

The Mildmay Gazette

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MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1925

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

Carrick Council will meet on Monday, July 6th.

Eggs 29c, 25c, 20c, 1c less in cash. Sovereign & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ziegler of Waterloo-visited relatives here this week.

Darling & Kaufman have 300 bushels of good clean oats for sale. Speak quickly.

Wanted—Home cured ham (sugar cured preferred). Good price. Darling & Kaufman.

Woodrow and Elvira Wendt of Windsor are spending their vacation with relatives here.

We learn that Philip Straus has disposed of his property on the 10th concession of Carrick to Jos. Euper.

Mr. Hamilton Ballagh, principal of Mildmay public school, is presiding at the Entrance Examinations at Carrick this week.

Messrs. Lorenz and Wibert Siegner have purchased a 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, from C. J. Koenig, the Mildmay agent.

Messrs. Jos. Diemert, Jerome and William Herrgott, of St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, are spending the vacation at their homes here.

Messrs. Howard and Tom Stewart of Detroit motored over and are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dickison.

A resident of Mildmay has been summoned to appear before Magistrate Macartney of Walkerton early next week to answer to a charge of assault.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weiler, Mrs. John Schurr and Mrs. Anth. Misere attended the funeral of the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Zank at Chesley on Sunday.

Messrs. Andrew Schmidt, W. H. Hook, Thos. H. Jasper and Moses Bilger are at Guelph this week taking a short course in judging at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Keep this date open—Big Garden Party will be held on the lawn of Mr. Thomas Jasper, on Thursday, July 16th, under auspices of the Mildmay United Church. All welcome.

Mr. Wm. Hakney of Belmore took a paralytic stroke on Wednesday last week, and for a few days his condition was rather critical. We are glad to report that he is now improving nicely.

Mr. B. Walter and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Diemert returned home on Monday evening from their ten day trip to visit relatives in Detroit and West Branch. They had a splendid outing, and a very enjoyable journey. Crops in Michigan are, generally speaking, not as good as they are in Ontario.

Isidore Weber, who was arrested last week on charges of intoxication and theft, came up before Magistrate Macartney on Wednesday afternoon of last week. He pleaded guilty to both charges, and was fined ten dollars and costs for being intoxicated, and was let off on suspended sentence on the theft charge. The Magistrate gave the prisoner a warning to look carefully after his conduct in future.

Get your Tankage at Lambert's. Use a King Separator. None better for the price. Sovereign.

Mrs. (Dr.) McCune of Erie, Pa., is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. G. H. Eickmeier.

Mrs. J. D. Judge and son, Oscar, of Toronto, are guests at Mr. Arthur Keelan's for a few weeks.

Clayton Becker, student at the Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill., is home for his vacation.

Miss Mina Dickison of Kitchener spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dickison.

Messrs. Herman and Jacob Messinger and E. Miller of Detroit were guests at Mr. Rudy Siegner's over Sunday.

Mrs. Norman McLeod of Brandon, Man., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Schmidt, and other relatives in this section.

For Sale—Three young Yorkshire sows, due to farrow first week in July. Good bacon type. J. P. Beninger.

Dr. Carpenter performed an operation on Arnold Hickling on Wednesday morning, removing his tonsils and adenoids.

Mr. Frank Rennie of Walkerton underwent a serious operation last week for hernia, and is making a good recovery.

Messrs. Albert and Alfred Ehlman and George Misere and Marcus Diemert Jr. spent a few days this week with Kitchener relatives.

A Treat in Sight. Come and hear Cody's Cedar Crescent Orchestra at the dance in the town hall, Mildmay, on Friday, June 26th.

Lost—On Sunday between W. W. Dickison's and Jasper's corner, Con. 12, a lady's brushed wool sweater. Reward by leaving same at this office.

Farmers are requested to paint their names on their mail boxes. It would be a great convenience both to mail carriers and the general public.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schmaltz and Mr. and Mrs. A. Berberich motored to Kitchener yesterday to attend the funeral of a relative, Miss Theresa Spitzig.

The H. N. Societies of Mildmay, Hanover, Formosa and Walkerton have arranged a softball league. The local team opens up the season on Friday evening at Formosa.

Darling & Kaufman have for sale 36 choice young feeding cattle, yearlings, and rising 2 years. This lot will average about 700 lbs. and are exceptionally good quality.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley W. Johnston returned last week from a visit to the latter's brother, Ezra Bilger at Rochester, and report that Ezra is now improving slightly in health.

Crops are doing splendidly in this section. The cool weather is ideal for filling the fall wheat which is now headed out, and indications are for a good all round yield again this year.

Carrick Campmeeting services will commence to-day and continue until Sunday, July 5th. A district Sunday School convention was held at the grounds on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Chas. Morton of Toronto is spending a couple of weeks with Mildmay and Carrick friends. She is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison of the Elora Road, Carrick.

Adam Seip, overseer of the Provincial Highway, gave the southerly portion of Elora street an application of calcium chloride this week. Overseer Hossfeld has received instructions to look after the balance of our main street.

A resident of Carrick who does a good deal of motor trucking compliments the Carrick Council upon the improved condition of our roads. Carrick, in the matter of roads, is years ahead of nearly all the surrounding townships.

Coming again to test your eyes, Professor Katz, the noted eye specialist, on Tuesday, June 30th at the Commercial Hotel, Mildmay. Will relieve eye sight trouble, eye strain headache, even though others failed. By proper treatment of your eyes, eye trouble is removed. Consult Dr. Katz while he is in town, he will help you. Don't miss this. Two-sighted glasses in one piece for \$10 worth \$16.00.

BORN

STROEDER—In Carrick, on June 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Stroeder, a daughter.

Miss Emma Schmidt of Detroit is home for a visit.

Mr. Henry Schultze spent a few days in Toronto visiting relatives.

The Heath property on Elora Street is offered for rent. See J. A. Johnston about it.

Don't fail to attend the Walkerton—Mildmay football match on Tuesday evening of next week. It will be good.

Mr. E. Klein, assistant at the C. N. R. Station here, away on vacation to his home near Stratford. He is being relieved by Mr. Schuldeis of Stratford.

Contractor McNab expects to finish his contract on the new diversion road this week. This new portion of the provincial highway will then be ready for all kinds of traffic.

Mary, nine year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Diemert of Mildmay, underwent an operation for appendicitis this week. Dr. Carpenter was the operating surgeon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller of Buffalo were visitors here over Sunday, making the trip by motor. Mrs. Annie O'Connor returned with them on Monday and will make her home at Buffalo for a time.

At a very large convention of North Huron Conservatives, held at Wingham on Tuesday, George Spotton, was selected as candidate for the approaching Federal election, defeating Mayor McEwen of Goderich by 27 votes.

Large Class of Candidates. Fifty-five candidates are writing on the entrance examinations at the public school this week—the largest class that has ever written here. Sister Bredelia of Mildmay Separate School and Principal Alton of Walkerton are presiding examiners.

Used Machinery for Sale. C. J. Koenig has for sale the following used machinery:—1 hayloader, 1 sizerake, 1 M.H. binder 6 ft. cut, 1 Deering Binder 7 ft. cut, 2 mowers, 1 1/2 h. p. Fairbanks engine. These machines have all been overhauled, worn parts replaced by new ones, and are guaranteed to work satisfactorily. Prices are very reasonable.

Married at Ann Arbor. The marriage of Mr. Arthur Godfrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Godfrey of Detroit, formerly of Mildmay, to Miss Geraldine Hogan of Ann Arbor, Mich., took place on Tuesday of last week at St. Thomas Catholic Church at Ann Arbor. After a motor trip to Washington and other eastern points, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey will reside in Detroit.

Pretty June Wedding. A very pretty June wedding was solemnized in the Sacred Heart Church, Mildmay, on Tuesday morning of this week, when Miss Hilde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold of Mildmay, became the bride of Mr. Michael P. Ruetz of Carrick. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Father Montag. The bride was very becomingly attired in a gown of gray canton with steel beading, and carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Irene Arnold, wore an orchid canton dress, and carried a bouquet of carnations. Mr. Frank Ruetz acted as best man. After the ceremony, the wedding guests sat down to an excellent wedding dinner at the home of the bride's parents, and the balance of the day was spent with music and dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Ruetz will reside on their farm on the 5th concession of Carrick.

Stars Defeat Carrick. The league football game here on Monday evening between Carrick and Mildmay resulted in a victory for the home team by a score of 1 to 0. The visitors have succeeded in building up a mighty formidable team, and Mildmay was fortunate to defeat them. The first half was pretty much Mildmay's, but only one goal was scored, owing to the fine work of the Carrick backs and goalkeeper. This tally was made by George Scheffer. The Stars missed several chances of scoring, but as a general thing the opposing defence cleared rapidly and without serious trouble. In the second period, Carrick came back astoundingly strong, and Charlie Wendt in goal had a rather busy session. One shot hit the crossbar and nearly scored, and a little later when the referee awarded Carrick a penalty kick, Mildmay's chances of winning faded badly. Wendt, however, outguessed the big Carrick back, who kicked the penalty, and stopped the ball, preventing a score. After that the spectators breathed easier, and the Stars held their opponents safely from then until the final whistle. It was a good game, although the Stars were hardly at their best. Preston Walker of Walkerton refereed, and while the spectators thought he was rather passive, his work was generally satisfactory.

If not, why not, try us with the next can of Cream. We handled approximately 100 cans last week. Price 32 and 34c. Sovereign & Son.

Social Dance. In Mildmay Town Hall, on Friday, June 26th, Chas. Cody's Cedar Crescent Casino Orchestra will supply the music.

Gravelling Contracts. Carrick Council will award the following contracts on Saturday afternoon, June 27th:—Gravelling 100 rods Cons. 4 and 5, opposite P. F. Diemert's, at 2 o'clock; Gravelling 120 rods on Con. 6, opposite Lot 33, rods opposite Henry Wolfe's, Lot 25, Con. 8, at 3 o'clock. Contracts will be let where gravelling is to be done.

Walkerton Here Next Tuesday. Those old rivals, Walkerton and Mildmay, will meet here in a W. F. A. game next Tuesday evening, June 30, at 6.30 sharp. The result of this game will have a very important bearing on the league standing, and there should therefore be a big attendance to witness this contest. The Stars deserve better support than they have been receiving. Let's go to the next game!

Church Shed Completed. The 10th concession Evangelical congregation have completed their new closed-in shed, which was commenced about four weeks ago. The building is 50x50, and is roofed with corrugated metal. The framing was done by Louis Weber of Neustadt, and he did a splendid job. As all the members of this congregation are farmers, a good comfortable shed will be a great boon to them.

Defeated at Owen Sound. The Mildmay Stars met with a rather decisive defeat at Owen Sound last Thursday in a league fixture, the score being 3 to 0. Mildmay was without the services of George Scheffer, and he was greatly missed on the lineup. While Owen Sound had the better of the argument, particularly in the second period, two of the goals they scored were very fluky, and not actually earned. Chas. Wandt saved many goals for Mildmay Frank Kelly of Listowel made a very satisfactory referee.

Carrick Loses County Highway. In the recent adjustment of the County Highway plans made by the Highways Department at Toronto, 15% of the County highway mileage in the County of Bruce was cut off and turned back to the local municipalities for maintenance. The township of Carrick, which for several years paid annually \$10,000 for "county highways" and received in return approximately 35% of same, is being knifed still more deeply by having the Elora road, north of Mildmay, six miles in length, thrown back upon it for maintenance. That leaves Carrick with about five miles of County road. It is argued, of course, that this township has been well used by having eleven miles of first-class provincial highway. Carrick Council is lodging a protest in the matter, and is asking the Department to take over the township from Ambleside to Belmore as a county highway. The change in the county road system throughout the province is made owing to the increase of grants to townships abolishing statute labour from 20% to 30% of the money spent on roads in the townships.

No Change in School Grants.

A good deal of apprehension exists among rural school boards concerning the reported action of the Legislature in cutting off the salary grants. We have made careful inquiries into this matter, and have been assured by Mr. J. McCool, public school inspector, that the grants for 1925 and 1926 will be on the same basis as hitherto.

County Rate 10 Mills.

Those who have been looking for some relief from our high county rate—and who—hasn't?—will be pleased with the announcement that the rate will be ten mills on the dollar, one mill lower than usual. This is still too high, and our county legislators should take every precaution to guard the treasury in an effort to bring the tax rate down. At present the Bruce County Council is dominated by a small clique of members, whose principal interest is not to curtail extravagance. It's time that this condition of affairs was stopped.

Visited His Boyhood Scenes.

We had the pleasure of a call last week from a former Mildmay boy, Mr. John W. Schmitzler, of Froid, Montana. In his youth John learned the printing trade, and at one time he owned five small newspapers in North Dakota. This method of making money was rather slow for the ambitious young man, so he established a bank, called the First State Bank, at Froid, Montana. He is the president of this big institution, and his brother, C. L. Schmitzler, is vice-president. Besides his interest in the bank, John owns several thousand acres of farm lands, and is one of the most substantial men in his district. He made the long trip in his lovely Lincoln Sedan, and purposes going to New York before returning home to Montana.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Are you coming to the Old Boys Reunion at S. S. No. 3, Howick, near Clifford on Wed., July 1? A splendid afternoon program consisting of a drill, races, four baseball games, fish pond, etc. Lunch served. At 8.15 the curtain rises on a laughable comedy-drama called "Deacon Dubba." Dancing after program. Admission Adults 35c; Children. 20c

MORTGAGE SALE

Raddford's Mill with residence and appurtenances near Belmore (part of Lot No. 7, Con. A., Township of Carrick) will be offered for sale at Public Auction on Tuesday, July 14, 1925, at 2 p.m.

For particulars see sale bills and apply to
W. Brydson, Clerk
Vendor's Solicitor
John Purvis, Holyrood, Ont., Auctioneer.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders, plainly marked as to contents, will be received by the undersigned until six p.m., Saturday, July 4th, for the construction of a concrete bridge opposite lot 33, Con. 12, Carrick Twp.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at office of undersigned.
J. A. JOHNSTON, Clerk
Mildmay, Ont.

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As well the Knechtel provides a handy, permanent place for cooking utensils, dishes, silverware, etc. It is equally convenient in flats, apartments or houses of any size. Each cabinet is handsomely and strongly made. The Knechtel line comprises so many styles and all so low in price that you can't afford to be without one.

SPECIAL SHOWING NOW.

Call and see one.

J. F. SCHUETT Furniture Dealer

Little Jack Horner,
Sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb,
And pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a good boy am I!"

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— NEW ASSORTMENT —

FULL RANGE OF SIZES AND COLORS IN CHILDREN'S AND GIRL'S STOCKINGS.

2 cones Ice Cream for 3c

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"SALADA"
GREEN TEA
is preserved in the air-tight SALADA packet. Finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Insist upon SALADA.

BAREE, SON OF KAZAN

James Oliver Curwood
A LOVE EPIC OF THE FAR NORTH

SYNOPSIS.

McTaggart, the factor, had gone to the cabin of Pierrot, the trapper, to tempt him to sell Nepeese to his wishes, and, on Pierrot's unexpected return, had shot him. Now, as he embraced the struggling girl, Baree, the dog, whom also he had shot and who was at first thought to be dead, rose, despite his wounds, and buried his teeth in the factor's leg. Nepeese, pursued by McTaggart, ran from the house to a gorge and plunged into a fifty-foot abyss, to what looked like certain death.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd.)

It was not sentiment that made him dig Pierrot's grave close to the prince's mother's under the tall spruce. It was not sentiment that made him dig the grave at all, but caution. He buried Pierrot decently. Then he poured Nepeese's stock of kerosene where it would be most effective and touched a match to it. He stood in the edge of the forest until the cabin was a mass of flames. The snow was falling thickly. The freshly made grave was a white mound, and the trails were filling. For the physical things he had done there was no fear in Bush McTaggart's heart as he turned back toward Lac Bain. No one would ever look into the grave of Pierrot Du Quesne. And there was no one to betray him if such a miracle happened. But of one thing his black soul would never be able to free itself. Always he would see the pale, triumphant face of the Willow as she stood facing him in that moment of her glory when, even as she was choosing death rather than him, he had cried to himself: "Ah! Is she not wonderful!"

As Bush McTaggart had forgotten Baree, so Baree had forgotten the Factor from Lac Bain. When McTaggart had run along the edge of the chasm, Baree had squatted himself in the foot-beaten path of snow where Nepeese had last stood, his body stiff, and his forefeet braced as he looked down. He had seen her take the leap. Many times that summer he had followed her in her daring dives into the deep, quiet water of the pool. But this was a tremendous distance. She had never dived into a place like that. He could see the black heads of the rocks appearing and disappearing in the whirling foam like the heads of monsters at play, the roar of the water filled him with dread; his eyes caught the swift rush of crumbled ice between the rock walls. And she had seen there!

He had a great desire to follow her, to jump in, as he had always jumped in after her. She was surely down there, even though he could not see her. Probably she was playing among the rocks and hiding herself in the white froth and wondering why he didn't come. But he hesitated—hesitated with his head and neck over the abyss, his forefeet giving way a little in the snow. With an effort he dragged himself back and whined. He caught the fresh scent of McTaggart's moccasins in the snow, and the whine changed slowly into a long snarl. He looked over again. Still he could not see her. He barked—the short, sharp signal with which he always called her. There was no answer. Again and again he barked, and always there was nothing but the roar of the water that came back to him. Then for a few moments he stood back, silent and listening, his body shivering with the strange dread that was possessing him.

The snow was falling now, and McTaggart had returned to the cabin. After a little Baree followed in the



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CHAPTER XXIII.

No man has ever looked clearly into the mystery of death as it is impinged upon the senses of the northern dog. It comes to him, sometimes, with the wind; most frequently it must come with the train. Baree was one of those thousand masters in the northland who will swear that their dogs have given warning of death hours before it actually came; and there are many of these thousands who know from experience that their teams will stop a quarter or half a mile from a stranger cabin in which there is unburied death.

Yesterday Baree had smelled death, and he knew without process of reasoning that the dead was Pierrot. How he knew this, and why he accepted the fact as inevitable, is one of the mysteries which at times seems to give the direct challenge to those who concede nothing more than instinct to the brute mind. He knew that Pierrot was dead without exactly knowing what death was. But of one thing he was sure: he would never hear his voice again; he would never see again the evasive swish and his snowshoes in the trail ahead, and so on the trap-line he did not look for Pierrot. Pierrot was gone forever. But Baree had not yet associated with the tepee. He was filled with a great uneasiness, clearly as if from him out of the chasm had made him tremble with fear and suspense; he sensed the thrill of something strange, of something impending, and yet even as he sensed the death-blow in the chasm it must have been for Pierrot. For he believed that Nepeese was alive, and he was now just as sure that he would overtake her in a midday beam of light as he was yesterday that he would find her at the birch-bark tepee.

Since yesterday morning's breakfast with the Willow Baree had gone without eating; to appease his hunger meant to hunt, and his mind was too filled with the quest of Nepeese for that. He would have gone hungry all that day, but in the third mile from the cabin he came to a trap in which there was a big snowshoe rabbit. The rabbit was still alive, and he killed it and ate his fill. Until dark he did not miss a trap. In one of them there was a lynx; in another a fisher-cat; out on the white surface of a lake he clanked sharply as they prepared to give Baree a hand. But Baree was uninterested. He hurried on, his uneasiness growing as the day darkened and he found no sign of the Willow.

It was a wonderful clear night after the storm—cold and brilliant, with the shadows standing out as clearly as living things. The third idea came to Baree now. He was, like all animals, largely of one idea at a time—a creature with whom all lesser impulses were governed by a single leading impulse. And this impulse in the darkness of the starlit night, was to reach as quickly as possible the first of Pierrot's two cabins on the trap-line. There was no other idea.

We won't be there, but his senses were undergoing another change now, as strong and unreal as their struggle against that darkness of near-death in the cabin. In a space that had not covered more than an hour the world had twisted itself grotesquely for Baree. That long ago the Willow was sitting before her little mirror in the cabin, talking to him and laughing in her happiness, while he lay in vast contentment on the floor; now there was no cabin, no Nepeese, no Pierrot. Quietly he struggled to comprehend. It was some time before he moved from under the thick balsams, for already a deep and growing suspicion began to guide his movements. He did not go nearer to the smouldering mass of the cabin, but sinking low, made his way about the circle of the open to the dog-coral. This took him under the tall spruce. For a full minute he paused here, sniffing at the freshly made mound under its white mantle of snow. When he went on, he sunk still lower, and his ears were flat against his head.

The dog-coral was open and empty. McTaggart had seen to that. Again Baree squatted back on his haunches and sent forth death-howls! This time it was for Pierrot. In it there was a different note from that of the howl he had sent forth from the chasm; it was positive, certain. In the chasm his cry had been tempered with doubt—a questioning hope, something that was so almost human that McTaggart had shivered on the trail. But Baree knew what lay in that freshly dug snow-covered grave. A scant foot of earth could not hide its secret from him. There was death—definite and unrevocable. But for Nepeese he was still hoping and seeking.

Until noon he did not go far from the cabin, but only once did he actually approach and sniff about the black pile of steaming timbers. Again and again he circled the edge of the clearing, keeping just within the bush and timber, sniffing the air and listening. Twice he went back to the chasm. Late in the afternoon there came to him a sudden impulse that carried him swiftly through the forest. He did not run openly now; caution, suspicion, and fear had roused in him fresh the instincts of the wolf. With his ears flattened against the side of his head, his tail drooping until the tip of it dragged the snow, and his back sagging in the curious, evasive gait of the wolf, he scarcely made himself distinguishable from the shadows of the spruce and balsams.

On the afternoon of this day the second big impulse came to him. It was not reason, and neither was it instinct alone. It was the struggle halfway between, the brute mind fighting at its best with the mystery of the intangible thing—something that could not be seen by the eye or heard by the ear. Nepeese was not in the cabin because there was no cabin. She was not at the tepee. He could find no track of her in the chasm. She was not with Pierrot under the big spruce.

Therefore, unreasoning but sure, he began to follow the old trap-line into the north and west.

showed his fangs—once at a margin that snapped at him from under a root where it had dragged the trap in which it was caught, and the second time at his snowy owl that had come to steal bait and was now a prisoner at the end of a steel chain.

There were plenty of rabbits in Pierrot's traps, and Baree did not go hungry. It was the second trap-line cabin late in the afternoon, after ten hours of travelling. He met with no very great disappointment here, for he had not anticipated very much. The snow had banked this cabin even higher than the other. It lay three feet against the door, and the window was white with a thick coating of frost. At this place, which was close to the edge of a big barren, and unsheltered by the thick forest farther back, Pierrot had built a shelter for his firewood, and in this shelter Baree made his temporary home.

All the next day he remained somewhere near the end of the trap-line, skirting the edge of the barren and investigating the short side line of a dozen traps which Pierrot and Nepeese had strung through a swamp in which there had been many signs of lynx. It was the third day before he set out on his return to the Gray Loon.

He did not travel very fast, spending two days in covering the twenty-five miles between the first and the second trap-line cabins. At the second cabin he remained for three days, and it was on the ninth day that he reached the Gray Loon. There was no change. There were no tracks in the snow, but his own, made nine days ago.

And then, of a sudden, Baree made a change. He spent a night in the tepee. After that, whenever he was at the Gray Loon, during the day he always slept in the tepee. The two blankets were his bed—and they were a part of Nepeese. And there, all through the long winter, he waited.

If Nepeese had returned in February and could have taken him unawares, she would have found a changed Baree. He was more than ever like a wolf; yet he never gave the wolf howl now, and always he snarled deep in his throat when he heard the cry of the pack. For several weeks the old trap-line had supplied him with meat, but now he hunted. The tepee, in and out, was scattered with fur and bones. Once—alone—he caught a young deer in deep-snow and killed it. (To be continued.)



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Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Only one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" has survived. This is the Great Pyramid of Cheop at Ghizeh.

For First Aid—Minard's Liniment.



For all
Dai

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

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Just dip them up and down in rubbing, to roughen their de the lovely colors.

And not only once, but man Each time they come from t as though they were new.

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Monkeys in Warfare.

The use of monkeys in warfare goes back many thousands of years. The Chinese used one species that because of its peculiar and harsh cry was called the "wah-wah." The monkeys' task was to capture enemy flags, which was a highly important part of early Chinese warfare.

The war monkeys were captured when very young, and their training continued for several years. A company of young monkeys were taken to a secluded hut where the trainer was the only human being they saw. Before the hut were little flags of different colors—red, blue and yellow. They were fastened to little sticks that were thrust into the ground. The training began by tying a cord round the neck of a monkey so that it could not escape from the trainer. The creature was allowed to run out to the flags, where its naturally mischievous disposition made it seize a flag and carry it back to the hut. If the monkey was being trained against an enemy blue flag he was petted and fed when he brought back a flag of that color; if he brought back a flag of different color, he was punished.

As the training proceeded the monkey made no mistake and, shrieking fiercely, would eagerly bring in a flag of a certain color. After a time the cord was removed, and a monkey would bring in the right flag from a distance of two miles or more.

Each separate group of monkeys was trained against a particular color of flag. In warfare a commander would have in cages monkeys that would capture an enemy flag of any color. The color of the flag that a monkey had been trained against was painted on the back of the animal. On the night before an attack the monkeys that were to be sent out to capture enemy flags were painted thickly with luminous paint; they had previously been starved for several days. Eagerly they made off and, uttering their wild cries, entered the encampment of the enemy like a pack of luminous, shuddering devils. Seizing the flags, the colors of which they could see by the light of the great camp fires that in ancient warfare were always kindled, the monkeys would triumphantly carry them off.

Minard's Liniment for Backache.

Inkwell Covers Itself.

The annoyance of removing the cover of an inkwell everytime a pen is to be used has been obviated by an ingenious cover that is closed by a small glass ball rolling on a runway. When a pen is inserted, the ball is pushed back easily. As the pen is removed, the ball rolls forward, closing the well from dust and air.

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



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PUTTING UP STRAWBERRIES

BY LUCILE A. DAY.

Strawberries keep their color, flavor, and texture when canned with a large amount of sugar, although they may be successfully canned with a smaller amount or with no sugar at all.

After trying various recipes I have selected the best for my permanent cook-book. I have found that strawberries can be successfully canned by the open-kettle method. The fruit must be in first-class condition, especially when but little sugar is used. Hot fruit must be canned in hot sterilized, airtight jars, and cold fruit in cold sterilized jars. We have found the pint jars best for a family of six or less.

The entire cooking process should be brisk. Time of cooking is from beginning of actual boiling. From twelve to fifteen minutes' cooking gives the best results. The best recipes call for one pound of sugar to one pound of berries. If you have no scales, use approximately two cupsful of sugar to three cupsful of berries.

Broad, flat-bottomed cooking utensils of granite or aluminum ware are best for the purpose. Do not cook more than one-half gallon of berries at a time in one vessel. In order to retain their color, wash berries before hulling. Store your fruit in a dark place—cover each jar with a paper bag, or store the jars in the boxes in which they are shipped.

HERE ARE THE RECIPES.

My Favorite Canned Strawberries: Wash and hull berries and to each pound of fruit add one pound of sugar. Let stand 15 minutes. Then place over the fire and boil briskly for 15 minutes. Remove and can at once in hot sterilized jars. "Canned thus the berries will not rise to the top and there will be little surplus juice. From a crate of berries last season I had left only one and one-half pints of juice.

Strawberry Preserves: To each cupful of washed and hulled berries add a scant cupful of sugar. Let stand 15 minutes, then place over the fire and boil briskly for five minutes. Remove from fire and with a skimmer ladle carefully lift out all the berries.

To Cure Ivy Poisoning.

This is ivy-poison season for both the barefoot country youngsters and the city cliff-dwellers who camp and hike in the open. Victims of the pest try the old-time remedies, one after another, in their efforts to relieve the painful irritation of ivy poisoning. Experiments and tests of recent dates throw much doubt on the value of most of these old "cures" which include lime, sulphur, hypo, bluestone, jewelweed, milkweed, plantain, mint and grindelia. A new remedy which has given relief through different trials is strong soap, hot water and a stiff scrubbing-brush. A cold-hearted scientist says the value of most old-time remedies is imaginary, and their reputation is gained from the fact that ivy poisoning runs its course, heals, and the remedy last used is given credit for the cure.

"It is well established," he asserts, "that the poisonous property of ivy is a non-volatile oil which penetrates the skin and the underlying tissues, producing intense irritation and much inflammation. Few persons are entirely immune to poison-ivy and yet comparatively few suffer severely from it. The poison is contracted by contact with the ivy or with other objects which have brushed through it, such as shoes or clothing, animals, tools or sticks. There is little or no basis for the belief that wind carries the poisonous oil and the susceptible persons contract poison by merely passing a clump of ivy.

"The best cure for ivy poisoning is a very simple one and it is based on the relation of the skin irritation to the oil poison. The oil can not be removed with ordinary soap and water, but it can be washed off the skin by thoroughly scrubbing with very hot water and strong laundry soap.

"Even after the irritation has subsided and the small pustules or blisters have appeared (indicating penetration of the oil into the skin) virtually all the irritating oil can be removed by scrubbing. The water should be as hot as possible and the soap used should be a strong laundry type containing considerable free alkali. A piece of pumice-stone or a stiff brush is a valuable aid, and several washings should be given the infected parts of the body.

"Susceptible persons will find that after exposure to danger prompt and thorough scrubbing of all exposed skin will readily remove the oil poison before it has had time to penetrate. A solution combining one teaspoonful of salt and one pint of water is also recommended. After exposure wash hands and wrists thoroughly with this solution. Throw this away, prepare the solution again and wash the face, especially around the eyes. There are skins so sensitive as to be affected by contact with tomato plants, and the leaves of verbena and rose geranium. Try the remedies suggested for counteracting these poisons.

To be successful, a co-operative organization requires the same business ability that any successful business must have, plus some special qualities of fortitude and patience needed in the question of grower relations.

Do not try pouring the whole mass into a colander to drain or the berries will be hopelessly mashed. Set juice back over fire and continue cooking until it thickens. Carefully return the berries to the jelly-like juice and boil up again for from three to five minutes according to the quantity of juice removed from the berries. Remove from the fire and when entirely cold put into cold sterilized jars and cover with melted paraffin. If properly prepared these should be a jelly-like mass and equal (in flavor and color) the famous sun-preserved berries which are so much trouble to prepare.

Strawberry Jam: Interior berries can be used in the jam, the larger and better berries can be sorted out for the preserves. Mash thoroughly and washed and hulled berries with a wooden potato-masher. To two cupsful of pulp add one cupful of sugar. Set over the fire and boil briskly for 15 minutes. Pour while hot into hot sterilized jars. 14 to be used for pies or shortcake, even less sugar may be used; for since the berries are so thoroughly mashed, there is no danger of their coming to the top.

Canned Strawberries with a small amount of sugar: Put up by this method: To two quart jars of washed and hulled berries add two cupfuls of sugar. Set over the fire and boil briskly for ten minutes. Seal in hot sterilized jars. Canned thus the berries will be evenly distributed in the juice and are excellent for pies, shortcakes and fruit salad.

Canned Strawberries Without Sugar: Wash and hull and put on to cook without any water except that which clings from washing. After reaching the boiling point boil briskly for three minutes. Can in hot sterilized jars. The juice will be surprisingly thick, and color and flavor good.

Left-over juices can be canned for fruit drinks, or made into jelly by the use of the commercial pectin which you can buy in any grocery store; or rhubarb juice can be added in the proportion of one cupful to two cupfuls of berry juice.

The Ten Chief Points in Canning.

The aim in home canning should be a palatable product with a minimum of spoilage. The following suggestions are made to further this end:

1. Be sure the product to be canned is fresh and free from spoilage. "Two hours from the garden to the can" is a good slogan.
2. Wash carefully and thoroughly to remove all traces of soil.
3. Pre-cooking shrinks the product so the cans pack better. Get it into the container as hot as possible and place immediately in the hot canner. This decreases the time required for the material in the can to heat through.
4. Either tin or glass containers may be used successfully. Glass containers heat up more slowly, and when these are used the time should be increased. Unless filled boiling hot should be exhausted to remove air.
5. Process fruits and acid vegetables, as tomatoes, or vegetables canned with acid, as pickled beets, in a water-bath canner. Any vessel holding sufficient water to cover the tops of the jars can be used for this. Count time from when the water starts to boil.
6. Process the nonacid vegetables, like peas, beans, corn and spinach, in a pressure canner. When properly used such a canner will pay for itself in decreased spoilage and shorter time of processing.
7. Use the pressure canner or cooker carefully. Be sure the safety valve is kept clean. Do not close the petcock until the air is completely exhausted. Count time from when the desired pressure is reached. Regulate the heat so that the pressure is kept at this point.
8. Keep the canned material under observation at room temperature for about a week in order to be sure that it is keeping, then store.
9. Examine all canned goods carefully before using. Discard any that are off odor or appearance. Never taste to determine whether spoiled until the material has been boiled for at least ten minutes.
10. Any spoiled material should be disposed of carefully, since it is harmful to animals as well as humans.

Wild Gardens.

I never owned a garden, a quaint and lovely garden, with buds and blossoms glowing, the ordered beds amid; with hedges all around it, the greenest sheltering hedges, and maybe too, a sundial; I've often wished I did.

But as a wondrous garden, a prim and stately garden, is somehow quite denied me, and all the joys it yields, I'm thankful that I'm sharing, with other folk, glad sharing, The colorful and gracious, wild gardens of the fields.

—Alix Thorn.

When preparing the custard filling for pies, add the sugar the last thing, and the custard is not so apt to look watery.

CLIPSE FASHIONS



GIRLS' BATHING SUIT.

Although the small miss pictured here may spend a goodly portion of her time "building castles in the sand" on the beach, which always come toppling down in time for her to take a swim, making it necessary that the costume serve a dual purpose, the graceful model sketched provides the right amount of fullness for comfort and is made of a light-weight jersey-cloth. The bloomers are made separately and joined to a sleeveless waist with back closing. A number of attractive-looking suits are made from black sateen with bright-color trimmings, bands, or even a good quality of gingham may be used. No. 1129 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 years requires 3 1/2 yards of

36-inch material for the complete suit. Price 20 cents.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS. Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

My Mother's Hands.

My mother's hands are lovelier than any hands I know. Although they bear some scars and cuts, I am still thinking so. There may be whiter skin than theirs, and fingers shaped more fine. But of all hands on earth give me the hands of mother mine! They do for me what none would do of all the hands on earth. They soothe me in my sufferings and guide me in my mirth. They've worked for me full many a day, and many a lonely night; they show me things that I should see, yes, all that's true and right. They've taught me, ere I went to school, how I must hold my pen; and all the loathing that I tear, her hands will mend again. They do correct me when I make mistakes as children make; they wash my things, they scrub the home, they cook, and sew, and bake. They tuck me in my bed at night in such a tender way! They've taught me how to fold my hands, when we together pray. What mother's hands do mean to me can never half be told. But this I know, they're lovelier than diamonds and gold!

—F. Steinmann.



Just the Thing.

Tommy Fish—"I'm hungry, Ma! Ma Fish—"All right, I'll fix you some bread and jelly fish."

Most of the transatlantic liners are captained by ex-officers of the Royal Navy.

THE BLUE BOTTLE FLY

BY J. T. WOOD.

It was a warm summer evening, and little Charley, who had eaten his bowl of bread and milk, was sitting on the steps of the porch. A sweet honeysuckle climbed over the trellis on either side, giving a graceful perfume.

As he sat there, weary, thinking of what he had done, and what he would like to do, a blue bottle fly came buzzing about—touched his nose—flew away—buzzed and buzzed, and finally came back.

"Confound the old bottle!" cried Charley, vainly striking at it. "I don't see what flies are good for. They don't give any wool, or lay eggs, or draw loads, and their meat isn't good to eat, and nobody wants 'em in a show!"

Here the bottle buzzed up and hit Charley on the chin; then flew into the vine.

While it was singing in and out of the flowers, Charley suddenly found himself far away from home.

He was transported into a great forest, and all of the trees were heavy with oranges, peaches, grapes, strawberries, apples and melons, growing on the same branches and having every color.

"One monstrous pippin hung close to his hand, and he was doubting whether he should pluck that or a banana, a little above his left eyelash, when he suddenly awoke, crying because he had not taken the banana.

A thunderstorm had disturbed him, and he went into the dining-room to escape from the rain.

"Now for it!" cried Charley; and creeping up, he clapped him under a big goblet on the sideboard.

The victory was won, and Charley

capered a sort of war-dance before the fly. If his pleasure was not of the highest type, it was reasonable. He had overcome an annoyance, and that is something. His victory was bloodless, and that is something; and it was just, and that is something more. And then he began to examine his captive.

It was not like the house fly; it didn't resemble the gad-fly, and could have eaten a whole colony of midges and gnats and mosquitoes.

Charley lifted the goblet to study it more carefully. Away whizzed the fly, while Charley was rubbing off the tickle it gave him as it went—away, into all the space outside, as merry and as happy as though it had not been a plague and torment for half an hour.

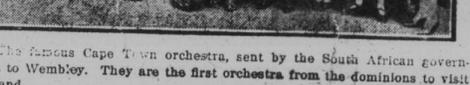
Charley's mother laughed at her little boy's rage and sorrow, and threats of vengeance, and quietly asked him if the old blue-bottle did not remind him of some of his own pranks on busy days, when he felt like teasing her, and did make a great deal of "bother"?

Charley went out and sat down on the porch in the returning sunshine, and as he watched the rainbow and tinted raindrops glistening on the vine, he suddenly "thought out loud":

"Mother, I mean to turn over a new leaf! That old blue-bottle has taught me a lesson."

Perhaps the lesson doesn't "stand straight out" from the story, like a feather from a hat, but there are many children who can find it as easily as the answers to some of the puzzles and all can try.

They can, at any rate, find the blue-bottle fly. He is flying around now everywhere, and is worth seeing and studying by every one. There is not a boy or girl in all the land who is more beautifully dressed, and he always keeps "in apple-pie order."



The famous Cape Town orchestra, sent by the South African government to Wembley. They are the first orchestra from the dominions to visit England.

NICOTINE DUSTS FOR KILLING BUGS

BY GRIF MCKAY.

Nicotine dusts for killing striped cucumber-beetles, potato-aphis, melon-aphis, cabbage-aphis, pea-aphis, onion-thrips, etc., have come to be one of the standbys—no longer a novelty.

The nicotine dusts kills insects in this way: The fumes of the nicotine enter the breathing pores of the insect and paralyze the nervous system. The dusts can be bought at most any seed store. Consult your seed catalog.

The dusts are more effective if they have a sort of canvas cone on the nozzle. This cone keeps the fumes confined, keeps dust from blowing away in windy weather, and puts the dusts right where they are wanted. Dusts can be bought for using this new weapon of bug warfare. Last year we showed a sketch of a home-made dusting device that can be used with calcium cyanid or nicotine dusts, but it is not so satisfactory as a good duster.

On doing above all others is essential in using nicotine dusts—use only fresh material. The killing part of the dusts is volatile, and if left in open containers will soon become too weak to kill. It will keep in air-tight cans.

Some folks like to make their own nicotine dusts, and it is not a hard job. Here is how to do it:

Get a 50-gallon barrel and on each end attach flange unions into which you can screw pieces of one-inch gas-pipe. These are the "axle," if you want to call them that. The barrel is mounted on a stand like the old-fashioned churn stand, but the barrel rests lengthwise instead of crosswise like the old barrel churn.

A door is cut in the face of the barrel; it is hinged so it can be opened and closed. A handle is put on the end of one piece of the gas-pipe.

Put 50 or 60 pebbles (one inch in diameter) in the barrel, then put in 50 pounds of high-grade hydrated lime, and on this pour two and one-half pounds of 40 per cent nicotine

sulphate. Close and fasten the door and "churn" for five minutes. The resulting powder will be a 2 per cent nicotine dust. It should be used immediately. To get a 4 per cent dust, use five pounds of the 40 per cent nicotine sulphate for 50 pounds of hydrated lime, and so on for other strengths. You can get the nicotine sulphate from your seed store.

Cucumber-beetles require a dust having strength of 6 per cent. Some use 10 per cent dust. On small cucumbers, one pound of dust will cover from 200 to 300 hills. The melon-aphis, which attacks melons, squashes, cucumbers and cotton, feeding on the under side of the leaves, requires from 10 to 20 pounds of dust to the acre.

The pea-aphis is one of the hardest pests to handle. Dusting should begin as soon as the pests appear. Use from 50 to 75 pounds of dust per acre. From one to three applications will be needed.

For use on peas, it is all right to mix the nicotine dust in combination with sulphur, thus fighting mildew and aphis at the same time. Such a mixture should be about 70 per cent finely ground sulphur and 30 per cent nicotine dust of the proper strength.

In districts where beet army-worms attack peas, lead arsenate can be added to the nicotine dust. This mixture will be all right for cabbage, where aphis and cabbage-worms are troublesome. The nicotine dust kills the aphis (which get nourishment from the plants by sucking) and the lead arsenate poisons the cabbage-worms, which eat the leaves of the cabbage plants. Remember, nicotine dusts are for insects with sucking mouth parts; lead arsenate is for insects that chew the plants; sulphur is for fungous diseases.

Best results in dusting are secured if the weather is warm—say 75 deg. F.; warmer weather is better still. Start dusting in the morning as soon as the dew leaves the plants.

The Control of Potato Insects.

Sprays or dusts thoroughly applied at the right time are effective.

For Potato Beetle Use: Calcium arsenate (arsenate of lime) 1 1/2 pounds to 40 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture.

Or Paris Green, 1- to 2 pounds to 40 gallons of water.

Or Paris Green 1 pound, and arsenate of lead 1 pound to 40 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture.

Any of the above may be applied in the form of a dust, but should be diluted with from 10 to 20 times their own bulk of hydrated lime. Apply with duster or shake through a bur-lap sack.

For Flea Beetle Use: Bordeaux mixture (4 lbs. bluestone, 6 lbs. hydrated lime and 40 gallons water) with any of the poisons used for potato beetle.

For Leaf Hopper Use: Bordeaux mixture; spray both sides of the leaf thoroughly.

For Potato Aphis Use: Black Leaf 40 as soon as the aphids are at all numerous; spray thoroughly.

Asparagus in Summer.

After the cutting season is over, clean the bed of all weeds and trash. Disk the entire bed several times to destroy weeds. This will do some damage to the shoots, but the bed will soon recover and make up for the temporary setback. Very often it is necessary to cultivate between the rows and hill up the crowns if the small weeds can not be destroyed otherwise. Weeds killed at this stage will not draw on the plantfood and moisture needed during the dry weather period of the summer.

The bed should be stirred up frequently during the summer; if the weeds grow, hand-weeding may be necessary. Keep the bed clean—that's the main thing. A top dressing of 800 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda will help things along.

Poison the Cutworms.

Have you observed any cutworms lurking about the corn fields? If so, you can foil their attacks upon the tender corn shoots by tempting them with a little poisoned bran. One formula for making this bran mash is to use twenty-five pounds of wheat bran, one pound of Paris green, one quart of cheap molasses, and three and one-half gallons of water. These constituents are mixed together, and the mash is then broadcasted over the field in the late afternoon or early evening at the rate of about fifteen pounds per acre. The worms will little suspect the naughty trick that is being played on them.—J. R.

A Successful Plan.

I used to have a spot of very light soil that grew poorer instead of better under my short rotation of clover, one heod crop, oats, and clover again. So I hauled out some rotten hay and covered the spot while it was in clover, mowing around the spot in haying, and plowing the field the next spring for potatoes, followed by oats and re-seeding with alsike clover. Since then there has been but little difference between the poor spot and the other parts of the field.—F. G. S.

Don't let lice and mites be part of your overhead in the poultry business, when it is so easy to get rid of them.

Cruelty to Fowls Costs You Dollars.

Sometimes from lack of knowledge, sometimes by mistaken kindness, and quite often from wilfulness, fowls are treated cruelly. "Always speak to a cow as you would to a lady" was one of a successful dairyman's mottoes, and it applies to hens as well. Not only from a humane standpoint is it best to be kind to fowls, but from a money standpoint, too, for cruelty to fowls is costly.

One of the most cruel acts is to carry fowls by the legs with the heads hanging downward. It has been a practice for ages, but it is cruel nevertheless, for the blood rushes to the head. A neighbor one day carried a fat hen by the legs and in a few minutes it was gasping and came near choking to death.

Another cruelty is to carry fowls by the wings, and with heavy-bodied fowls this practice is dangerous. The proper way is to have the bird under the arm, the head facing the rear of the person, and the legs held firmly by the right hand.

A dealer in table poultry was one day noticed yanking stock out of a crate. He would catch a bird by the leg or wing and otherwise roughly handle them. When remonstrated he replied: "It does not matter; the birds will soon be killed."

It is more of less common to see fowls thrown over the fence into a yard. There is no telling how they will reach the ground, and the sudden jar quite frequently does internal injury. This cruelty is all the greater if considerable force is put into the throw.

A very pious old gentleman one day was vexed to the "cussing" point, because his hens got through a broken fence and wandered into his garden. In his anger he threw a stone and it lamed one of the fowls. "There, it serves you right; I don't pity you a bit," was the only comment on the injury done. How much more creditable it would have been to drive them back and repair the fence.

Overcrowding fowls in houses of insufficient size, cooping up stock in close, badly-ventilated houses; allowing the supply of drinking water to run out; neglecting to feed at regular hours; allowing fith to accumulate in the pens—all these cruelties can be laid at the door of shiftless, lazy persons.

Countless acts of cruelty may be seen in breaking up broody hens. Dousing the hens in water, tying by one leg to a stake, throwing in a yard about, penning up in coops without food and water—these are cruel and costly methods. Broodiness is a provision of nature; it is a period of rest. There is but one humane way to get the hen to change her ideas, and that is by placing her in a separate coop where there are neither nests nor male birds.

When mending lace curtains, if a piece of net of the required size mesh is unobtainable, a piece of white muslin netting will fill it bill exactly. Beasts in coarse linen or worsted thread as required. The mended portion will hardly be noticeable.

Curtain will be given a new lease of life, quite an item in these days of high prices.—G. S.

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C. N. R. TIME TABLE

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

**BRUCE COUNTY EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION**
The fifth annual Convention of this
association was held in the Town
Hall, Paisley, on June 19th. It was
one of the best, if not the best, of
the five conventions. Over one hun-
dred delegates were present and a
deep interest was manifested in all
the work of the Association.
Hon. J. C. Martin, Minister of Agri-
culture, expressed his delight at
being present. He first gave his im-
pressions of his recent visit to Nor-
thern Ontario. He then dealt with
conditions in Ontario generally
showing that the outlook is favorable
for a good crop this year especially
in Bruce. He then dealt with his ef-
forts to get greater co-operation be-
tween the Department of Agricul-
ture and that of Education, since

Agricultural education if one of our
main problems. In this connection
he showed how Ontario is still the
leading agricultural Province of Can-
ada. And agriculture is far ahead
of all our mining and lumbering pro-
ducts, and there is no end to agri-
cultural production. But to keep
Ontario Agriculture in the lead edu-
cation is necessary. For methods of
former days are not adequate today.
We have a good educational system
but changes are essential, for cer-
tain facts are prominent. We are
an agricultural province, but many
farms are tilled by old men with no
one to succeed them. How can we
counteract this condition? Men or-
dinarily farm because they like
farming. How can we develop a
race that will continue to like farm-
ing? We must place before the
boys of the Province the real advan-
tages of farming. We need to get
a true view point. Farmers need
to talk up their work instead of talk-
ing it down. One advantage pointed
out is the ability to lay up enough
to retire on in old age. But one
needs to be rurally minded. And
this needs to be an aim of our
schools. For education counts. In
this connection Mr. Martin cited the
case of Scotland where stress has
always been laid on education and
the young men from Scotland have
been leaders all over the world. On-
tario holds a somewhat similar posi-
tion. But while our boys ought to
have the training to fit them for any
position they want to take, yet we
ought to be fitting more of them to
be first-class farmers. One thing the
Minister wants is a rural reader in
the public schools, then nature study,
such as birds and weeds and flowers,
etc. In this connection we have the
school fairs. Another gain would be
agricultural schools in the counties.
Winter schools furnish another con-
tribution to the solution of his prob-
lem. And the Government intends
to extend the privilege of these win-
ter schools to the whole province.
Mr. Karr, from the Department
of Education, then took up the ques-
tion of Township School Boards. He
announced the intention of the Min-
ister of Education to send out a let-
ter to school boards dealing with this
question and enclosing a copy of the
proposed bill in order that it might
be thoroughly considered. For the
utmost co-operation of the school-
boards and ratepayers is desired by
the Minister. He outlined the pro-
visions of the Bill. He showed how
it aimed to give to townships the
same privileges in the way of ad-
ministration as in towns and villages.
There are three problems in rural
education. First is the small rural
school. Thirty-one schools in Bruce
have a total attendance of 261 pupils
at a total cost of about \$150 per pu-
pil; and there are a number of old
school buildings which need to give
way to new ones but building is ex-
pensive. The second problem is the
qualifying of the burden of the cost.
Here again the proposed system
would put the townships on a simi-
lar basis to the towns and cities.
The third is the provision of ade-
quate facilities for the proper kind
of High School training along the
line already suggested by the Min-
ister of Agriculture. Here again the
rural pupils would have an opportu-
nity along their line just as the
urban pupils have along their line.
Mr. Karr also pointed out the slow-
ness of school boards to take advan-
tage of their present opportunities
for co-operation; yet such co-opera-
tion is absolutely essential to success
in rural education, and the Township
Board would provide for such co-op-
eration. Mr. Karr also dealt with
the usual objections that are raised
to the scheme.
In the discussion that followed Mr.
Douglas suggested some considera-
tion for schools that had already
spent money on new buildings. It
was also brought out that the whole
township would vote on all the mem-
bers to be elected to the Board in
that Township. After some time had
been spent it was agreed that no
vote be taken at this meeting.
Mr. A. E. Smith of Wiarton gave
an interesting and highly instructive
address on Medical and Dental In-
spection illustrated by cinema pic-
tures, showing the value of all such
work to the boys and girls and to
the health of the whole community.
The following resolutions were
passed and the Secretary was in-
structed to forward copies to the
Department of Education and to the
O.E.A.
That Teachers be required to sup-
ervise the noon hour.
That Inspectors be required to
consult the School Boards at the
time of their visits to the schools.

**GRANTED NATURALIZATION
PAPERS**

Three persons applied for natu-
ralization papers at the June Court
Sessions at Walkerton last week in
the persons of Rev. E. L. Gorman,
Lutheran minister of Brant, Ed-
omon Grund, Hebrew junk dealer of
Paisley and Frank Siderson, Jewish
junk man of Mildmay. Rev. Mr.
Gorman, who was born in Germany
in 1889, has been residing in Canada
since 1913, and has four children all
born in this country. Sol. Grund,
who is over 60 years of age, is an
old Russian soldier who came to Can-
ada in 1908. Frank Siderson of
Mildmay, is also a Russian, who
came to this country in 1912. All
three answered satisfactorily the var-
ious questions put to them, and were
accorded their naturalization papers
and made Canadian citizens without
further ado.

MORE CAREFUL MOTORISTS

While there is plenty of room
for improvement, statistics show that
Ontario motor drivers are more care-
ful as a rule than those in the United
States. Last year 236 people were
killed in motor accidents in this Pro-
vince. Estimating our population at
three millions and that of the United
States at one hundred and ten mil-
lions the same proportion of fatali-
ties in the Province would be 8,639.
The number of fatalities in the United
States last year was approximately
19,000, or two and a half times
the proportion for Ontario.
Last year 2348 persons in this
Province were injured through the
same causes. Figured in the same
manner, according to population, this
would give 86093 persons injured in
the United States. The statistics of
injured in the United States last
year came to 450,000, or about five
times Ontario's number when calcu-
lated proportionately.

Such mathematical comparisons,
however, are no excuse for more
reckless driving here, nor do they
justify motorists in taking an un-
necessary chance. It may be assum-
ed that they are evidence of the good
work of the safety-first campaign
which is never allowed to let up in
Ontario. We are building up a class
of motorists who constantly exercise
every careful precaution, who
observe the rules of the road and
who are thoughtful of others. Such
drivers are encountered everywhere.
On the other hand there are still the
reckless road hogs, the speed fiends,
and those who seem unable to resist
the temptation to see how fast the
engine can run. Perhaps the number
of these enemies to safety is not de-
creasing, but the number of careful
drivers seems to be on the increase.
Nothing short of a suspension of
driving privileges will stop the care-
lessness of the part of some drivers.

RUNS INTO FREIGHT ENGINE

A quite serious accident occurred
at the Canadian National railway
level crossing on Arthur street, Har-
riston, just before noon on Saturday
last when Mr. James Weiler, of
Toronto, a traveller for the Canada
Business Colleges, crashed into the
side of a freight engine that had
uncoupled from the string of cars
and was going up slowly for water.
Mr. Weiler was driving a Ford
Coupe and was accompanied by Miss
Gertrude White of Gorrie, she being
on her way to visit relatives near
Mt. Forest, while Mr. Weiler was
on his way to his home in Toronto.
No one appears to have witnessed
the accident except the engineer and
fireman on the engine. Mr. Weiler
appars to have been nearly onto the

Time)-enjoy a night of refreshing
sleep on Lake Erie and arrive at
destination the following morning
at 7.00.
Automobile tourists, too, will find
this a delightful way of relieving the
monotony of long overland tours, and
each year a great number of motor-
ists make use of this "save a day"
car-by-steam service.

BUYING AT HOME

I bought some rags of Tailor
Skaggs, and paid him when I got
'em. He wept with glee, "For now,"
said he, "I'll pay my bills, 'dod rot
'em." So on the run, he took the
mon, and pad the corner grocer,
whose trade was bad, and who was
sad because the wolf drew closer.
This made him smile, and for a
while this man of tears and sages
thought cheerful things, forgot the
kisses, and paid his clerks their
wages. And William Burk, the old
head clerk, put up some thankful
phrases; his wife was ill—the drug-
gist's bill had worried him like
lazes. The druggist cried, "Dodge
gone your hide, I thank you for
these roubles; I'm in the hole and
need a roll to ease my weight of
troubles." The druggist paid that
winsome maid, his first assistant An-
nie, and just for luck she blew a
buck for roller skates for granny.
And thus my skads brought help to
lads and girls beyond the counting;
much trouble ceased, and joy in-
creased, and kept on mounting.
meaning: You see my friend, if
you should spend your coin with lo-
cal dealers, you're spreading glee
and ecstasy to beat the sunshine
spielers.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY

Much speculation is heard regard-
ing the probable appointee to the
position of County Police Magistrate
left vacant by the recent death of
Magistrate Alex McNab. Mr. J. C.
Moore of Wiarton is a candidate for
the position and two other promi-
nent lawyers, Mr. David Robertson K.
C. Walkerton, and Mr. C. E. Start
K.C. of Tara are mentioned in con-
nection with the appointment. Mr.
Frank Walker, hardware merchant
of Tara and a leading spirit in the
Conservative organization in the
North is being boosted for the place
by many friends. A local authority
prefers to know that a lawyer
from outside the county will be our
next magistrate. It is not likely
the appointment will be announced,
we are told, until after Premier Fer-
guson's return from England a few
weeks hence.—Telescope.

**WESTERN TOURS THIS SUMMER
REMARKABLY LOW IN COST**

"We have travelled through the
most glorious scenery it has ever
been my privilege to witness", were
the words used by the Duke of Devon-
shire while Governor General of
Canada, in expressing his admiration
for the scenery of the Pacific Coast.
The opinion he formed of our magnif-
icent West is confirmed by the many
people who tour this wonderful coun-
try every year.
If you are planning a tour of the
Canadian Rockies and the Pacific
Coast this summer, you can't do bet-
ter than take one of the low cost trips
arranged by the Canadian National
Railways.

These tours start from Toronto
with stop-overs at all interesting
points en route. At Jasper Nation-
al Park—where the famous Triangle
Tour commences—is the largest park
and the largest sanctuary of wild life
in the world—4400 square miles of
mountains, rivers, glaciers, canyons
and waterfalls of almost overwhelm-
ing beauty.
Leaving Jasper, you pass Mount
Robson, the highest peak in the Cana-
dian Rockies; then comes the quaint
Indian village of Kiywanga with its
grotesque Totak poles and Indian
relics. At Prince Rupert you may
choose an interesting side trip to
Alaska, or you may board the steam-
er for the three-day trip through the
famous Scenic Seas of the Pacific
Coast to Vancouver, Victoria, Port-
land, and Seattle. Returning, the
train follows the beautiful winding
Fraser and Thompson Rivers with
their brilliant colored cliffs of red,
gray and yellow, returning again to
Jasper National Park—and in due
time, to Toronto.
The outstanding beauty and com-
pleteness of these tours should appeal
to every one. These low summer
tourist fares will be in effect to Oc-
tober 31st. Complete information
pamphlets and reservations may be
secured from any Canadian National
Railways Agent.

THE RAT PEST

In discussing the fight which has
recently been waged against rats in
Great Britain, a writer in a London
paper says that England and Wales
today maintain a host of about fifty
million rats—roughly, one for each
person. In pre-war days it was esti-
mated that these pests, in the rural
districts alone, cost the nation fifteen
million sterling a year. So greatly
have they flourished that the cost
of their upkeep is now about four
times that amount.
Considering that the descendants
of one pair of rats may multiply in
three years into an army of six hun-
dred thousand, the problem of their
extermination is a terribly difficult
one.
Yet there can be no two opinions as
to the urgent necessity of dealing
with the menace. Apart from their

engine when he noticed it and had no
time to stop so he turned the car to
the right hitting the locomotive en-
gine on the side between the two drive
wheels. The engine crushed the car
back to the middle of the road, the
rear end of the coupe being badly
smashed. Messrs. Norman and Nel-
son Howes were the first to reach
the auto and with the train crew re-
moved the two injured people who
were still in the automobile, but un-
conscious, into John Howes & Sons'
office, where medical aid was quickly
summoned. Miss White was the first
to come to, and after dressing her
wounds which consisted of several
deep abrasions on the arm and slight-
er injuries to other parts of her body
she was removed to Mr. A. Down-
er's residence, and later in the day
taken home. Mr. Weiler was cut
about the head and it was some time
before he came to and was able to be
removed to the Royal Inn. Besides
the cuts on the head which were not
serious, he suffered a slight concus-
sion and it was later on Sunday, be-
fore he completely came back to
consciousness. His wife motored up
from Toronto on Sunday, and he was
sufficiently recovered to be taken to
Toronto this week. There have been
several near accidents at this cross-
ing, but this is the first time that a
serious accident has occurred. Only
the week before it is reported that a
car being unable to stop turned off
behind a shunting engine and came
so close as to rip the step off the
back of the engine.—Review.

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THE RAT PEST

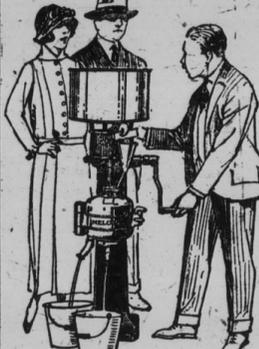
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Economy—
Charm saves time
Charm makes your
favorite fabrics
just like new



I USE CHARM

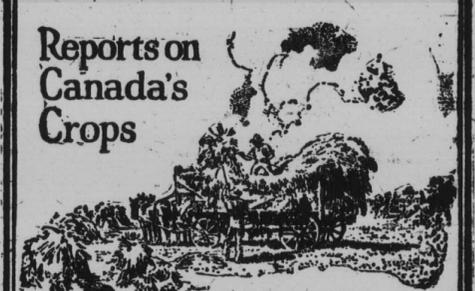
We Will Demonstrate
the
MELOTTE
ORIGINAL
Cream Separator



We will show you
how it will save you
money from the
start. Why it skims
closer—Why it lasts
for twenty years
and skims as clean
then as the day you
first used it. It pays
for itself.
You should have a
Melotte, now.
May we demon-
strate?

PETER LOBSINGER
MILDMAY — ONTARIO

Reports on
Canada's
Crops



At frequent intervals throughout
the season the Bank of Montreal
issues reports on the progress of
the crops in Canada. These re-
ports, telegraphed to headquarters
from the Managers of the Bank's
600 Branches, cover every Prov-
ince and form a reliable index of
crop conditions.

The reports are furnished free,
Upon request at any Branch of the
Bank your name will be placed on
our mailing list.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Total Assets in Excess of \$700,000,000.00

regular rural depredations, they have
frequently rendered houses uninhab-
itable and recently (though this was
in the United States) an army of
them is reported to have attacked a
flock of sheep and killed forty
lambs.
Even more deadly are their activi-
ties in carrying disease. Bubonic
plague, septic pneumonia and jaun-
dice have all been definitely traced
to them, while it is believed that
they may be responsible for the
spread of cancer and of foot-and-
mouth disease.
In spite of fairly strenuous efforts
to put them down, the rats are still
beating the attackers. The ordinary
rat-trap is not a conspicuous success;
poison has to be carefully baited, and
even then their keen sense of smell
will often warn them to avoid it if
a human hand has touched it. Hunt-
ing them with sticks and dogs or
shooting them with guns can only
account for a comparatively insignif-
icant number.
Before the Crusades rats were un-
known in the British Lands. The
first of the black rats accompanied
British warriors home on their re-
turn from the Holy Land—unholy
stowaways and immigrants. For two
hundred years the black rat reigned
supreme, and then the brown (or
sewer) rat came and deposed him.
Unfortunately, however, the brown
rat is not only much stronger and
fiercer than his black cousin, but he
is also even more harmful and de-
structive. He is believed to have
come originally from China, and
measures about nine inches as com-
pared with his cousin's mere seven.
Fortunately Britain has trusty al-
lies in the air, for owls and most of
the larger birds are deadly enemies
of vermin. Not long ago a pair of
barn owls, who for some months
made their home in a Bedfordshire
barn, were found to have ten dozen
rats, in addition to other vermin.

Every Dollar Comes Back

A Young Man and His Future **With Substantial Dividends**



He takes his first step in business affairs, is examined by the doctor, and creates an estate of \$5,000 in event of death.



He improves the shining hour and impresses upon an important person that he is in possession of an "estate."



His tendency to save and invest is noted by his employers.



He finds his savings of great assistance in buying a home.



And as time goes on he is enabled to enjoy many of the good things of life.

Have you ever heard of an absolutely safe investment, which does not require the deposits to be continued if you become totally and permanently disabled, but, instead, pays you a monthly income as long as you live?

Which requires no further deposits in event of death and pays immediately the full amount you had set out to save?

Or, at the end of 20 years, absolutely guarantees to return to you every dollar you have deposited in annual premiums, along with substantial dividends?

We have such an investment to offer.

The Capital Return Policy

issued by the Canada Life Assurance Company is a Contract which provides—

1. Immediate Life Insurance protection for your home.
 2. Cash values, available in emergencies, which, with the substantial dividends added at stated intervals, make your policy a valuable business asset.
 3. At the end of 20 years you can draw out all you have paid in, along with dividends, which have been compounding at interest.
- Or, you can take a Special Cash Guarantee, along with the accumulated dividends, and continue the policy (fully paid for) earning dividends as long as you live.
- Or, this Special Cash Guarantee may be applied to increase the amount of your policy—for example, a \$5,000 policy would be raised to more than \$7,500.

And in addition—

Suppose some day before reaching age 60 you should become totally and permanently disabled through accident or illness. Immediately all further deposits would cease, and you would receive \$50.00 a month as long as you live—and the \$5,000 would be paid in full at your death. (This feature is added for a small extra payment yearly, which is not returnable with the regular deposits.)

Canada Life

J. A. JOHNSTON
Local Agent
MILDMAY ONT.

Canada Life Assurance Company
Due to the...
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____

Shoot the Black Birds

They are eatin' all the Corn and Peas in my Garden

BUT I HAVE SOME IN CANS THAT THEY CAN'T GET WHICH I SELL FOR 20 cents per can.

ALSO FRESH GROCERIES OF FIRST QUALITY AND CEREALS OF ALL KINDS.

TRY OUR FIVE ROSES FLOUR, ALSO MILVERTON'S THREE DIFFERENT GRADES.

FOR THE POTATO BUGS AND GARDEN TRUCK WE HAVE PURE PARIS GREEN, ARSENATE OF LEAD, SPRAY IDE, THE LATTER KILLS BLIGHT ON POTATOES, ALSO INSECT POWDER FOR CUCUMBERS, MELONS, CABBAGE.

EGGS BOUGHT OT GRADED SYSTEM.

GEO. LAMBERT.

FLOUR FEED & GROCERIES PHO: 36

NEW ROAD SIGNS PLACED ON PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

The big shipment of Provincial Highway road signs for use in this district, which were received at the local Provincial Highways office some time ago, were placed in position last week and should prove a great help to the motoring public, especially strange tourists motoring through the country.

The signs, which are about three feet square, are painted black on a white background, are easily seen, and, if followed, should lessen the mistakes which have been made by motorists who are unfamiliar with the road conditions. It is expected that the erection of these signs will be completed this week.

Besides the municipal signs placed at the entrance to towns, signs are erected at each crossroad, and at township lines are signs bearing the names of the townships. The cross-

road signs contain two heavy black lines crossing each other an arrow designating the direction the side-lines cross the main road, and where only one roadway enters the Provincial Highway, only one arrow is used and that on the side from which the sideroad enters the highway. All curves, too, are marked, a single curve being designated by a winding or curved arrow, while a series of curves in a short distance is marked by an arrow with a double curve. The system is easily understood, and, if followed, should eliminate much of the inconvenience in driving over an unfamiliar road.

The local Provincial Highway Office has charge of the highway from Owen Sound to Guelph, Chatsworth to Brampton, and Arthur to Kincardine, taking in the counties of Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Dufferin and part of Peel.—Durham Chronicle.

HAYLOADERS AND FIRES

While investigating into the cause of recent fires in Harwich, Chief Fire Marshall Heaton stated that many barn fires are caused by farmers putting into their barns crops before they are properly cured.

"The hayloader is one of the most mischievous pieces of machinery we have," declared Mr. Heaton, "and the sooner the farmers get back to the old way of gocking up hay and letting it properly cure in the field before it is brought into the barn the better. The hayloader is a labor-saving piece of machinery, but I am convinced it is the cause of very many fires, as crops often heat in the mow, and we have examples taken from mows where the heated fodder has become carbonized, and all that was needed was a supply of oxygen to cause a conflagration."

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF THE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

- 1.—You shall sell your farm produce for cash where you can, for we buy nothing from you.
- 2.—You shall believe in us, because we do not know you personally.
- 3.—You shall send your money to us in advance so we can buy the goods from the factory with your money; you may have to wait a few weeks but that is our business method.
- 4.—You shall get help from your nearest town or village to build good roads, so you may easily haul our goods from the depot but do not ask help from us—we don't help to build good roads.
- 5.—You may buy church bells and Altar utensils from us, and send the money in advance—that's our rule.
- 6.—You shall get all the help you can from the business men in your neighborhood, although we may have more profit from you than they have it is against our rule to give to your churches.
- 7.—You shall convert your neighbors also to your faith in us, for we have room for more money.
- 8.—You shall look at the pretty pictures in our catalogues as often as you can so as to strengthen your desire for things you do not need, but which you may order with other

goods to save freight. Send us all your ready cash so that you may not have any left to buy necessities from home dealers.

9.—You shall believe us rather than your home business men, for we want your trade. We get to be millionaires on your support. Don't be bluffed.

10.—You shall call on the business people of your own vicinity for help and credit if you meet with hard luck or sickness. It's your money we want; we don't know you unless your orders are accompanied by cash.

REGULAR SOFTBALL RULES

Rules of softball have come into the limelight since the opening of the softball league. Here are the rules of the game as adopted by the Ontario branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

1. The rules of regulation baseball as specified adopted by the National and American leagues annually shall govern the game of softball except as follows:—
2. The bases shall be 50 feet apart for men; 40 for girls and boys 16 years and under.
3. The pitching distance shall be 38 feet for men; 30 for girls and boys 16 years and under.
4. The ball shall be the regulation "Playground" 12 inch ball.
5. The bat shall not be more than 2 feet 10 inches long and not more than 12 inches in diameter at its largest part.
6. No spiked shoes may be worn.
7. No gloves may be used by any player except the catcher.
8. The pitcher must deliver the ball from below the hip, the arm parallel with the body, both feet on the rubber and only one step may be taken in the delivery.
9. A dead ball shall be called a ball but the batter will not take his base unless it is the fourth ball. Bases runners will return to their bases on a dead ball.
10. Base runners must hold their bases until the ball delivered by the pitcher has crossed the home plate. They must not start to steal while the pitcher has the ball in his possession.
11. If the base runner leaves his base too soon he will be declared out.
12. The bulk rule of hard ball shall be rescinded.
13. A foul tip shall come as under the hard ball rules.
14. A third strike shall come as under the hard ball rules.
15. Overthrows to first and third bases or passed ball entitle the runners to one base only, providing they can make it.

"A good home is heaven," says a Boston clubwoman. And, we add, a bad one is just the opposite.

By 1928 the hem of a skirt may be worn as a throat bandage unless man puts it on his brow while suffering from eye-strain.

A British scientist says that there will be no more than standing room on earth by A.D. 3000. We are more interested in the fact that there is plenty of room for 100,000,000 people to stand, sit, or lie down in Canada.

"What is man?" is a famous query of one of the ancients. He is certainly lord of creation. All the creatures of earth are subject to him. "His inventions cover the earth and ride the seas and climb the air." Yet a microbe so small that he cannot see it without a microscope may be the death of him.

WHY ARE THESE EN OUT?

The two men who, in this vicinity, last week committed a series of car thefts are recognized as a pair who recently were released from Kingston penitentiary where they had been doing time for some previous crime.

It would appear that these men having been confined in the penitentiary for a time by way of punishment, were turned loose upon the country to again take up their career of robbery and murder. They have not committed murder so far, but evidently they are quite prepared to kill those who interfere with them.

We may assume that if these robbers are ultimately captured, as they likely will be before long, they will be returned to Kingston Penitentiary for another term—the time being of such duration as the judge who presides at the trial may think fits the crimes so far committed. There is good reason to believe that these robbers have stolen four automobiles within the past two weeks, besides having committed smaller thefts—stealing gasoline for example. Suppose that after being captured they are convicted of all the thefts now credited to them, what may we expect? They would be sentenced to serve a stated number of years in penitentiary for each robbery, with the qualification that the sentences shall "run concurrently." That is they would serve all four terms in prison at once; in other words they would serve one term instead of four terms. They would then be turned loose to try their luck again.

No wonder the record of murders, robberies and holdups is mounting month by month. For the young and

PEOPLE'S STORE

First in Quality First in Service First in Real Economy

Specials for One Week

June 25th to July 4th

Cocoa Special Regular 15 cts. a lb. Special 3 lbs for 25c

Palmolive Soap Regular 10 cts. a cake Special 4 for 25c

Lemon Extract 3 bottles for 25

Mixed Tea Regular 70 cts. a lb. Special 2 lbs. for \$1

Choice Con-Je 2 1/2 lbs. for \$1.00

Laundry Soap 5 cakes for 25c

Tomato Catsup Regular 15 cts. a tin Special 2 for 15c

Sei Whale Steak Salmon Regular 30 cts. a tin Special 3 for 50c or 2 for 40 cts.

Redpath Sugar \$7.50 a bag Cash \$7.75 in trade

PUT IN YOUR CANNING SUPPLY NOW. WE LOOK FOR HIGHER PRICES

PRODUCE PRICES

Cream 32c Cash 34c Trade
Eggs Extras 29c, Firsts 25c, Sec. 20c

WEILER BROS.

A restful night on Lake Erie

Makes a pleasant break in your journey. A good bed in a clean, cool stateroom, a long sound sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.

Steamers "SEANDBEE"—"CITY OF ERIE"—"CITY OF BUFFALO" Daily May 1st to November 15th

Leave Buffalo—9:00 P. M. Eastern Time | Leave Cleveland—9:00 P. M. Standard Time | Arrive Buffalo—7:30 A. M. | Arrive Cleveland—7:00 A. M. | *Steamer "CITY OF BUFFALO" arrives 7:30 A. M.

Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C & B Line, New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$7.50.

Send for free sectional puzzle chart of the Great Ship "SEANDBEE"—Length, 500 feet, Breadth, 98 feet, 6 inches.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Fare, \$5.50

Your Rail Ticket is Good on the Boats



budding criminal every sort of excuse is made to have him from the consequences of his crime as prescribed by the law. If convicted he is put to spend a few weeks or a few months in a comfortable home called a prison. There is little chance that he will serve all his term. If he doesn't escape he will be paroled or released before the term set by the court expires. No wonder many come to look upon the law as a joke and there is but one sensible course of treatment for the persistent criminal. He should be so confined that he can do others no harm; and he should be made to earn his living in confinement. Criminals should not be kept in idleness at the public expense.—Lucknow Sentinel.

BANK OF MONTREAL CROP REPORT

Prairie Provinces
Edmonton District—Rains general. Prospects excellent. Growth further advanced than average. Slight damage by worms and wind in the eastern section. Calgary District—Rain general. Further damage middle and northeastern sections from worms now checked. Damaged fields generally have been re-seeded. Growth rapid. Lethbridge District—Unusually heavy rains and prospects excellent. Growth retarded by cool weather. Northern Saskatchewan—Seeding of all grains completed. Land thoroughly saturated from recent heavy rains, and with warmer weather crops are progressing satisfactorily. Out worms more numerous than in previous years, causing some damage to early grain, and in scattered territories re-seeding has been necessary. Pastures in good

shape. Favorable outlook in many districts that suffered a short crop last year. Southern Saskatchewan District—All grain seeded. Crops advancing rapidly as a result of favorable weather and general rains. Some damage reported from cut worms. Good growth in pastures. General conditions favorable. Manitoba District—General conditions favorable though damage reported from cut worms, excessive moisture and floods in some districts where re-seeding may still be done. Growth retarded by cool wet weather, but wheat well stooled and rooted. Rye heading out.

Province of Quebec
In the Eastern and Southern districts seeding completed and nearly all crops are above ground, and in excellent condition. Early vegetables are now fit for market. Apple and plum trees were heavy in blossom. A good yield of small fruits is expected. In the Northern and Lower St. Lawrence, crops are nearly all planted, and in most cases above ground and doing well. Indications point to a crop of hay above the average.

Province of Ontario
In western and central Ontario, there has been little rainfall, but eastern and northern parts have been more fortunate. Fall wheat looks well and is now heading out. Oats and barley promise average crop, but straw will be short. Corn looks well and weather conditions have been favorable. Timothy hay is a light crop. Alfalfa is excellent. Small fruits have suffered from drought, and will be a poor crop. Tree fruits are more promising. Grass pastures in central and western Ontario are short and are starting to burn.

The Automobile

AID TO SAFETY IN FOUR WHEEL BRAKES.

About a year and a half ago the automotive world was quite excited about the matter of brakes and much talk was being devoted to the four-wheel brake innovation. It was supposed to represent a big advance in the amount of control a driver might have over his car. It was calculated that this new feature would tend to lessen accidents and prevent injuries. In the light of the tested experience of the motoring multitudes who have used these four-wheel brakes during the last season, can they be considered in general as a standard and generally accepted feature of the better grade of cars?

Probably the chief question has been as to whether brakes could be operated on the front wheels without seriously interfering with freedom in steering. To assure safety in steering, the front wheels are inclined inward and under-graduated, and the steering knuckle pins are set at such an angle that they point directly at the spot where the tires touch the ground. This eliminates the tendency to change the direction of the wheel as it turns, which would otherwise exist if one brake should hold more than another. Equalizing bars or cables similar to those used when only two brakes were employed and an equalizer between the front and rear parts of brakes are designed to equalize the braking power.

It is recognized that in turning corners the outside front wheel revolves faster than the inside one. Therefore, if the brakes are applied equally the outside wheel naturally would transmit more of the braking power than the other. To overcome this difficulty some brakes are so designed that the brake on the outside front wheel will not operate if the brakes are applied when turning the corner. To facilitate the operation of the four-wheel brakes some makers have installed planetary gearing attached to the brake pedal. This is designed so that it will give quick action to take up lost motion in the linkage and increase the leverage when the brake shoes contact with the drums.

There is little doubt that four-wheel brakes enable a car to stop more quickly. Tests have proved that a car going at twenty miles an hour with two brakes could be stopped within thirty feet, and with four brakes within twelve feet, and that similar results could be secured when greater speeds were used.

A car running along at a certain speed has a certain amount of energy stored in it. This car going down a hill has the amount of energy increas-

ed. To bring this car to a standstill it is necessary to absorb that energy. The way to do this is to turn it into heat at the brakes. With two brakes the car has a certain area of surface through which heat is absorbed by atmosphere. It has been shown that by using four brakes the area of radiation is doubled, with the consequence that the brakes do not heat up and burn the lining. This also allows the driver to increase his speed. Yet he is not likely to burn out his brakes and he has a greater margin of braking safety.

CAUSE OF SKIDDING.

The cause of skidding is the tendency for a car in motion to keep on moving in the same direction and at the same speed. To stop a car one must depend upon the traction of the tires with the road surface. As soon as the braking force is greater than the traction the tire slides over the ground, causing a skid. One of the things that control the amount of traction is the weight of the car. The heavier the weight holding the car to the ground the greater will be the tractive force. With two brakes on the rear wheels only one-half of the weight of the car is utilized, as the other half of the car bears on the front wheels. Therefore it has become recognized that brakes on four wheels double the tractive effort employed in braking and halve the liability of skidding.

Various tests have also shown that contrary to the general opinion a year ago, brakes on the front as well as rear wheels assist a car in turning a corner. The tendency for a car in motion is to travel in a straight line. When the brakes are applied to the rear wheels only there is a tendency for the rear wheels to lose traction and skid because the centre of gravity is located midway between the front and rear axles. By dividing the braking effort between the front and rear wheels this tendency is minimized. This condition is made still better when the outside front brake is released and the inside front brake is applied strongly, as in the case of some brakes, because the car tends to turn around its own centre and in the direction of the corner to be negotiated. If the outside rear brake could be released this would still further benefit the situation.

As a result of more than a year of general usage the conclusion is that four-wheel brakes seem to be growing increasingly popular. The experience of motorists during the last year has gone a long way toward demonstrating that they represent a permanent asset to motordom.



The Locus in Quo.
Native—"Last week the boys hung our mayor in effigy."
Tourist—"So! Where is Effigy?"

Notes About Noses.

One of the purposes of the nose is to raise the temperature and humidity of inhaled air before it enters the lungs. The colder and drier the air, the greater the need for this function, so that in a race which has lived long in a cold, dry environment the nasal passages become long, and the nose high and narrow.

After migration from one type of environment to the other the adjustment is not immediate, but takes many generations. Thus, the high, narrow noses of the dominant castes in India indicate that the latter are comparatively recent immigrants from the north.

Fossil skulls found in Europe indicate very high, narrow noses during the Ice Age, gradually becoming shorter and broader as the climate improved.

Saving Sea Birds.

Thanks to the intervention of human beings, the fierce fight between sea birds and rats for supremacy on Ailsa Craig, the rocky islet at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde has ended in the rout of the rodents.

For ages Ailsa Craig has been one of the two great British places for tens of thousands of sea birds. But about thirty years ago a few rats, swimming ashore from a wreck on the island, established themselves on the island, and multiplied at such a rate that they soon swarmed over the whole rock. As the rats prospered the sea birds disappeared and in 1924 very few could be seen.

Last December the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds contracted with a certain firm to exterminate the rats, and poison was used so effectively that it is impossible to estimate the number of rats destroyed. The cost of the campaign was about \$160, and Ailsa Craig is now restored to its old position as a sanctuary for sea birds.

Crossing Sea by Train.

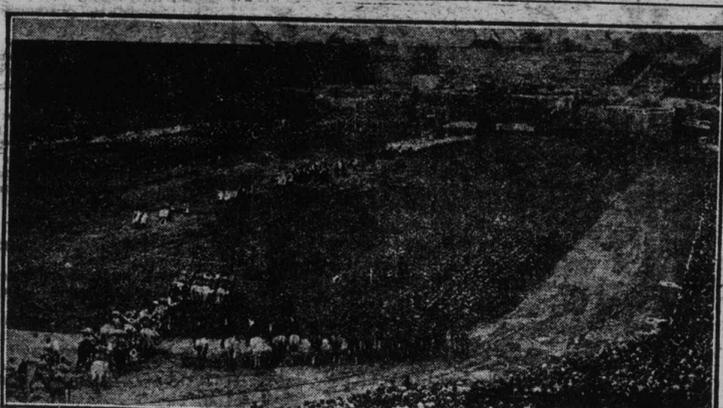
A through service from London to Paris without changing cars or alighting from the train will become effective shortly, when huge ferryboats carrying trains are put into commission between Dover and Calais.

Sharp Answers.

Many a sharp answer is made in blunt language.

Moths Use Their Noses.

Moths can smell, scientists have ascertained.



One of the most picturesque and novel photos of Wembley is shown above. It was taken when their Majesties attended the Thanksgiving service and shows the clerical procession marching across the arena.

Prairie Trees.

Tests made at the Forest Nursery Stations of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, show that hardy conifers such as spruce, lodgepole pine, jack pine and Scotch pine are particularly suited for prairie plantings and thrive under adverse conditions. These trees are now being widely planted throughout the Prairie Provinces.

The Coast Was Clear.

Little Janet, home from school unusually early, rang the doorbell, but no one answered. She rang a second and a third time but still in vain. Then a brilliant idea struck her. She flattened her nose against the windowpane and in a shrill voice that must have reached the ears of every neighbor, called out, "It's all right, mother; I'm not the installment man!"

What Your Eyes Tell.

We are told that the eyes of the intellectual man are gray, and it is a fact that most men of genius have gray eyes. Brown eyes are said to express temperament rather than intellect.

Although brown eyes flash with anger, light up with joy, and change swiftly with jealousy, blue and gray eyes can express greater sadness. Green and black eyes are supposed to be the most wicked. Becky Sharp's green eyes played an important part in her various conquests.

The "vamp" in modern fiction usually possesses flashing eyes of either green or black. Actually, there are no black eyes; dark brown or dark gray eyes have the appearance of being black in certain lights.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

A very careful analysis of the world's silver production shows that about one-eighth comes from miners within the British Empire. Canada's silver mines have been the greatest producers within the empire for two decades, according to Dr. A. W. G. Wilson, of the Mines Branch of the Dept. of Mines. To-day Canada is the third largest producer in the world, being surpassed by Mexico and the United States only, who together contribute nearly 65 per cent of the annual production.

Native silver was known to the Indians about Lake Superior before any Europeans set foot in that locality. Champlain mentions the occurrence of galena on the east shore of Lake Teniskaming, directly opposite and but a few miles away from the famous Cobalt areas of Ontario, but knowledge of the presence of silver is not recorded. Silver ores have since been found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon.

Records of production, which have been kept since 1858, show a total recovery of silver to the end of 1923 of 451,000,000 fine ounces. Last year the recovery was slightly over 20,000,000 fine ounces. The price of silver varies daily, the highest yearly average on record being \$123.2 per standard ounce 925 fine, and the lowest 47.2 cents. Present prices are around 65 cents per ounce.

The mines of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowanda, all in Northern Ontario, are Canada's principal silver producers. Since the first discoveries in this area, about twenty years ago, production has been close to 357 million ounces, while present production is at the rate of nearly nine million ounces per year.

Silver production in British Columbia and the Yukon is obtained from lead-silver ores. In 1901 the maximum production was obtained, 5,151,333 ounces, in British Columbia. Between 1906 and 1915 silver production markedly declined, but since 1915 there have been slight advances, until at present the rate of production is about 8,000,000 ounces per year. A number of silver lead prospects were located in the Yukon, during the past few years, and rich ores are being mined in the Mayo district, where the present rate of production is about one million ounces.

Not a Steady Job.

She had been maid of all work in the family for more than twenty years. Like all faithful retainers, she did what she liked. She even tried to manage them until, in self-defense, they gave her a month's notice.

"Ah, well, ma'am," she said, "I can't say I'm surprised. Somehow I always felt I shouldn't suit you."

Elephants' Keen Smell.

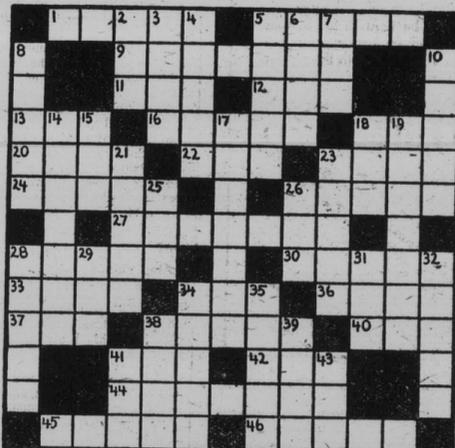
African elephants have been known to scent men at 1,000 yards.

A Huge Sort of Carp.

A species of Siamese carp reaches a length of over five feet.

Bride (consulting cook-book): "O my, that cake is burning and I can't take it out for five minutes yet."

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

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

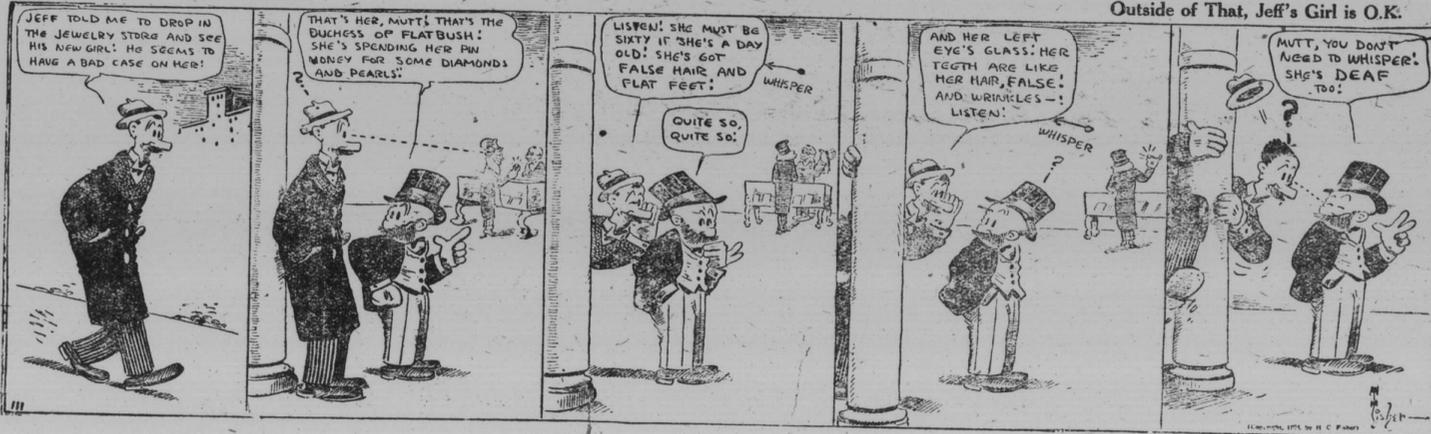
HORIZONTAL

- 1—Prayers
- 5—To remove the husk
- 9—Breathes out
- 11—Recline
- 12—Land measure of 100 square meters
- 13—A bench
- 16—A salute
- 18—An age
- 20—Continued in an inactive state
- 22—For shame
- 23—Reared
- 24—To bar
- 26—A kind of cloth
- 27—Diodeses
- 28—Wild creature
- 30—Loud shouts
- 33—To impel
- 34—A basic industry (abbr.)
- 35—Narrative
- 36—Suffix same as "in"
- 38—Slumber
- 40—Coloring matter
- 41—Sorrowful
- 42—Sheltered condition
- 44—Funeral songs
- 45—Diet
- 46—Crawl

VERTICAL

- 2—Fish without ventral fins
- 3—Central line
- 4—A bundle
- 8—A drudge
- 6—Man of courage
- 7—To utilize
- 8—A fruit
- 10—Rank
- 14—Oriental
- 15—Sagacity
- 17—Pedigree
- 18—To do wrong
- 19—In royal manner
- 21—The Scandinavian language
- 23—Surrounded
- 25—To fondle
- 26—Cunning
- 28—Constructed
- 29—To grow old
- 31—A boy
- 32—Shabby
- 34—A genus of plants
- 35—Memento
- 37—Business transaction
- 38—An equal
- 41—To fasten with thread
- 43—Point of compass (abbr.)

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



Outside of That, Jeff's Girl is O.K.



Ancient Saying—"Pa, may I use your car, please?"

"Are you going away?"

"Yes, to Europe."

"By which ship?"

"Airship."

"But there is no airship service."

"There will be by the time my wife is ready."

Wonder where families used to put plunder years ago when there was no garages?

"Timely Rhyme—"Hush, little vacant corner, don't you cry; you'll be a filling station bye and bye."

Heard on a Car.

First Woman—"Did your husband die a natural death?"

Second Woman—"Oh, yes, he was run down by a motor car."

Postscript: "They should be thankful that they do not have to dodge bicycles and more."

What is funnier than balloon tires on Ford wheels? Well, there's the gold monogram on the door of a Ford run about.

Most flivvers are filled with nuts.

Charity covers a multitude of sins. So do closed cars.

Man's inhumanity to man makes thousands hesitate at the curb.

Even if a man does pass you with his auto, he may be behind with his payments.

The average chauffeur certainly takes life easily.

Let those who never break the speed law cuss M.P.P.'s for breaking the law.

"Somebody put the hooch in my car," sounds fine.

But nobody's ever.

Put any in mine.

The noise an automobile makes depends more upon the driver than upon the machine itself.

It is not so much the living wage as the flivving wage that men demand nowadays.

Correct This Sentence.

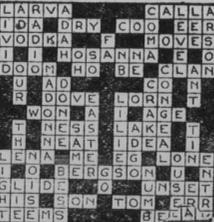
"My dear sir," said the traffic officer, "you disregarded my stop signal and jammed up traffic frightfully, but run along now and try to do better."

If you drive fast you're a lawbreaker; if you drive slowly, somebody whams you from behind.

Avoid Too Much Light.

Too much light can be as bad for the eyes as too little. Artificial light is now supplied so readily and so cheaply that it is a temptation to use too much of it—or at least to direct it with too great intensity on what one is reading. Did you ever try to read a book or a newspaper with the bright sunlight falling directly on the page? If you have, you will understand how excessive light can strain and fatigue the eye. The golden mean in illumination is a nevervarying one is the thing, to strive for.

Solution of last week's puzzle.



People who use "Red Rose" are usually those who like tea of extra good quality

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE is extra good. Try it!

Surnames and Their Origin

FLETCHER.
Variations—Arsmith, Setter, Tipper, Flower.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—Trades.

Who says there is no romance in names? How many business men, manufacturers, merchants, manual workers and professional men of this modern age go busily about their daily occupations without a thought, without even the knowledge that their family names are the last relics of what was once one of the mightiest industries of medieval England, and which to-day is obsolete.

The ancestors of the Fletchers, Arsmiths, Setters, Tippers and Flowers were the backbone of the English nation in the middle ages, for they furnished her fighting forces with munitions, that deadliest weapon with which the English maintained their independence upon many a battlefield before the final development of the musket and the rifle.

The family name Arsmith is simply a contraction of "arrow-smith." The arrow-smith was he who made his living by fashioning arrow heads.

The Setters were those who set the heads upon the arrow shafts.

Tippers were craftsmen who sharpened the points after they had been set.

The Fletchers (it was also spelled "fechter" in those days) were those who affixed the feathers or "fedges" (from the same word root which gives us both "feather" and "fedge") to the shafts. This was probably the process which required the greatest finesse, for the true flights of the arrow in those long shots for which the archers of old England were famous depended as much on the feather as anything. The term "fechter" also was used in the more general sense as embracing the entire craft of arrow makers. "Flo" was a familiar name for the arrow in those days, whence comes the name "Flower."

WARREN.
Variations—Warrnet, Wareing, Wareing, Warison, Wasson, Fitzwarren, Fitzwarren, Warner.
Racial Origin—Norman-French.
Source—A given name; also an occupation.

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. They 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. Warrnet comes from "Warrinot's-son," the "ot" being a diminutive ending. Wareing, Wareing, Warison and Wasson 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 "fitz" as "son of."

Warren, however, often comes from the same source as Warner, which is the medieval word "Warrener," "Warner" or "Warner," from "Warren," a game preserve. The farmer was the officer who had charge of these forest wilds and naturally came to be known as "Jackie le Warner," "Richard de Warren," etc. Sons often followed the same calling as their fathers, and so such names in many cases lost their original meaning descriptive of occupation and became simply family "tags."

LORD READING'S RISE BUILT ON FAILURE

WORST BOY AT SCHOOL, BANDRUPT ON EXCHANGE.

This Remarkable Jew Suffered Scandals That Would Have Ruined Others.

The Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, and one of the most remarkable figures in British political life, who is in London to confer with the Government on Indian policy, is the only man in the world who actually rules over as many as 350,000,000 persons. It has been a strange destiny that has conferred such a power on Rufus Isaacs. As a boy he sailed up the Hugel River bound for Calcutta, as cabin boy to the captain of a brig. To-day as Viceroy he ranks in Indian before members of the royal family; that is, he takes precedence even before the Prince of Wales, this same Rufus Isaacs, the former cabin boy and son of a London Jew.

If philosophers wish to preach the lesson of the profound service of failure in moulding a man's success, Lord Reading's story provides the text. He began as a failure—in the familiar sense of the word—for he was the worst lad in his school, and devoted himself exclusively to mischief and to leading his comrades into it. Then he ran away on the great adventure as cabin boy. This somewhat sobered him, and he returned to some more

study, and then went into business "in the city," where his father was a merchant.

Here, while still a young man, though through no fault of his own, he failed, and was "hammered" on the Stock Exchange—that is, announced as insolvent in the awe-inspiring ceremony still employed there, more dreaded by brokers than any other conceivable doom. It is the Earl of Birkenhead, the present Secretary for India, who writes of that epoch in Lord Reading's life: "Inexperienced, penniless, almost friendless, it might have seemed that his career was ended almost before it was begun. But it was at this point that the resource and the resiliency of the young man first made themselves felt."

Began to Study Law.

He abandoned business and took up the study of law, and in due course passed his bar examinations. Then began one of the most brilliant of records as practicing attorney. In five years he had repaid every penny of his Stock Exchange debt. And he made a success of a kind never duplicated, before or since, as earner of fees. Lord Birkenhead says he earned more money than any common-law practitioner at the bar has ever made.

When he was at the head of the English bar he entered Parliament as a Liberal. But he did not immediately succeed, or ever establish a parliamentary reputation, much to the surprise of his colleagues. Perhaps too much was expected of him. He did, however, become Solicitor General, and later Attorney General, which he remained until 1913.

Then came his bitterest failure—the Marconi scandal. He was no longer the mischievous boy, or the adolescent stock-broker. He was the most distinguished lawyer in England, and law officer of the Crown. And together with Lloyd George he was implicated in a charge of having used Cabinet information to speculate in Marconi shares. The incidents would have ruined almost any one else. "Every one," writes Lord Birkenhead, "who knew Rufus Isaacs—personally or politically—knew that he was one of the men who are absolutely incapable of doing any act which they believe to be wrong."

Never Excused Himself.

"He never sought to deny or palliate an admitted indiscretion. His was, in fact, the case of a lawyer who brings the brains of Solomon to every one's business but his own. To a man of scrupulous integrity and of an almost feminine sensitiveness, the months that passed must have been somewhat like a long and terrible nightmare."

The Marconi affair did not interfere with his promotion. The year before

the war he became Lord Chief Justice, and then, at the outbreak of the war, he was found to be the outstanding figure in the great financial triumph of the British, one of the greatest feats of statesmanship in their history: the formation and application of sound finance to the British participation in the war.

In 1915 he became president of the Anglo-French Loan Mission to the United States, and went to Washington again in 1917 as High Commissioner and Special Ambassador. Lord Birkenhead lauds him as "a great diplomatist." His charm, his tact, his patience, his lucid intelligence and his incredible grasp of detail combine to give him an equipment which few diplomatists, even among the greatest, have enjoyed. But he returned to resume his work as Lord Chief Justice—not, altogether becoming critics claim for having retained this post while being, in fact, an ambassador. And then he was offered the Viceroyalty of India.

Achievement in India.

As Viceroy, Lord Reading's achievements may be said to be still under scrutiny. He reached India in the most serious crisis in its modern history. And during his stay the crisis has subsided. Lord Reading, the Liberal, has been patient to the point of woefully exasperating the die-hard, who think of India as a land that can benefit most by intimidation, swift blows and firmness. These old die-hards point out that while Lord Reading met and pleaded with Ghandi, it was Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, who imprisoned him, which without doubt undermined his power.

But India is slowly growing prosperous. Its financial crisis has passed, the sectional antipathies are burning lower, and the hatred for the British is sinking—perhaps only temporarily. If, during his next year, which will be the Earl of Reading's last year as Viceroy, this process gains impetus, and a warmer co-operation between the governing and the governed develops, he will have silenced his critics.

Then he will return to a well-earned retirement (he is almost 70) as one of the most distinguished Englishmen living, and probably one of the two best distinguished Jews of his time the other, of course, being Einstein.

HEALTHY CHILDREN ARE HAPPY CHILDREN

The well child is always a happy child—it is a baby's nature to be happy and contented. Mothers, if your little ones are cross and peevish and cry a great deal they are not well—they are in need of a medicine—something that will set their bowels and stomach in order, for nine-tenths of all childhood ailments arise from a disordered state of the bowels and stomach. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; banish colic; break up colds and simple fevers and make the baby healthy and happy. The Tablets are guaranteed to be absolutely free from opiates or other harmful drugs—they cannot possibly do harm—always good. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Not An Old-Top.
Mrs. Gold (motoring)—"Did you hear that fellow call to you, 'Hello, old top?'"
Hubby—"Yes, what of it?"
Mrs. G.—"Well, I wouldn't permit anyone to make a remark like that. Our car-top is brand new."

Built a Modern House in a Douglas Fir Log.

A complete and modern five-room home, built inside one huge log of Douglas fir, mounted on a five-ton truck, is the latest in covered wagons. It is the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cave, who are reported on the way east to show people on this side of the Rockies what the far west can produce in the way of trees. The big log was hollowed out by using special saws, after which partitions were built in, dividing the space into living room and bedroom combined, kitchen, breakfast nook, library, closets, shower bath and laundry. Full sized doors, front and rear afford easy entrance and exit. The house is electrically lighted and piped with a pressure water system. The natural bark remains on the log.

Wheat-meat is regarded in South African native settlements as a great delicacy, and in British Columbia it is canned in large quantities for export.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment.

HELP FOR TIRED NERVOUS PEOPLE

Found in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Are you pale and weak, tired most of the time, out of breath on slight exertion?

Are you nervous, is your sleep disturbed so that rest does not refresh you?

Is your appetite poor, your digestion weak and do you have pains after eating?

If you have any of these symptoms you need the help of such a reliable tonic as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Read what Mr. W. W. Francis, of Calgary, Alta., says of this tonic. "After returning from overseas," writes Mr. Francis, "my whole system was in a badly run down condition. I became nervous, irritable, pale and lost weight. Of course I was given treatment and recommended many tonics, some of which I took, but with no apparent result. At last I could not even sleep. My sister who is in England, wrote and urged me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I can scarcely say how glad I am that I took her advice. My friends were surprised at my complete recovery, but I assured them it was due entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I now always keep a box on hand in case of emergency."

If you are alling give these pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. Send by mail at 50 cents a box by writing 'The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.'

Thing Puzzles and Word Puzzles.

In an interesting French book, written nearly fifty years ago, it is pointed out that puzzles or enigmas have always been of two kinds—one popular and familiar from remote antiquity among peasants and illiterates as well as the more scholarly, the other literary and enjoyed only in more cultured society. These two sorts may be called thing puzzles and word puzzles. Thing puzzles, some of the surviving examples of which are very old, are often simple and rather childish; for example, here is one of the oldest: "I wander about my home; water flows past. Men come; the house goes out of the windows, and I am a prisoner. What am I?"

The answer, which needs some explaining and really is not very good, is, "I am a fish caught in a net."

Better known, at least outside of France, is another of the same kind, of which a literal translation is: "Four feet upon four feet; Four feet awaiting four feet; Four feet do not come; Four feet go away; Four feet remain."

The solution in a recent free rendering runs: "A cat on a four-legged chair was sitting, Waiting an enemy cat and spitting. Cat doth not come; Cat doth go; The chair remaineth: cheerio!"

Thing puzzles are indeed long out of fashion; nor does it appear likely that they will return to favor. Word puzzles of many kinds—agram, acrostic, charade and cross-word puzzle, demanding wider knowledge, less naïvete and livelier wits, have their ups and downs, come and go and return again. The present fad for cross-word puzzles will no doubt soon wane. But good ones are really clever and require cleverness. Perhaps a century hence everybody will be hard at work over them again.

To a Bluebird.

Was it your wandering voice I heard,
Joy of the spring and best,
With the sky-tinge on your back, little bird,
And the earth-tinge on your breast?

Sing you a song of delicious lands,
Of buds a-bursting their silken bands
And meadows glad with May?

Of mate and nest, little bird, do you sing,
And why from your loved ones rove.
Come you here out of heaven to bring
A message from those I love?

Where never a note of hate is heard,
And never a heart-tie riven,
But what is heaven but love, little bird,
And what is love but heaven?

All wild flowers fade quickly, except the blooming idiots.

WE WANT CHURNING CREAM

We supply cans and pay express charges. We pay daily by express money orders, which can be cashed anywhere without any charge.

To obtain the top price, Cream must be free from bad flavors and contain not less than 30 per cent. Butter Fat.

Bowes Company Limited, Toronto

For references—Head Office, Toronto, Bank of Montreal, or your local banker. Established for over thirty years.

Behold! An Enemy . . .

Hast thou an enemy? His purpose heed;
May prick the bubble of unwholesome pride;
Seek counsel in his judgment on you; take
His bitterness, a cruel spur, to need
Thy sloth to break.

Loving thee, even to fault in thee, thy friends
Are as the genial summer's ambient air;
Unkindly, cutting winter thy foe portends,
Bidding beware.

The point of envy, malice, or disdain
May prick the bubble of unwholesome pride;
The words, envenomed, that have given thee pain,
Thy tongue may hide.

Dread not the rapier with its lightning dart;
Thou wilt be ready if thy foe be near!
Thy friends' warm clasp, and free forgiving heart,
The rather fear.

Yes, at the conflict's end, from vantage won
Thou wilt affirm, made valorous by strife:
Behold! An enemy this good hath done
That crowns my life!

—Brenda Murray Dreper.

Everywhere by Escalator.

The modern slogan is "Why walk?" Every new building of any size has its lifts, and the escalator principle, in use at most of the big tube railway stations, is also spreading.

For instance, at the French port of Havre, it has been decided that one of the steepest streets—the Rue de Montmorency—shall be provided with an escalator to replace the existing path-way. The steps of the escalator will be sufficiently wide to accommodate bicycles and perambulators.

Experts are not surprised by this innovation. They tell us that they look forward to the time when all the streets of our large towns will consist of huge moving tracks on the escalator principle. All kinds of traffic will be carried, with the exception of very heavily loaded lorries. There will be junctions at the crossings, where you will simply step from one moving track to the other, according to the direction in which you were going.

What would this cost? The most up-to-date moving stairways in the world are those at the Bank Tube Station, London, for which \$500,000 was paid. Here one travels at the rate of about a mile an hour, but we are told that on the flat three miles could easily be attained.

If one chose to walk along the moving track it would thus be quite easy to travel at the rate of six miles an hour.

Always Expected Trouble.

A country minister was driving a spirited horse through a village when he overtook the local doctor and offered him a lift.

Ten minutes later the horse bolted, upset the carriage, and spilled both men. The doctor rose to his feet and turned angrily toward the clergyman.

"What do you mean by inviting me to ride behind such an animal?" he demanded.

"Well," replied the minister, mildly, "it was lucky that this time there were no bones broken, but I always like to have a doctor with me when I drive that horse."

Charms of the Arctic.

Visitor—"Are you going to be a great man when you grow up, Willie?"

Willie—"You bet, I'm going to be an Arctic explorer."

"An Arctic explorer's life is full of hardships, Willie."

"Yes, but I can stand 'em, I reckon."

"I like your spirit, my boy. There is a great deal of glory to be gained in a career of that kind."

"Yes, and you don't never have to wash your face."

Funny Coral Fish.

Claimed to be the most fantastic fish in the world, the coral-fish of Java is deep orange in color, with pale-blue bands edged with black.

The last thing a man ought to do is to hug a girl while he's driving his car, and the coroners report that it's the last thing a lot of them ever do.

TONSILS

ADENOIDS Removed by absorption. Safe and Sure for Child or Adult. Send to DR. THUNA The Herbalist 298 DANFORTH AVE., TORONTO For a \$1.00 box of the TONSIL TABLETS "Help Nature Help You"

Limber Up

Your stiff muscles by rubbing well with Minard's. Leading athletes use it. Splendid for sprains and bruises.



Classified Advertisements

SALES ORGANIZER WANTED. LARGE FLYING EXTRACT HOUSE, selling direct to homes, wants bright energetic man to make sales territory in each county. Right party can easily make \$50 a week. Cash Rec. Desk 2, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Sea Letter.

"The weather is glorious
And I am working in the garden.
Baby has gained a pound
The brindle cow has calved
And my sun hat is becoming
You write
And I am out of the littered forecastle
In a long chair from which I watch
Fat clouds toll up the steep blue sky.

The wavering dog barking empty
Against the gaunt front of the wood lot
The dipping shadow of a floating hawk
Over the yellow-green blueberry patches

And your swift fingers
Plucking a punctual needle through cloth.

The letter ends
With the scrawly hieroglyph
Of your warm name
And I am outbound again
Hearing the iron groanings
Of the plunging ship
Seeing the aimless fingers of the wind
Pulling white threads through blue.

—Robert Roe.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Winter Stars.

Visit the Alps in winter if you would see the stars at their brightest. To quote an enthusiastic traveler, "No body has ever seen the stars until he has visited the Alps in winter. I have heard a great deal of the glory of the Eastern night, but when I went to the East I was disillusioned. The stars that look down on the desert cannot be compared with those that greet us from the frosty depths of a winter sky in the Alps. No moon rivals the incomparable glory of the Alpine moon. In January I have read small print by moonlight." And what is true of the Alps is true also of our Rockies or Sierras—and even of the Appalachian ranges.

From Scraps of Leather.

Chemists have recently obtained from scraps of leather many important substances, including drugs, medicines, paint, pigments and a fuel oil.

MURINE NIGHT & MORNING

KEEP YOUR EYES CLEAN, CLEAR AND HEALTHY

WASH YOUR EYES WITH MURINE

See that This Label is on Your Fox Wire
"Prince Edward" Brand English Fox Wire—recognized by the above label on every roll—has given more than fourteen years of perfect service on pioneer ranches and is being used for most of the new ranches. "There's a reason." Write or wire for free sample and prices.
HOLMAN'S Summerville P. E. Island Ontario Sales Agent W. H. C. RUTHVEN ALLISTON ONT.



For 14 days only
June 23 to July 8
all 10-in. double-sided 75c

"His Master's Voice"
Victor-Records

REDUCED
TO **55c**

all other "His Master's Voice"
Victor records with exception of
Red Seal Records 20c off list price

This offer includes all the popular hits--all the latest releases

J. N. Scheffter

Protect Your Orchard and Garden by Spraying

The Caterpillar and Codling Moth are rapidly making their appearance. This can be prevented by spraying.

We have in stock large spraying outfits suitable for orchards and gardens and for white washing. The outfit is on wheels and sprays 2 rows at a time. Nozzles are the non-clog pattern and has the tree spraying attachments.

COME IN AND LOOK THIS OVER

1 gal. compressed air sprayers, \$8.00.
Hand Sprayers 75c to \$1.25.

<p>Stumping Powder CAPS AND FUSE</p> <p>Murphy Da-Cote Auto Enamels WILL REFINISH YOUR CAR IN 1 DAY.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CEMENT, LIME & PLASTER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liesemer & Kalbfleisch</p>	<p>Fishing Tackle STEEL RODS, BAMBOO POLES, REELS, ETC.</p> <p>A GOOD SUPPLY OF Sweet Clover WHITE & YELLOW</p>
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to the Statutes in that behalf Notice is Hereby Given that all persons having claims against the Estate of John Kuester, late of the Township of Carrick, in the County of Bruce, Ontario, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of May A.D. 1925, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or otherwise deliver to Daniel Kuester, one of the Executors, on or before the 24th day of July A.D. 1925, a statement of their claims and the security (if any) held by them, duly verified by Statutory declaration.

And Take Notice that after the said 24th day of July the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which they then have notice, and not be liable for any claims not filed at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Carrick, June 25th, A.D. 1925.

Daniel Kuester,
E. R. No. 3, Mildmay, Ont.

FORMOSA.

Miss Elizabeth Massel of Guelph is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Massel.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Waechter and son Fr. Edward Waechter of Kitchener and Mrs. Alex Oberle spent a few days at Tobermory.

Mr. Nicholas Weiler went to Guelph on Saturday to undergo an operation for a rupture on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mosack of Detroit are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Frank Oberle.

Messrs. Leo and Leonard Oberle of Kitchener returned to that city on Sunday after spending a few days at their home here.

Mr. Harvey Kieffer of St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, returned home last Tuesday for the summer holidays.

Mrs. Alfred Waechter and son are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Oberle.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hundt and children motored to Port Elgin on Sunday.

Mr. Harvey Oberle returned to Kitchener on Monday after having spent two weeks vacation at his home here.

Mrs. George Buhlman of Waterloo is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dittner.

They have got as far as burning books of science in some of the Southern States. When they get as far as burning scientists they will be right back to the good old times again.

Those Pictures in Your Store-room

Would look much better on your walls—and it's an easy matter to have them framed.

Wrap them up now—before it slips your memory—and bring them in to us.

You'll be surprised how much frames will add to their beauty—and you'll never miss the little that they cost.

May we expect you soon?
G. H. EICKMEIER

DOMINION DAY AT PORT ELGIN

Once again we ask you to be one of the large crowd that will spend Dominion Day at Port Elgin, on the shore of Lake Huron. The one big celebration of the year. Horse Racing, three classes, purse \$1,000. Two baseball matches—Tecwater vs. Walkerton and Ebenezer vs. Port Elgin. Good Band Music, Kincardine Pipers. Good evening attractions. Come and meet your friends at Port Elgin.

DOMINION DAY, JULY 1st AT LISTOWEL

Don't miss the Big Tattoo at Listowel, July 1. 5 Bands, Kitchener, Stratford, Guelph Pipe Band, Listowel, North Waterloo Regimental Bugle Band. Grand Display of Fireworks at the night performance in the Agricultural Park. Extra Attraction—the famous Gymnastic team of the Third Regiment of Toronto. Afternoon program of Athletic Events, etc., in Athletic Park. Dancing afternoon and evening, two orchestras. July 1st program at Listowel will be one of the best in the province.—Don't miss it.

MOLTKE.

Don't forget the Garden Party on June 25th. Everybody welcome.

Messrs. Paul Baars and Heine Hellman called on old friends in this vicinity of Saturday.

Mr. Chas. Weber is at present bedfast, still suffering with his sore foot.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Leutke spent a week in Kitchener.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Weigel, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schlotzhauser and family of Hanover spent Sunday with Mrs. C. E. Baetz.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Baetz and Mr. Jno. Goessel motored to Kitchener. Mrs. Goessel accompanied them home after spending two weeks in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Binkle and family Sundayed at J. Heimpecker's at Lakelet.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beyer and Mrs. Chas. Beyer visited at A. Weigel's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Hill and family and Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Ortman spent the week-end in Kitchener.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kaufman and family were guests at Jno. Baetz's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Nicolai, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Rekopf and family were visitors at Wm. Baetz's and And. Rahn's on Sunday.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

Final Examinations

Sr. Fifth—The following pupils have completed the second year of the Lower School course of the High School, and are prepared to enter a High or Continuation School in preparation for Normal Entrance, or Junior Matriculation. The work has been fully approved by the Public School Inspector, who has verified the marks obtained by each student and reported them to the Department of Education. The following pupils will not require to write a Departmental Examination but will receive their certificates from the Department in due season. Names in order of merit—Honours—Irene Harper, Irving Harrison, Alfred Waechter, Stanley Damm.

Jr. Fifth—The following pupils have successfully completed the first year of the High School course, namely the first year of the Lower School. These students require to attend another year in order to complete the work of the Lower School, a two-year course. Their work has been recommended by the Inspector and their certificates will be sent by the Department. These students are commended for their earnest endeavor, discipline and ability.—Honours—Orlando Schmidt; Pass—Melvin Haines, John Schill.

Promotional Examinations

Jr. IV to Sr. IV—The following pupils have been examined in all subjects and are recommended to the Entrance work for 1925-26.—Honours—Stanley Lewis; Pass—Vera Duffy.

Sr. III to Jr. IV—The following pupils were examined in all subjects of the Sr. III course and are recommended to the work of Jr. IV.—Honours—Margaret Filsinger, Roy Fink, Bruce Kalbfleisch, Pass—Wilfred Damm, Recommended—Gertie Harrison.

H. Gallagher, Principal

Loyalty, like charity, begins at home. You can't be loyal to Port Elgin and yet spend here in some city.

Helwig Bros. Weekly Store News

Hot Weather Necessities

Wear Light Weight Clothes And Keep Cool

We have a well assorted stock to choose from

<p>Dress Gingham</p> <p>Dress Gingham, in stripes, checks and plaid designs, for dresses, aprons, rompers, etc.</p> <p>PRICES 24c, 29c, 35c and 50c</p> <hr/> <p>Dress Crepes</p> <p>Crepe, Silk, Silk and Wool Mixtures, in plain and figured patterns; and over checks.</p> <p>PRICES \$1.25 up to \$2.00</p> <hr/> <p>Ladies Underwear</p> <p>Ladies' and Children's Summer Underwear Vests in short sleeve and no sleeve styles. A big range of qualities. Bloomers to match.</p> <hr/> <p>Fancy Socks</p> <p>Fancy Socks for the Kiddies, and girls and boys. Come see these. You will like them.</p> <hr/> <p>Cotton Crepe</p> <p>Cotton Crepe in dark and bright colored ground with floral designs, for dresses, overblouses and kimonas.</p> <p>PRICE 32c yard</p>	<p>Dress Voiles</p> <p>All the new things in Voile, neat pin dots and fancy designs, also printed effects.</p> <p>PRICES 48c, 75c and \$1.00</p> <hr/> <p>Habutia Silk</p> <p>Light weight, good wearing wash silk in a wide range of colors for dresses, slips, etc.</p> <p>PRICE \$1.50</p> <hr/> <p>Mens Straw Sailors</p> <p>Mens Straw Sailors in white, cream and tan fancy braids, with plain and fancy bands.</p> <p>PRICES RANGE FROM \$1.50 up to \$3.00</p> <hr/> <p>Mens Summer Underwear</p> <p>Mens light weight Underwear in combination style, also in two piece styles in all sizes.</p> <hr/> <p>Mens Socks</p> <p>Mens Summer Socks, in all cotton, lisle and silk, also mixtures.</p> <p>PRICES 25c up to \$1.50</p>
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Bring us your Cream, Eggs and Butter

Weekly Half-Holiday Every Thursday Afternoon

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

READ THESE STATEMENTS FROM McCORMICK-DEERING OWNERS

THESE MEN ARE SEASOTED TRACTOR OWNERS. MOST OF THEM HAVE OWNED AND USED SEVERAL MAKES—THEY DO NOT HESITATE TO RECOMMEND THE McCORMICK-DEERING IN PREFERENCE TO OTHERS.

"I know from practical experience that it the McCormick-Deering is the one practical tractor for general all round farming. I have owned and used quite a few styles and makes and I have yet to find one to beat the McCormick-Deering."

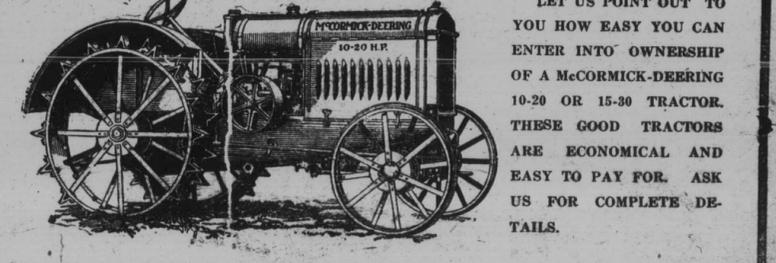
"I'm going on the second season with my McCormick-Deering 10-20 tractor now and I like it fine. I wouldn't think of going back to horses."

"One of the best features of McCormick-Deering is the accessibility of all working parts. It is so easy to make minor adjustments without tearing the whole thing apart."

"I think the McCormick-Deering Tractor is much more economical than horses or mules."

"After a thorough investigation I decided the McCormick-Deering 15-30 would best fill my requirements. I have never regretted my decision."

"You'd have to go a long ways before you could sell me any other tractor but a McCormick-Deering."



LET US POINT OUT TO YOU HOW EASY YOU CAN ENTER INTO OWNERSHIP OF A McCORMICK-DEERING 10-20 OR 15-30 TRACTOR. THESE GOOD TRACTORS ARE ECONOMICAL AND EASY TO PAY FOR. ASK US FOR COMPLETE DETAILS.

CHARLES J. KOENIG - Agent - Mildmay