE OF HOME, WITH ATTACHED GARAGE

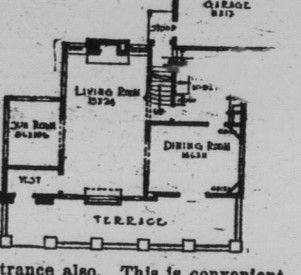
DESIGNED BY W. W. FURBER



The home illustrated this week is one recently planned and is now being built in one of the Country Club Districts in the outskirts of a large Western city. The design, somewhat English, is frame construction using white cement plaster trowled smooth for the outside walls, with stained shingles on the roof. The soldier course of brick is carried around the base and a wide open terrace with cement piers and iron rail give an inviting appearance.

The entrance is through a vestibule, direct into the large living room across the end, the fireplace being placed in this portion. The ceiling over this portion has been furred down to provide for the return of the stairs, thus giving a neat appearance to this end of the room. The dining room is most attractive with built-in corner cupboards and French doors leading out on the terrace. The kitchen is complete with ample cupboards, place for ice-box and sink and electric range.

On the second floor, there are four good bedrooms, each with cross ventilation and good wall space, together with ample closet room. The large owner's chamber in front is provided with three closets. The basement is complete with laundry, storage and boiler



THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

Home E

"The Child's First School"

Should We Contradict Each Other?

A long time ago there was a little girl who was bright, eager and full of life. She was impulsive, interested in everything she saw, and brimming over with ideas. But so many times her eyes clouded, her interest dulled, because when she tried to show older people that she saw things differently, or meant something that they did not understand, they said to her sharply, "Don't you contradict me. I am older than you and you should not contradict your elders."

The little girl had not meant to contradict, she had been trying to get out some of the many thoughts which tumbled over each other, and which grown folks seemed so slow to understand. Yet when these people told her things—and she was always so glad to have them talk with her—if often flatly disagreed with her. "But you contradicted me, Mama," she said with a puzzled appeal in her eyes one day.

"That is different," said the mother. "I am older than you."

The little girl learned to keep silent even when she knew people were hearing things wrong, and she learned quite fast on conserving her words. She was doing the most natural thing—the thing that was obvious. And after all, woodlot forestry is simply assisting nature in what she is trying to do for herself.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

ABOUT BIG WORDS.

Wallie Wattle's father uses big words; and Wallie, who likes their sound, tries to remember them, and usually succeeds. Wallie really doesn't do this to show off. First, as we said, he likes the sound of these words; and then there's another reason. Alec Esterville, whom the boys call Smart Alec, thinks he knows more than anyone else because someone gave him a big dictionary for his birthday.

Every time Alec starts to show off by using a big word Wallie annoys him by using a bigger one that he has heard his father use. The other day Alec read in a newspaper that wheat had been in use for ages and ages. At once he got out his dictionary and looked for a fancy way of saying this. Well, he found one, and the next day he approached a group of boys in front of the school and said:

"Do you kids know that wheat is quite an antiquated product; in fact, very antediluvian?"

Then, though no one asked him for an explanation—for the boys were more interested in talking about the school baseball team—Alec started to explain:

"Antediluvian means before the flood—the one that Noah figured in." Allen Withers, who likes to annoy Alec, yelled:

"Huh! Listen to that! He says wheat came before the flood. It must have come after it, 'cause wouldn't the flood have washed it away?"

With this everyone laughed at Alec, who protested:

... didn't make sense in my mind, it didn't seem way there was no use 'e about it because one trouble. However, she made resolution. She resolved that w... she grew up and married and had children, she would never contradict them. She would not contradict them even though it were perfectly all right for her to do so.

The years passed and the little girl married and had rosy, sturdy children. When they began to grow to the eager, questioning, experimenting age, the grown up little girl never once forgot her early resolution. If she differed in opinion with her little children she would say, "Perhaps you are right, but I thought it was this way," or, "Now are you sure that is not because I had a different idea about it," or, sweetly and politely, "Excuse me, dear, but I think you are wrong."

It was no wonder that the children were so obedient and happy in that house that people commented upon it. Sometimes the children—breathlessly break into a cough then the mother would say gently, "I know you don't mean to be rude, but wouldn't it be more polite and pleasant if you didn't answer quite so quickly?" It sounded almost as if she contradicted me, but of course you and I know that is not right as we don't do it to each other."

"What is antediluvian! It is, I say! I can prove it!"

"It is, Alec," chimed in Wallie Wattle, who had been silent all this time. "You might also say that neolithic," he chuckled as he pronounced the word—"man also grew wheat. It see you're not up to the word. The neolithic age was thousands and thousands of years ago when man used implements of polished stone. Some scientists thing paleolithic man grew wheat too. The paleolithic age was just before the neolithic. It is sometimes called the unpolished stone age because the men that lived then had not learned how to polish their stone tools. In—"

But Alec was gone. As he made his retreat the other boys thanked Wallie.



A New Version.

Editor—"You can't get by with that joke. That's an old Pat and Mike wheeze."

Jokesmith—"But don't you see how I've improved it? I've changed the names from Pat and Mike to Martin Luther and Oliver Cromwell."

The whaling industry in British Columbia produces annually about 400 tons of whale bone meal and 900 tons of meat and blood for fertilizing purposes. A small quantity of this is sold as fertilizer in the province and the remainder is exported, principally to the United States.

The Automobile

TIRE PROGRESS DURING 1924.

Advances in automobile tire construction tend to make motoring less tiresome. Probably one of the most important achievements in automobile design in the last year has been made in the realm of shoeing the automobile's feet.

For a number of years people have had to be content with riding upon tires that, in order to insure reasonable length of life, needed to be inflated to a very high pressure. It was a case of either inflating to a point where the tire did not perform the desirable function of absorbing shock in order to get reasonable wear or of procuring increased comfort by what the manufacturers considered under-inflating the tire. This latter method resulted in rapid destruction of the tires. Even under conditions of high inflation manufacturers, a few years ago, guaranteed their tires for 3,500 miles of service. With the tires of today it is not unusual to secure 20,000 miles of service from a set of tires.

The balloon tire, which is the latest development in this field, adds considerably to the comfort of riding. This tire may be operated under very low pressure; first, because it has a very large area of contact with the road. For example, if a tire has 300 pounds of car to support and the tire has fifteen square inches of contact with the road, each square inch would need to support 800 divided by fifteen, or fifty-three and a half pounds. If the tire is made larger so that thirty square inches of contact is made with the road, each square inch would have to support only half as many pounds or twenty-six and two-thirds. This makes it possible to reduce the air pressure in the tire one-half.

QUESTION OF FLEXIBILITY.

In the second place the side walls of the tire are made in a manner

which permits of much greater flexibility. In the older type of tires the manufacturers stressed the point that if the tires were not sufficiently inflated the side walls would break down, and this would naturally occur when the tire was composed of a heavy stiff fabric. For example, if you take a piece of heavy stiff cardboard and bend it sharply back and forth it will very quickly crack, while a piece of comparatively thin paper would stand any amount of such handling without breaking. By using the thin side wall in the balloon tire the tire may be used with a very low pressure, which permits of great flexibility of action without harming the tire.

A tire that has sufficient flexibility to keep in good contact with the ground rather than bumping over the irregularities of the road greatly lessens the liability to skid.

ALL TASTES ARE SUITED.

While the balloon tire represents the extreme in the matter of low inflation and provides the greatest possible comfort in motoring a mean between this and the old type is found in the larger sized regular cord tire that gives greater contact with the road than the previous sizes and thus may be operated at a considerably lower pressure, but not as low as the full balloon type. This tire is being used a great deal in extensive touring.

Of course when it comes to the consideration of the many cars used for business purposes it is found that many of these are equipped with the oversized cords instead of the largest balloon designs. For all kinds of motor vehicles the manufacturers are constantly studying to improve the quality of tires. Their success in recent years has been notable and represents a decided contribution toward increased riding comfort which owners of cars enjoy.

KING GEORGE BEARS HEAVY BURDEN

NEWS OF ILL HEALTH STARTLES COUNTRY.

Dependence of National Administration on Hereditary Chief Executive Suddenly Felt by Public.

With King George's departure from the realm on a Mediterranean yachting cruise, which it is hoped will restore his health after a severe attack of bronchitis, the British people have realized, almost for the first time, how dependent the whole administration of the country is on Britain's hereditary chief executive.

Normally the British people are inclined to take their monarchy more or less for granted, as they do most other permanent factors of their lives. It is only when that factor is put out of gear that the full extent of the load resting on the shoulders of the King is appreciated, and crowds waited all day long outside Buckingham Palace for news of his progress toward recovery.

This was illustrative of the nation's concern over his temporary breakdown under the heavy burdens of state. The bulletin, signed by three royal doctors, which first disclosed the gravity of King George's illness was coincident with the recommendation that he spend his convalescent period on his yacht Victoria and Albert as soon as he is able to travel. This brought his subjects sharp against the discovery that probably the hardest worked man in his country scarcely ever takes a vacation.

As a London newspaper pointed out in commenting on the King's trip, "there comes a time in a man's life when England's winter climate ceases to be a bad joke and becomes a definite menace to health." Although King George for several years past has been subject to winter colds, he has never

followed the example of his grandfather and father, Queen Victoria and King Edward, both of whom regularly visited the south of France or the German resorts during the winter. Since his accession to the throne almost fifteen years ago King George's absences from the country have been few and far between. Early in his reign he visited India, but since then, aside from his visits to France during the war and his state visit to Rome a couple of years ago, he has never been abroad. The brief vacations which he allows himself from the business of Scotland or on short coastwise cruises in his yacht.

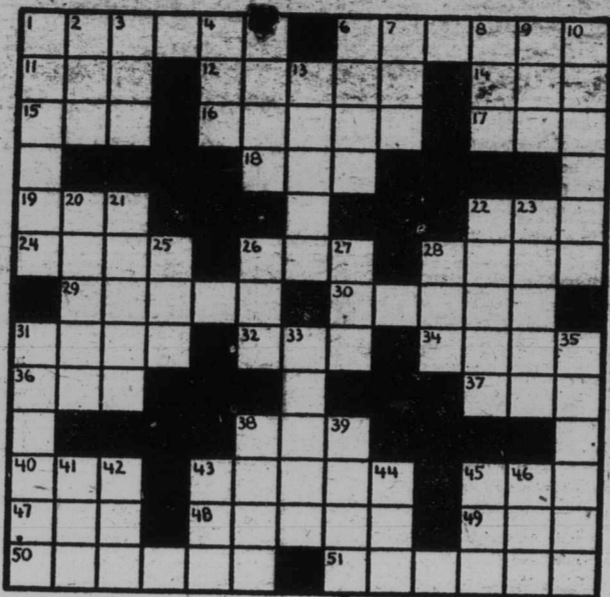
During these trips, of course, he is able to transact the business of state. The present generation of English people, therefore, are only now being educated in the constitutional lore that necessarily comes to the front when the King is scheduled to go traveling. With the improvement of communications the formality with which royal absences used to be invested has largely disappeared, but at the same time the King's absence from the country gives a jolt to the normal administration which steps must be taken to meet.

That elusive but important body known as the Privy Council, in particular, comes into the limelight on such occasions. The executive government of this country, although exercised in practice by a committee of ministers known as the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent upon the support of a majority in the House of Commons, is vested nominally in "the King in Council."

FUNCTIONS OF PRIVY COUNCIL. This means the Privy Council, a body of the most ancient origin, instituted in Saxon times by King Alfred to discharge the functions of state now confined to the members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers to the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Now the membership of the Privy Council—with a total of more than 500 persons—in most cases is merely an honorary distinction.

The Council, however, still is technically the country's executive. All administrative orders are signed by "the King in Council." The members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councilors, and a bunch of councilors there-

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Customs
- 5—Boss
- 11—Part of verb "to be"
- 12—Shanty
- 14—Mineral earth
- 15—Pen
- 16—Choice part
- 17—Motor fuel
- 18—Before
- 19—Urge on
- 22—Black sticky fluid
- 24—The spikenard
- 26—First steamship to cross the Atlantic (abbr.)
- 28—System of worship
- 29—Color
- 30—Praise highly
- 31—Long for
- 32—Liquor
- 34—Willingly
- 36—Also
- 37—For
- 38—Suffix to form feminine nouns
- 40—Boy's nickname
- 43—Fertile desert spot
- 45—Parcel of ground
- 47—Self
- 48—Earthen pot
- 49—Anger
- 50—Mantle worn by Turks
- 51—More kind

VERTICAL

- 1—Hurry
- 2—Skill
- 3—Turkish title
- 4—Definite article
- 5—Only
- 6—Measure out
- 7—Liquor
- 8—To dress up
- 9—Period
- 10—Place for recreation
- 13—Poison
- 20—Urchin
- 21—Wonderful
- 22—Spring flower
- 23—Change
- 25—Owing
- 26—Ocean
- 27—Perceive
- 28—Far west State (abbr.)
- 31—Separated
- 33—Looped rope
- 35—To cherish
- 38—Deserve; merit
- 39—Ill
- 41—Self
- 42—Unit of money (abbr.)
- 43—South American plant
- 44—Kind of snowshoe
- 45—Cover
- 46—Raw metal

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT INFANTS

When children were born to the ancient Hebrews, the first duty was to rub them all over with salt. It was a religious duty. Salt was the accepted symbol of life, and its application to the infant's body had the reputed power of insuring vigorous manhood.

In England during the eighteenth century a similar idea prevailed with regard to mud, and few men enjoyed such notoriety as "Dr." Graham, of Pall Mall, the famous quack, who amassed a fortune by expounding its virtues and the various methods of extracting them.

It was also commonly believed in former times that if a child on first leaving its mother's room was not carried upstairs before it was taken downstairs, it would never rise in the world. Where there was no upstairs to the house the general practice was for the person who carried the little newcomer to step over the threshold of the room on to a chair, which practice was supposed to serve the same purpose.

It was also considered unlucky for the child if the mother went out of doors before going to church to have her baby christened. It was mainly for this reason that children were baptized when they were but a fortnight or so old. The sooner the "naming" was over, the sooner the mother was free to resume her normal life.

To weigh a child was a further stroke of bad policy, for such a child was sure to die young or grow up sickly. To rock an empty cradle was to rock a new baby into it. And to let a child sleep on one's lap was a certain way of bringing misfortune on the innocent victim. Hested alludes to this latter superstition in his "Works and

Days," so it is a pretty old one. But fancy the Greeks being bound by such credulity!

Another old-world belief was that a child born with teeth would soon grow up to be a man of either Herculean strength or of uncommon mental ability. It is said that medical history records only about fifty cases of children having teeth at birth, but from the prominence which this superstition enjoys in folklores we may be certain that many cases have escaped the chroniclers' notice.

Louis XIV. was one of the famous personages who had this distinction. He had two teeth when he was born. Bigot, the celebrated philosopher, was another, as was also Boyd, the poet. Richard III. was a fourth.

Only the other week twin boys were born at Bordeaux, France, of whom one had all his teeth, while the other started cutting when he was but twelve days old. From this it may be presumed that France has little reason to despair of her future genius!

To be born with a caul is preferable to being born even under the luckiest star, as readers of Charles Dickens will not need to be reminded. To make one's entrance to the world while the clock is striking, especially if it be sounding the midnight hour, is to be blessed with the gift of second sight, to have the power of seeing and smelling the wind, like the pigs of Westphalia, and to possess the ability to discern all manner of evil spirits in their secret lairs.

With so many gifts and graces depending on the contingencies of our advent, the pity surely is that we have such small choice in the matter.



Here is the latest photograph of Knud Rasmussen, famous Danish explorer, photographed on his return to Copenhagen, after his recent Greenland trip.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Until one sees the actual figures of production it is hard to credit the amount of material being taken out of the forests of Canada. The variety of product and the quantities are enormous. A statement just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the lumber industry in Canada for 1923 contains some figures that will be a revelation to many, even of those who are more or less familiar with the development of this great Canadian natural resource.

Of lumber alone nearly three and three-quarter thousand million board feet was cut by the sawmills, the value of which was \$108,295,556. Of shingles and lath there were 3,872,385,000 pieces cut, 2,718,650,000 shingles and 1,153,735,000 lath.

There were 4,836,932 railway ties sawn in the mills. This does not include the millions that are chopped by the contractors in the woods. Box shooks numbered 3,393,218; pickets, 3,124,000; telegraph and telephone poles, 158,124, and slabs and edgings, 339,761 cords.

Spruce still holds the lead in quantity cut, although Douglas fir is a close second, and white pine third. There are 26 individual species of wood used for lumber, 18 species used for lath and 6 for shingles. Spruce is the principal wood used for lath, although such hardwoods as maple, beech, ash, birch and elm were sawn for lath.

Cedar almost held a monopoly of the shingle cut, but spruce, white, pine, hemlock, balsam, fir and even poplar were used for small quantities. More than one-half of the shingles were cut in British Columbia, although 26,802,000 were cut in Ontario; 588,401,000 in Quebec and 239,460,000 in New Brunswick. The Prairie provinces cut but few shingles. Alberta and Saskatchewan each producing only 330,000, from spruce and jack pine.

It would be difficult to estimate the number of trees required to provide this sawmill output, but even larger as it is, authorities advise that if fire can be kept out of the forests natural increment will replace the commercial cutting. It seems a small price to pay for such an important result, yet the toll being taken by forest fires is equal if not in excess of that used by industry.

Boots are cleaned and polished at the rate of three a minute by a newly invented machine. By means of a running belt they enter a tunnel dirty to emerge again clean and polished.

\$500-a-Week Dog Film Stars.

Dog days are prosperous days in filmland, judging by the popularity of the leading canine screen performers, Rin-Tin-Tin, Strongheart, and Peter the Great of whom it can be said that, unlike other stars, they are neither jealous of each other nor of the limelight.

All three are of the Alsatian wolf-dog breed, and their intelligence is positively uncanny, as those will agree who see "The Silent Accuser," in which Peter the Great stars.

Peter is able to reason; there can be no doubt of it, because he is seen to put his head knowingly on one side and study the situation before taking action, especially in a scene in which he has to convince the heroine, who has disappeared under the bedclothes, that he is not a burglar.

The story is artificial melodrama, designed to show off the abilities of Peter, who is the dumb witness of a murder for which his master is wrongly convicted and imprisoned. Peter, getting on the right side of the government, attends his master in prison, convinces at his escape, and finally attacks and "denounces" the real murderer, whom they encounter across the frontier.

The great difficulty in training a dog for the screen is to teach him to take an order without turning his head. One way of doing this is to place him in a room walled with mirrors, so that he can see his master from any position. Gradually he learns to obey a spoken order without the accompanying signal.

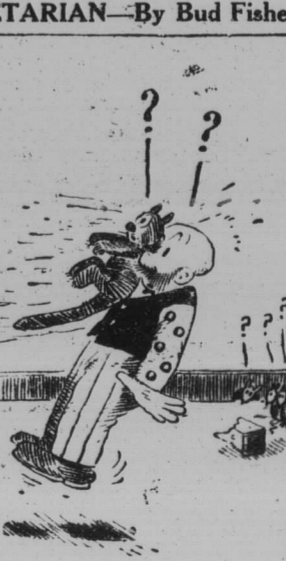
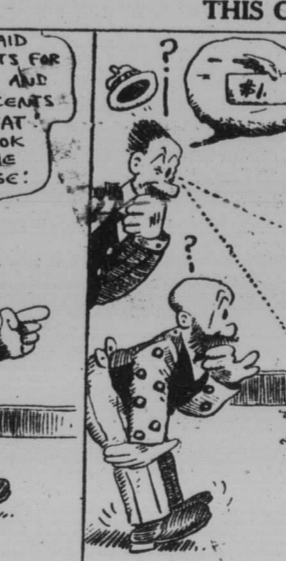
Rin-Tin-Tin draws a salary of \$500 a week, lives on steak, vegetables, milk, and eggs, and has a daily bath. His own motor-car, bank account, and film contract.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle.

CHORE HER TACTIC
LENA SO AH CORE
EM SCAPE GOAT ON
RICH GENET SANE
K H G T
GAS GNATS ATE
CORN A G H DENT
A COMPREHENDS A
TROW E M A EYON
HAS STEER DON A
P L N R A
ASST ANTIC ASPS
RE INVESTERS LI
TAIL EX EN SHOD
STALE TOM STOWE

Charles's parents had moved from the city to a farm. Their nearest neighbor was an old lady who still used a coffee-mill. Calling on her, one day, Charles spied the coffee mill. "What is that—a little talking machine?" he asked.

MUTT AND JEFF



THIS CAT MUST BE A VEGETARIAN—By Bud Fisher

Dr. T. A. Carpenter
Physician and Surgeon
MILDMAY
Graduate of University of Toronto
1915. One year as Intern at
the Toronto General Hos-
pital and six months at
Hospitals in New
York City.
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C. N. R. TIMFTABLE
Southbound 7:16 a.m.
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Southbound 3:19 a.m.
Northbound 8:51 p.m.

Wit and Humor

"The fellow that proposes to me
must get down on his knees," de-
clared the young lady in the parlor.
"If that's a hint to me," replied
the amorous swain with her, "you'll
have to get off them before I can
bet on them."

.....
Boss—What the sam scratch do
you mean by arguing with that lady?
Let her have her own way. Re-
member a customer is always right.
New Clerk—All right, all right,
but she said we were a bunch of
swindlers.

.....
Sweet Young Thing (driving
through suburb)—Would you like to
see where I was vaccinated?
He (with enthusiasm)—Sure.
S. Y. T. (Pointing toward house
which they had just passed)—Well,
right in there.

.....
"Mother" said a little boy after
coming from a walk. "I've seen a
mah who makes horses."
"Are you sure?" asked his mother.
"Yes," he replied "He had a horse
nearly finished when I saw him; he
was just nailing on his back feet."

.....
We heard a couple of guys scrapp-
ing the other day.
"I think," said one of them, "that
there is only one thing that saves
you from being a barefaced liar."
"What's that now, what's that,"
roared the other.
"Your mustache," was the reply,
and then the fun began.

.....
Teacher asked her class if they
could compose a rhyme using the
word "Nellie." Johnnie Jones, be-
ing called upon, arose much em-
barrassed: "There was a pretty
little girl named Nellie, who fell in
the water and wet her little feet."
"Why, Johnnie, that doesn't
rhyme."
"I know it doesn't. The water
wasn't deep enough."

.....
A Negro woman of mammoth pro-
portions and inky complexion was in
an automobile accident. She was
transported to the hospital, where
she soon regained consciousness.
The doctor, seeking to comfort her a
bit, said to her:
"You will undoubtedly be able to
obtain a considerable amount of
damages, Mrs. Johnson."
"Damages!" said Mrs. Johnson.
"What Ah want wif damages? Ah
got enough damages now. What
Ah wants is repairs."

.....
Does Advertising Pay?
"O yes, sir," said the barber, "my
poor brother Jim has been sent to
an asylum. He got to broodin' over
hard times, and it finally drove him
crazy. He and I worked side by
side, and we both brooded a great
deal. No money in this business
now, you know. Prices too low.
Unless a customer has a shampoo,
it doesn't pay to shave or hair-cut.
I caught Jim trying to cut a chap's
throat because he declined a sham-
poo, so I had to have the poor fellow
locked up. Makes me sad. Some-
times I feel sorry I didn't let him
slash. It would have been our re-
venge. Shampoo, sir?"

.....
Things the nickel will not buy
grow more and more numerous. It
used to pay for a multitude of nec-
essities, from a shoe shine to a cup
of coffee. Now a dime and a nickel
are necessary—the nickel being de-
graded to "making change" place in
the economies of daily life. I re-
minds us of the long time during
which the silver quarter was said to
be the smallest piece of money in
circulation in the West. Street car
fare, a ham sandwich, a schooner of
beer, a piece of mince or custard
pie, even a bowl of good nourishing
soup, could once be financially cov-
ered by parting with a nickel—but no
longer. "Them happy days is gone!"
On the other hand, we are told that
dimes and nickels brought goods
valued at \$215,000,000 in one chain
of five-and-ten cent stores last year.
But usually when combined in pay-
ment for one article, perhaps. The
old 10-cent stores are now selling
articles for 25 and 50 cents. They
had to do so in order to stay in
business as the buying power of the
dime grew less and less. Maybe the
dime and nickel will come back
some time, but there are no indica-
tions of any immediate recovery of
their former buying power.

**FOUR ESCAPE DROWING
WHEN AUTO IS DITCHED**

Cargill, March 15—The first auto-
mobile accident of the season occur-
ed about 3 o'clock this afternoon,
when a car driven by Harold Camp-
bell of Bruce skidded on the ice and
went into the ditch on the Boundary
Road. The four occupants of the
car—Mr. Campbell, his sister, Mil-
dred, and two cousins, Irene McLean
of London and Gertrude McDonald
of Toronto—who were visiting at
the Campbell home, were all thrown
out, but escaped with slight injuries
although Miss McDonald and the
driver were rendered unconscious for
a time.

It was fortunate for the occu-
pants that they were thrown out be-
fore the car turned over. They
would probably have drowned had
they been pinned under the car, as
the water is three feet deep in the
ditch where the accident happened.
The party were on their way to
visit friends at Cargill. The car
was badly wrecked.

MAY ABOLISH GARNISHEING

Enactment of legislation to elimi-
nate altogether the right of garnish-
ment of wages will be considered by
the Legislature this session, though
the bill will not be a Government
one, Attorney-General Nickle told
the House. Mr. Nickle states that
he had been told by F. W. Wilson
(Conservative, Windsor) that the
latter intended to introduce such a
bill this session, and the Attorney-
General had told him that in that
event the Government would permit
the bill to go to a House Committee.
Mr. Nickle then said that he himself
when a private member of the House
some seventeen years ago had intro-
duced a similar bill, but the House
had defeated it on the ground that
the present law, by protecting the
merchant who sold his wares to
working men "on time," actually
facilitated credit arrangements be-
tween workmen and stores, which
credit otherwise might be withheld.

CREAMLESS ICE CREAM

Renfrew Mercury
A member of the Canadian House
of Commons stated that a great deal
of the ice-cream offered for sale to-
day is creamless. He holds that the
word "cream" should be eliminated
from it. A great many people will
readily agree with him. There is
a vast difference in the quality of
the sweet, cooling substance. Some
of it has a rich taste, betokening the
presence of cream; some of it tastes
as though made from whey. Why
couldn't it be standardized? It
seems always to be the one price in
restaurants, whether the quality be
superior or whether it be inferior.
One gets so little of it now-a-days
for a dime one wants it to be good.
And to-day when it is in Canada in
the summer season at least, an al-
most universal food, all poor stuff
should be under the ban or sold for
what it really is. To-day ice cream
has so far advanced in public favor
as to enjoy recognition in hospitals.
There are different reasons why it
should be standardized.

Jokes are like nuts—the drier
they are the better they crack.

Inspectors are reported to be at
work in Harriston ascertaining what
citizens are in the habit of issuing
receipts for amounts over \$10 with-
out affixing the excise stamps re-
quired. A correspondent fears that
numerous \$100 fines may be im-
posed.

FIRES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

At the recent convention of Fire
Underwriters, Fire Marshall E. P.
Haton, in his annual summing up
of the fire waste of 1924, called spe-
cial attention to the fact that while
the loss was fully as great as in
1923, yet the time of the greater
losses had been deferred until later
in the season. He had sent out de-

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Neuritis
Neuralgia

Thousands of Canadians have found that
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mends them. Send 10c. for generous trial.
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Local Merchant

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nificence of its flowers, and the
lusciousness and large size of its
vegetables.

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Rennie's Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Rennie's
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Canadian Seed Catalogue—free on request.

the pirates. Knifey fought to the
last, but was stabbed by a large Ital-
ian. I was the only one left on the
ship. The pirates, seeing me, seized
me and threw me overboard, and
then something happened. I awoke
and found my sister pouring water
on me and calling me to get up.
Wasn't that a ridiculous dream?

TEN COMMANDMENTS
OF HEALTH GIVEN

Recently at the first annual Am-
erican Education Week Exposition
in New York, an address was made
by Dr. Thomas Darlington, former
Health Commissioner of New York.
Dr. Darlington offered what he
called his "Ten Health Command-
ments." They were:

1. Keep your mouth closed when
breathing, also when angry.
2. Drink cool water with your
meals, also between them.
3. Bathe daily, a shower if pos-
sible.
4. Eat slowly, this leads to eating
sparingly. Make your meal a cere-
monial pleasure.
5. Exercise daily and breathe
deeply while so doing, but avoid
over exertion and never eat when
fatigued.
6. Never read or transact any
business while eating.
7. Work ten hours, sleep eight
and use the balance for recreation
and meals. Always rest on Sunday.
8. Ever keep a contented mind.
Equanimity means longevity.
9. Neglect no portion of the body
Employ a physician to examine you
at regular intervals and so watch
for the beginnings of disease and
build up resistance and pay some at-
tention to his opinion and direction.
10. Moderation in all things.

"The enforcement of law is bet-
ter done by education than by pen-
alties," said Dr. Darlington, "Eighty
to ninety per cent. of the infectious
diseases originate in the mouth,
where the bacteria breeds. There
would not be so many bacteria if
people would brush their teeth
oftener, and there would be fewer
sore throats. There would be much
less tonsillitis in children if their
teeth were brushed before going to
bed. Brush your teeth seven times
a day, before and after each meal
and before going to bed."

PERFECTLY RIDICULOUS

(Com. by Form IA Pupil)
One night I awoke and found my-
self in a dark room. "Come with
me," said a voice near me. I fol-
lowed, not knowing where I was go-
ing. My mysterious escort led me
to a wall and pressed a spring. In-
stantly a door flew open and revealed
a narrow hall or passage-way. He
led me on to a musty staircase which
we ascended. By this time, it was
very dark and my guide lit a light
but held it from his face, so that I
could not see him. We came to a
room in which were a few articles
of furniture and an old sword which
hung upon the wall. I stopped to
admire this, but he beckoned me to
follow him. I followed him to a
steep stairway that led to a damp
musty cellar. By this time I was
becoming very nervous and asked
him where he was taking me, but he
told me I would find out soon. At
last we saw a light and we went out.
The light nearly blinded me, but af-
ter a few minutes of blinking I could
see clearly who my companion was.
I looked at him with amazement.
Before me stood a large man with a
three-cornered hat, ear-rings in his
ears and large pistols in his belt, or,
rather, sash. In his hand he had a
wide cutlass and it looked as if it
had been used a great deal. "Who
are you?" I asked. "I am Knifey,
the Pirate," he said, "It is useless
for you to try to escape, because my
men are on all sides." He drew a
long, shrill blast from a whistle he
produced from his sash. In an in-
stant, I was surrounded by swarthy
pirates like Knifey, and all armed
"to the teeth." They bound me
hand and foot and carried me to a
huge old ship with large sails. We
sailed away and landed on an island
where we purchased food from the
natives. Again we sailed away, and
this time were attacked by a ship
manned by buccaners. A fight fol-
lowed, and it lasted for a long time.
Knifey fought with the strength of a
giant. His huge sword was bringing
down the pirates as a reaper cuts
down the grain. But his men were
over-powered, and all were killed by

**RECOMMENDS FARMER TO
FIX PRICES**

But Does Not Tell How!
A few weeks ago I read an editor-
ial discussing the point as to
whether farm efficiency experts would
help the farmer to discover the
leaks in farming and assist in mak-
ing farming pay. Why all this pow-
er about making farming pay? I
will give you a solution in just a
bout a minute.

Let the farmer set his prices on
what he has to sell the same as any
other business man. Let him figure
interest on his investment, depreci-
ation on buildings and equipment, a
decent wage for his labor, a decent
living for himself and family and
he can make it pay. Farming is
the only business on earth that lets
the other fellow set his prices.

When you go to the store and ask
what they are paying for butter and
eggs, the merchant tells you. Then
you turn right around and ask him
how much he charges for sugar, tea,
soap or anything else you may want.
Is that right? I don't see it. You
go to the miller and ask him how
much he is paying for wheat. Then
you ask him how much he charges
for flour. It is the same with every-
thing. The other fellows set your
prices as well as your own. You
talk about having experts to find
the leaks in farming!

The farmer is the best business
man in the world. He can do what
no other business man can do. He
can go on a whole life time produc-
ing stuff at a loss and still keep at
it. How does he do it? Well, I
will tell you. It is because he sim-
ply goes without when he can't af-
ford things, because he puts in
twice as many hours as any other
living man and because he works his
life away trying to struggle along
to raise his family and keep out of
debt. But what thanks does he get?

People call him a "tight wad," "hav-
y seed," "bonehead," and various other
names when the poor old fellow goes
to town at the age of 60—a broker
down piece of pity—all because he
struggled to keep the rest of the
world dressed in their fine clothes,
working eight hours a day and going
to all the picture shows, baseball
games and other sports which he
can't afford because he isn't getting
what he should for his labor.
All I have to say in conclusion is
give your boys and girls a first-
class education and don't tie them
to slavery like their poor old parents
have been. Let them have a few of
the pleasures of life and be able to
dress decently and be somebody!
Farmer

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 5, CARRICK

For February
Sr. IV—Elmer Dichel, Mattie
Stroeder.
Jr. IV—Amelia Klages, Alvera
Schmidt, Monica Stroeder, Leota
Losh, Willie Diemert, Urban Wag-
ner.
III—Lavina Fischer, Vera Diem-
ert, Elvena Weber, Leo Stroeder,
Edward Krohn.
II—Norman Diebel Gladys Diebel
Adela Diemert, Doretta Weber, Ger-
trude Fischer, Norman Schmidt, Ed-
win Stroeder, Melvin Wolfe, Tom
Finegan.
I—Rita Diemert, Loretta Stroed-
er.
—Elsie Schmidt, Emma Weber,
Freddie Klages.
E. Widmeyer, (teacher.)

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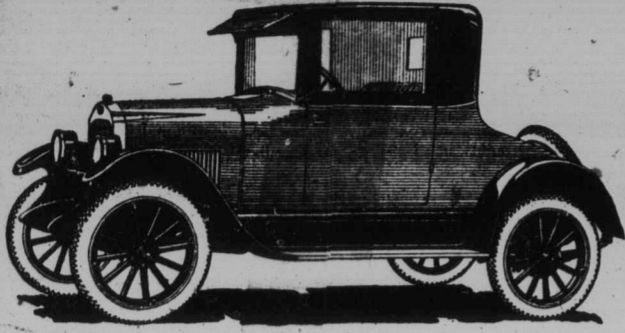
Endurance Cord 30x3½	\$ 6.95
Nobby Cord 30x3½	8.95
Royal Cord 30x3½	10.95

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Open a Savings Account at our nearest branch. You can bank with us by mail. On any matter of farm finance consult with our manager as you would with a friend.

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Established over 100 years
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IN FINANCIAL DIFFULTIES

Building castles in the air is right and proper so long as they are supported by good foundations, otherwise the superstructure is bound to tumble. A few years ago the promoters of the Milverton Furniture Company against all sound financial advice proceeded to erect a splendid four-story factory, equipped to the last minute with the most up-to-date machinery used in furniture making and a commodious office most elaborately finished and set with the finest fittings. This involved an expenditure far in excess of money obtainable from the sale of stock and other sources. The credit of the Planning Mill was used until its creditors forced an assignment and so heavily had it become involved that the probability is that they will not realize a nickel on the dollar. High pressure salesmen were employed to sell stock. The inevitable followed. The company now finds that it cannot carry on and at a meeting of the shareholders held on Monday it was decided to quit. Likely before another issue of The Sun reaches its readers, the wheels of this fine factory will have ceased to turn. The tragic part is that many men were induced to subscribe heavily in stock and later in order to save it, were persuaded to go security for

large amounts, and now in their declining years find the savings of a lifetime gone. The catastrophe is the worst that has ever overtaken the village and the community. Milverton Sun.

WHITE EGGS DYED BROWN

Spotted eggs have appeared in the London markets recently in such numbers as to arouse not only the curiosity of naturalists, but of food authorities as well. Investigation revealed that the spotted eggs had been dipped in a solution of coffee to give them a brown tint and that in many instances if left in the liquid for an insufficient time, the eggs become spotty after being withdrawn. It often happens that eggs left in the coffee solution long enough for the browning process to be completed, take on a coffee flavor. While in some places white eggs bring the best prices, it is the brown eggs which for years have been sold in London at a premium. It is only late that poultry dealers have taken to coloring the shells with the coffee solution.

A collar manufacturer has turned out a collar with an entirely new kind of edge—but laundries do that every week.

WALKERTON.

Constable Fiddler of Southampton has laid charges against citizens of the lake town, Henry Scott and James Blundell, charging them with robbing a neighbor's hen roost. Magistrate Alex McNab will sit at Southampton next Thursday when the matter of twelve missing pullets will come up for adjudication.

While Walkerton high school boys were playing a hockey game at Durham on Tuesday evening of last week, some sneak thief stole into their dressing room and removed what money he could find from their trouser's pockets. Only six players and a sub. went to Durham, and all changing to their uniforms, and being on the ice at once, there was no one to leave in charge of the room during periods of play. One boy lost \$2, two others over \$1, in all about \$6 and a fountain pen. Another player with \$10 on him had fortunately placed the bills at the bottom of his club bag, where it was unsuspected.

Mr. Wesley Inglis of con. 3, Brant, was badly knocked out in an accident on Friday afternoon which might easily have proved fatal. The three brothers were cutting wood in the bush of Mr. Roger Inglis. In felling a big tree a limb from it caught in another tree and hung there. The brothers went ahead cutting up the tree and while they were doing so the wind dislodged the branch and it came crashing down, a portion of it catching Wesley on the back of the head and knocking him forward on his face. Had the force of the blow not been lessened by part of the limb striking the ground his skull would have been crushed by the impact. He received a bad scalp wound from the blow which will confine him to his bed for a few days but he is now doing nicely.

Bootlegger and Victims Fined.

Victor Wheatley of Lucknow, who sold a bottle of moonshine to Duncan McDonald on the street in Lucknow on the 20th of February, and who was, as a consequence, charged by Constable Wm. Douglas of the Sepoy Village with illegally having liquor in other than a private dwelling, settled with justice by coming to Walkerton on Wednesday of last week, and pleading guilty before the County Cadi, A. E. McNab, who assessed him \$200 and costs, or a total levy of \$231.25 for the offence, which the Lucknowite promptly whacked up and departed, it is hoped, to sin no more. McDonald, who developed a horrible jag from the mixture, was mulcted \$10 and costs, or a total liability of \$18.25, for being soused in a public place. A chum, Earl McCoy, who likewise partook of the forbidden juice and became dizzier than a chicken with its head off, was punished here by Magistrate McNab for his folly to the extent of \$20 and costs, or a total assessment of \$28.25, this being the second time he has violated the O.T.A. by reeling under a load in public.

FEATURES OF 1924-25 BUDGET AS PRESENTED BY TREASURER

- \$4,500,000 new revenue expected for current year in the gas tax \$2,200,000, and beer tax, \$2,300,000.
- Provincial tax on pool rooms, amounting to \$100,000 imposed by Drury, rebated to municipalities.
- Revenue for current year, 46 millions; expenditures 49 millions, next deficit to be therefore only three millions. Deficit for budget year just closed is eight and a half million.
- Sinking fund plan for care of provincial debt to be effective at end of October, this year, is being worked out now.
- Cost of highway construction per mile cut in two last year.
- Province relieves municipal taxation by spending \$25,000,000 on municipalities.
- Ontario's interest bill last year was \$16,000,000.
- Roads cost 94 millions in the last six years, and only 25 millions before that.
- Gross funded debt is \$285,339,348, net debt is \$118,500,000, or \$39.50 per capita.
- Assets exceed liabilities by \$41,000,000.
- There were 50 new audits last year, and the audit of all receipts has speeded up collections.
- People of Ontario said to enjoy many taxation privileges other provinces have not.
- Interest on farm loans reduced from six to five and a half per cent.

14. Only one-third of ordinary expenditure is controllable.
15. Success claimed in floating long and short term loans, one-year treasury bills sold to cost province 3.86 per cent. per annum.

16. Economies effected saving of \$48,000 in advertising costs and printing and stationery \$132,000. Careful collection increased revenue over \$6,430,000 and all departments reduced expenditures.

17. Abnormal expenditures increase difficulty of deficit reduction.
18. Over 174 millions of provincial debt is invested in realizable and income-producing assets.

19. Capital expenditure decreased over \$7,800,000; capital revenue increased over \$5,000,000.

20. New statistical actuarial and exchange branch being inaugurated in Treasury Department. Also new filing system.

21. Early financial statement to be continued next year.

22. New controller of great assistance and Public Accounts volume further improved, cut down to save \$10,000 in printing, clearer and more condensed balance sheets and each newspaper in province provided with copy.

WHO IS THE HOME MERCHANT?

The home merchant, who is he? He is the chap who gives you credit when you are financially broke, and carries your account until you are able to pay.

He is the chap who gives you back your money or makes exchanges when you are not satisfied with what you have bought.

He is the chap who meets you at the door with a handshake and lets you out with a message to the "kids" and a real "come again, goodbye."

He is the chap whose clerks live in the home town and spend their money with you and other local people.

He is the chap who helps support our churches and charitable organizations and talks for the home town and boosts for it every day in the year.

He is the chap who visits you when you are sick, sends flowers to your family when you die, and follows your body out among the trees and tombs, as far as human feet may travel with the dead.

He is the home merchant—your neighbor—your friend—your helper in time of need.

Don't you think you ought to trade with him and be his friend and his helper in time of need?

Don't you know that every dollar you send out of town for merchandise is sent to strangers—to men who never spend a dollar here? You don't save much, usually, nothing, when you send your money out of town. And don't you know that the growth and prosperity of this town and community depend very largely upon the success and prosperity of the home merchant? Out of town people judge our town by the appearance of our stores and the degree of enterprise shown by our merchants. And our home merchant cannot succeed unless home folks give them loyal support.

AN ATTRACTIVE OFFER

The Kraft McLaren Cheese Company, of Montreal, has just issued an attractive recipe book showing over 60 different ways in which cheese may be served. Many of the dishes are illustrated in natural colors. A copy may be obtained free by writing to the company in Montreal, mentioning The Gazette. The Kraft Company is doing much to popularize cheese in Canada, having been the originator of the tinfoil wrapped five-pound wooden box that is so favorably known.

If you are a self-made man let somebody else brag about the workmanship.

Everybody occasionally runs across a case of one man making money in some venture in which others lost their investments. It is true of farming as of other lines of endeavor. The Winchester Free Press tells of a man in that section who twenty years ago located on a farm of less than 100 acres. He sold out this winter and when he had converted all his assets into cash he found that during the 20 years he had been on the farm he had made and saved on an average \$1000 each twelve months. The man stated that when he decided to locate on that particular farm he was warned from several sources that he could not make a living on such a poor place.

BUY YOUR SEED NOW

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF THE BEST. RED CLOVER AND ALFALFA ARE GRADUALLY GOING UP IN PRICE. BUY NOW!

FLOUR & FEED

WE HAVE A FULL LINE. TRY A BAG OF THE FAMOUS FIVE ROSE FLOUR. WE ALSO HAVE THE BEN HUR, BANNER, JEWEL OF MILVERTON. BRAN, SHORTS, LOW GRADE MEALS & CEREALS OF ALL KINDS, RYE FLOUR, ROLLED OATS, STANDARD OAT MEAL, CORN MEAL, FERINA, GRAHAM FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

CHRISTIES' SODA BISCUITS

NONE QUITE SO GOOD.

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OF THE BEST QUALITY.

GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED

Eggs Graded Here

GEO. LAMBERT.

FLOUR FEED & GROCERIES

PHONE 36

THE BALLAD OF

BOBBED-HAIRED SUE

There are strange things said,
And hard things read
Of the modern gal today.
Her powdered face
Is a dire disgrace,
You will hear some people say.
But gather near
Where y'all can hear,
An' I tell you what I'll do;
I'll sing you a song,
And it won't take long,
'The Ballad of Bobbed-Haired Sue.

Now Bobbed-Haired Sue
Was red-headed, too,
A maid of five foot three;
And she used to say
In her off-hand way
"No man's gonna handuff me.
I'm twenty-one
An' I'm out for fun,
An' I sure doll up in style;
So now's my chance,
On with the dance,
An' all you get's a smile."

Her powdered nose
An' her few gay clothes
Was always clean and smart;
But the way she fought
The guys all thought
"That gal ain't got no heart."
To catch her eye
As she passed by
You'd have to sport a car,
(No Ford at that)
An' she'd leave you flat
If your fortune seemed afar;

Now Handsome Jim
Was full of vim,
With hair of balckest hue;
An' he made a dash
Tho' he had no cash
To capture Bobbed-Haired Sue;
An' strange to tell
Poor Sue fell,
Fell hard for handsome Jim,
An' her high-toned plot
She sure forgot,
When she once cast lamps on him.

They're married now,
An' I hereby vow
That the modern gal's all right;
She sure can love
And it goes to prove,
Her bark's much wussen'er bite;
She settled down,
Don't gad around,
Though her hubby has no pelf;
An' sure I know
That these facts is so
For I'm Handsome Jim myself.

WHAT TO DO WHEN

YOU HAVE A COLD

A certain well-known doctor-author whenever he runs short of other fodder for his pen, rises up on his hind legs and assures the world there is no such thing as "catching a cold." And notwithstanding the number of people who have lain on their backs grunting and groaning with aching bones, whose nasal cavities resemble a miniature Niagara Falls, whose eyes are as bleary as some one on friendly terms with John Barleycorn, and whose throat feels as swollen as a bootlegger's pocketbook—notwithstanding all this evidence, I'm agreeing with the M. D.—you can't catch a cold. It is the cold that catches you. There must be a lot of slow-pokes in town, judging by the number who have been caught. To these poor unfortunates, I want to give some advice before they run to the doctor with the usual announcement "Oh, doctor, I've a nawful cold in my het." First, if you have a cold you do not want, the natural thing to do is to give it away. If one person won't take it all, divide it in small portions and

pass it out to everybody you meet.

When talking to anybody, be sure to get as close to them as possible and talk directly in their faces. This plan seldom fails. Another good way to give away a cold is to wait until you are surrounded by a number of people who cannot escape, and then uncoil a real healthy sneeze. Two sneezes will give better results. Coughing down the back of people's necks in movie shows is certain to bring results. The germs, once down a person's back, can't find their way out, so take up housekeeping and raise a family right where they are. Here's another bright thought: Pick up and kiss every baby you meet. Hundreds of women give their colds away in this manner. If you're young enough to have a beau or a belle, you've a dandy method of giving away a cold first hand. Make a bridge of your lips, and the germs will do the rest. This is another guaranteed plan. And if you want to be real generous when it comes to sharing your cold with others you might combine some of the above suggested methods. Of course few people will thank you for giving them a nice fat cold, but then everything good for us is being forced on us these days by clubs, associations and governments, whether we want it or not—so don't be stingy with your cold. Pass it around.

MAIL ORDERS POOL PUBLIC

Since the last edition of one of Toronto's mail order catalogues came to this district a tire dealer went to the store to find out if the cord tire advertised as 30x3 1/4 "oversize" was really oversize. On personal examination he found it was not oversize and promptly told them they were trying to fool the public. The salesman said they were advertising two tires of the one make and that one was oversize, but he couldn't prove it by any argument. This "oversize" is really standard of a better quality and can be purchased in your own home town for a few cents more than the catalogue price. In fact they will not cost any more, as your money order and stamp would cost the extra few cents.—Teswater News

THE FUN DID IT

The Editor of a Kansas paper states that he borrowed a Winchester rifle recently and started up the street to deliver the weapon to its owner. The delinquent subscribers got it into their heads that he was on the war path, and every one he met insisted on paying what he owed him. One man wiped out a debt of ten years' standing. On his return to his office he found a load of hay, fifteen bushels of corn, ten bushels of apples, twenty-two bushels of potatoes, a load of wood and a barrel of turnips that had been brought in. All the country editors are now trying to borrow Winchester.—Ex.

Little Ruth Myles, of Harriston, had a narrow escape from an enraged bull which was being led to the market by three men in that town on Saturday. The little girl who wore a red tam, was walking down Elora street, when the bull sighted the emblem of danger, and charged at the child. The men on the street called to her to run into a store, which she did. She was not a moment too soon, for the animal raced right up to the store door.

Your Grocer Sells "SALADA" GREEN TEA

Have you tried it? The tiny rich-flavored leaves and tips are sealed air-tight. Finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Insist upon SALADA.



PRESERVING EGGS FOR HOME USE.

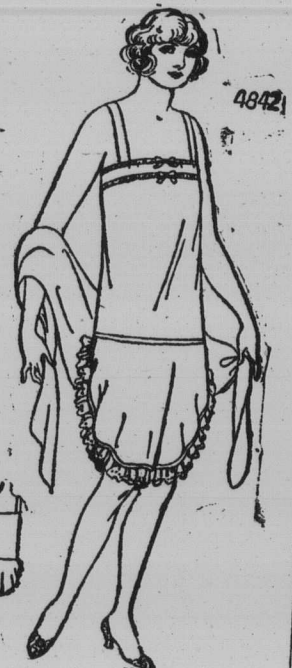
There is perhaps no better way to take advantage of the low price of eggs during the spring months than to preserve a reasonable quantity for winter use. This plan makes it possible for the entire family to eat eggs freely throughout the year. It helps the consumer who wishes to get eggs at a lower average price for the year. It helps the producer by making it possible for him or her to sell all the high-priced fall and winter eggs, the home table being supplied from jars in the cellar. Eggs especially selected for preserving may be sold in many markets at a nice premium over the current market price. Probably the simplest process for home preservation is what is known as the waterglass method. Commercial waterglass—sodium silicate—may be obtained from any drug store and is not expensive. It should be mixed with pure water at the rate of one quart of waterglass to each nine or ten quarts of water. The safest procedure seems to be to use boiled water where small quantities are to be preserved, although many persons have reported successful results with unboiled well or spring water. The writer has seen upwards of 2,000 dozen kept successfully for several months where ordinary tap water was used without boiling. Five-gallon earthenware jars or new galvanized cans make desirable containers. A five-gallon jar will hold fifteen dozen eggs. Pour the solution into the jar and immerse the eggs afterward. The solution is dense enough so that if an egg is placed just beneath the surface and released it will settle slowly to the bottom without danger of breaking. If eggs are piled in the jar before adding the liquid there is great danger of the ones in the bottom being crushed by the weight of those above. Nons but fresh, clean, sound-shelled, unwashed eggs should be preserved. Place the eggs in the waterglass solution the same day they are laid, if possible. If only a few hens are kept, add the eggs to the solution from day to day until the jar or other container is full. Cracked eggs may be detected by tapping each two eggs lightly together before placing in the solution. Avoid the use of thin-shelled eggs that would be likely to break and perhaps spoil a jar full. It is usually best to preserve early spring eggs, not only because they show the best interior quality but also because they may be had at the lowest price for the year. They will easily keep through the following winter months. If eggs are purchased for storing in this manner it is well to insist on fertile eggs in order to avoid any possibility of germ development prior to preservation. See that the top eggs in the jar are at least an inch below the surface of the liquid. Cover the container to prevent evaporation and set it in a cellar or other cool room where it may remain until wanted. There is no great harm in moving the jar later, provided only that it be done carefully so as to avoid breaking any eggs.

RECIPES FOR THE SWEET TOOTH.

Molasses Layer Cake—1 cup sugar, ½ cup shortening, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup buttermilk, 3 eggs (savings whites of 2 eggs, 2¼ cups flour, 1 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. cloves, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. ginger. Bake in three layers in a moderate oven.

Favorite Cookie Recipe—It is good to know how to substitute and still get good results in cookies. 1 or 1½ cups sugar, ¼ cup shortening, 1 cup thick sour cream, ½ cup buttermilk (or) 1 cup shortening, ½ cup sour cream, ½ cup buttermilk (or) 1¼ cup shortening, 1 cup rich buttermilk (and) 1 rounding tsp. soda, ¼ tsp. nutmeg or cinnamon, ½ tsp. salt, flour to make a stiff dough that will roll out easily. Sprinkle the cookies with sugar from the sugar shaker after they are in the pan.—Mrs. F. B.

E-Z Cake—¼ cup butter, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup milk, 1¼ cups flour, 2¼ tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. vanilla. Cream the butter, add the sugar and egg (well beaten), mix and sift flour and baking powder, add milk gradually. Bake thirty minutes in shallow pan. Spread with chocolate frosting. —Fourteen-year-old Cook.



A PRETTY UNDERGARMENT.

4842. This combines a vest and drawers in "step in" style. Long crepe de chine may be used for this or of the material may be added for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 or 40-inch material. 2% trim as illustrated will require 5 yds. of edging or lace, 2 or 3 inches wide. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern. Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

TEMPORARY BUTTONS.

Frequently as one is preparing to go out a coat button flies off, much to the chagrin of the wearer. A convenient way of fastening it on temporarily is to take an "invisible" hairpin, push it through the holes in the button and through the cloth. Then twist the ends of the hairpin around a couple of times and stick the long ends into the cloth.

SPEEDIER SEWING.

When basting or tying quilts, lace a lot of needles onto the thread used. Each time you need a needle it is already threaded. All you have to do is cut it off the spool. It saves oodles of time.

Object to Wood Fires.

The people of Iceland will not use ash wood for fuel because they believe that those who sit around such a fire will become enemies.

Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

Luella's Husband

PART I.

Warren Peck was one of those men who upset all your theories. Just as you decide that it is only the efficient, energetic individual who gets ahead in this world, along comes Warren, never efficient, never on time, never thinking about his own interests, and yet provided for by a Providence that seemed not to criticize him in the least.

He had married a woman who was one of those half-and-half wives. Half the time she thought she loved her husband, and half the time she was afraid she didn't. She loved his good nature and his sympathy, but there were times when his inefficient and dilatory habits drove her wild. Their domestic life was like a triangle. Luella traveled on the hypotenuse, efficiently taking the shortest cut between two points, while Warren cut along the other two sides. It took him longer and it looked to Luella foolish, but sometimes his good nature and slow moving brought him to the same point she was aiming for—sometimes, even, to a point slightly better.

But Luella never believed that this would happen. When it occasionally did, she never believed that it would happen again. Was it possible that inefficiency plus any other quality, whatever it could equal efficiency? Ridiculous! But now and then the facts did not uphold Luella.

When Warren sold a strip of land for twelve hundred dollars and came home with the greenbacks in his pocket, Luella rolled up her sleeves and went to it. She felt it her duty to see that the money was disposed of immediately where it would be safe and be earning more.

"Aren't you going to put it in the bank?" she began. They were at lunch, and she had tactfully waited until she had served the strawberry shortcake. "I don't know." He pulled a thick roof of whipped cream over with a forkful of shortcake and consumed it with slow enjoyment. "We might think of something we wanted to do with it."

"What would we think of?" she demanded in no encouraging tone. He smiled at her naively. "I never know what I'm going to think of ahead of time. Do you?"

"I know what I'm likely to," returned Luella smartly. "If we need it for anything right now, we'd know it, wouldn't we?"

"Maybe." Warren consumed further mouthfuls of shortcake with unimpaired placidity. His wife's brisk reasoning often left him behind, contented and inscrutable. He rose, smoothed back a rebellious lock of mild brown hair and stretched proudly. Getting over it, he smiled at Luella with admiration. She was a pretty woman, even if she did try to rush him.

She suspected him of sliding out of her reach on this smile, and she undertook to "pin" him on the spot. "Can't you go to the bank now?"

"Not right now," he discriminated. "I've got to mend the fence in the chicken yard."

"H'm!" sniffed Luella. "The hens began digging under that fence a week ago and it hasn't been worrying you."

"I couldn't get to it. I started it once, and Bill Gregory called me over to help him with his radio set. But I've got to mend it this afternoon or the hens will all get into the garden. It won't take me long. I can get to the bank before three."

Luella sighed, for this was the way she usually came out. As Warren picked up his cap and started through the kitchen door, she took with him a cynical jab that he might, on things that have been hanging, just tub. It's days now since I asked you to put in a new washer."

As she glanced into the side yard from time to time. She was not naturally a nagger; but years of seeing a clear-cut path to some efficient end and then having Warren sit down obstructively in the middle of that path, was getting on her nerves. She knew she was becoming impatient and irritable, but she felt that she had provoked him. After a while she saw Warren come back from the chicken yard with his tools. She knew he had been driving stakes into the opening under the fence, nailing on pieces of plank, and filling in each side with dirt. He washed his hands at the outside faucet and slipped on his coat again. Then he went into the garage and got into his small car. He really was going to the bank.

Rejoiced, Luella went upstairs to change her dress. Her room was on the opposite side of the house from the driveway, so she couldn't see Warren leave the yard, and her mind switched to other matters.

But when she came downstairs again, she was conscious of the straining chug of a motor. She looked out. Warren was still there. In getting the car out, he had backed off from the narrow cement runners, and he had been trying all this time to get up on them again. The rear wheels were tightly parallel to the runners and sunk in the soft earth. Repeatedly he slipped a piece of board in front of each wheel, swung into the car and fed the gas hugely. But each time the car only heaved and sank back.

Luella's worry returned. It was half past two. He would never get that money into the bank. She nipped the curtains with tense fingers as she watched. She teetered to her toes whenever the car started; she sank back on her heels whenever the car lurched again into the soft ground.

But when, ten minutes later, the car gave a mightier heave than ever, the runners, Luella thought the trick was turned and took credit because she had been self-controlled enough not to say anything.

Five minutes passed and all was quiet on the driveway. Luella looked out again. The car was back in the garage. Warren was shoveling a wheelbarrow load of gravel into the new ruts. Luella, finding self-control in the way, threw it to the winds. She rushed out to the husband of her choice.

"Warren Peck, are you crazy?" she inquired intently. He lifted a hot face and blinked at her mildly. "Did you see what a time I had, Luella?"

"Yes, I saw. But do you know how late it is? Why in the name of goodness don't you get the car out straight—and go to the bank?"

(To be continued.)

WHEN WILL TEA PRICES DROP?

A shortage in the world's tea supply, in the face of an enormous demand, is forcing prices up to very high levels. Tea merchants realize, however, that tea at a dollar a pound only brings the tea of a drop in price so much nearer. Tea growers are making such tremendous profits that over-production is bound to come at any time.

Who Invented the Calendar?

The earliest known time measurements were made by the Egyptians. The Babylonians had previously referred to a year as the year of a special event. In the forty-second century B.C. the Egyptians divided the year into twelve equal months of thirty days each. Five feast days were kept at the end of the year to bring the total length of the year to 365 days.

Julius Caesar fixed the mean length of the year at 365¼ days. He decreed that every fourth year should have 366 days, the others having 365. The first Julian year began on January 1st of the forty-sixth year before the birth of Christ. In the distribution of the days he adopted a more simple plan than the confused system which preceded the Julian Calendar. He ordered that January, March, May, July, September and November should have thirty-one days, and the others thirty, except February, which should usually have twenty-nine, but thirty in every fourth year. This order was changed later by Augustus, so that the month of August should have as many days as July, which was named after Julius Caesar. February thus lost a day. September and November also each lost a day, which were added to October and December respectively.

Origin of Postal System.

In olden times, before the days of postage stamps, was the custom for the recipient of a letter to pay the postage. It is said that the origin of prepaid postage was due to an ardent lover. He sent epistles to the lady of his choice, who promptly sent them back, refusing to pay for them. The postman suggested to authorities that it would save trouble if the sender paid the postage, and the idea was adopted.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.



Rinso saves your strength—your time—and your clothes!
The first really modern Laundry Soap
Lear Bros. Limited, Toronto

Village Violin Makers.

Everyone has heard of Antonio Stradivari, the famous violin maker, who constructed some of the finest violins which have ever been made. He was a simple countryman, living in a humble cottage, but the work of his hands is known the world over.

Will a similar fame be won by any of the cottagers of the little village of Markneukirchen, in Saxony? For some generations now the villagers there have been hard at work fashioning hand-made violins. Each instrument is made entirely in one humble home, and it is possible to find three generations at work in the same cottage and at the same bench.

The villagers are artists—they do not care so much about the monetary value of their handiwork as about its quality. But when they carry their products to the market there is never any doubt of their violins commanding a ready sale.

SAFEGUARD THE POISON.

We always keep on hand iodine, carbolic acid, muriatic acid, and a few other common poisons. I have never liked to keep them in the medicine cabinet. For there is always a chance of one's taking the wrong bottle of medicine when in a hurry. And pantry shelves won't do.

Finally I hit upon a plan that safeguards all the family. I place the bottles of poison, sometimes two or three of them, in a quart glass fruit can, screw the cover on the can tight and put it on the shelf. The children cannot unscrew it and we older ones can never pick up a bottle of poison by mistake.—E. S.

Horn Howls.

Some loud speakers have a habit of howling when they are worked up to their limit in volume. This occurs especially if the speaker faces the set. One method of getting rid of this annoying condition is to turn the mouth of the horn away from the set or try reversing the terminals of the speaker cords.

Women in Reichstag.

The number of women members in the German Reichstag has been increased from twenty-eight to thirty-two as a result of the latest elections.

Paint and Heat.

Radiators painted with aluminum paint radiate less heat than those that are covered with other paint.

Biggest of Steel Users.

Railroads consume more steel than any other industry, buying 27.5 per cent. of the total output.

The **Ritz-Carlton Hotel** Atlantic City New Jersey
America's Smartest Resort Hotel.
Famous for its European Atmosphere.
Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Single rooms from \$6.00
Double rooms from \$2.00
European Plan
New Hydriatric and Electro-Therapeutic Department.
GUSTAVE TOTT, Manager

EASY REPAIRS TO SWEATERS.

My son's sweater was badly worn at the top. To mend, I first cut away the worn portion and raveled out the edge until I had a straight upper edge. I then picked up all stitches on a knitting needle and, using heavy yarn of the same make, I knitted back and forth across, using two needles and catching up stitches at the sides until the hole was covered. Then with a darning needle the patch was sewed in place at the bottom.

Next the darning needle was threaded with yarn and beginning at the top I picked up each stitch just where it set began and chain-stitched down across the patch until lower side was reached; here the chain was connected with corresponding rib below. In this way the patch can hardly be detected, as the chain stitch on top makes it look exactly like the original knitting.

The sweater which I mended was extra heavy and yarn was doubled for the chain stitch in order to make that part as coarse as the rest. If sweater was light weight only one thread would be needed. Where runners had gone up the sleeve I used a crochet needle for pulling the stitches back through.—L. R. Y.

HELP WANTED
Grow Mushrooms for us in outdoorn, shade or cellar all year and summer. Day weekly. Light pleasant. Profits work for either sex. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and particulars. —Mushroom Co., Toronto.

Your Dealer Knows
Eventually you will buy a radio. Avoid disappointment and save money by purchasing a genuine **MARCONIPHONE**. See it demonstrated! If there is no Marconi Agency in your town tell your dealer to write us and you send your name for free radio booklet "P.D."

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THE MARCONI WIRELESS TEL. CO. OF CAN., LTD. MONTREAL
Halifax, Toronto, Vancouver, St. John, Nfld.

After Every Meal
Pass it around after every meal. Give the family the benefit of its aid to digestion. Cleans teeth too. Keep it always in the house.!!
Costs little—helps much!
WRIGLEY'S

For **LENTIL CHEESE**
KRAFT
Appetizing Nourishing
Avoid Imitations

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK Improvement Committee

Are Your Cows Earning Their Keep? Listen!

Albert on the 2nd Concession in Grant Township, owned a Scrub Bull in 1911. He delivered to the cheese factory that year 44,228 pounds of milk. He bought a good Pure Bred Sire and from the first cross produced 14 1/2 of his present cows and six of his present milking heifers. From the same number of cows as in 1911, last year he delivered 152,605 pounds of milk. Eight years of crossing with a Pure Bred Sire made a difference of 108,377 lbs. of milk in his herd. Don't keep unprofitable producers.

BUY A GOOD BULL

Surnames and Their Origin

GRAHAM
Variations—Graeme, Graeme, Mac-Graime.
Source—Doubtful.

The family name of Graham is one frequently met with, but not one easy to trace to its origin. It is deservedly claimed as Scottish because it is the name of one of the most powerful of Highland clans, the name of which Gaelic is "Na Greumalach." Thus, it may be observed, the spelling of "Graeme" is more nearly correct, in the sense that it is a closer approximation of the old Gaelic form.

But though the vast majority of the Graham family may be Gaelic, the name is admitted even in the Highlands to have come originally from one of the Lowland clans. But what? It is more or less a mystery.

The clan tradition has it that the name traces back to one "Gramus," who demolished the line of defenses built under the orders of the Roman Emperor Antoninus between the Clyde and the Forth. It is certain that such a wall did exist, and that it was known at a later date as "Graeme's Dyke." But whether the place name was derived from the man's name, or whether the founder of the clan merely came from that locality is a matter which has not been cleared up. There is a word root in the Teutonic tongues from which a given name might have been derived that in turn may have been the source of the clan name. It is "gram." But there are also the "grain" and "grain" in the Celtic tongues.

Historical records, however, indicate a Teutonic origin of the clan name, through the Norman, for the first authentic record of any one bearing the name was in the reign of King David I, in 1123, when one "William de Graham" was a witness at the charter-

ing of Holyrood Abbey. It is only after this date that there is any record of the Grahams holding land in the Highlands.

STANFORD
Variations—Stanley, Stanleigh, Stanfield, Stanton, Stainwin, Stanlaw.
Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon.
Source—Localities.

Here is another group of Anglo-Saxon place names which have become family names. The foregoing variations, however, are by no means inclusive of all the "stan" names. There are as many variations of "stan" in English names, it seems, as there are variations of "Smith," perhaps more, though there are not so many families bearing them.

The "stan" or "stain" in these names is simply the Anglo-Saxon for "stone." Thus the family name "Stanford" has simply been derived from a place, which, if we were naming it to-day, we'd probably call "Stoney-Ford."

Stanleigh and Stanley, the latter is not an Anglicized form of the Polish given name of Stanislaw or Stanislaus, meant originally a stoney meadowland. Stanfield is easily seen as the old Anglo-Saxon "stan" from which our word "stony" has come. It meant an enclosure.

Finally, Stanlaw comes from "stan" and "lawe," "lowe," or "loe," which, to the Anglo-Saxon, signified a small hill. Later at the period when family names began to form, names of towns and places such as these were used to designate persons who formerly lived in them—not those who lived in them at the time, for in that case the name would lose its value as an identification, for there would be no reason why it should be borne by one resident any more than another.

WHAT ARE THE LOW WAVE LENGTHS?

We see a great deal in the newspapers and radio magazines nowadays about the broadcasting that is being conducted on low wave lengths or short wave lengths.

Usually the first thing that puzzles the beginner is this question of wave length. It is most unfortunate that we ever started referring to transmission as being done on a certain wave length; we should refer to the very start-have spoken of its frequency.

In the old days we used to think that energy was sent through space in the form of waves. The latest view of science, however, takes the viewpoint that it is not a series of waves but is really a series of pulsations much like the pulsations going through our blood vessels; in fact, the most advanced scientists claim that the energy we receive does not go even in the form of pulses but in the form of actual infinitesimal particles of matter.

Let us suppose that a long line of men is passing a given point. We are standing on a street corner as they go by single file.

Men walking at a good smart pace will cover about 330 feet in one minute. Let us assume that these men are spaced about three feet apart. If they are walking at the rate of 330 feet a minute and about three feet apart, we can easily calculate that there will be 110 men pass us in each minute.

That 110 is the "frequency" of this parade. The space between the men is analogous to wave length.

In the French system of measurement, they have a standard which they call the meter and all of their measurements are made in meters or in decimal divisions or multiplication of the meter. The meter is just a trifle over three feet.

Now let us hurry our parade along. We start with the parade going 330 feet a minute with a frequency of 110.

Let us keep on speeding up and speeding up until we reach the tremendous speed at which radio waves travel. This is too great to be talked about in minutes and has to be cut down to seconds because in one single second a radio ray will travel 186,000 miles.

This is an amazing speed but it has been definitely proved that radio waves go that fast.

One hundred and eighty-six thousand miles per second is 300,000,000 meters. Assuming that the men are also travelling at this tremendous speed of 300,000,000 meters a second, we will find that 300,000,000 men will pass us every second.

This is what would happen if a broadcasting station were transmitting on a wave length of one meter. There would be 300,000,000 separate pulses of energy strike our receiving antenna every second.

Broadcasting has not yet been done on such a very low wave length. But science will some day do it.

The short-wave broadcasting that is on at the present time is mostly somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 meters. That means that there are 3,000,000 pulses of energy shot out from the transmitting aerial every second.

The period between the time when one impulse strikes our antenna and the time when the next one strikes it is what is known as a cycle. Therefore we would say that this broadcasting is 3,000,000 cycles. And, as long as we are talking in terms of French measuring units, we use one of their terms which is kilocycle and this merely means 1000 cycles.

Therefore, 3,000,000 cycles would be 3,000 kilocycles. Divide this number by the speed—300,000,000 meters—and the result will be the wave length on which the broadcasting is being done.

You can see from this explanation that the wave length has nothing whatever to do with the distance over which the rays travel. The wave length is purely a matter of the speed at which the rays travel and the number of separate impulses sent out every second.

It is not worth while to build a receiving set to get these low wave lengths. Such receivers are extremely difficult to build and extremely difficult to operate and, after you learn to build and operate them, you find that the quality of transmission below 100 meters is not nearly so good as the quality on the normal wave lengths of the broadcasting stations.

Injunction Against Imitator of Salada Label

The Exchequer Court of Canada rendered judgment on February 16th last in favor of the Salada Tea Company by issuing an injunction against another tea firm restraining them from using a label which resembled closely that used on packages of Salada Tea. The defendant company was also ordered to destroy all copies and designs.

Date Palm 148 Years Old.

The oldest date palm in the United States was planted near San Diego by the Spanish missionary, Junipero Serra in 1776.

Writing Shorthand on Wax.

Most people imagine that shorthand is an outcome of modern commercial life, yet it is really at least 2,000 years old.

War correspondents with Caesar's armies practised the art, which was developed about fifty years before the Christian era under the patronage of Cicero, the great Roman lawyer and orator. One of Cicero's freed men, Tullius Tiro, evolved an excellent system which was taught in the Roman schools in addition to ordinary long-hand.

Going to the law courts, a magnificent building in the centre of ancient Rome, a noble was accompanied by a number of slaves or "notaries," who recorded the evidence of witnesses and the speeches of great men. New shorthand characters were added, and the philosopher Seneca collected them and found they were over 5,000 in number. The famous Stoic lectures were taken down verbatim, and after the collapse of the Roman Empire the early Christians employed shorthand extensively.

Able to keep pace with the fastest speakers, these early reporters had left examples of their skill in the archives of the first Church Councils, and so important was their work considered that St. Cyprian devoted much time to perfection of the system in use. Further development took place in the sixteenth century under the Protestant teachers, and many crude attempts were made before Pitman introduced his famous system in 1837. Still to be seen in the National Library is a series of wax-covered stone tablets which are probably the oldest record of the stenographer's art.

GOOD NEWS FOR RHEUMATIC PEOPLE

Now Known That This Trouble Must be Treated Through the Blood.

The most a rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint is a little relief. No lotion or liniment ever did or ever can do more than this. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood, and this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to purify and enrich the blood, and when they do this all blood troubles, including rheumatism, disappear. Among those who have proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Mrs. Annie Wright, Woolchester, Alta., who says: "I was a sufferer from rheumatism for six years, and during most of that time my life was one of misery. I tried several doctors, and many remedies recommended, but never got more than temporary relief. The trouble seemed to affect my whole system and I was badly rundown and suffered from headaches as well. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and through these I found complete relief and to-day I feel like a new person. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone suffering as I did from this trouble."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Where Most Seen.
"America is characterized by 'bigness.'"
"Yes—very noticeable in the swelled heads."

Broadcasting a Pin-fall.

A pin was dropped on a desk by Dr. Gano Dunn in the course of his address at the dedication of the new buildings of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council in Washington.

That pin-fall was perhaps the most significant and widely heard of any in history. Without being warned to silence, every person in the high-domed, wide-winged hall heard the pin as it struck the woodwork. Thousands of wireless listeners, hundreds of miles away, also heard.

Specially designed artificial stone walls made the sound clear, distinct, and without those hollow echoes which characterize old high-vaulted buildings. That pin-fall sounded an engineering triumph in the long-neglected science of acoustics.

Of the total area of Canada, 950,000 square miles (approximately one-quarter of the whole) is forest land. Less than half of this carries timber of merchantable size (6 inches in diameter) at the present time, and only about one-quarter carries saw material (10 inches in diameter).

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

Protecting Others to Help Oneself.

Diseases cannot be curbed unless every one of us is decent enough to do his part to safeguard others. And the common cold is easily the worst malady we have. The average person has several colds a year. He feels wretched. His work suffers. Probably he's confined to the house a few days. Nationally the thing mounts up into a tremendous economic loss.

We are certainly being attacked by germs. Whether we are able to hold them in check depends largely on our powers of bodily resistance. Plenty of sleep; moderation in eating; regular exercise and lots of fresh air; all these help.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else and as long as there are babies in the home you will always find a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. Thousands of mothers have become convinced through the actual use of the Tablets that there is nothing to equal them in banishing constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and promoting that healthful refreshing sleep so necessary to the welfare of little ones. Among the thousands of mothers who praise Baby's Own Tablets is Mrs. Alex. J. Perry, Atlantic, N.S., who says: "I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house as I know of no other medicine that can equal them for the minor ills that come to young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Over Sixty Ways to Serve Cheese.

That Canada will soon take its place with the nations that are the largest consumers of cheese seems assured considering the steady increase in its consumption in the past few years, since the Kraft-MacLaren Cheese Company, of Montreal, introduced the five pound box. The Kraft Company were the originators of the popular tin-foil wrapped cheese, without rind or waste, in the five pound wooden box, and while the original product has had many imitators none have been able to produce a cheese of the same uniform quality and flavor because the Kraft process is protected by patents. The Company does not make cheese, therefore, it is not competing with the cheese factories. But it purchases Canadian cheese in enormous quantities, thus keeping the cheese factories busy and adding to their prosperity and that of the farmers. Kraft Cheese is simply a scientific blending of these manufactured cheeses by means of the patented Kraft process which absolutely controls the flavor.

The Company has just issued a beautiful recipe book showing over 60 different ways in which cheese may be served. Many of the dishes are illustrated in natural colors. A copy may be obtained, free, on writing to the company in Montreal, mentioning this paper.

William, aged six, was very fond of attending the movies, while Robert, aged four, thought this form of entertainment a great bore. One day they were overheard discussing their favorite pastimes. William had advanced many telling arguments, and while he was trying to think of one more to complete his triumph, Robert remarked disdainfully: "I don't care! Sunday school's a lot more fun, and it only costs a penny."

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

For Headache BAYER ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

- Headache Colds
- Pain Neuralgia
- Toothache Lumbago
- Neuritis Rheumatism

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer, Manufacturers of Monoacetic-salicylic Acid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, manufacturers, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

If you'd like a little better tea than you are using, please try "Red Rose"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The same good tea for 30 years. Try it!

How Indians Compute Time.

The Indians have months in their year very much the same as white men do, only they call their months Moons. The word "we" in Indian means "moon." Thus they have:

1. January — We-ter — "The hard moon."
2. February — We-ca-ta-we — "The raccoon moon."
3. March — Ees-tu-we-ca-ya-za-we — "Sore-eye moon."
4. April — Ma-gu-o-ku-do-we — "The moon in which the wild geese lay eggs." Also called Wo-ca-da-we, and some times Wa-to-pa-pe-we — "The moon when the streams are navigable again."
5. May — Fe-ju-pe-we — "The mating moon."
6. June — Wa-ju-te-ca-sa-we — "The moon when the strawberries are ripe."
7. July — Ca-pa-sa-we, or Wa-su-pa-we — "The moon when the chokecherries are ripe," or "The moon when the geese shed their feathers."
8. August — A-su-to-we — "The harvest moon."
9. September — Peish-na-ke-tu-we — "The moon when the rice is laid up to dry."
10. October — We-wa-ju-pe, or Wa-za-pe-we — "The rice-drying moon."
11. November — Ta-ke-u-ra-we — "The deer-killing moon."
12. December — Ta-he-ca-pu-we — "The deer moon."

Most Indians add one moon to every twelve, which they call the "lost moon." A day in Indian time, you know, is a "sleep," and a half a day, mid-noon, which is told by pointing to the sky over one's head.

Indians say when the moon is full that bad spirits begin nibbling at it to put out the light, and eat a portion each day, until it is all gone. Then the Great Spirit, who will not allow the bad spirits to go about the earth in the dark, doing mischief, makes a new moon, and works on it every night until it is full, when he goes away tired, and leaves it to sleep.

No sooner is he gone to sleep than the bad spirits come back and begin eating it up again.

The bad spirits, the Indians say, do all their evil deeds in the dark of the moon, and they think that is a good time to go upon prowling and stealing expeditions.

They will not start generally on the war-path in the dark of a moon, but wait so as to arrive in the hostile country when the moon is full.

Many Indians think the moon is a female, and the sun a male, and that they are married. The moon helps her husband, the sun, to light the world, and when the moon is dark, or does not shine she has gone to stay with her husband.

Nothing, in truth, has such a tendency to weaken not only the powers of invention, but the intellectual powers in general, as a habit of extensive and various reading without reflection.—Dugald Stewart.

Classified Advertisements

REMNANTS.
BARGAIN PARCEL, \$2; 5 LBS. Patches, \$2. McCreezy, Chatham, Ontario.

FREE CATALOGUE.
RASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLAS, Iris, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

WANTED.
STONE INDIAN RELICS. H. A. VanWinckel, 1899 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto.

Doing Without the Sun.

Recent experiments for the purpose of curing hay that is green, wet, or both, have shown that the farmer is not necessarily dependent upon the whims of the weather for the success of his hayning operations.

The wet hay is stacked around a cone-shaped wooden framework. Then hot air from a furnace is driven through it by means of a fan or blower from a farm tractor.

With the air heated to a temperature of from thirty to sixty degrees above that of the outside atmosphere, a twenty-five-ton stack of wet, green hay can be cured in eight hours.

BOILS

Boils will spread if unchecked, Minard's disinfects, relieves the pain and heals. Always keep Minard's handy.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

ECZEMA ON FACE 2 YEARS

Itched and Burned, Scaled Off. Cuticura Healed.

"I was afflicted with eczema which broke out on my face in a rash and itched and burned and then scaled off. It caused much discomfort. I had the trouble two or three years. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave relief, and after using three boxes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed, in about four months." (Signed) Mrs. Fred Salisbury, Norton, New Brunswick, August 23, 1923.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Depot, "Cuticura," P. O. Box 2818, Montreal, P. Q., Canada. Write for full particulars. Try our new Shaving Stick.

FOR JOY OF GOOD HEALTH

Manitoba Woman Thanks Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Crandall, Manitoba.—"When I was a young girl at home and working I had terrible pains, almost more than I could bear, and I was not regular. These troubles kept me so tired all the time that I had no strength and no ambition to join in with my friends and have a good time. I was just tired and miserable always and life just seemed as if it wasn't worth living. I saw so much in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then I had a friend who had taken it and told me about it, so I got some. Every month after taking it I got stronger and I soon did not suffer every month. It stopped the pains and helped me other ways. Then when my babies were coming I was tired and worn out the first three months andached badly. I took the Vegetable Compound right along and must say it made a new woman of me and able to do my work, and it helped me through confinement. You see I am a farmer's wife with a big house to look after, and three babies now. I have told ever so many women about your medicine. Just last week I got a letter from my old chum in the East. Her baby was born fifteen days before mine and she told me she was not feeling very well, her back aches so much, and that she is going to take the same medicine I took. You can use my letter and I hope some one will be helped by it."—Mrs. J. H. KIDD, Box 58, Crandall, Manitoba, C.

ISSUE No. 11—25.

Prints of the Superior Sort



As an evidence that when you bring us your films you get the best results possible, we use only Velox—the paper that makes the most of every negative.

Velox costs us more but we know it is worth-while because it assures you of prints of the superior sort. Look for "Velox" on the back of the prints we make.

**At the Sign of the Star
The Store of Quality
J. N. Schefter**

Special Reduction for 1 Week on Aluminum Ware

Values to \$1.50 for \$1.00

2 qt. Perculators	2 qt. Double Boilers
4 qt. Convex Sauce Pans	5 1/2 qt. Potato Pots
6 qt. Preserving Kettles	10 inch Spiders

SEE OUR WINDOW

Grass and Clover Seeds

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK

Sap Pails and Spiles

TIN AND GALVANIZED

A full supply of Alladin Lamp parts on hand



Buckeye & Ideal Incubators and Brooders

Let us show you

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

HARDWARE

WALKERTON.

Our enterprising baker, Mr. J. H. Schenk, is having a new up-to-date oven built at the rear of his store. His motto is service to his customers. No definite settlement of the cemetery question has been arrived at by the parties concerned. A little give and take will go a long way to help in this matter.

We are sorry to state that the health of Mr. H. Zilliox, our popular druggist, is not improving. The rest cure has been prescribed by his physician.

Mr. and Mrs. James Tolton of Brantwood Farm, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Eleanor Irene, to Mr. Harry Fisk, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fisk of Brant, the marriage to take place early in April.

Mrs. Pat Ritchie suffered a slight stroke on Friday forenoon. Her many friends will be pleased to hear there are good hopes for her speedy recovery.

An old landmark in the shape of a soft elm tree on the corner of Peter and Scott streets was laid low on Monday morning. The ice storm a few years ago did much damage to the top and some of the dry limbs were detached by the wind and became a danger to passers by. Safety first.

Rev. M. J. Wilson, a former Methodist minister of Teeswater and latter of this town, now of Amherstburg, has decided on account of ill-health not to accept a pulpit after the present term.

Mr. Arthur Hall, who quit the farm a few months ago, has opened up a repair shop next to Mr. Bauman's laundry. Another industry in our town.

Mr. Solomon Weis, son of ex-Alderman Reinhold Weis, and Miss

CARLSRUHE

Mr. John C. Hoffarth spent the week-end with friends here. Messrs. Jos. Zettler and John Lambertus of Walkerton were visiting friends here on Monday.

Mr. Nick. Hoffarth is on an extensive visit with friends in Walkerton.

Mr. Nick. Ruetz, one of our Carlsruhe boys who went West to homestead about 18 years ago, has sent us an auction sale bill of his farm stock and implements, which will be auctioned off this week. Mr. Ruetz has done very well in the West in this short time, but owing to ill health he will retire for the time being. We are informed that he will come East again.

Many of our farmers must expect a heavy run of maple sap this spring as they got an apparatus made in town which will take the place of the old-time kettles.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Russwurm and left them another boy. Noah will soon have to enlarge his shop as he does an extensive business at present in repairing all kinds of motor cars, gasoline and steam engines—or if necessary another Noah's ark.

Mr. and Mrs. John Witter celebrated the anniversary of their wedding day on Sunday. A number of friends were there, among which were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rossel.

MOLTKE.

Some of the farmers have already tapped and before the last cold spell some had been boiling. It looks as though the run might not last very long.

Mr. Adolph Weigel was laid up with inflammatory rheumatism for a week. He is again able to be around and smoke the dearly beloved pipe.

The first car of the season passed through here last week. It was a Ford and of course rambled right along.

We are sorry to report the sudden illness of Selma Schenk, who was operated on for appendicitis on Monday morning.

Miss Arnetta Holm left for Kitchener on Tuesday to assist her aunt, who was unfortunate to fall and hurt her leg.

Mrs. Wes. Kaufman, was very ill, but is able to be up again. Mrs. Kuhl is also on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Filsinger and Mr. and Mrs. Val. Damm and Russel, all spent Sunday at George Filsinger's.

AMBLESIDE

Miss Julia and Mr. William Schiessel left last week on a visit to their sister in Buffalo.

Misses Lavina Zimmer and Loretta Schill of the Flora Road visited Miss Bella Schnurr last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Meyer visited at Joseph Illig's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Steffler and family of near Formosa visited at Jos. Fortney's last Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Steffler spent a few days with her mother in Walkerton last week.

Miss Rose Meyer of Teeswater spent the fore part of the week with her parents here.

Mr. Jacob Dosman spent the week visiting friends and relatives in Walkerton.

BUSY MONTH IN POST OFFICE

Canada's post office is taking stock this month. Every letter and piece of mail matter in this country must be counted and weighed and a record kept of the amount of stamps used in the month of March. The members of the post office staff have no time to listen to long stories from rural couriers these days about the condition of the roads for their duties are too onerous. Mail clerks on trains are also required to keep an accurate record of the mail matter the trains are carrying. On account of a conference that is to be held shortly with United States postal officials a special tabulation is being made of the parcel post for points in the United States. Every postmaster has also to keep a record of the number of hours it takes to handle the mail. When all the records reach Ottawa it will take an immense book to contain the printed information of stock-taking Canada's postal service.

"If your business is not worth advertising, advertise it for sale."

A Bill before the British Parliament proposes to limit the maximum rate of interest that can be charged to 20 per cent. That ought to be high enough to satisfy the ambition of any Shylock.

Beautiful Lawn Contests.

Neighboring towns are starting campaigns for the most beautiful lawn in their communities. Now that would not be a bad thing for Mildmay to undertake. There are scores of fine lawns here if the horde of dogs that now run over them, destroying turf and shrubbery can be controlled, and the schoolboy and others who ride and walk over the soft grass can be stopped, a beginning at beautiful lawns and the maintenance of Mildmay beautiful may begin.

Helwig Bros. Weekly Store News

New Fabrics and New Patterns for Spring Sewing

Spring In Our Wash Goods Dept.

Newly arrived fabrics for Spring and Summer wear. All have been carefully selected from the leading manufacturers. The range of colors and designs are of this season's and will appeal to all who wish a new spring dress.

Fancy Crepe

This ever popular fabric is going to be one of this season's most useful dress cloths. This is a beautiful cloth of medium weight and can be recommended for smartness of designs and durability.

38 ins. wide @ \$1.50 yd.

Dress Gingham

New colors and patterns in Dress Gingham in neat small checks, also larger checks and in plaids in just the wanted colors for Dresses, Aprons, Rompers, Etc.

32 ins. wide @ 29c 35c 50c

Ratine & Gingham Voiles

A beautiful light weight material that is very effective and fashionable. The correct fabric for outdoor wear. Comes in a full range of plaids in colors.

38 ins. wide \$1.50 and \$1.75 yd.

Galateas

This useful fabric in navy ground with white pattern, also white fancy stripes, suitable for house dresses, aprons, rompers, blouses, wash suits, and many other uses.

27 ins. wide 35c

SPRING HOUSECLEANING

RUGS

WILTON RUGS 3 x 3 1/2 yards and 3 x 4 yards.
TAPESTRY RUGS, 2 1/2 x 3, 3 x 3, 3 x 3 1/2 and 3 x 4.
LINOLEUM RUGS, 3 x 3 1/2 and 3 x 4.
CONGOLEUM RUGS, 2 x 3, 3 x 3, 3 x 3 1/2 and 3 x 4.
LINOLEUM, 2 yards, 3 yards and 4 yards wide.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH in all widths 1 yard to 2 1/2 yards.

Bring us your Eggs, Butter and Cream

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Friday & Saturday, March 20 & 21

Dollar Day Specials for Two Days Only

Mens Fleece Lined Underwear, per garment 79 cts.	MENS FOUR-IN-HAND TIES
Ladies Fleece Lined Underwear, per garment 79 cts	Regular 75 cts to \$1.00
Boys Fleece Lined Underwear, per garment 54 cts.	SPECIAL 2 for 75 cts.
Childrens Drawers, per pair 54 cts.	MENS BLACK SOCKS
Mens Work Shirts, Big Bargain, each 71 cts.	SPECIAL 3 pr. for 49 cts.
Mens Grey Work Sweaters, each \$1.19	MENS FINE SHIRTS
Ladies Black Silk Hose, pair 39 cts.	Regular \$1.75 to \$3.00.
Ladies Black Silk Hose, pair 39 cts.	SPECIAL 95 cts. each
Girls Sweater Coats \$1.69	GINGHAMS
Mens Heavy Work Socks 3 pr. for \$1.00	Regular 45 cts.
Mens Heavy Work Socks 3 pr. for \$1.15	SPECIAL 4 yds. for \$1.00
Mens and Boys Caps, regular \$1.00 to \$2.00	LIGHT PRINTS
Special 3 caps for \$1.00	Regular 45 cts.
BLEACH COTTON 7 yds. for \$1.00	SPECIAL 5 yds. for \$1.00

WEILER BROS. Terms: Cash or Produce