

# RED ROSE TEA 'is good tea'

Best of all in the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

## Surnames and Their Origin

**WARREN.**  
Warren, Wareing, War-  
ton, Warson, Fitzwarin,  
Warner, Warren.

Racial Origin—Norman-French.  
Source—A given name; also an occupa-  
tion.

Here is a group of family names, all of which come from either of two sources; but from which it is impossible to state in the case of Warren, except where the individual is fortunate enough to be able to trace back the genealogy of his particular family to its origin.

Most of the family names in this group are the outgrowths of a given name which was quite widespread in medieval England, having been introduced by the Normans, but which has become obsolete to-day as a given name. There are, of course, to be found many men who bear Warren as their first names, but in virtually every case this is the result of the purely modern custom of using a family name as a given name.

The old name, in its Norman form, was originally "Guarin" or "Guerin," but under the Saxon influence it rapidly became softened into "Warin," in which form it fairly crowds the old records. Warnett comes from "Wari-  
not's-son," the "ot" being a diminutive ending. Wareing, Waring, Warison and Wason all come from "Warin's-son," the "son" being dropped for the most part, in the course of time. The "Fitz" variations are explained in the meaning of "fiter" as "son of."

Warren, however, comes from the same source as Warner, which is the medieval word "Warner," "Warner" or "Warner," from "Waren," a game preserve. The warner was the officer who had charge of these forest wilds and naturally came to be known as "Jacke le Warner," "Richard de Waren," etc. Sons often fol-  
lowed the same calling as their father.

ors, and so such names in many cases lost their original meaning descriptive of occupation and became simply family "tags."

**O'LEARY.**  
Variations—Leary.  
Racial Origin—Irish.  
Source—A given name.

O'Leary is a good old royal name. Even Shakespeare recognized it as such when he wrote his "King Lear." But the ancient Irish kings who bore this name, and from one of whom the modern family name is derived, did not spell it that way. The nearest we can come to the old spelling in using the English alphabet is "Laeghaire." The Irish pronunciation varies of course, in the different sections of Ireland, and there have also been changes in pronunciation due to the lapse of time, but you can make a pretty good attempt if you say it "lay-ary," without emphasizing the "air" too sharply; and if you can inject a faint "h" or guttural sound between the two sections, so much the better.

The most famous Laeghaire of Irish history was the Ard-Righ, or High-King, who held his court at Tara, in Meath (which was a sort of "federal" province, bearing the same relation to all Ireland that the District of Columbia does to the United States), and there received St. Patrick, about 432 A.D. At that first meeting the saint converted Laeghaire's daughters and half his court from paganism in open debate, and also won the king's friendship and help in the campaign which spread Christianity over the land like wildfire. But though he aided Christianity, Laeghaire himself never professed faith, and died a pagan.

Of course, the orthodox form of the family name is O'Leary, or Hul Laeghaire, the "O" being a contraction of "Hy" or "Hui," meaning "descendant of." But many families have in modern times dropped this prefix.

## KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are changeable—one bright, the next one cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds, and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The new sales tax will not increase the price of Baby's Own Tablets, as the company pays the tax. You can still obtain the Tablets through any medicine dealer at 25 cents a box, or by mail, post paid, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Flower Gems in Glass.

Marvellous artificial blooms that resemble Nature's finest specimens in every respect, except scent, are now being made by expert glass-blowers. Every part of a flower or plant is faithfully reproduced, from the long, delicate stems and colored petals to the almost invisible pollen. The first thing which the maker of these wonderful blooms does is to blow the petals from glass as thin and fragile as tissue paper. The glass petals are then shaped and colored exactly like the natural ones. Some of the rarer plants cannot be easily reproduced, and often several experiments have to be carried out with different colors before a really good imitation is obtained. These glass flowers are used extensively in museums, both to show details of plant or flower formation and as backgrounds for displaying specimens of birds and insects. So far has this branch of scientific glass-blowing been developed that it is practically impossible to distinguish the artificial blossoms from the real.

The Turks believe amber to be an infallible guard against the injurious effects of nicotine; hence its extensive use for the mouthpieces of pipes.

## NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the "four years" plan. Pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

**Winter Night.**  
You are so blue and still and cold  
You are so young—you are so old  
You chill my blood and make it freeze  
With your unspoken mysteries—  
You thrill my blood and make it burn  
When old desires to beauty turn.

Yours is the iron hearted will,  
Yours, the purpose to fulfill;  
You are the hidden womb of earth  
Where seeds lie dormant until birth—  
The paradox of life and death  
Within a shroud of icy breath.

Yours is the secret buried deep  
Under the still, cold hand of sleep.  
—Sally Bruce Kinsolving.

**The Duchess "Lizzie."**  
A few months ago when the Duke of York married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon all the English writers spoke of the Scotch bride as Lady "Betty." Apparently that was the thing to do. But what the new Duchess of York calls herself is quite a different matter. The wedding present that she and her royal spouse recently sent to Lady Rachel Cavendish was marked simply, "From Albert and Lizzie." Lizzie! Girls who are just about to change their plain Alice to Alysce please notice.

## His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear, is tired out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York city. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York city, will be given a prompt reply. **advt**

## Size of a City.

Just how big city can grow has long been a subject of speculation. Some persons think that the metropolitan area of New York City will eventually have a population of twenty or twenty-five million people. But the census figures of the County of London show that in the years from 1911 to 1921 inclusive the rate of increase in London was only 3.1 per cent, whereas the rate of increase in the rest of the country was five per cent. They show too that in these years there was an actual migration from London of 320,000 and that for the first time in centuries there is a decided tendency of humanity away from the metropolis. Perhaps Greater London, with 7,500,000, has about reached the limit of its growth.

The custom of wearing an amulet as a protection against evil is common amongst all classes in Japan.

## The Silence of the Snow.

A Russian said: "You do not know, as we do, the beauty of the silence of the snow—  
How every ugly noise drowned out can be  
As in some clean, white river's blessing flow.  
The steppes and lonely isba know its peace;  
But our great cities, too, have their release."

These words, in memory long sunken, rose,  
When, after night on night of tapping sleet  
And ghostly snow o'ershrouding other snows,  
The Morning looked upon the track of use.  
And then, for me, from many a vanished year,  
Fair pictures of a dreaming farm came near.  
Behold another world with its new face!  
The countryside in city held strange space  
(Or, so to me it was): for Time and Space  
Within a cirque of artful Magic lay.  
The soul withdrew to some lost, early mood,  
Rapt far away in boundless quietude.

## TORTURES OF SCIATICA

Relieved by Enriching and Purifying the Blood.

Sciatica is neuralgia of the sciatic nerve and the treatment should be the same as for other forms of neuralgia. Sciatica is stubborn in resisting treatment and the patient frequently suffers for years.

So many cases of sciatica have been helped by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that every sufferer is justified in giving this treatment a thorough trial. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not simply relieve pain—they correct diseases caused by weak, watery blood. Thus they are beneficial in the treatment of even the most severe disorders. Their value in cases of this kind is shown by the experience of Miss Lizzie Freeman, Nogies Creek, Ont., who says:—"I was confined to bed for seven weeks with sciatica. What I suffered is almost impossible to realize. The doctor did all he could for me, and yet I was not getting any better, and he told me the trouble was likely to leave me crippled. A neighbor who was in to see me, strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to do so and after taking them for a while found they were helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had taken nine boxes, when I was able to walk as well as ever, and felt that I was fully restored. In view of what these pills have done for me I strongly recommend them to all sufferers."

If you are suffering from any condition due to poor, watery blood or weak nerves, begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now and note how your strength and health will improve. The new sales tax will not increase the price of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as the company pays the tax. You can still obtain the pills through any medicine dealer at 50 cents a box, or by mail, post paid, at this price, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Buy An Island.**  
The Canadian Government invites people who are in search of a summer home to buy an island in Georgian Bay. There are some thirty thousand islands along the shores of that part of Lake Huron, and the islands vary in size from tiny eyots to islands many acres in extent. They are rocky and bear no great amount of vegetation. The price of an unoccupied island is twenty-five dollars plus ten dollars an acre.

It is always safe to send Dominion Express Money Orders.

Remember that, for any profession, it takes a long course of study before any real and substantial success can be looked for. Don't take the advice of admiring friends alone, who will be sure to tell you that you can do anything and do it well without a preliminary course of preparation. It is not what comes to you, but what you come to, that determines whether you are to be a winner in the great race of life.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The day population of the Woolworth Building, New York's famous giant building, is 14,000.

Holding oneself in an erect attitude is more likely to bring pleasant thoughts than is a slouching deportment.

## Mother! Give Sick Child "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative for a Billow, Constipated Baby or Child.

Constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeiters! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

Druggists guarantee Bitro-Phosphate to rebuild shattered nerves; to replace weakness with strength; to add body weight to thin folks and rekindle ambition in tired-out people. Price 41 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

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# Smoke OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality



Sealed Package 15¢  
(which keeps the tobacco in its original condition)  
also in 1/2 lb. tins

## Going, Going, Gone!

In the midst of the auction a man came forward and whispered at some length to the auctioneer. Then he went back and mingled with the crowd. The auctioneer rapped on the table and announced:—"A pocketbook containing two thousand dollars in bills has been lost. If it is returned to me, the owner will pay fifty dollars reward and no questions asked."

There was a moment's silence, and then a voice toward the back of the crowd was heard:—"Fifty-one!"

## A Ready Answer.

Everyone is malicious enough to enjoy the discomfiture of a cross-examining lawyer by the witness he is badgering. The American Legion Weekly reports such a case. "Tell the court exactly where you were on the twentieth day of said month at five-thirty in the afternoon," sharply demanded the lawyer of an opposing witness. "I was on the corner of Second and Main streets, asking a man a question," replied the witness. "Ah-ha! But how do you know it was exactly five-thirty?" "Ah-ha yourself!" said the witness. "The question I was asking him was 'what time it was.'"

## STOMACH MISERY, GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief. Correct your stomach and digestion now for a few cents. Druggists sell millions of packages of Pape's Diapiesin.

## To Make Rich Red Blood

Revitalize your worn-out exhausted nerves and increase your strength and endurance. Nuxated Iron is not metallic iron which people usually take, but pure organic iron—Nuxated Iron—which is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lettuce and apples. One dose of Nuxated Iron is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating one-half quart of spinach, one quart of green vegetables or half a dozen apples. It is like taking extract of leaf instead of eating pounds of meat. Nuxated Iron is partially predigested and ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood, while metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron filings.

Over 4,000,000 people annually are using Nuxated Iron. It will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. A few doses will often commence to enrich your blood. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturer if you do not obtain satisfactory results.

## NUXATED IRON

For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance

## Chilblains.

Minard's takes the sting out of them. Quickly relieves aching or blistered feet.



## The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular. At druggists. 9

After a study of "haunted houses," Flammarion, the eminent French astronomer, has expressed his belief in them; he has particulars of 6,500 well authenticated cases.

## Classified Advertisements

**FOR SALE**  
CORD WOOD, MILL SLABS, STOVE length. Car lots. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

**WOOLGROWERS, YOUR OWN**  
wool manufactured or exchanged for yarn or blankets. Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

**MURINE FOR EYES**  
IRRITATED BY SUN, WIND, DUST & CINDERS  
RECOMMENDED & SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS  
WARE FOR SALE AT CAME CROSS, MONTREAL ON QUEBEC

## PIMPLES ON HEAD AND NECK

Small and Formed Sore Eruptions. Skin Sore and Red. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples broke out on the back of my head and neck. At first the pimples were small and then ran into each other and formed sore eruptions about the size of a ten cent piece. The skin was sore and red and itched a great deal, causing me to scratch."

"I had the trouble about six months before I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) J. A. Macdonald, Giffard, Quebec.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to care for your skin.

## PUTS HEALTH AND VIM INTO WOMEN

So Says Mrs. MacPherson of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brantford, Ontario.—"I was always tired and the least exertion would put me out for a day or two. I had a pressing pain on the top of my head, pain in the nape of my neck, and when I stooped over I could not get up without help, because of pain in my back. I did not sleep well and was nervous at the least noise. I keep house, but I was such a wreck that I could not sweep the floor nor wash the dishes without lying down afterwards. A friend living near me told me what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for her so I began to take it. With the first bottle I felt brighter and got so I could wash dishes and sweep without having to lie down. Later I became regular again in my monthly terms. I have taken ten bottles all told and am now all better. I can truly say that your wonderful medicine cannot be beaten for putting health and vim into a woman."—Mrs. JAMES H. MACPHERSON, 309 Greenbush St., Brantford, Ont.

If you are suffering from a displacement, irregularities, backache, or any other form of female weakness write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

**DR. T. A. CARPENTER**  
Physician and Surgeon  
MILD MAY

Graduate of University of Toronto  
1923. One year as Intern at  
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pital and six months at  
Hospitals in New  
York City.

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**Dr. E. J. Weiler**  
Dental Surgeon

Office above Liesmer & Kalbfleisch's  
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sity. Member of the Royal Col-  
lege of Dental Surgeons.  
Modern Equipment Lat-  
est methods in  
practice.

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General Hospital. Post Graduate of  
London, Eng., and Chicago. Has  
taken over the general practice of  
Dr. W. M. Brown, Neustadt, Ont.

All Calls day or night promptly at-  
tended to.

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Individual Instruction  
enables you  
to enter any day  
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**NORTHERN**  
*Business College*

and start your studies in Commercial,  
Shorthand or Preparatory  
Courses—Unequaled in America  
—Unexcelled in Canada—  
Catalogue Free

C. A. Fleming, F.C.A., Principal  
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**No Guesswork.**

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

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK

It costs you nothing to let us  
examine your eyes.

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

Prices Moderate.

**C. A. FOX**

BWELLER OPTICIAN Walkerton

**CENTRAL**  
*Business College*  
STRATFORD, ONT.

prepares young men and young women  
for Business which is now  
Canada's greatest profession. We  
assist graduates to positions and  
they have a practical training which  
enables them to meet with success.  
Students are registered each week  
Get our free catalogue and learn  
something about our different de-  
partments.

D. A. McLachlan

Principal

**A VEGETARIAN'S LOVE SONG**

Do you carrot all for me?  
My heart beats for you.  
With your turnip nose,  
And radish hair,  
You are a peach,  
If we canteloupe,  
Lettuce marry,  
Weed make a swell pair.

**MUNICIPAL MUTTERINGS**

The Township of Normanby with a  
County assessment of \$2,500,500 is  
by far the most highly assessed in  
Grey County, the next highest being  
Egremont with an assessment of  
\$2,100,000. Normanby has no de-  
benture debt excepting guaranteeing  
payment of Ayton school debentures  
amounting to \$461,277. The Tp Coun-  
cil ended the year with cash on hand  
of \$3,791,14, and paid only \$17.75 for  
interest on loans during the year.  
There is no Township in Grey in  
better financial standing than Nor-  
manby. With an assessment more  
than 20 times as much as Shallow  
Lake, Normanby has only twice as  
great representation in Grey County  
Council and Resw. Smith of the  
Keppel Country Corners takes up  
more time in discussions during the  
sessions than both Charlie Holm and  
William Miller who represent the  
big taxpayers who provide most fod-  
der for the big milch cow. There is  
considerable force in the argument  
that when it comes to matters of  
large expenditures, municipalities  
should have voting power in the  
County Council according to assess-  
ment.—Chesley Enterprise.

**EVERYDAY HEROES**

The man who can get into the  
bathroom without knocking off the  
wire soap holder.

The man who, when the lower  
drawer of the bureau gets stuck,  
does not give it a kick.

The man who doesn't think that  
he "stands in" with the garage me-  
chanic.

The man who can see a frosty pane  
while waiting for a train, and not  
scratch his initials on it.

The wife who, when there are  
fresh peaches for dinner, does not  
remind her husband that peach  
stains won't come out.

The man who does not tell how  
far he can hear over his home-made  
radio set.

The wife who does not remind her  
husband how attentive he was before  
they were married.

The husband who took down the  
awnings the first time his wife asked  
him to.

**PASSING TWENTY ABREAST**

A writer in the New York Times  
attempts to make the casualty lists  
of the late war more real than mere  
figures can make them. He asks us  
to visualize the dead as marching  
past on a city street, first the British  
dead. "At daybreak they start,  
twenty abreast. Until sundown they  
march—and the next day, and the  
next. For ten days the British dead  
pass in review. For eleven days  
more the French dead file down the  
'Avenue of the Allies.' For the Rus-  
sians it would require the daylight of  
five more weeks. Two months and a  
half would be required for the Allied  
dead to pass a given point. The ene-  
my dead would require more than  
six weeks. For four months men ac-  
tually killed in the war, passing  
steadily twenty abreast—"

**WINTER'S LAST STAND**

February is the last month that is  
winter without any touch of spring  
and often the fiercest. One may pic-  
ture it as a grim old warrior, who  
knows that he is fighting a losing  
battle, but is determined to make the  
enemy pay for his victory. Shock  
troops of snow and icy wind are hur-  
led at the advancing columns with the  
courage of despair. "As the days  
grow longer the cold grows stronger,"  
is the old proverb, but the lengthen-  
ing days mark the approaching end.  
Once in a while, too, there is a balmy  
day when spring is in the air, just as  
in August a wind with an autumnal  
chill and sound may give warning of  
the coming change.

**SCOTCH THRIFT**

Sandy had just met his girl at the  
end of the street, where she was  
waiting for him. She was looking  
into a confectioner's window when  
Sandy made his presence known by  
sneaking.  
"Well, Jennie, what are ye going  
to have the night?"  
She, not inclined to ask too much,  
replied: "Oh, I'll take what ye take,  
Sandy."  
"Oh, then, we'll take a walk," said  
Sandy as he led her away.

A woman marries a man to mend  
his ways and finds all he wants her  
to mend is his clothes.

Race-preparers throughout the province  
voted down by-laws at the municipal  
elections for the unnecessary expen-  
diture of funds. Economy is not  
merely a by-word, it's a necessity.

There is, in fact, only one way to  
sue, says the Kingston Whig, that  
way is with a handkerchief held loo-  
sely against the mouth. If this rule  
were adopted by everyone, winter  
"colds"—which have nothing what-  
ever to do with cold—would be prac-  
tically eliminated, for we would not  
be constantly infecting one another,  
and the demand for cough cures  
would be scarcely greater than for  
"freckle lotions."

Malcolm MacBeth, editor of the  
Milverton Sun, says in his paper—  
"In Bruce County a case recently  
aroused considerable public interest  
through the conflicting testimony of  
many of these called to give expert  
opinion. The case calls to mind an  
address delivered at Osgoode Hall  
some years ago before the Ontario  
Bar Association by a prominent jur-  
ist wherein he said that there were  
three kinds of liars—the liar, the  
slandered liar, and the expert witness."

**KEEP IT TO YOURSELF**

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is  
better than medicine. Learn how to  
tell a story. A well-told story is as  
welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-  
room. Learn to keep your own trou-  
bles to yourself. The world is too  
big to care for your ills and sor-  
rows. Learn to stop croaking. If  
you cannot see any good in the  
world, keep the bad to yourself.  
Learn to hide your pains and aches  
under a pleasant smile. No one  
wishes to hear whether you have the  
cough, headache or rheumatism.  
Don't cry. Tears do well enough in  
private, but they are out of place in  
real life. Learn to meet your friends  
with a smile. The good humored  
man or woman is always welcome  
but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac  
is not wanted anywhere, and is a  
nuisance as well.

**OBJECTS OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES**

To encourage improvement in hor-  
ticulture, that is garden culture in  
the following way, according to the  
Act of the Legislature:

1. By holding meetings for discus-  
sion and for hearing lectures on sub-  
jects connected with the theory and  
practice of improved horticulture.
2. By holding exhibitions and award-  
ing premiums for the production of  
vegetables, plants, flowers, fruits,  
trees and shrubs.
3. By the distribution of seeds,  
plants, bulbs, flowers, shrubs and  
trees in ways calculated to create an  
interest in horticulture.
4. By promoting the circulation of  
horticultural periodicals.
5. By encouraging the improve-  
ment of home and public grounds, by  
the planting of trees, shrubs and  
flowers, and by otherwise promoting  
decorative art and public beauty.
6. By offering prizes for essays on  
questions relating to horticulture.
7. By importing and otherwise  
procuring and distributing seeds,  
plants, shrubs, and trees of new and  
valuable kinds.

**MADE DEPOSIT ON DAY BANK CLOSED**

With reference to the endeavor of  
the Roman Catholic Diocese of London  
to secure a set-off of its deposits  
in the Home Bank, with amounts ow-  
ing to the bank, Bishop Fallon of  
London was examined by Charles  
Garrow, K.C., Master of the Sup-  
reme Court at Osgoode Hall. Bishop

**Fallon was questioned as to a cheque**

for \$32,076 deposited in the Home  
Bank at London ten or fifteen min-  
utes past 2, standard time, on the  
day the bank closed its doors in To-  
ronto at 3 p.m., daylight saving time.  
It was contended that the deposit  
was made subsequent to the closing  
time, Bishop Fallon fixing the time  
because on his return he had asked  
for his Secretary, was told he had  
gone out, and then had looked at  
his watch. That night he had seen  
the Manager of the Bank, who had  
not disagreed as to the time, and  
had told Bishop Fallon not to worry  
that it would be all right.—Globe.

**CROWDING THE SCHOOLS**

William B. Prendergast, principal  
of the London Normal School, pointed  
out clearly one of the greatest weak-  
nesses of the Ontario Adolescent  
School Act when he said:

"A boy who does not want a high  
school education should be allowed  
to go to work. There are many under  
the adolescent attendance act who are  
simply marking time at school and  
are wasting what little effort they are  
putting into their studies. They are  
simply waiting for the time when  
they will reach the prescribed age  
when they will no longer be subject  
to the provisions of the law and can  
leave school."

There is no doubt that the Ado-  
lescent School Act and the conducting  
of kindergarten classes are largely  
responsible for the school congestion  
troubles the country is now enduring.  
In the former case many pupils are  
forced to occupy a seat and engage a  
teacher's time in a school when they  
would much rather be at work. In  
many cases they absolutely should be  
at work to support themselves, if not  
to help their families. There are  
many occupations that do not need  
the extra school years now forced  
upon young men and women. The  
law has proven that.

In the case of kindergarten classes  
there is a world of truth in the state-  
ment of a young matron who claimed  
that the kindergartens were a won-  
derful thing—they relieved her of the  
necessity of looking after her kiddies  
and gave her more time to herself.  
What the kiddies learn in the way of  
education is negligible.

If the public wants and demands  
these two institutions—the kinder-  
garten and the Adolescent Act—then  
it is time to quit chewing the rag  
about more school accommodation  
and go ahead and erect enough schools  
to supply their needs. But they  
cannot expect to add pupils at both  
the bottom and the top and

**Look Over this list of  
Exceptional Bargains**

**Men's Cloth, Wool and Corduroy Pants' in heavy, medium and light  
weight. All at reductions. Reg. \$7 for \$5; \$5 pants for \$3.50, etc.**

**12 only Ladies Winter Shoes in small sizes. Our regular \$4 and \$5  
Shoes were on sale at 2.99. We are now selling these lines at \$1.99.**

**1 only Sheep Lined Coat. Reg. 10.50 for \$8.95. Also a number of  
Mackinaw Coats at cut prices.**

**Mens and Boys Dominion Rubbers at prices that can't be equalled.  
Can you imagine a 4.50 rubber boot for 3.50. Come in and get your  
choice.**

**Are you wanting a pair of Shoes? If so; see us. All Shoes at 20 per  
cent. off and some less. A few mens fine shoes, regular 5.00 for \$2.95**

**Ladies Fur Coats---A few left. Come in and get your choice. Our  
prices are reasonably low.**

**Bring in a load of Potatoes. We buy every day. Phone 20  
when you sell and take in exchange a new suit, etc.**

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

**ANOTHER RISE IN FLOUR**

COME IN THIS WEEK BEFORE I PUT THE PRICE UP  
AND GET A GOOD SUPPLY. I ALWAYS KEEP THE BEST  
TRY A BAG OF BEN HUR (Milverton's Best) IT'S LIKE  
THE FAMOUS 5 ROSES FLOUR—NOTHING BETTER.

TRY A BAG OF PASTRY FLOUR (PIE CRUST). MAKES  
BETTER PIES AND CAKES THAN OTHER FLOUR.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR OIL CAKE. GET YOUR SUP-  
PLY WHILE THE PRICES ARE LOW.

COME IN AND GET A SUPPLY OF NICE CRISP BROK-  
EN SODAS AT 10c lb. A FULL LINE OF FRESH FRUIT  
AND GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND. TRY A LARGE  
BOTTLE OF CATSUP FOR 25c. TRY OUR 60c BLEND TEA  
—THEY ALL LIKE IT.

CASH PAID FOR NEW LAID EGGS, NO. 1 DAIRY BUTTER  
AND DRIED APPLES

**GEO. LAMBERT.**

Flour, Feed and Groceries  
Mildmay - Ontario Phone 36

expect the same buildings to house  
them. It can't be done.

**ACCIDENTS**

In 1923 there were 61,109 accidents  
reported to the Workmen's Compens-  
ation Board of this Province, of  
which 379 were fatal. In the pre-  
vious year there were 59,411 ac-  
cidents reported of which 418 were  
fatal. While there were over ten  
thousand more accidents reported  
during 1923 than 1922, we are in-  
formed that the increase was largely  
in those of more minor nature; 1923,  
however, stands out as the year in  
which the largest number of ac-  
cidents were reported in the history  
of Workmen's Compensation in On-  
tario, the largest previous figure  
having been for the year 1920,  
when the total was 54,851.

The total benefits awarded during  
1923 amounted to \$6,173,761.74,  
against \$5,692,896.61 in 1922, and  
\$6,189,263.49 in 1921. In 1923 the  
compensation awarded amounted to  
\$5,384,855.84 and medical aid to  
\$788,905.90, being an increase in  
compensation of \$384,799.17 and in  
medical aid of \$96,085.96 over the

previous year.

The above figures mean a daily av-  
erage of 164 accidents reported, and  
of these more than one fatality for  
every day of the year. The monthly  
totals for 1923 range from 3,977 ac-  
cidents for February to 6,416 in  
October, the figures for the final  
month of the year being 4,818 ac-  
cidents.

These figures are somewhat ap-  
palling, but the increase in accidents  
reported is by no means confined to  
our own Province. Reports from  
Compensation Boards throughout Can-  
ada and the United States show  
clearly that more accidents are now  
being reported than ever before in  
the history of compensation. It is  
reasonable to suppose that this in-  
crease might continue because em-  
ployees and employers are constantly  
becoming better acquainted with the  
Act and a more efficient system of  
reporting has been developed. This  
does not mean that accidents are ac-  
tually increasing but that more are  
being reported. The increase in med-  
ical aid is doubtless due in part to  
the fact that many employers are  
now sending their employees to doc-  
tors where formerly first aid was  
given in the plant.



# Columbia Record for 25c

TO PROVE THE UNMATCHABLE QUALITY OF COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS, CALL IN OUR STORE AND SECURE A COLUMBIA SPECIAL DOUBLE FACED RECORD FEATURING CHARLES HACKETT, TOSCHA SEIDEL, THE COLUMBIA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND TED LEWIS AND HIS BAND.

THIS SPECIAL RECORD IS SOLD TO YOU FOR 25 CENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONVINCING YOU OF THE SUPERIORITY OF ALL COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS. COLUMBIA RECORDS ARE USUALLY SOLD AT 75 CENTS.

WE ALSO HAVE A NEW STOCK OF THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC WHICH WE WILL SELL AT 3 FOR \$1.00.

## J. F. SCHUETT

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

### HOW PAISLEY SAW IT

In a game that only in flashes showed good hockey, Midway defeated the locals here Monday night 4-3. It was an interesting game, however, and had the big crowd of spectators on their toes throughout the full sixty minutes. The locals didn't lose because of not trying. They tried hard all the time, but with the exception of their six-minute sprint in the second stanza, didn't seem to be able to get going. When they did sometimes break away they couldn't hit the net.

The first period started off like a whirlwind. Kunkel driving one past Cottrill from outside defence after one minute's play. Four minutes later Schmidt picked up a rebound and squeezed it past the corner for number 2. At twelve minutes Pletsch came up and slammed one in while half the locals stood and looked at him. By this time it looked like a coin and sad voices, "Good-bye forever." But the locals backed down and managed to hold the score at 3-0.

In the second period the boys attempted a strong come-back, and succeeded fairly well. Marshall came up left wing, took a pass from Grant and drove it past Diebel to the joy of the crowd of fans. But E. Schmidt put the danger on the enthusiasm when he came back and shoved a wicked one past Cottrill for counter No. 4. Then McArthur came down alone, beat the defense, one of whom tripped him, and shoved the puck between Diebel's pads for the second. Cottrill's things humming when he slipped it a hot one from a short distance out.

The final fusillade was scoreless, both teams getting wide open chances at the net, but missing them all. They travelled at a killing pace, too, but it was all to no avail.

Midway's best were Ed Schmidt and Kunkel. McArthur, Marshall and Scott were the strong men on the local outfit.

And now that the groupie title is decided, we echo the Southampton boys' exhortation, "Go to it, Midway! You've got to win. For six years you've been trying to win and never stopped trying, so the Paisley boys are in a position that you go farther in the race." Paisley Advocate.

### J. B. BOWES REGRETS ERROR GIVES NEW FORECASTS

(Paisley Advocate)

Mr. J. B. Bowes, of Chatsworth, has written the following letter to the Advocate explaining the error he had made in forecasting the weather for 1924, and giving an entirely new set of prognostications for the new year.

Editor Advocate, Paisley: I feel very sorry and humbled by the great mistake I have made in the forecast of the weather for January, 1924, and yet it is a proof of my theory. The severe storm we have just come through is the one expected on Feb. 5th. My theory is that the plants, and the animals vary the heat of the sun and the sun's action on our atmosphere.

About Jan. 10 I received a copy of the Canadian Almanac for 1924, and among other information it gave the position of the planets at certain times for 1924, and from that I learned that the planet Mercury was in conjunction with the sun on Jan. 12th, which has given us the severe storm, which was far more severe than I would have judged.

I am very sorry that my two forecasts, the Daily Sun-Times, and the Advocate, and the Paisley Advocate, which have picked me up and said I was going to good success or that I should be ridiculed, and that I should have knocked my own

legs from under me by using unreliable information, where the success lies in this case on correct data and time.

I have corrected my forecast which is as follows:

February—Very mild. Coldest part about February 8th.

March—Very mild until the 22nd, then a very decided wind, rain and snow storm, also very cold.

April—Quite mild, until 19th, then very strong winds, rain, snow and frost.

May—First week mild. About the 7th very strong winds, rains and frost and probably a snow storm. The centre of the month will be mild with the last week unsettled.

June—About 5th strong persistent winds, rain and heavy frosts, especially in northern localities. The last two thirds of the month very decidedly warm, and the centre portion dry.

July—First week very strong and persistent winds, also a very heavy rain fall. In the southern portions of North America I expect those winds to assume cyclonic conditions. Last three weeks decidedly warm and dry.

August—Very warm and dry until 15th, then very strong winds, heavy rains, and quite cold until the end of the month, and probable frost about 15th, and frost about the 23rd.

September—First ten days about average temperature. On the 11th strong winds, rain and frost. The latter portion of the month very mild.

October—Very mild and dry until last week, then a decidedly strong wind, rain, frost and snow.

November—Very decidedly dry and warm.

December—Very mild and dry until 22nd, then very strong and persistent winds, rain and very heavy snow falls for the balance of the month, decidedly cold. January 1925 will have about one week of this cold, and the balance of the month very decidedly mild.

Yours truly,  
J. B. BOWES.  
Chatsworth, Jan. 28th, 1924.

### ADJUDGED INSANE

Albert Switzer, a middle aged resident of the Black Horse settlement Kinross, who was arrested by Prov. Constable Blood and brought to the Walkerton Jail on a charge of being insane after terrorizing certain women of that section by entering their homes when the men folks were absent and threatening to burn their habitations and commit other depredations, was examined as to his sanity by two doctors before Magistrate McNab here on Saturday last. He was found to be woefully unbalanced mentally, and was remanded to the Walkerton jail to await removal to the asylum. Switzer has a 50-acre farm in Kinross, which, owing to his habit of rambolling about, is stated to be in a sorry state of neglect. He has a wife, who, it seems has been living apart from him for some time, and also a grown-up daughter, who, too, resides elsewhere.

Don't let your past spoil your future. No matter how many mistakes or failures you have made, or what misadventures have overtaken you even though you have lost everything you had in the world—family, money, friends, property, make a new start. Success does not depend upon the distances you have travelled but the way you are headed. No matter how discouraging the outlook, keep your head towards your goal. A stout heart, an indomitable will, and unwavering faith in the power that sustains you will win out in spite of the most unfortunate and discouraging conditions.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

For December and January

St. V.—Examined in Geography, History, Latin, Botany, French and English—Orville Kalbfleisch 75%.

Jr. V.—Examined in Geography, Algebra, History, English, French and Botany.

and Botany—Irvine Harrison 78, Alfred Waechter 65, Stanley Domm 64, Pearl Gress 64, Verna Gress 50.

St. IV.—Examined in British History, Hygiene, Arithmetic, Geography and Memory Work—Edith Polfus 77, Milton Filisinger 64, Delma Horst 63, Dorothy Vollick 48, Garfield Culliton 39, Gladys Domm 35.

St. III.—Examined in Geography, Nature Study, Art, Spelling, Arithmetic and Memory Work—Celestine Helwig 76, Stella Filisinger 65, Vera Duffy 63, Claude Kalbfleisch 62, Stanley Lewis 61, Permilda Wenzel 60, Lydia Finegan 50.

Those whose names are starred missed one or more examinations.

H. Ballagh, (Principal)

Report for January

Jr. III—Honours—Roy Fink 86, Margaret Filisinger 81, Bruce Kalbfleisch 78, Ellen Kinzie 75, Jass—Willy Domm 87, James Sandy 60, Relow Pass—Gerie Harrison 61.

Jr. II—Honours—Emma Wenzel 81, Pass—Emma Schmidt 72, Edward Schwalm 72.

St. I—Pass—Willie Kinzie 64.

St. I—Honours—Alice Liesemer 83, Edith Sovereign 81, Ezra Wenzel 76, Ethel Filisinger 75, Pass—Thomas Finegan 64.

Pfanner—Honours—Rissel Schwelm Elviretta Wicke 78, Lloyd Liesemer 78, Pass—Wesley Widmeyer 73, Edgar Lewis 71, Nioma Kinzie 68, Norman Klein 67.

Nora Kennedy (Teacher)

### MOLTKE.

(Too late for last week)

Woodbees are the order of the day. Chas. Wagner and Hy. Lantz Sr. were the latest of the season to celebrate such occasions, the latter party giving a dance to the young folks.

Mr. Jno. Bieman attended the funeral of a relative in Port Elgin last week.

Quite a number from around here attended the Dietz—Yensen wedding. We extend our heartiest congratulations to the young couple. The groom is one of our prominent young farmers.

The Mrs. Val. and Phil. Kraft visited with their sister, Mrs. Henry Fischer a few days last week.

Otto Bieman has hired with Fred Kneller for the year.

The Misses Lillian and Lucinda Wetlaufer visited at Irvin Bieman's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Filisinger spent a couple of days with relatives in Rostock.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Filisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Filisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Val. Damm of Ayton Sunday at Geo. Filisinger's.

Mr. and Mrs. Con. Kuhl spent Sunday at Chris. Tegler.

### REPORT OF P. S. S. 10, CARRICK

St. IV—Sylvester Grub, Melvin Haines, Gertrude Grub and John Schill (equal), Albin Beninger, (absent).

St. III—Beatrice Grub, Kathleen Kestner, Clarence Kestner.

Jr. II—Kathleen Grub, Anthony Strauss, Lorretta Kestner.

St. I—Marie Grub, William Beninger (absent).

Jr. I—Edwin Kestner, George Grub.

Rita L. Weiler, teacher.

Give your horse bedding at night. How would you like to lie on a hard floor when you are tired out with a day's work? Blanket him in cold weather. It is cruel to let a horse stand in the cold day or night without a blanket.

"Why don't you work, man?" said the kind old gentleman to the tramp. "Fortune knocks at everybody's door once."

"Yes, sir, I know," said the tramp; "but he knocked my door when I wasn't in, and ever since I have sent his daughter, Miss Fortune!"

A cow was strolling aimlessly in her pasture near Jonesboro, Ill., when her hoof uncovered \$22,000 in Liberty Bonds which had been concealed in the soft earth. The bonds have been identified as loot taken in a hold-up of Elkhart State Bank in August, 1919. The bandits were captured two months later, but refused to disclose the whereabouts of the bonds.

After watching a sword swallower perform at a neighboring vaudeville theatre, Jacob Suenke, a Chicago youth, thought he would attempt to master that classic art. He went to a 10-cent store and purchased ten butcher knives and on his arrival at home started to practice. But one was enough. The first blade stuck in his throat. His frantic family called a physician, who ordered Suenke removed to a hospital, where he is reported to be dying.

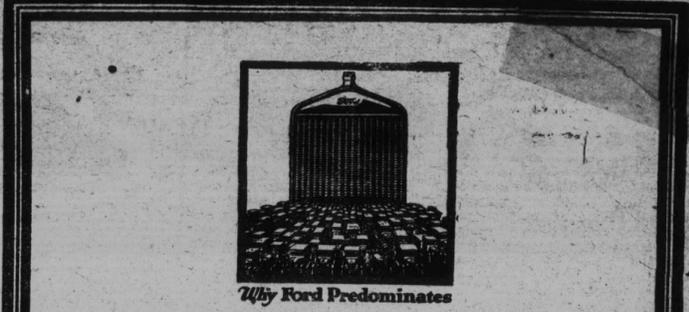
Out in New Mexico even public signs come direct to the point. They do not waste any time in wondering how the reader will feel about it.

In a garage at Albuquerque is posted:

"Don't smoke around the tank! If your life isn't worth anything, gasoline is!"

And on the wall of a barber's shop at Ames is prominently displayed:

"If you can't raise fifteen cents, raise whiskey!"



Why Ford Predominates

## Ford Resources

The Ford is the product of a self-made institution which, over a period of years, has provided dependable transportation for all peoples.

Recognizing the value of Ford transportation, these peoples have purchased Ford products in such volume that the sale of Ford cars and trucks equals the sales of all other makes combined.

As a result, the resources of Ford of Canada are now over \$20,000,000. These resources mean ability to buy the best material at a minimum price.

They mean the ability to organize each process of production, from the purchase of materials to the completion of the finished car, on such a basis that every non-essential operation is eliminated. The economies thus accomplished are reflected in Ford prices which, always consistently low, are now the lowest in history. This is what Ford resources mean to you.

See Any Authorized Ford Dealer



CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

### WHEN TEACHER GETS CROSS

When the teacher gets cross her brown eyes turn black,  
As her pencil comes down on the desk with a whack;  
We children in class sit up straight in a line  
As if we had rulers instead of a spine.  
It's scary to cough—and it's not safe to grin,  
When the teacher gets cross and her dimples go in.

When the teacher gets cross the tables all mix,  
The ones and the sevens begin to play tricks,  
The plus and the minus are just little smears  
Where the cry-babies cry up their seats with tears;  
The figures won't add, and they act up like sin,  
When the teacher gets cross and her dimples go in.

When the teacher gets cross the readers get bad,  
The lines jingle round till the children are sad,  
And Billy Boy puffs and get red in the face,  
As if he and the lesson were running a race.  
'Till she hollers out, "Next" as sharp as a pin,  
When the teacher gets cross and her dimples go in.

When the teacher gets good her smile is so bright  
The tables get straight and the readers get right;  
The plus and the minus come trooping along,  
The figures add up and stop being wrong.  
The children would like (but they dare not) to shout,  
When the teacher gets good and her dimples come out.

### SOME SPEED ARTIST WAS THIS RUNAWAY HORSE

To run a distance of twenty-four miles in 95 minutes over good roads would be a good record for almost any horse, but to negotiate the distance over snow drifted roads dragging an empty cutter is a record very few horses have been able to hang up. On Friday night last a horse owned by Mr. Leslie, jr., of Hollen, became frightened when the cutter upset in a snowbank three quarters of a mile from the Leslie home, and breaking away with the empty cutter the frightened horse landed in Harrison at twenty-five minutes to twelve the same night. As the horse came by way of Kenilworth, it travelled twenty-four miles in ninety-five minutes or an average of a mile every four minutes. Mr. Donald Sinclair, of Minto Tp., caught the horse just opposite Mr. Milford Neils, at the edge of Harrison and brought it up to R Stevenson's livery stable, where Mr. Leslie, sr., got it the next day.—Harrison Review.

### DOESN'T LOOK SO GOOD

Chesley Enterprise

Last year the rate for highways' improvements was fixed at 3.6 mills. This year it is exactly 2 mills. On the surface one would think that meant considerably lower County taxation but sad to relate there is a deficit of \$14,000 from 1922 on the Provincial highway from Cliffort to the Kincairdine, via Midway and Walkerton, to be met, also \$35,000 of a deficit from 1923. To offset this there is only some \$11,000 of last year's highways' vote unexpended, leaving \$38,000 to be met out of the general rate to meet deficits of two previous years. It is mighty fortunate for the ratepayers that there is only one Provincial Highway in Bruce, Looks like bad business somewhere. We would like a communication from the new Warden explaining this muddle.

### FIRE AT TEESWATER

Overheated stove pipes in the back room of Benninger's butcher shop started the siding to burn and it had gained considerable headway before it was noticed. Mr. Benninger had gone home to dinner after locking the store and it was not until about 12:30 that Margaret Babb saw clouds of smoke issuing from the roof and sides of the tin sheeted building. The alarm was quickly struck in and the firemen were on the scene in a few minutes, and it took another few minutes to open the hydrant and get the water work apparently it had spread to both sides and also the roof and the tin sheeting made it much harder to drench.

Some of the groceries, meats and fixtures were removed and anything that was left was more or less damaged by smoke and water.

Quite fortunately the wind calmed for a while or the result may have been different, for the building is almost up against Mr. Babb's residence in the hardware block. The building was insured for \$500.

### A BAD MAN IN ASHFIELD

When Stuart Robertson and his men went to work Thursday morning last week, at a barn on the McIntyre Farm, 11th Con. of Ashfield, they found that the gas engine they had been using had been converted into something like a crowbar or an axe had been used in an effort to smash the engine completely. The belting and parts of the engine had

### THE PREACHER'S HARD LOT

A preacher has a hard time. If his hair is white, he is too old. If he is young, he hasn't any experience. If he has ten children he has too many. If he has none he should have and isn't setting a good example. If his wife sings in the choir, she is presuming. If she doesn't she dislikes her husband's work. If a preacher reads his notes he is a bore, if he speaks extemporaneously, he isn't deep enough. If he stays at home to study he doesn't mix with the people. If he is seen around the streets he should be home getting up a good sermon. If he calls on a poor family he is playing to the grandstand. If he calls at the home of the rich, he is an aristocrat. Whatever he does someone could have told him how to do better. He has a time living off donations which never come in. Next to being an editor, it is an awful life.

### TRICKS TO SELL USED CARS

When buying a second-hand car it is well to make a careful inspection of all parts, or engage an experienced mechanic to pass his opinion on the condition of the vehicle. There are many tricks used to cover defects, such as wood fibre or cork mixed with grease and turpentine to make old upholstery look like new for a few hours, a preparation that lends a beautiful lustre to the body finish and top, which results in their eventual destruction; rubber paint as a covering for old tires, piston slap suppressed for a time with steam cylinder oil (known as 60W) which is about the consistency of molasses; adding a stronger acid to the electrolyte to bring back a short life to the battery, and the use of a small quantity of ether to the gasoline to force more pep into the engine.

### HAD ITS JOKE CANDIDATE

Peterboro is probably the only city of its size on the continent where there is not a resident colored man. The municipal inauguration recently recalls the time, 62 years ago, when a colored gentleman named Crossley was mayor for one hour.

Crossley operated a barber shop and was nominated as a joke. Other candidates withdrew, with the result that Crossley was elected by acclamation.

An hour after the polls were closed a committee, armed with persuasive powers, waited on the mayor and asked him to resign. He readily accepted to the request.

Even editors make slips sometimes. An exchange announces that "Owing to a big rush a number of births and deaths will be postponed until next week."

# SOILS AND WOODS

Address communications to Agronomist, 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

## HANDLING THE YOUNG LAMBS.

Our experience has shown that the ewes that are in the best flesh and condition in the fall are the ones that breed first and, what is more essential, breed a larger per cent of twins. We have heard flock masters say they "would rather have one good single lamb than twins." With any well-cared-for flock this is a great mistake. Our experience has shown for many years that we get far greater returns from the ewes having twins.

Now, for the care of the ewe and young lamb. First, provide a clean, dry place for the ewe to lamb. While a warm place is certainly desirable, yet we feel a clean, dry place means more than the warmth.

The wise shepherd will pass through his flock very often and note each individual carefully as lambing time comes on. A wrong presentation is not unusual. A normal presentation is the front feet with the nose and head immediately following. Sometimes the hind feet appear first in this case. Be sure the bottoms of the feet are turned up. Should they be otherwise, the shepherd, whose hands have first been carefully washed and disinfected, and with finger nails closely cut, and having thoroughly greased the hand with some soft, clean grease, should carefully insert the hand and using plenty of time get the fetus turned over and probably all will be well.

We have had the front feet come first O.K., but the head turned back. This simply means untold suffering and final death to both ewe and offspring, unless assistance is given. In this case, after proper preparation as above described, the shepherd should, taking plenty of time and with great care, force back the fetus and following until it is well back and while the hand is yet there carefully bring the head forward and usually the trouble is over. Sometimes, but very rarely, the rump may try to come first and the ewe labor for hours and even days with no visible presentation and finally die. The remedy is obvious. Insert the hand, force back the fetus

and secure a normal presentation either way. Nearly all farmers, we feel sure, are in far too great haste to help, as they think, in the delivery. First, be sure the presentation is normal and then go away and leave nature alone for at least three or four hours. The parts need plenty of time to expand and yield sufficiently for the delivery, and great injury and even death may result from too great haste.

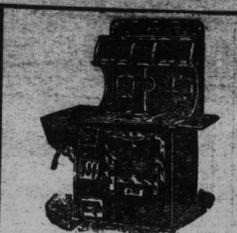
If present when the lambs are dropped, avoid handling as much as possible, but be sure they are properly cleaned up and dried. Next examine the ewe's udder and see the milk starts readily from both teats. A very little stoppage in the end of the teat will discourage the weak lamb and result in much trouble.

It may, and with many farmers does, often occur in cold weather that the new born lamb becomes chilled and dies. In the case of chilled lambs, we use the warm water treatment. We found this treatment almost by accident many years ago and have had some most remarkable experiences with it, completely restoring lambs we had thought dead. We will not stop to relate them here, but for the benefit of some poor beginner will describe the process.

If the lamb is chilled, the mouth cold, and you fail to get him warmed up, simply immerse him in a pail of warm water and hold him there until every part is thoroughly warm. The water should be simply warm, not hot. We believe many lambs have been lost by the use of too hot water. The little lamb is very tender and water that would not seem hot to the human hand might prove fatal to it. The hand will stand much hotter water than our own bodies will. Any person who has tempered the water in his bath tub to the hand and then jumps into it, has done, just as I have done many times, jumped out again very quickly. If this is true with us, how much more so with the little new-born lamb. Now, in every case, get a draught of the mother's milk down the little lamb as soon as possible. When a little lamb gets up on his feet and a good drink of his mother's milk down him, his chances are certainly good.

Lambs should be docked and gelded while yet quite small. There are two or three reasons for this; first the nervous system is not so fully developed in a very young animal and any operation of this kind is much easier then, too, it is much better to get this done on the way before warm weather comes on and flies become troublesome. Some prefer to leave the tails on the wether lambs for convenience in sorting in the fall. But the flock looks much nicer if all have been nicely docked. The excrement of the young lamb is of such a sticky, gluey nature that their tails sometimes will become so stuck down to the body that movement of the bowels is impossible and the lamb will droop and die unless assistance is given. Soft grease applied to the wool will help greatly; but dock, and dock short, and the job is done and all further trouble is avoided.

One thing we have found about the eyes of sheep and lambs that many farmers seem not to have found. It should be known that sheep and lambs often suffer greatly from troubles with the eye and unless the water runs down in quantities sufficient to saturate the wool the owner will not know it. A short time since we bought a flock of pure bred Oxford ewes and the owner thought he was a good caretaker. But we found several of the ewes with a perfect ring of tickle-grass surrounding the eyeball and under the lids which, of course, caused great irritation and



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much suffering. We found, many years ago, that small lambs often suffer from having (please note carefully) the under eyelid simply turn in with the lashes against the eyeball. Not a year passes that we do not find many of them. The remedy is simple; simply draw down and turn out the lid and usually it will stay, but occasionally it may require many times. We once had a case where it would not stay and the lamb was going blind so we simply clipped that portion of the lid off and effected a cure at once. We have one just now that we fear we will have to treat in the same way. This may seem cruel, but really it is far more humane than permitting the terrible irritation to be continued. This seldom occurs in lambs over two weeks old, but I think I have never examined a flock of young lambs in which I did not find some suffering in this way.

## The Construction of the Hotbed.

Many of the most popular vegetables, such as tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, celery, and of our best flowers, are of southern origin and require a longer growing season than this climate permits. By starting such plants in the hotbed from six to eight weeks earlier than it is safe to plant out-doors, and later transplant into the open, the required growing season may be obtained. Furthermore, by the use of the hotbed such vegetables as radish, lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower may be started early and thus reach development much sooner than if the seed were sown in the open.

The only really satisfactory location for a hotbed is one with a southern exposure, protected from north and west winds and unshaded to admit a maximum amount of sunlight. It may be made either above or below ground as desired. The latter requires more manure, the latter more labor to construct. If above ground, the bed should be situated where there is no danger of water standing at the time; if below, the situation should be naturally well drained, or drainage would have to be provided. With this latter type, the soil should be removed to a depth of about eighteen inches and the cavity should be at least two feet wider and longer than the frame to be used. The operation is best done during the previous autumn, as the ground before the frost is out of the bed to a depth of 18 inches. With the above-ground type the site merely requires levelling, which may be done in the spring as well as any time.

The frame may be made of inch and a half or two inch lumber. The most convenient size is six feet wide and the required length to use one or more feet from three feet wide. It should be from ten to twelve inches high at the front and, if six feet wide, sixteen to eighteen at the back. This slope allows rain water to run off easily and, as the hotbed should face south, a greater degree of sunlight is obtained than if the top were level. The sash must fit snugly and the frames be so constructed that they can be raised or lowered as ventilation is needed.

Fresh horse manure, as free from straw as possible, is the only satisfactory kind for a hotbed, and that from grain fed animals is preferable. For a bed six feet square, one and a half to two tons is required. It should be secured and piled near the site a week or more before it is to be used, and turned as soon as it begins to heat, thus ensuring even heating and uniform texture. Four or five days after turning, the manure should be evenly heated and ready for the hotbed.

The bed of manure should be at least one foot wider every way than the frame to be placed upon it. It is laid down evenly in layers about six inches deep and each layer thoroughly tramped. The depth of manure required depends upon when the hotbed is made. If made early, two to two and a half feet are necessary, but if made during the latter part of March, one foot will be found sufficient. After manure has been placed to the proper depth the frame should be put on and more manure banked around the outside of it up to the top and at least one foot wide. The lights should now be placed on the frame and carefully closed so that the heat will be retained and the bed thus brought to a high temperature as soon as possible. After about two days the sash should be removed and the manure tramped thoroughly and watered if necessary. The hotbed is now ready for the soil. This should be of good fertility and of such a texture that it will not bake. If seed is to be sown directly in the hotbed, five or six inches of soil will be required, but if

seed flats are to be used, two inches will be sufficient. No seed should be sown until the temperature in the hotbed has fallen to between eighty and ninety degrees Fahrenheit. After sowing, the temperature must be carefully observed, and if it gets too high the lights should be raised to provide ventilation. When the plants appear the frame should be kept aired sufficiently to prevent weak spindly growth, although the plants must not get chilled or be frozen. Water should be applied carefully, as too much will make for damping-off conditions. The soil, however, should be kept damp and this, together with sufficient air, light, and proper heat, will promote satisfactory growth.

## Chronic Tympanitis.

This form of bloat is present in many cattle stables during the long winter period when cattle are standing in. Some animals may be affected by this form of digestive trouble, while others living under identical conditions are not. The affected animal bloats up after feeding, but generally not to an extent to require puncture and relief by trocar and cannula. A purgative will generally give relief, provided the chronic bloating has been caused by indigestion, and not by tuberculosis of the pulmonary lymphatic glands.

The following dosage has been found very effective in relieving this form of bloat: one pound of Epsom salts, one-half ounce of powdered Barbados aloes; one ounce of powdered ginger, and one pint of molasses. Stir all for five minutes and give as a drench. After the operation of the purgative see that the feed is sufficiently succulent to favor easy digestion. Roots silage and clover are most useful in keeping the alimentary tract in good condition. The use of linseed meal and glauber salts mixed with the feed morning and night—a handful of each—is good practice should there be any indication that the general feeding is not laxative enough. Potassium bi-carbonate, powdered ginger and powdered gentian are very useful as a tonic to tone up the digestive system and thereby aid in the prevention of chronic bloat or tympanitis. Use equal parts of each, mix well and give one ounce at a time, beginning of the feed three times a day. Should chronic bloating continue after treatment the tuberculin test should be applied to the animal.

## In-Breeding and Line Breeding.

Having located a successful mating, one can perpetuate easily so long as the originals are breeding, but the problem begins after the first mating ceases. Shall one breed mother and son, or brother and sister, or cousins, or what is the best procedure? Our experience, so says Professor W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, in breeding birds of very close relationship, such as mother-son or brother-sister matings, would not warrant us recommending such a procedure. It is true that we have had some successful results, but it is likewise true that most of such matings have been very bad. If one is anxious to breed closely, our experience would suggest a trial of any relationship, so long as the birds are vigorous, but it is not wise to depend entirely upon such a mating. A good in-bred bird will likely be a valuable breeder, but such a bird is difficult to produce.

It is very doubtful if one can say what relationship will give the best results, but to the average person it would appear to be good advice not to breed too closely, and to look for new blood from some source where the breeding has been similar.

## Live Stock in Canada.

Dominion-wide statistics indicate that there were fewer horses, mules, cattle, and sheep in Canada at the end of 1923 than in 1922 and more swine and poultry. The figures supplied are: Horses, in 1923, 3,580,641 compared with 3,648,871 in 1922, a decrease of 68,230; mules, 8,722 compared with 9,202, a decrease of 480; cattle, 9,246,281 compared with 9,719,869, a decrease of 473,688; sheep, 753,860 compared with 8,263,525, a decrease of 509,665; swine, 4,405,316 compared with 3,915,684, an increase of 489,632; poultry, 45,469,292 compared with 42,930,562, an increase of 2,538,730. Horses and sheep have decreased in every province excepting British Columbia; cattle have increased in Ontario and British Columbia, but have decreased in every other province; swine have decreased in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but have increased in all the other provinces; poultry have increased in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia but have decreased in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba. These figures do not include the live stock on Indian reserves.

Oil cans are less expensive to use than monkey wrenches. Keep-house plants clean and free from dust. Water thoroughly and the plants need water rather than a little every day.

When fed to horses in large quantities, wheat is apt to develop digestive disturbances and also cause skin eruptions. The best plan to follow in giving the grain to horses is to feed in moderate quantities only. Grind it coarsely and mix with some other bulky feed like bran or chopped hay or straw.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FEBRUARY 17

## Joshua and the Conquest of Canaan, Josh. chs. 11-1, 23 & 24. Golden Text—Not one thing hath failed of all good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you.—Josh. 23: 14.

CONTINUATION OF THE STORY—After the disastrous failure at Kadesh, the people of Israel remained in the wilderness south of Palestine for many years. They lived like the Arabs, a wandering life, seeking the wells and springs of water, and the best pasture lands. Eventually they passed south and east of the Dead Sea, through the lands of Edom and Moab, to the territory of the Amorites east of Jordan, whose cities they captured, though strongly fortified, and whose people they destroyed. Here, in the fortieth year of the Exodus, Moses died, and the leadership of Israel passed to his friend and loyal helper, Joshua. Joshua inherited the spirit of conquest, and his fame is that of a soldier. But like Moses, he was loyal to Jehovah and exalted Jehovah as Israel's true king and Lord. Like Moses, he had the promise and the assurance of the presence of God. See Deut. 31:1-8 and 34:9.

Ch. 1:1. Joshua . . . Moses' Minister. Joshua is called the minister or servant of Moses also in Exod. 24:13 and 33:11. Compare Deut. 1:38. He appears first as commander of Israel's fighting force in the battle with the Amalekites in the first year of the Exodus (Exod. 17:8-16). He was then the young man (Exod. 33:11), and through all the years that followed, was a faithful and courageous supporter of Moses. He was full of the spirit of wisdom; for Moses had laid his hands upon him; and the children of Israel hearkened unto him. V. 2. Go over this Jordan. The Israelite people were still on the eastern side of the river. They had taken possession of all of eastern Palestine from the Moabite country northward. See Num. 21:21 to 22:1. V. 3. As I said unto Moses. See the promise to Moses in Deut. 11:22-25. V. 4. From the wilderness. Compare the description given of the boundaries of the promised land in Gen. 15:18 and Exod. 23:31. The wilderness was the wild, sparsely populated country to the south. Lebanon is here the name given to the mountain range in the north. The river Euphrates is the ideal northeastern boundary, which was reached only for a brief period in the reigns of David and Solomon. The Hittites were, in the time of Moses and Joshua, a powerful people, living in the northern part of Syria, and Carthage on the Euphrates, and their chief cities. A Hittite community was found as far south as Hebron, in the time of Abraham (see Gen. 23:8 and 25:9). The great sea is, of course, the Mediterranean, toward the going down of the sun. V. 5. Not any man. A similar promise to Moses appears in Deut. 7:24. The comforting assurance, "I will be with thee," recalls the promise to

Joseph in Gen. 28:15. The key-note is the exhortation of 1:11—"Take good heed therefore unto yourselves, that ye love the Lord your God." APPLICATION. The keyword of Joshua's character and of his commission is a master word, one to conjure with,—courage. And the tap-root of courage is knowledge of and obedience to the moral law. "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." That is, wrong-doing is the greatest enemy of courage. Thus oft it happens that, when within they shrink at sense of secret sin A feather daunts the brave. But courage comes when we have God's promises and his presence, when we have the assurance that we are on the side of right and truth, when we are conscious, though humble, of fitness for the task, when we are vigorous in our desire to do God's will. It is for this that we must, like Joshua, be diligent in our study of "This book of the law." Here we see how God dealt with his people, how he kept his promises, how he revealed his principles and plans.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

A HAPPY REUNION.  
"Right, ho! We must not stand here idly. Let's get busy and become real detectives," said Rolly Rabbit, as soon as they found Bruin gone from the trap. "Who will help me?"  
"I—I will—I," chorused Frankie Fox, Willie Woodchuck and the little squirrel.  
"We will let wise Frankie Fox be our chief," said Rolly. "He is always so clever at finding out secrets."

After Frankie had looked everything over carefully and had made several trips out among the trees, he thought first. Bruin went in that direction, pointing off toward the east. "His tracks seem to follow a man's rope. We will follow them until we find him, and then plan some way of getting him away from the man."  
"So am I," chirped the little squirrel. "He was dreadfully afraid the man would come before we got back, and he did. But I ran just as fast as I could."  
"You did your best, and if we are careful we may find Bruin before it gets dark," answered Rolly.  
So off they started. Frankie Fox first, then Rolly Rabbit, then Willie Woodchuck, and trotting along behind was the little squirrel. Every few minutes Frankie would sniff the earth and nod his head, but they never stopped.

After a while it became dark and they could go no further. So they all curled up in a little nest of leaves by a big tree and went to sleep. Early in the morning they started on their way again. But Frankie Fox had slept so hard he just couldn't remember how Bruin's tracks smelled, and soon they were off the trail and lost. All day long they wandered among the trees, and it was a weary and discouraged group that curled up on a bed of leaves that night.  
Bright and early the next morning, just as the sun was getting up, the little squirrel got up too.  
"I'm so hungry, I must find some berries," he said. "I'll slip out quietly and not get far away."  
Nearby he found a fine patch of blackberries and when he was busy munching them right in the middle of the

patch, he stepped on something that caught his foot and made him fall. "Ouchie, ow!" said the little squirrel, rubbing his bruised knee. "What was that? Why! It is Bruin's handkerchief, for it has his name on it." Scrambling back to his friends, he told them of his find and soon they were all on the right trail again. It was just an hour before they came upon Bruin sleeping by a log. "Buzz-z-z-z! Buzz-z-z!" He was snoring so he never heard them. Frankie Fox got a long blade of grass and tickled his ear, and Willie Woodchuck tickled his nose with a little twig. But when the squirrel tickled his toe, he jumped up with a start. "Well, where did you all come from?" blinked Bruin, rubbing his eyes. Then Rolly told him all about the dreadful time they had finding him, and Bruin told them about the man, and how the little boy had unfasted his chain. With his sharp little knife, Rolly cut off Bruin's muzzle and they all started home, happy to be together again.

A recent survey of the hog population of America shows a substantial increase, the number now on hand totaling 9,460,000, as compared with 8,683,936 a year ago.

To be a good farmer you must feed your mind, your body, your soil, and your soul. They are merely engines, that will run if you give them enough of the right kind of fuel, and will stop and rust if you don't.

A satisfactory winter ration for dairy cows kept at the Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec, Experimental Station, consisted of corn and sunflower silage, roots, and mixed hay. To this was added a meal mixture of oats, corn, bran, distillers' grains, and oil cake. This ration was fed at the rate of one pound of the mixture for every four pounds of milk produced by the individual cow.

Remember that, for any profession, it takes a long course of study before any real and substantial success can be looked for. Don't take the advice of admiring friends alone, who will be sure to tell you that you can do anything and do it well without a preliminary course of preparation. It is not what comes to you, but what you come to, that determines whether you are to be a winner. The great race of life.

### BABY CHICKS

Queen City Hatchery, Breeder and distributor of husky, healthy Chicks and Ducks, ten varieties. Write for catalogue and price list. 2 Lismore Crescent, Toronto, Ont.

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100 Men Capacity Grain Sprayer	\$12.50
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My twenty-four years experience has proven that there is more money in poultry than any other livestock. 130 Chick Incubator and poultry catalogue beautifully illustrated with colour plate free.	
L. R. Guild, Incubator Dept., Rockwood, Ont.	

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This splendid halter, in 12 inch hard rope, complete with blink, leather part of harness leather, 1 inch double and stitched.  
If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send it anywhere you wish, on receipt of price.

#### GIFFITH'S GIANT Halters

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60 Water St., Stratford, Ont.

## Order Your Farm Help Now

IN VIEW of the great demand for farm help existing in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway will continue its Farm Help Service during 1924 and will enlarge its scope to include women domestics and boys.

THE COMPANY is in touch with large numbers of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and through its widespread organization can promptly fill applications for help received from Canadian farmers.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the Spring operations farmers needing help should arrange to get their applications in early, the earlier the better, as naturally those applications which are received early will receive first attention.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Department of Colonization and Development

WINNIPEG—M. E. Thomson, Superintendent of Colonization	
T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent	
SASKATOON—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent	
H. J. Foster, Special Colonization Agent	
CALGARY—T. O. F. Herzer, Asst. to Supt. of Colonization	
EDMONTON—J. Dunlop, Land Agent	
MONTREAL—J. Dunlop, General Agricultural Agent	
C. Le Due Norw. ad. Land Agent	

D. C. WHITE, Assistant Commissioner. Z. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner.

## BRIDGE SPANNING ST. LAWRENCE AT QUEBEC BREAKS WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS

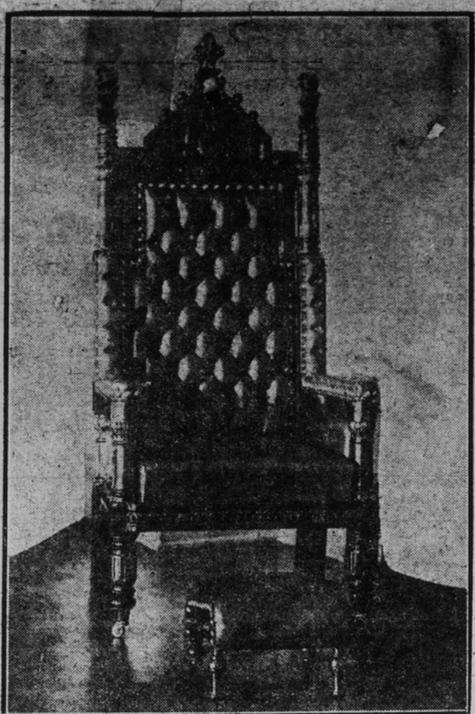
Lives Lost While Twelve Persons Are Marooned on Floes With Little Hope of Rescue.

Dispatch from Quebec says:—The bridge which spans the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Lévis, about 6.80 Thursday afternoon, broke, trapping fifteen persons on the Lévis side of the river. It is supposed to have broken, but the majority had been rescued. There were some 200 persons on the bridge twenty minutes before it broke, but the majority had been rescued. There were some 200 persons on the bridge twenty minutes before it broke, but the majority had been rescued.

At two o'clock Thursday afternoon, attracted by the phenomenon of the ice bridge, crowds of people gathered on the two shores of the river and many of the more adventurous began to make the trip across. From the

Dufferin Terrace in front of the Chateau Frontenac, a large gathering of Quebec people and visitors to the ancient capital assembled to watch the unwanted spectacle. The brilliant winter sunshine on the glittering snow and ice of the river made a remarkable contrast with the deep blue of the sky, making a picture of beauty. The bridge at that time appeared to be very solid and the ice was estimated to be very thick owing to the fact that floes of ice piled and jammed in every conceivable form and shape had been frozen together during the night. To anyone not an inhabitant of the city or viewing it for the first time, it would have been difficult to tell where the river began and the shores ended, except for the fact of the buildings on either side. The St. Lawrence here is nearly a mile in width, while the strength of the current is such as to make the freezing solid of the river a matter of rare occurrence.

Measures are being taken to form a chain of vessels a little further down to intercept floating ice. It is feared, however, that some of the unfortunate may have lost their lives by trying to jump from section to section as it disintegrated.



NEW CHAIR FOR MR. SPEAKER

When Hon. Joseph Thompson, official referee of Ontario's political battles, took his place in the provincial house at the opening of the legislature, this chair was waiting for him. It was built by disabled soldiers.

## ALL NATIONS REQUIRED TO SIGN ARMS PACT

Universal Accord Necessary So That the Other Countries Might Have Easy Mind.

A despatch from Geneva says:—Joseph C. Drew, United States Minister to Switzerland, who is acting as unofficial observer at the sessions of the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, on Thursday stated anew the position of cordial sympathy of the United States Government for the control of the traffic in arms.

Mr. Grew explained that the United States objected, among other things, to the St. Germain Treaty, because this treaty would prevent the United States forwarding arms to Latin-American States which had not signed the convention.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, representing Great Britain, replied that although the United States was not shipping any considerable amount of arms, it was also true that all States must sign the proposed convention before any single State would consent to enforcing its terms. There was necessity for obtaining universal accord, including the United States—in spite of that country's fine record—so that the other countries would feel easy in mind.

Siggor Schanzer, Italy, supported Viscount Cecil's arguments.

## Americans No Longer Get Quick Divorces in France

A despatch from Paris says:—Thanks to Premier Poincaré's personal intervention, "two-minute divorces" for Americans are a thing of the past in France.

The principals must now prove first of all that their grounds for divorce are admitted in their native state. As a matter of fact, this provision is in the existing law, but in practice few such embarrassing questions have been put to applicants. The judges had discretionary, almost arbitrary, powers for deciding whether or not there were sufficient grounds for granting the divorce.

But new regulations issued by the Ministry of Justice remind the judges of the formality existing in the French law and enjoining observance. Consequently Americans seeking divorce will be compelled to produce legal certificates satisfying the French tribunal that the motives invoked are such as would be sufficient to obtain a divorce at home. These certificates will have to be obtained by a member of the American Bar. The new regulations apply to suits now pending.

## British Youths Encouraged to Settle on Canadian Farms

A despatch from London says:—A party of public school boys left London on Thursday night en route to Canada where they will settle on the land. Bulkeley Evans, Honorary Secretary of the Public Schools Employment Bureau, who saw the boys off, explained that one of the latest activities of the bureau had been to introduce to head masters of schools in Britain Prof. Lockhead of McGill University, who was here to encourage British youths to settle on land in Canada.

## Frugal Diet Used by Finnish Skater Champion of Europe

A despatch from Paris says:—Thunberg, the Finnish skater, who is champion of Europe, is living modestly at Chamonix in a little hotel during the Olympic winter sports, in which he is a competitor. He lives on a frugal fare of dried fish, biscuits and apples. To this fare he attributes his perfect condition and wonderful powers of endurance.



Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Member for Richelieu, who has become a member of the federal cabinet as minister of marine and fisheries.

## Remarkable Engineering Project Begun by France

A despatch from Paris says:—After having passed the Chamber of Deputies, the French Senate has adopted a bill granting the initial financial backing for one of the most remarkable schemes in the annals of electrical engineering—nothing less than harnessing the tides of the Brittany coast in order to produce electric power.

This first undertaking of tide-harnessing on a large scale will be made at Aber-Wrach, in the Department of Finistère, where there is a great difference in the high and low water levels at the mouth of the River Douro. Engineers say that the plant will generate sufficient electricity in the first two years after it is completed to more than pay for the cost of construction, which is placed at 28,000,000 francs.

If this is so, it will mean that this far-away corner of picturesque Brittany will become electrically lighted and that electric railways will provide transportation for farm produce to market towns.

The specifications provide for the construction of two dams, one of which will harness the tides and the other the river. The one at the mouth of the estuary will be 150 metres long, equipped with three turbines in the middle, effective at high and low water and working at the four tidal periods in each twenty-four hours. The maximum rise and fall of twenty-five feet at this point provides the basis for the estimate that 3,600 horsepower daily can be developed from the turbines operating the dynamo which will generate the current.

A second dam thirty-five metres high will be built three kilometres inland, insuring a fall of water at all times from eight to twenty-nine metres, sufficient to generate approximately 3,500 horsepower daily. Working together, the two stations will provide annually 11,000,000 kilowatt hours.

## British "Dye Bible" Replaces German Work on Subject

A despatch from London says:—A book that cost more than £5,000 to produce has just been published here. This is the "Dyers Bible," as it is known in the industry, an index to colors, which replaces the German work of Professor Gustav Schultz.

The last edition of Schultz's work dealt with 1,001 colors; the new British work covers 1,336 synthetic dyes and 87 natural dyes, mineral pigments, etc., which appear under more than 20,000 trademarks, all duly indexed. This index alone has taken three years to complete.

Experts in every dye-making country helped with the proofs, with the single exception of Germany, which refused to assist the work in any way.

## FAIL TO DISPLAY COLORS AT HALF-MAST

German Embassy at Washington Fails in Respect to Late President Wilson.

A despatch from Washington says:—The German Embassy continues to refrain from displaying the German national colors at half-mast.

Throughout Washington the flags of many nations, in fact, those of all the other Embassies and Legations, are still half-masted, as a mark of respect for the late President Woodrow Wilson. Their colors were displayed immediately after the death of Mr. Wilson was announced Sunday. The colors of the German Embassy were displayed only for a brief period Wednesday afternoon, from 12.30 o'clock, when work ended in the Government departments, until the funeral was over. On Thursday the flag on the German Embassy was entirely bare. The colors of the French, British, Belgian, Spanish and other Embassies, and all the Legations, continued to be half-masted.

## New Vaccine Successful in Eradicating Malady

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Academy of Medicine has notified that an entirely new method of vaccination against dysentery, tried out among refugees in Greece, has resulted in eradicating that malady in the concentration camps. In war the disease has often proved more devastating to field armies than battle losses.

Dr. Ayme Gautier, head physician and secretary of the League of Nations commission charged with fighting epidemics in Greece, invented the new method of vaccination by which the serum is introduced through the mouth. The hypodermic method was abandoned on account of serious reactions it produced.

At Piræus and Saloniki 30,000 preventive vaccinations have brought about total immunity in the refugee colony during the last summer and autumn. From the curative point of view the vaccine gave remarkable results in all forms of the malady.

## Historic French Chateaux Falling Into Ruins

A despatch from Paris says:—There exists in France a certain part of the country covered with chateaux and country houses. Its violet horizons and green slopes and wide pastures form a background for these baronial halls which is unique in its way. In the time of Honorius this region was called Aquitania; in the Middle Ages it was La Guyenne. The section where are most of the chateaux now is Périgord, and is composed of three provinces—Dordogne, Garonne and Corréze.

It would seem that a province whose villages bear such high-sounding names as Lassus, Biron, Ayen, Noailles, Segur, Fumene, Hautefort, Pompadour, Brantôme and Jumilhac should be a most aristocratic centre, but unfortunately it is not so. All those edifices are empty and the cradles where the greatest names of France were born are desecrated.

Some of them have been changed, notably the Chateau de Jumilhac, which, after being sold, has been reduced to small dwelling houses, and through the court of honor there now runs a street-car line.

Thus, after having seen within their walls kings and queens, princes, dukes, counts and marchionesses, many now stand in ruins.

## Italy Recognizes Soviet Government of Russia

A despatch from Rome says:—The representatives of the Italian and Russian Governments signed the commercial treaty on Thursday, and thus, in conformity with Premier Mussolini's previous decision, established de jure recognition of Russia. The Italian Government will immediately appoint an Ambassador to Russia, thus restoring diplomatic relations.

## British Premier Refuses Double Salary for Office

A despatch from London says:—Premier MacDonald has decided to take a single salary of only £5,000, although filling the dual office of First Lord of the Treasury and Foreign Secretary, which carry a salary of £5,000 apiece.



Despite recent thaws, the ice mountain under Niagara Falls is growing rapidly. Dredging and the use of icebreakers, however, keep the ice broken at Chippawa and the water supply to the Hydro canal is normal.

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—The products of Nova Scotia during 1923 yielded in revenue about one hundred and sixty-eight million dollars, divided as follows: coal, \$36,410,000; coke and by-products, \$3,286,000; gold and other minerals, \$225,000; gypsum, limestones, etc., \$8,195,200; building materials and clay products, \$1,940,500; iron and steel products, \$12,620,000; fisheries, \$11,779,300; manufactures, ships and freights, \$58,186,000; products of the farm, \$26,046,100; products of the forests, \$12,359,600; game and furs, \$780,000; tourist travel, \$8,000,000; grand total, \$167,846,700.

Fredericton, N.B.—Surveys for a hydro transmission line, which would connect up the north shore counties from Campbellton south with the proposed hydro development at Grand Falls on the St. John River, and would also provide for construction of a highway across the northern counties of the province, from Campbellton, in Restigouche county, to St. Leonard's, or Edmundston, in Madawaska county, are expected to be ordered following a conference here between officials of the Provincial Government and the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Quebec, Que.—The value of the Quebec field crop for the year 1923 is placed at \$138,137,400 in the final bulletin issued by the provincial chief statistician, as compared with \$165,159,500 for the preceding year. The area and yield are not responsible for that decrease judging by the bulletin, but the decrease in prices, which have been constant for the last four years. In 1919, for instance, the value of crop was placed at \$320,000,000.

Port William, Ont.—For the first four months of the 1923-24 crop year, grain inspections in the west have greatly exceeded those of similar time in other years. Between September 1 and December 31, there was inspected a total of 227,454 cars. This represents an increase from 195,451 in the same period in 1922 and from 146,059 cars in 1921.

Winnipeg, Man.—The movement of grain in Western Canada continues heavy, the volume in transit being on the average about double that being moved this time a year ago. The chief factor in this connection is, of course, the year's heavy yield in the Province of Alberta. During the period January 8 to 14, inclusive, total loadings of grain on the C.P.R. averaged 404 cars daily.

Saskatoon, Sask.—An animal research laboratory, which should prove

of great value in investigating various diseases affecting the live stock of Saskatchewan, is being built by the University of Saskatchewan.

Calgary, Alta.—Calgary now has 16,645 telephones, or one for every 4.5 persons. This is believed to be a world's record. In Alberta there are 53,791 telephone stations, of which 20,282 are rural. Canada as a whole is pretty well supplied with telephones, there being 9.3 for every 100 of the population, while Britain has only 2.8.

Vancouver, B.C.—In view of the very great impetus that grain has given shipping at Vancouver, the Port of New Westminster is preparing to develop the Fraser River and make it an entirely practically deep harbor. There are reports that grain elevators will be built there this summer and the authorities are endeavoring to persuade the Government to deepen the channel and build jetties and wharves.



Adolfo De La Huerta. The rebellion of Adolfo De La Huerta has collapsed. The rebel leader, with several friends, has fled the country for parts unknown, aboard a steamer. His troops are evacuating Vera Cruz, insurgent base, and streaming out onto the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Alberta's exports to the United States last year were \$4,431,875, as compared with \$5,352,410 in the preceding year, the decrease being attributed to the adverse duties on wheat and cattle.

## Weekly Market Report

### TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 8 CW, 47 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 46 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

Ontario barley—65 to 70c.

Amer. corn—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2c; Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 80c.

Ontario rye—No. 3, 75 to 79c.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Milled—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$39; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, \$2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 97 to \$1, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 48c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50; Toronto, \$4.60.

Man. flour—1st pat, in jute sacks, \$6.20 per barrel; 2nd pat, \$5.70.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 3, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.50.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.

Standard cleaned screening, f.o.b., bay ports, per ton, \$20.

Cheese—New, large, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c; twins, 22 to 22 1/2c; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23c; Stiltons, 24 to 25c. Old, large, 25 to 30c; twins, 20 to 31c; triplets, 27 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 58 to 59c; fresh extras, loose, 56 to 57c; fresh firsts, 46 to 52c; extras, storage, in cartons, 46 to 47c; extras, 27 to 32c.

43 to 44c; firsts, 39 to 40c; seconds, 39 to 38c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 28c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 13c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 13c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 26c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32c; geese, 22c.

Beans—Canadian, handpicked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 6-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; comb, per dozen, No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med, 25 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 39c; smoked rolls, 19 to 21c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; do, 70 to 80 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 to 19c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 14 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; butchers steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$4.25 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; vealers and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$3.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$10; calves, choice, \$12 to \$13.50; do, med., \$9 to \$11; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$10.50 to \$12; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.50; do, country points, \$7.25; do, selecta, \$3.80.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 56 1/2c; do, Can. West, No. 3, 55c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 53 1/2c; do, No. 2 local white, 52 1/2c.

Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.30; do, 2nds, \$5.80; do, strong bakers, \$5.60; do, winter pats., choice, \$5.95 to \$5.75. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$8.05. Bran, \$28.25; shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, per ton, car lots, \$18.

Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 41 1/2 to 42c; do, No. 1 creamery, 41 to 41 1/2c; do, seconds, 40 to 40 1/2c. Eggs, storage extras, 42c; do, storage firsts, 36c; do, storage seconds, 30c; do, fresh extras, 60c; do, fresh firsts, 50c.

Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

## ARE YOU DRINKING MY STAR BLEND COFFEE?

IF YOU ARE NOT—YOU'RE NOT IN LINE—FOR MOST PEOPLE ARE.

I'M SELLING POUNDS AND POUNDS OF IT TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

AND THE LARGEST PART OF IT GOES TO REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

DO YOU THINK THEY WOULD CONTINUE TO BUY THIS COFFEE IF IT WASN'T ALL I CLAIM?

BETTER GET A TRIAL LOT OF IT.

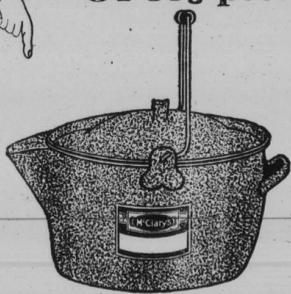
THE PRICE IS 40 CENTS PER POUND, GROUND OR IN THE BEAN.

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

## A GENUINE REDUCTION

This Handy  Of 33 1/3 p.c.

McClary's  
Enameled  
Potato  
Pot



A Genuine Opportunity to  
Save Money ---

A REAL CHANCE TO BUY A USEFUL ENAMELED KITCHEN UTENSIL AT A WORTH-WHILE REDUCTION IN PRICE. A SINCERE EFFORT ON OUR PART TO INTRODUCE INTO YOUR HOUSEHOLD AN ARTICLE THAT WE FEEL WILL PROVE OF REAL LABOR-SAVING VALUE. HENCE THIS SALE.

Price Now \$1. Blue & White \$1.40

Watch Our Window

THERE ARE OTHER BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED KITCHEN UTENSILS ON DISPLAY AT OUR STORE AT REDUCED PRICES. ACCEPT THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY AND PURCHASE NOW.

**Liesemer & Kalbfleisch**  
HARDWARE

### YORKSHIRE HOG

Thoroughbred Yorkshire hog for service at Lot 21, Con. 8, Carrick.  
John Kupferschmidt

### NEW WEATHER PREDICTIONS

Bentick Sage Forecasts Weather for the next eleven months.

February—Very cold and clear till about the third week, when we may expect snow bursts, storms and windy land. *szcz, d, kn p, d, z* then mild to end of month. Windy and soft weather.

March—Comes in mild; turns cold and stormy, with extreme cold and snow; then mild to end of month.

April—Comes in mild, turns cold with snow; changeable, with showers to end of month.

May—Comes in mild and changes to cold, backward weather, with snow and heavy winds, and very little growth may be looked for.

June—Fare will be very much appreciated; very changeable and backward weather, with all prospects of a snow storm about the beginning of the third week.

July—Warm and dry. Light rain, hot, with rain, about third week; wind and heavy storms; ends dry and hot.

August—Comes in dry, with light rain for about two weeks. Continues dry and warm to end of month.

September—Very warm and dry. October—Comes in dry and hot, with light rain, then turns cooler, with rain, about third week; ends cool and unsettled.

November—Comes in mild, with rain and sleet, then turns colder, with wind and snow about the 20th.

Continues cold with snow to end of month.

December—Begins with snow and mild weather; turns colder, with storms, then mild and changeable. Heavy snow about the third week; then mild to end of month.

### BE HONEST AND MORE

He was an honest man, and yet I never liked him very much—His strict opinion of a debt Was one that pity couldn't touch.

He paid his bills. But that was all Of him that men could ever say; And those who owed him, large or small,

To him were also forced to pay. I knew him for an honest man— I wish somewhere that I could find Along the path his journey ran

Some little proof that he was kind. So bitterly he pressed each claim That looking back, it seems to me He proved (I write it to his shame) How cruel can a virtue be.

Honor is not enough to hold One may be that and still remain Bitter of heart and icy cold,

And deaf to every cry of pain. In honor's name a man may fail To light with joy one dreary place Or leave along his selfish trail

A smiling or a friendly face. Be honest, son of mine, and pay The final penny you may owe; Let no man living of you say You do not settle as you go.

But be you kind as you are true, Be gentle whereso'er you can, Be helpful here and friendly, too— Be more than just an honest man.

—Edgar A. Guest

### INTERESTING DEBATE

A very fair and appreciative attendance witnessed the debate "Prohibition vs. Temperance" at the U. F. O. Maple Leaf Club, meeting last Friday evening. The business of the club had been finished, a few songs, readings and recitations rendered, the chairman, Mr. Louis Dahms, announced the opening of the debate and Miss Dorothy Schwalm, first affirmative speaker, was called upon. Miss Schwalm took the platform and with becoming grace and dignity made her debut in the debating world advancing a great many strong and almost incontrovertible points in defence of her argument. Mr. Ernest E. Kleist first negative speaker, although his voice being somewhat out of condition on account of a bad cold, acquitted himself very creditably as a debator, bringing out many valuable arguments in supporting his side of the question.

Mrs. C. Waack with matronly serenity rebutted the negative argument in recounting many of the horrors of the open bar during the bacchanalian days preceding the advent of prohibition and drawing a vivid word picture as to what would happen again if we returned to those conditions, also interweaving a very exciting incident she experienced on board the steamer on the way to the land of her fathers some years ago, how a drunken sailor through a breach of orders nearly seized the boat and fourteen hundred passengers would have been buried in a watery grave, all of which was listened to with attention and manifest interest.

Mr. W. F. Albright, the negative rebuttal speaker, proceeded to build a strong fortification around his arguments in regard to the tremendous increase in the dope habit, a point considerably emphasized on both sides of the question. Quoting from newspaper clippings and magazine articles he pointed out the opportunity that prohibition in closing the saloons gave to crooks, pickpockets, gamblers and other inhabitants of the underworld to leave their haunts of debauchery, move to fine apartment houses and hotels and engage in the more lucrative profession of selling booze and dope to all with whom they could get in contact without being detected. Also pointing out that the greatest diminution in crime in the city of Toronto according to police records was in 1917-18 when there was neither open bar nor prohibition, when people could get liquor and use it when they needed it, it was also the year that everybody had to have a service card on his person showing that he was lawfully employed in the service of his country.

The club was also very fortunate in obtaining the musical services of the Wachtel orchestra who recalled them with a number of very fine selections which brought the players not only the plaudits of a delighted audience, but also many calls for encores to which they promptly responded.

The judges for the debate were Messrs. Elmer Zinn, John Rehkopf and R. S. Murr. Two standards of judging were adopted. The one generally in vogue in this vicinity of merely counting the points not covered by the rebuttal of either side, giving a few points for delivery, usually the same on both sides, and the side that has the most points left is the winner. The other standard is the one in general use in American High Schools, of dividing a hundred points into forty for composition and argument, thirty for delivery and thirty for points and deportment or some other quality desired in a speaker.

According to the first standard the affirmative side won by nine points; according to the second standard the negative side won by five points.

When the argument grinds begins to realize that the other fellow can get as much for ten or fifteen points as he can get for fifty he will begin to bend himself and get down to work. Instead of tearing up one good point into two or three poor ones to get quantity he will try and combine two or three minor ones into one good one and get quality and thus help to build the debating forum into a potent vehicle for intelligent instruction and entertainment instead of reducing it to a mere jumble of wearisome innuendo.

### OTTER CREEK

While one of our Otter Creek swains was doing his chores on his other farm he came across tracks which he at once took for bear tracks. This put grave fear into this young swain and after doing his chores he retreated briskly toward his old home. By examining the tracks the next morning he found that they were not bear tracks. They might have been a "Dear's" track looking for an open door for shelter, warmth and care. Whichever it was, everything seems to be at normal again at the new farm.

Mr. Harry Kreuger is busy in the lumber camps on the 2nd Con. of Carrick, formerly Mr. D. Harper's bush, now owned by Schwalm Bros. of Mildmay.

Mr. Charlie Smith has received his hired man from Germany.

### REPORT OF S.S. NO. 9, CARRICK.

Jr. IV—Blanche Kieffer, Pearl Hamilton, Jenn Inglis.  
Sr. III—Vincent Stewart, Allan Inglis.

Sr. II—Lily Vogan, Elizabeth Inglis, William Kieffer, Clayton Tremble.

Sr. I—Margaret Darling, Myrtle Dustow, Grace Inglis, Jack Radford.  
Sr. Pr.—Iris Tremble, Elaine Radford, Carl Nickel.

Jr. Pr.—Isabel Darling.

## Helwig's Weekly Store News...

We want a quantity of good quality green wood  
in exchange for  
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.**

### Mens and Boys Heavy Rubbers Mens and Boys Heavy Rubbers at Clean-up Price

Mens Laced Rubbers, sizes 6, 7, 11, to clear	\$2.5
Mens Buckle Rubbers, size 6, to clear	\$2.50
Boys Laced Rubbers, sizes 12, 13, 1, to clear	\$1.50
Boys Buckle Rubbers, sizes 11, 1, 2, to clear	\$1.50

### Mens Winter Overcoats

Young Mens and regular style winter overcoats, sizes 36, 37, 38, regular prices \$25, \$30 and \$35.  
These lines to clear at **\$14.95, \$19.95 and \$24.95**

### Ladies Winter Overcoats

Ladies Winter Overcoats, colors Black, Beaver, Brown, broken lots and sizes, regular values up to \$35.  
Prices to clear **\$9.95, \$14.95, \$19.95, \$24.95**

### Girls Winter Coats

Girls Winter Coats. These come in Beaver, Brown and Bluette, sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 years. Prices \$10 to \$15.  
Prices to clear at **25 p.c. off regular prices**

### New Spring Goods Have Arrived

Rich colored Plaid and Checked Gingham for dresses. Dress Voiles in beaded and allover printed effects. Curtain Nets, also fine Panel Curtaining.

WE WANT GREEN WOOD

# HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

## THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

### Two Big Specials

For Friday and Saturday, February 15th and 16th

#### One Dollar Special

1 tin Lye  
1 pkg Drudge  
2 pgs. Bonnie Bright  
3 cakes Laundry Soap  
1 tumbler Baking Powder  
1 pkg. Washing Ammonia  
1 tin Pork & Beans

Regular Price \$1.70

Special \$1.00

FREE—One lb. Cocoa with each lot

#### \$2.50 Special

24 yds Towelling 25c yd 63  
5 yd Bleach Cotton 30c yd 1.50  
5 yds Flanellette 30c yd 1.50

Regular 3.63

Special \$2.50

#### Cocoa Special

With every \$1.00 purchase in this store Friday and Saturday we will give **Four pounds Cocoa for 25c**

WANTED---Potatoes, Turnips, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples' Etc. Highest market price paid in Cash or Trade for same.

**WEILER BROS.**