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Woman's Interests

THE NEW BABY'S WARDROBE.
When the long-expected, little-pink bundle arrives that is to upset the whole routine of the house, he should find everything in readiness for him. I always found it a good idea to begin planning the wardrobe early, so that I would not be rushed at the last minute even by minor details. Even baby clothes have fads, and at present the dresses are made about twenty inches long. These never have to be shortened and they do simplify the care of the baby a great deal. After all, the long dresses were only for show and to keep the feet warm—and there are nice soft wool hose and the cunningest kinds of booties to do that now.

Another nice little fad in dressing infants at the present time is to put tapes on the dresses, tapes on the shirts, and tapes on the bands. Everything ties which was pinned heretofore. This is a very good idea, too, if the garments are made to fit properly.

Machine hemstitching is popular as a trimming on the little dresses and is not expensive. Of course all kinds of handwork that are not too elaborate are always in good taste on baby garments. Care is always observed so that no harsh trimmings are used about the neck and wrists, where they might chafe the delicate skin.

A good list of the necessary articles needed for an infant is given here:—Three shirts, three dozen diapers, outdoor wraps, three gowns, three pairs of hose, four bands, three baby blankets, four plain slips, three flannel skirts and three pairs of booties.

The shirts should be of wool or part wool for winter, and of silk or cotton for summer. All wool is very hard to wash. One can buy the knit bands, or the first bands can be straight strips of soft cloth about twenty-six inches by five inches, and can be replaced by the knit bands with shoulder straps at about three weeks. The hose for winter are better of wool, and of cotton or silk for summer. About the most satisfactory wrap for winter is the baby bunting, and a cashmere coat does nicely for summer.

Very few mothers nowadays put a great deal of work and money into the first dresses, as they are soon outgrown.

LEMON LORE.
Put a few drops of lemon juice in the food chopper before grinding sticky fruits, such as figs, raisins or dates, and the grinder will not only be easier to clean but food will be saved since it will not stick to the utensil.

A good furniture polish can be made by adding one part of lemon juice to two parts of olive oil.

If there is no tooth paste on hand simply add a dash of lemon juice to the water with which the teeth are to be brushed and the result will be gratifying.

The discoloration so common to aluminum pans, especially when alum is present in the cooking water, can be removed by rubbing the vessels with a rag that is saturated with lemon juice.

A little lemon juice sprinkled over apples that have been chopped for salad will prevent their discoloring and add to the flavor of the dish.

Immediately after dishwashing, wash teeth, sweeten breath and get the goodly smile.

WRIGLEYS
Chew it after every meal.
It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.

while the hands are still a bit moist, drop a bit of lemon juice in the palms and rub it well over the hands. This will keep dishwashing hands soft and white.

It is well to buy lemons in sufficient quantities to get them cheap and always to have them on hand. They keep best if they are covered with cold water, which should be changed once a week.

To remove iron rust or ink stains rub the spots well with lemon, then cover with salt and lay in the sun. If the spots are obstinate and do not yield to the first treatment repeat two or three times.

It is well to put hot water over lemons and let them stand in the steaming bath for a few minutes before squeezing them. The juice is more easily extracted and the quantity is also increased.

When there is no sour milk on hand and it is desired to use a recipe calling for some, fresh lemon juice may be slowly added to sweet milk, stirring till the milk thickens. This product may be used precisely as sour milk and the results will be quite satisfactory.

When the family tires of lettuce dressed with vinegar and sugar substitute lemon juice for the vinegar and notice how they will welcome the change.

The oil that is contained in the skins of lemons improves the quality and increases the quantity of lemon-ade that can be made from a given number of lemons. To secure some of this oil cut the lemons into small pieces after the juice has been squeezed out. Cover with sugar and let stand one hour. The oil and additional juice which has been released by this process should then be pressed out and added to the juice first extracted.



A POPULAR "HOUSE" OR "DAY" DRESS.

4645. Easy to adjust and without comfortable reflection that they'd have only lived to rock the boat—or, still later in the season, carry the old fowling piece at full cock.

Mammoth Bone From Sea.
The shoulder blade of a mammoth was recently dredged from the sea by a trawler and landed at Douglas in the Isle of Man.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH V. R. MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the eager counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)
Ardeyne felt as though somebody had clapped him half insensible. He stood there dazed, yet thoroughly comprehending. This man was Alice's father, this "Uncle John" whom Mrs. Carnay had kept so carefully from his sight. Less than a month ago John Baliss was Hugo Smarle, the criminal lunatic being adjudged a sane and therefore soon-to-be-free man. The medical board had "eat upon" his case for the fourth and last time, and against his better judgment Philip Ardeyne had been forced to yield to the consensus of opinion. Alice's father!

And then—as poor Jean had anticipated might happen—Philip Ardeyne's anger rose hot against Alice's mother. It was she, poor, pitiful, silly woman, who had tried to engineer this devious deception. She had brought Smarle here, or he had been forced upon her, and she thought to pass him off as another man altogether. Alice must have been in the plot. Ardeyne shuddered. Then the thought of Carrie Egan, the widow of the man Hugo Smarle had slain. She was here, too—under the same roof. No wonder Mrs. Carnay had kept Smarle a prisoner.

During the strained silence Hugo's uncanny brain leapt to a conclusion. "Ardeyne, are you the doctor Alice is engaged to?" he asked. Ardeyne nodded without speaking. Hugo groaned and slapped his knee. "That's done it!" he exclaimed, ruefully. "My wife—my sister, I mean—didn't want you to know. Well, as a matter of fact, she didn't want anybody to know. Doubtless you're prejudiced. You think because I was in that Place I must have been like all the rest of 'em. Jean is going to be dreadfully cross with me. What shall I do?"

"Nothing," Ardeyne said, finding his voice at last. "You needn't let Mrs. Carnay know that—that we've ever met before. Do you think you can keep it to yourself?"

Hugo looked crafty. "Trust me. It was only that you took me by surprise. I'm not likely to fall into that pit again."

CHAPTER XIII.
Philip Ardeyne went downstairs and out into the air. For the moment he was utterly confused. As he crossed the terrace one of the lift boys ran after him and gave him a note from Alice which should have been delivered before. Had he received it half an hour earlier he wouldn't have gone up to the Carnay's sitting-room in the hope of finding her; he wouldn't have made that unpleasant discovery. For a whole week Hugo Smarle had been in the hotel, and he had arranged with the woman who called herself Jean Carnay? Hadn't she known Mrs. Egan was here? It was possible that she hadn't.

The doctor tore open Alice's note. Dearest,
I've coaxed poor Mumsey out for a breath of air. She's nearly mad herself, looking after Uncle John, as you know. Well, I have a little shopping to do and will be at the English tea-gardens about four o'clock. Please forgive me for not showing up for tennis.

Your own,
Alice.

Ardeyne realized that he had his tennis racket under his arm and had expected to spend a pleasant afternoon on the courts. He had gone to the club and, when he did not find Alice there, had resigned their place to another couple. Then he had gone back to the hotel and discovered Uncle John. He handed the racket to the lift boy and walked straight down through the terraced gardens to the Strada Romana. His feet were taking him in the direction of the English tea-gardens. He walked along slowly and presently there hove into view, coming towards him, a curious little procession. At its head walked—or strode magnificently—the farmer, Hector Augustus Gaunt, in tweed knickerbockers with a grey flannel shirt open at the neck, and an old-fashioned panama on his head. Then came two mules heavily laden with sacks of provisions, and last plodded the old, old woman of the farm, barefooted, carrying her shoes, and with an immense burden of empty flower-baskets on her head. Undoubtedly they had been to Ventimiglia for the market's supplies.

With a wave of his hand Gaunt halted the procession and spoke to Philip Ardeyne.

"Did Mrs. Carnay's brother arrive safely?" he asked, without the formality of a greeting.

"The doctor nodded.

"Yes," he replied, a little abruptly.

So Hector Gaunt was in the plot to deceive him also.

"Give Mrs. Carnay my kindest regards," said Gaunt. "Tell her . . . he hesitated for a second. "Tell her to bring her brother up to the farm when she feels like it."

"The little cavalcade made a forward movement as though to go on, but Ardeyne checked it.

"You know Mr. Baliss?" the doctor asked.

"I haven't seen him for a good many years," Gaunt replied. "I hope he's well."

Ardeyne spoke of the "flu" and Hugo's mild attack of it.

"Oh—then as soon as he's better, tell Mrs. Carnay to bring him up to the farm. Good-day to you, sir."

Off they went, the tall, lonely-looking man striding ahead, the barefooted old woman bringing up the rear.

It had all been most casual—too casual. Hector Gaunt knew—must have been a party to the attempted

WESTERN PIONEER TELLS INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

Frank Rikert, Who Left Illinois for California in Covered Wagon in 1864, Wouldn't Take \$100 for Bottle of Tanlac.

Frank Rikert, well-known resident of North Sacramento, Cal., who came from Illinois in a covered wagon in 1864, along with other hardy pioneers recently exhibited a bottle of Tanlac which he had just purchased, to friend at his home and remarked: "I thought this was the last bottle of Tanlac I would ever be able to buy, wouldn't take one hundred dollars for it," thus proving the high valuation in places on the famous treatment.

librium of the tea-table, and hurried off with an informal leave-taking. "Perhaps I'll see you all later. I have a set to finish, and it's getting late."

(To be continued.)

"The Street O' Dreams."
I know a little Cornish street
That winds down to the sea;
A street of crazy cobbles, neat
As cobbles-stones can be.
It simply teems with life by day
And yet, at night, it seems
Throughout its narrow, moonlit way
A fairyland of dreams.

The little houses seem, in pairs,
To lean across the stones
Discussing all the day's affairs
In whispered undertones.
Quaint shadows in the moonlight dance
To music of the 'keezes,
(And if to see them you should chance,
Do not disturb them, please).

I call my street the Street o' Dreams—
The name appeals to me,
Because its every cobbles seems
To breathe of phantoms;
The Cornish air, the Cornish skies,
Explain in part—and then
My street is like the dream-blue eyes
Of Cornish fishermen.

I love my little Cornish street
That winds down to the sea;
I love its roughness 'gainst my feet—
Its quaint antiquity.
The timbered cottages, rose-clad,
The crystal road-side streams;
All those dear memories make me glad
Of you—dear Street o' Dreams.
—Leslie M. Hurd.

The Things I Miss.
An easy thing, O Power Divine,
To thank Thee for these gifts of thine!
For summer's sunshine, winter's snow
For hearts that kindly, thoughts that glow,
But when shall I attain to this—
To thank Thee for the things I miss.

For all young Fancy's early gleams
The dreamed-of joys that still are
dreams,
Hopes unfulfilled, and pleasures known
Through others' fortunes, not my own;
And blessings seen that are not given;
And ne'er will be, this side of heaven.

Had I too, shared the joys I see,
Would there have been a heaven for me?
Could I have felt thy presence near,
Had I possessed what I held dear?
My deepest fortune, highest bliss,
Have grown perchance from things I miss.

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm;
Grief turns to blessing, pain to balm;
A power that works above my will
Still leads me onward, upward still;
And then my heart attains to this—
To thank Thee for the things I miss.
—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

**There Was Once a Road
Through the Woods.**
They shut the road through the woods
Seventy years ago.
Weather and rain have undone it again
And now you would never know.
There was once a road through the woods

Before they planted the trees.
It is underneath the coppice and heath,
And in the anemones,
Only the keeper sees
That, where the ring-dove broods,
And the badgers roll at ease,
There was once a road through the woods.

Yet, if you enter the woods
Of a summer evening late,
When the night-air cools on the trout-
ringed pools
Where the otter whistles his mate,
You will hear the beat of a horse's feet
And the swish of a skirt in the dew,
Steadily cantering through
The misty solitude,
As though they perfectly knew
The old lost road through the woods—
But there is no road through the woods.
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Spider Monkey.
The spider monkey is so called on account of its extremely long slender limbs and long tail.

Clock as Savings Bank.
To save money, an inventor has made a clock that has to have small change dropped in it before winding.

There is but one tragedy! it is to be petty, to give up and to be afraid.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

"I believe Tanlac really saved my life when I took it after the flu about a year ago," continued Mr. Rikert, "for the attack left me 20 pounds off in weight, and unable to turn over in my bed without assistance. I tell you, I thought my time had surely come."

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

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TO PREVENT SORE SHOULDERS ON WORK HORSES.

One of the most important problems on a farm where horses are used for a large part of the heavy work is that of preventing and treating sore shoulders.

Sore shoulders greatly lessen the efficiency of a horse in the field besides being very painful to the animal. Sore shoulders are much more common on young horses unused to the work than on old hardened animals. A young draft horse often gets sore shoulders when first broken to work because of tender skin, but the most common cause is poorly fitting collars.

In all cases, when providing a collar for a horse the collar should be fitted to the horse and not the horse to the collar—that is, a collar that is too large should not be used on a horse with the hope that he will finally get large enough to make it fit properly. This is a mistake that is often made on colts at breaking time. A common cause for sore shoulders in older horses is improper care of collars.

When trying the collar on the horse to see if it will fit, the animal should be in a natural standing position on level floor or ground with his head held at a height which seems to resemble his carriage when at work. The collar, when fastened, should fit snugly to the side of the neck, and the face of the collar should correspond closely and be in even contact with the surface of the shoulder from the top of the withers to the region of the throat. At the throat there should be enough room for a man's hand to be inserted inside the collar.

The collar selected should have ample hames space so that any likelihood of hames pulling off and bruising the horse's shoulder during heavy draft will be eliminated. The hames should fit tightly in the collar groove made for them.

The horse collar should be examined carefully every time it is going to be used. All dirt and sweat found on the face of the collar should be cleaned off and the surface which comes into actual contact with the

shoulder and neck of the horse should always be smooth and hard. A corn-cob or currycomb may be used in scraping off the sweat and dirt from the surface.

In order to prevent galls and more serious conditions it is not enough to give close attention to the selection and care of the collar. The shoulder of the horse should always be watched and given special care regularly when the animal is at steady work. If the selection of the collar has been properly made and all other things in regard to this piece of the harness looked after, the care of the animal's shoulder is a simple process. Under normal conditions washing the shoulder with soap and pure water at the end of a day's work, when the harness has been removed, and thoroughly drying the part by rubbing it with clean cloth, is all that is necessary.

The colt that is being broken to work in the spring should be started in light draft while the weather is still cool so his shoulders as well as the rest of his body may be toughened.

Other common causes for diseased neck and shoulders on a horse where preventive measures should be applied are: implements with excessive tongue weight or excessive movement being drawn; side draft, a free-going animal hitched with a slow or lazy one where the head of the fast one may be drawn to one side while working; walking on a ridge or in a furrow that is too narrow, which may cause the animal to slip constantly or side-step and in this way injure his shoulders. Besides these we have these parts of the body, the neck and shoulders, exposed to accidental injuries.

The most common diseases found in the neck-and-shoulder region of the horse are galls, hot abscesses, cold abscesses, local dry gangrene, shoulder swellings and fistula of the withers. In practically all cases the causes are an ill-fitting collar or neglect of some of the preventive measures mentioned. And while most of these diseases yield quite readily to treatment, in all cases they are a loss to the owner and painful to the horse.

It's Easy to Save Girdled Trees

By Gilbert W. Peck

Bridge grafting may seem like the job for an expert, but it is not a difficult operation and the amateur who will follow a few simple instructions should be as successful in the work as a man with experience.

Many instances might be cited where growers, inexperienced in bridge grafting, have saved for themselves many dollars' worth of fruit trees. Nevertheless, thousands of trees are allowed to die because the growers lack confidence in their ability to do the work. Some men, too, have the idea that a bridge-grafted tree always lags behind, is unproductive and sickly. This is not the experience of the vast majority of growers who have done bridge grafting. Now and then a girdled tree which has been saved may become sickly and worthless, but this may be due entirely to some other cause.

There are a few essentials in connection with the operation of bridge grafting that must be adhered to in order to insure success. The underlying principle in all forms of grafting is the same—that is, the cambium, or growing tissues of stock and scion must come in contact with each other or growth cannot result. The cambium is a single layer of cells between the bark and the wood, and it is this tissue of a scion that must come in contact with the same tissue on the trunk of a girdled tree before the graft can possibly unite and grow.

HERE'S THE SURE-FIRE METHOD.

Here is the simple method which has proved entirely successful. The scions are made three or four inches longer than the girdle and large portions of growing tissues are exposed by cuts at each end of the injured section. Usually it is advisable to cut the lower end of the scion first, and place it in position on the trunk just below the girdle, where it is outlined on the bark. The scion is then removed and, following the outline, the bark is cut through into the wood. If the grafting is being done at the proper time the little piece of bark corresponding in size with the end of the scion will slip out readily, exposing a considerable portion of cambium tissue. The scion is then put in place and held while the other end is bent over against the bark at the upper end of the girdle. This should be done to get a better idea of the correct plane on which the top cut should be made. The cut surface of the scion should fit flat on the exposed stock.

When the scion is ready for insertion it should be nailed at the bottom first. In order to hold the middle portion of the scion from coming close against the girdle, it may be necessary to use a wedge, between it and the trunk, when nailing in the top. It is very important that the scions of a bridge be bowed out half or three-quarters of an inch. If this is not

done the pressure of the growing scion against the stock, late in the season, may force it to give way at the top or bottom. This bow also permits the tree to rock to and fro in heavy winds without danger of breaking the unions. The scions of a girdle should be placed about an inch and a half apart. If this is done it takes only three or four years for them to grow together and gives a much larger carrying capacity for quick recovery of the tree.

DORMANT WOOD ESSENTIAL.
If a tree has been girdled on one side only it is advisable to put in the necessary number of bridges to take care of the wound. Fine wire brads about an inch and a quarter, with large flat heads, are satisfactory for nailing in the scions.

It is essential to success in bridge grafting that scion wood be dormant at the time it is used. This may be accomplished by cutting the scions any time during late fall or winter and by keeping them in a cool cellar, wet or allow them to dry out. Scion wood may be allowed to remain in the trees with safety until a month or three weeks before the grafting is to be done. Vigorous one-year-old water sprouts or sucker growths from hardy varieties such as McIntosh, Duchess, Wealthy, Snow, Spy, or the like, make the very best scion wood. During early spring young orchards should be looked over carefully for mice injury so that if damage has been done there will be ample time to collect a supply of scion wood. If some of the trees have been girdled down to the roots it will be necessary in cutting the scion wood to secure a supply curved to fit the girdled portion on these particular trees.

For best results grafting should be delayed until a very little green shows in the tree about the time the first leaves are from a quarter to half an inch in length. At this time the bark peels readily.

As soon as the bridges on a girdled tree are in place it is necessary that all cut surfaces be carefully and immediately waxed to prevent drying out.

Melt together five pounds of crushed rosin and either one pound of bees-wax or a pound of paraffin. To this add half a pint of raw linseed oil, and when the mixture has cooled somewhat stir in half a pound of powdered charcoal until smooth and free from lumps.

A concrete hog-wallow beats the old-fashioned kind, and also permits the hog owner to ward off disease.

The hog may not be thoroughly posted in arithmetic, but when you come to square root he is there.

POULTRY

Birds require more air than other animals and a poultry house must have dryness, light and ventilation. The ideal equipment for the small farm flock would be one laying-house and one brooder house. The brooder house can be ten feet wide and ten feet deep, built on skids and this is a large enough load for a team when the house is moved to clean soil for the growing of the chicks.

The dirt floor in laying-house is a carrier of disease, unless five or six inches of the soil are removed and replaced each year. Board floors are all right, but expensive. Concrete floors are the most economical in the long run. Fill in with field stone about six inches, to break the rise of capillary moisture. An asphalt top on the floor helps to keep it dry. All of the floors in the contest houses are covered with a thin layer of asphalt over the concrete. The asphalt paint is put on cold and allowed to harden for about three days and this keeps down the capillary water.

A poultry house which is giving good satisfaction, has a height of six feet. The back wall is four feet six inches, and the front wall three feet six inches. The roof lights are of green sash to give an even distribution of light throughout the house. There are back windows to prevent the litter from stacking up near the back of the house and help in summer ventilation. Hens face the light when they scratch and the litter must continually be forked toward the front if the house has no back windows.

The ventilator for the house can be of galvanized pipe or wood about twelve or fourteen inches wide, and it is found that the wood ventilator is best. This type of ventilation helps to take the moisture from the straw and should extend to eighteen inches from the floor. Summer ventilators can be placed in the roof or near the top of the ventilator shaft to reduce the heat in summer. This proves quite necessary, due to the increase of heat in the house, which results from the windows in the roof.

Enough roosts should be provided in a poultry house to allow eight inches per bird. The roosts should be nine inches from the front of the dropping boards and nine inches from the back and they should be fourteen inches apart. Old sheds or sheep barns can sometimes be used for poultry housing. The waste oil from a crank case is fine to kill mites. The nests should be a foot square and hinged to the wall, and about one nest to six birds is a satisfactory ratio.

I use old inner tubes for rim liners. Split the tube and cut as wide as the rim. Put around rim and punch holes in tube for valve to go through. This holds tube in place. You will get much longer wear from your good tires, as they do not get against the rim and rot.—J. W. S.

Hens or pullets forced for heavy egg production during the winter should not be used for breeders in the spring, for the vitality of a flock is reduced by forced feeding.

O.A.C. No. 144 Oat.

The O.A.C. No. 144 oat was obtained from the Siberian variety through nursery plant selection. This oat, which matures about the same time as the Banner, has a spreading head, white grain and less than the average per cent. of hull found in oats. The straw is strong and it has proven to be an excellent yielder of grain.

When tested on thirty-two farms situated in twenty-one different counties in Ontario in 1923, it outyielded the O.A.C. No. 72 by 5.7 bushels, the Hulless oat by 17.8 bushels of grain per acre. In triplicate plot tests at the College in the average of the last five years, it surpassed the O.A.C. No. 72 by 4.8 and the Banner by 5.6 bushels of grain per acre. During this five-year period, the straw of this variety lodged less than either the O.A.C. No. 72 or Banner oats.

This new oat, originated by the Department of Field Husbandry of the Ontario Agricultural College, will be one of the varieties of oats distributed this spring for co-operative tests by the Agricultural and Experimental Union. Any farmer who wishes to give this oat a trial will receive seed by making application to the Secretary of the Experimental Union for the Oat Experiment. The supply of seed of this variety is limited and consequently is available only to co-operative experimenters.

Sacrifice of Dairy Calves.

A saving of heifer calves from heavy milking cows kept for producing milk for city trade, was urged at the Dairy Cattle Conference recently held in Ottawa. An enormous sacrifice of good dairy stock is said to result from the present practice whereby dairymen in many cases depend upon buying to replenish their herds instead of rearing the heifers from good cows. Cases were instanced of many carloads a year of the very best cows being bought up and shipped out of certain counties in Ontario to replenish commercial milking herds. Under this system the cows no longer produce the progeny they are capable of producing, which is so much needed. It was urged that means be found for inducing milk producing farmers to use improved bulls only, and to encourage the organization of heifer clubs among the boys and girls for taking over and rearing heifer calves.

Sprouting Potatoes.

Seed potatoes intended for early crop should be set to sprout not later than March 20th for south-western Ontario—northern and eastern districts correspondingly later, up to April 1st. Shallow flats or wooden trays about three inches deep are the most suitable container. The potatoes are set eye end up in the flats and exposed to the light in a room where the temperature does not go above 65 degrees. These will grow a sturdy vigorous sprout in three or four weeks.

I thank heaven that I was born poor.—Sir Ernest Pollock.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel

Teaching Definite Tasks—By Edith Lochridge Reid

Children learn to love work quite as well as play if the mother uses tact and wisdom in assigning the first little personal tasks. But a child must be assumed duties and responsibilities gradually. It will be useless to pick up baby's toys for two or three years and then suddenly some day under stress of conditions, announce to him that he must do it himself. Not only will he rebel at the discipline of the task, but he will be really bothered about how to go about it and just where everything belongs.

A better method is to start as soon as Bobbie can get around well on his feet by himself. Pick up the toy dog and say, "Now let's put Fuzzy-wuzzy in the corner of the box here. That's interested. The next day when playing time is over suggest that Bobbie take Fuzzy-wuzzy home all alone. He will be as proud as anything to do this little task. So for several weeks let this bit of work grow into a habit. Insist that the dog be put away. Then add one other toy. Bobbie can by this time carry one under each arm, which is a big achievement in his eyes.

The point is, stick to one thing—teach just one task until it is so well learned that it is no trouble for the child to do it. Later he can haul several toys in his little red wagon—

a load of blocks is for fun. So from caring for toys he can learn to hang up his coat. Be sure there is a hook low down and in an easily accessible place. He will early learn to put all his clothes away, and then suddenly some day under mother will admit, picking up the children's clothing from places where it has been strewn, demands many hours of time in the course of a year.

There isn't a doubt but that very small children can be trained to do many tasks successfully—often surprising a casual observer who happens to drop in during their performance but who has not been a witness to the gradual development. However, two important points must be remembered in this phase of training, the tasks must be taught one at a time until thoroughly learned, and they must be made a part of the daily routine. It is useless to have baby pick up the toy dog two days a week and mother do it the rest of the time. Any lapse in the program is fatal to success.

In employing such a method in child training we are only making use of a psychological principle as old as the human race, and one which applies to adults as well as children; we all like to do things that we can do well, and we learn to do things easily and properly by doing them often.

A Gorgeous Flower for Shady Spots.

The shady part of the garden that will not grow even decent grass can be made beautiful by the use of the tuberous begonia. So long as a bit of the ground can get either the early morning or late afternoon sun, or for an hour's duration during the middle of the day, a bed of tuberous begonias planted there will bring charming results. This plant does for the shady spot what the geranium does for the sunny location, but it does more because of the variety of colors secured and the greater beauty of the foliage. The tuberous begonia cannot be used in an open location facing the sun during the hot part of the day because the leaves are apt to curl up and wither.

The tuberous begonia has been greatly developed in recent years. The best varieties produce flowers from four to six inches across and bloom from July until frost takes them off. They require rich soil. When the space is reached by the roots of trees, they need plenty of moisture. If started in light soil in pots or flats set in a warm place at the first of April, they will be almost ready to bud by the first of June, but some growers prefer to plant the tubers direct in the soil early in May or as soon as the ground would be ready for potatoes.

The plants should be set 12 to 15 inches apart, about 2 1/2 to 3 inches deep, with the hollow side of the

tuber uppermost. Tuberous begonia plants as well as dormant tubers are frequently offered as premiums for membership in the horticultural societies. By this means the tuberous begonia has become well known in many parts of the province that they might not otherwise have reached. The surface of the soil should be kept stirred during the summer and a dressing of bonemeal or other manure, preferably from the poultry yard, applied from time to time.—Ontario Horticultural Association.

Treating Concrete for the Stable Floors.

Regarding the treating of concrete floors for dairy barns and stalls, I know of no special way except by different methods of laying. There are two quite different ways of placing concrete for this purpose and in doing either it is necessary to avoid two evils.

One evil is to get the floor so smooth that the animals slip badly on it; the other, to get it so rough that it is difficult to clear and has a wearing effect.

A very satisfactory floor can be made of concrete by what is known as the one-course method of construction. By this method the concrete is laid of the desired thickness, wet enough so that it will quake when struck with a shovel. It is then screeded, with a two-by-four sawed back and forth across the surface, and settled by striking gently and rapidly on the top of this two-by-four. It may then be floated with a wooden trowel which gives an even surface and one which can be cleaned reasonably well.

A more expensive method of floor construction is laying the concrete in two floors somewhat in the same manner as sidewalks are usually constructed. A thickness of floor is put in and a surface coat of richer material, usually one of cement to two of sand, mixed wet, is placed on top. It is then leveled by means of the two-by-four used as a screed, and a wooden float for leveling.

It is generally advisable to use the steel trowel very sparingly on the surface as it has a tendency to pull toward the surface and to produce a very smooth surface which is also likely to crack if too much cement is drawn to the surface. Where concrete floors are used in the stalls for animals, it is advisable to keep plenty of bedding in the stalls.

Cork floors or creosoted wood block floors are sometimes used for stalls. Perhaps the principal advantage is that these floors conduct less heat so that the animals are kept somewhat warmer. These floors, are, however, more expensive than concrete.—H. H. M.

Common Clay for a Forge.

I have noticed small cast-iron forges in farm workshops about the country, and have observed that very few of the hearths are provided with the clay coating that should be maintained for the preservation of the forge and insurance against fire.

Fire clay is, of course, recommended by the manufacturers for this purpose, but common clay, if it is free from other substances, will serve the purpose. The clay should be moistened with water enough to make it plastic or puttylike in consistency, and a smooth coating applied over the surface of the hearth to the thickness of one inch at the least. Care should be observed that none of the clay is allowed to drop into the air-blast opening.

After applying, the clay should be allowed to dry naturally for a day or two, according to weather conditions, after which a fire should be built in the forge to harden the coating. A slow, steady heat for two hours will usually suffice to give the clay a brick-hard finish.—G. E. H.

Sugar is found in the sap of nearly two hundred plants and trees.



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D. A. McLACHLAN

Principal

House-cleaning and Spring. Fe-
ver is a complication from which no
man ever recovers.

The peculiar course of a bolt of
lightning which struck the farm-
house of John Elliott, near Wing-
ham, at midnight, was told last week.
The bolt hit a chimney and entered
the room, proceeded along the ceil-
ings of two upstairs rooms, ran
down the stairway and along the
floor and then darted upward thru
the ceiling, passed through a trunk
in the same room in which Elliott
and his wife were sleeping and out
through the roof. The course was
defined by a burned streak about an
inch wide.

BE CAREFUL TO-DAY

The question of personal safety is
sometimes lost sight of in the rush
and bustle of these times. Nothing
but good can come of a general effort
to reduce the losses due to accidents
in this country and the idea "be
careful to-day" should be carried
throughout the land.

There are too many accidents,
some serious and some slight, but
all costly in some form or other and
nearly all preventable by the exer-
cise of ordinary care and precaution.
Most of us are inclined to take
chances of various kinds in an effort
to save a few seconds which might
better be spent in taking time to be
careful. An average of over two
hundred accidents each day reported
by industry for the past year to the
Workmen's Compensation Board of
this Province is ample evidence of
the need for more care, for contrary
to general belief most of these acci-
dents reported to the Compensation
Board are mechanical accidents; the
other two-thirds being non-mechani-
cal, such as falls, burns, scratches,
strains, etc., showing clearly the per-
sonal factor in accidents and demon-
strating the need for more thought.
The advice "Be Careful To-day, for
to-morrow may be too late" is well
worth taking.

TROUT SEASON IS SHORTENED

A committee has been appointed
by the Department of Game and
Fisheries to make any changes in
the game laws that are thought ad-
visable.

The latest report is that the sea-
son for Trout is to be May 15 to
Sept. 1. This is a shortening of the
old season by 15 days.

It seems that a good many people
in this locality, while in favor of a
shortened season, do not favor cut-
ting out the May fishing, feeling
that there is a greater destruction
to the fish in August and early Sep-
tember than in other parts of the
year.

Dr. Jamieson, the local Member, is
on the Fish and Game Committee,
and, while he is quite in accord with
the ideas of the people in this dis-
trict, he has great opposition from
delegations and members from the
larger centres, who seem to desire
late season fishing.

From the standpoint of health, of
both the fishermen and the fish, the
month of May is preferable to Aug-
ust for the open season.

An old maid always takes a chair
with arms.

Sir Henry Thornton sounds an op-
timistic note. He believes that the
American farmers will come to Can-
ada because he can grow wheat
cheaper here than in the United
States, and there may be something
in Sir Henry's statement. Canada
sure wants population and that pop-
ulation must go on the land to right
things. High tariff has not helped
the United States farmer if reports
are true. His condition is deplorable
and all kinds of wild-cat propositions
are being forwarded to help him out
of his dilemma. The Canadian farm-
er is not in this position, even
though he is having a hard time of it.
We like a moderate tariff, but that
"high as Heaman" stuff looks like
disaster.

Notwithstanding the tremendous
difficulty that governments have in
balancing their budgets with people
crying out everywhere against the
burden of taxation, we still find
people in many localities demanding
government expenditures that will
benefit their section only. The
other day a demand was made from
Peterborough for the establishment
of an experimental farm there. Mr.
Martin, Minister of Agriculture,
pointed out that an inquiry into the
financial expenditures entailed by
these experimental farms showed
that while their beginnings were
usually of a modest type their ex-
penses increased yearly. The farm
at Guelph, he said, which cost in the
neighborhood of \$250,000 per annum
some time ago, had recently increas-
ed to an expenditure last year of
about \$400,000 and the attendance has
decreased. Education in the Prov-
ince is becoming a heavy load and
such is the case with many of these
farms. One of the things that we
must face at the present time is that
considerable reduction in such ex-
penditures must be made, if possible,
and I believe it is possible.

The Ontario Legislature has done
good work by putting a stop to
municipalities loading themselves up
with debt by bonusing industries.
There is many an urban municipality
burdened with high taxation on ac-
count of guaranteeing loans to
business concerns. Chesley got off
very well in this respect. Only one
of the several industries that re-
ceived financial municipal aid either
from municipal taxation was the
"Canada Bed" and that was a piece
of bad business that involved the
town in a loss of \$10,000 and thirteen
citizens to the extent of \$7,000. It
was a sore touch but it might have
been worse. A busy industry, "The
Bruce Woodworkers" is now carried
on in the Canada Beds Factory and
though the town is still paying for
the dead horse it is a satisfaction to
know that business is being carried
on in the old stand. We could name
other towns that caught the bonus-
ing fever and were hit far harder
than Chesley. In these days of in-
dustrial depression the town is
highly fortunate in having indus-
tries that are running ten hours a
day, or eight at least.—Enterprise.

THE WORST RESULT

The loss of money to the tax-pay-
ers is not the worst feature of the
irregularities of some members of
the late Drury Government, now be-
ing revealed.

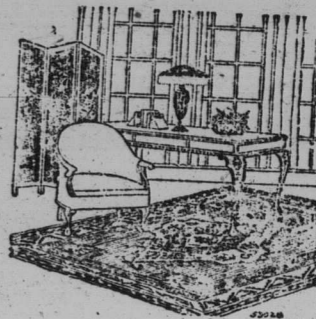
Worse than the loss of money is
the loss of confidence in public men.
When the late Government was be-
ing organized everybody felt confi-
dent that we should have at least
economical and honest administration
of provincial affairs. There might
be lack of enterprise, or confidence,
but nobody dreamed of wastefulness
and graft.

The whole cry of the new move-
ment was against trickery, ineffici-
ency, the misuse of public money
and an undue clinging to public of-
fice.

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The Store With
the Stock



54 inch Wool Crepe
In Black, Sand or Grey.
\$3.50 per yard

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In Black, Brown or Henna, 36 in. wide
\$3.25 per yard

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Regular 30 cts. a yard
Special 20c a yard

Ladies' Colored Handkerchiefs
Regular 25c each
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Rugs and Linoleums at
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Ladies and Childrens Underwear
at 20 per cent. discount

Ladies Sweaters
Regular \$3 to \$5
Special \$1.00

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For Friday and Saturday

- 2 lbs. Prunes 25c
- 2 lbs. Seedless Raisins 25c
- 3 lbs. Candied Raisins 25c
- 3 pkgs. Handy Ammonia 25c
- 6 dozen Clothes Pins 25c
- 4 cans Sardines 25c
- 1 Coleman's Baking Powder 25c
- 2 Mother's Choice Baking Powders 25c

LITTLE RED BREAST

When the snow is nearly melted
And the sun does brighter shine,
I feel I should be looking,
For a little friend of mine,
I know I will be happy
When his little form I see
Little Robin Red Breast,
In the maple tree.

He pipes his tune at break of day
He calls through cloud and rain
And the storm is scarcely over,
Till he sings his song again.
He never seems to worry,
It means so much to me;
Little Robin Red Breast,
In the maple tree.

They build their little nest,
A few feet from my door,
And every day he seems to feel,
That he can trust me more.
They always seem so busy
The mother bird and he,
And they find no time to worry,
In the maple tree.

Each day they seem to have to work,
A little harder still,
For there are now within the nest,
Two hungry mouths to fill.
As the little wings grow stronger
They're as happy as can be,
With two other little robins,
In the maple tree.

And when the days grow colder,
And they seek another clime,
I hope they'll treat them kindly
These little friends of mine.
For if they fail to come again,
There are two who'll lonely be,
For little Robin Red Breast,
The maple tree and me.

It is said that a man always sus-
pects others of the crimes and wrong
doing he is ready to commit himself
This would appear to have been the
case with the leaders of the move-
ment which landed the Drury Gov-
ernment in office.

More than one of the ministers in
the late Government are said to have
retired from office, in very comfort-
able circumstances financially; and
from the evidence already made
public it looks as though the damag-
ing allegations are true.

Mr. Drury, too, cannot escape the
general discredit. He could not have
been wholly ignorant of the ridicu-
lous, if not crooked, doings of a few
of his subordinates. And if this
"new broom" was unworthy of con-
fidence, where are we to look for
honesty?

A redeeming feature of the time
is the wholesome indignation felt
and expressed on every hand. A
thing that is so generally condemned
cannot endure. The people as a
whole are not corrupt; and it is not
accepted that a man having the op-
portunity to fill his pockets at the
expense of the public is a fool not
to do it.—Lucknow Sentinel.

CHANGES IN HOG GRADING

Changes in the weights for the offi-
cial hog grades recommended by the
Joint Swine Committee have, it is
announced, been made official by Or-
der-in-Council and will be effective
on April 1st, 1924.

The official weights for the various
grades were set at the swine confer-
ence in Ottawa in November, 1921.
At the time the chief bacon require-
ment in Great Britain was for "Wilt-
shire sides" weighing from 50 to 65
lbs., with a fairly good demand for
those weighing from 45 to 50 lbs.
Sides over 65 lbs. were heavily dis-
counted.

The preference then for extremely
light bacon was a reaction, or turn-
ing away of the public's taste, from
the heavy bacon that during the war
years the people had been eating. So
to meet this demand, Canadian
weight limits for select bacon hogs
were set at 160 to 210 lbs.

Now, however, British consumption
has got back to the normal, pre-war
demand for bacon. "Wiltshire sides"
from 55 to 65 lbs. are in most favor
today. Sides of bacon weighing 45
to 50 lbs. are usually discriminated
against, 50 to 55 lb. sides are no
longer so much favored, although they
be 10 lbs. heavier than the "off car"
weight which is taken as standard.

NOW FOR SPRING!

GET YOUR HORSES IN GOOD SHAPE FOR THE
SPRING WORK BY FEEDING PRATT'S & HESS'
STOCK TONIC. ALL STOCK REQUIRES A TONIC
AFTER THE LONG HARD WINTER. TAKE A PAIL
ALONG HOME AND FEED ACCORDING TO DIREC-
TION AND IF YOU SAY YOU DERIVE NO BENEFIT
FROM IT, YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY FOR IT.

I also have Oil Cake, Tankage, Bone Meal, Feed of
all kinds, whole or ground.

Buckwheat Seed and Flax Seed, also the best Clover
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prices.

Try our Black Tea at 60 cts. Also Uncolored Japan
at 60 cts.

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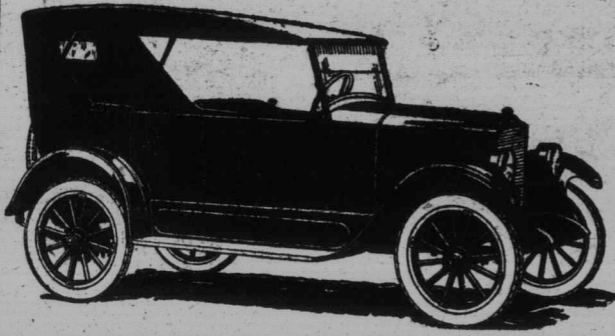
if not too fat and of strictly "select
bacon" conformation, have a consid-
erable sale. It is believed that this
normal demand will continue. There-
fore, our hog weights have been ad-
vanced to suit the export trade bet-
ter.

From the first fault was that
weights for hogs "weighed off car"
and "fed and watered" at central
stockyards were the same. This over-
sight has been righted now by setting
weights for hogs "fed and watered" the same
weights as those sold at country
points. When hogs are fed and wat-
ered at a stockyard after the usual
"shrink" and are thereby brought
back to approximately the same state
as the farmer delivered them to the
drover or other handler at the coun-
try loading point, it is evident that
the same weights ought to apply.

The effect of this change has been
to make an apparent complication
which however, farmers, drovers and
commission men will quickly straight-
en out in their minds. In a nut-
shell: country weights and fed and
watered hogs at stockyards are to
be 10 lbs. heavier than the "off car"
weight which is taken as standard.

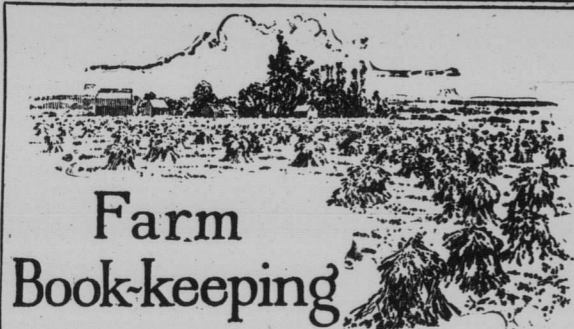
Another advantage of the change
is that hogs over the maximum
weight of both "select bacon" and
"thick smooths" are put into the
class—"heavies." "Select" bacon
hogs over 220 lbs. and thick smooths
over 210 lbs. are more nearly of the
same commercial value and may be
consistently treated as one class.

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The farmer who opens a Chequing Account with the Bank of Montreal is enabled to keep an exact record of receipts and expenditure and to have the helpful advice of an experienced banker whenever he needs it.



We shall be pleased to supply you with a Farmer's Account Book free of charge.

C. V. MILLS, Manager.
Mildmay Branch:

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years

OPPOSED TO STATUTE LABOR

Toronto, March 24
J. A. Johnston,
Township Clerk of Carrick,
Mildmay, Ont.
Dear Sir—

The Minister after careful consideration has decided that no grants will be paid by the Province under the Ontario Highways Act on road expenditure carried out after the 31st of December, 1924, to any township that has retained Statute Labour either in its original or amended form; further, all townships receiving aid from the Province must have a regularly appointed Township Road Superintendent, acting under the direction of the township Council.

The Minister is fully resolved to extend greater and more effective aid toward the upkeep and improvement of township roads and is taking steps to co-operate in every conceivable way in the interests of greater economy and more beneficial results. By this end, it is decided that the first essentials are the complete abolition of Statute Labour and the establishment of township road organizations capable of meeting the requirements of the Department of Highways regarding road improvement and management.

The selection of a road superintendent is a matter upon which the aid of the Province will be especially helpful. It should be a permanent position, similar to the clerk or treasurer, and the office should not be held by either of these. A good practical road man is the indispensable requisite. Mastery of operation and accounting are matters of training and instruction, for which during the district engineers of the Department are at all times available.

It is the desire of the Minister that the townships adopt a contin-

uous plan of road improvement covering a period of years, toward which plan each season's expenditures may be applied with definite and positive results. The program will involve the classification of roads to comply with the needs of the traffic using them.

Our district engineers will attend council or special meetings prepared to discuss any phase of the problem to fully outline the requirements of the Department and to enter at once into their duties of assisting the establishment of organizations that will meet the needs of the local roads.

Should it be the desire of your Council to take advantage of the Government Aid, the by-laws should be considered and passed at an early meeting of your council in order that the Council may develop this year its organization and road program to meet the requirements of the Department in 1925.

Yours truly,
W. SQUIRE,
Deputy Minister of Highways

BLOOD SUCKED BY FERRET

Helen Greenbaum, 9 years old, of near Sioux City, Iowa, is in a serious condition from loss of blood, the blood having been sucked from the child's body by a ferret while she slept. The ferret, a stray, was picked up in the Greenbaum doorway and taken into the house. Late in the evening the ferret was missing. A search revealed it in bed with the girl who was fast asleep. The ferret's fangs were buried in the girl's flesh and its sides were distended by the amount of blood it had drawn from the child's veins. The recovery of the little girl is doubtful.

Spring finds my lady going to the dressmaker to have fits.

"ADVANCE" JOKE

Last week's Ayton Advance contained a series of cheap jokes from "Windy Wolf." One was aimed at the writer. But all the Advance jokes do not appear on the front page. On an inside page, the Editor undertakes to enlighten the public on the necessity of having their will made. One paragraph in his instructions, which have been appearing for two years or so, reads as follows:

If you do not make a will, your estate is divided among your next of kin see eye to eye with you. This appointee may be one who during your lifetime did not relatives to administer your estate. The courts will appoint an administrator from among your an application is necessary to the court. In order to get money to educate and bring up your children, it is more expensive to close up an estate.

Any intelligent instructions you can get out of the above instructions you are welcome to. If it is front page jokes you are looking for, Oscar, try this one—it beats any of "Windy Wolf's" and it is home product besides. This again proves the necessity for more "light" in the Advance office, so that the Ed. may more clearly see to proof-read some of his own typographical jokes.—Hanover Post.

FARM HELP FROM GERMANY

Quite a number of young men are coming from Germany to this country, and are going to work on farms. They appear to be going mainly to the German settlements in Ontario as in Waterloo, and the Township of Carrick. In these localities they will meet with more sympathetic treatment than elsewhere, their language will be understood and they will soon pick up a working knowledge of English.

The men are said to be fine strong fellows who have had experience in farm work, and they will make first-rate helpers. They appear to be engaging at \$150 for the year, an amount to which no farmer can object. Of course, as they become familiar with the ways of the country they will command higher pay.

These young Germans will make a much better type of citizen than the miserable material gathered in the cities of Central Europe or even in Britain.

Now that the war with Germany is over, and its horrors are quickly receding into history, it is to be hoped that the young Germans will not be made to suffer for the sins of their government.—Lucknow Sentinel.

NONSENSE VERSES

'Twas midnight on the ocean,
Not a street car was in sight,
While the sun was sinking brightly,
It rained both day and night.
'Twas a winter day in summer
And the sky was raining glass,
While the barefoot boy with shoes on
Stood sitting on the grass.
'Twas evening and the rising sun
Was setting in the west,
And the little fishes in the trees
Were huddled in their nests,
The rain poured down in drops
While the sun was shining bright
And everything that could be seen
Was hidden out of sight.
While the organ peeled potatoes
Lard was rendered by the choir,
While the sexton rang the dishcloth
Some one set the church afire,
Holy Smoke! the preacher shouted,
And in the rush he lost his hair,
Now his head resembles heaven,
As there is no parting there.

A LITTLE WISDOM

Hot words cool affection.
If praise is due, pay it.
If you can't take criticism, don't offer it.
If at first you don't succeed, ask yourself why.
If you can't afford to lose, you can't afford to win.
Look after yourself, and the doctor won't look after you.
How to succeed is best learnt from "Why others failed."
Rush through life, and you'll come to the end of it far more quickly.
The length of a friendship is often determined by the shortness of a temper.
If you want to draw a good salary you must earn the reputation of being worth it.
If you can't see your way to fame and fortune, it may be because you have let so many get in front of you.

TWO ELK FOR JAMIESON ZOO

Dr. Jamieson is still greatly interested in his wild animal farm at Wilder's Lake and this week two elk from the farm of Sir Henry Pellett, near Toronto, are expected to arrive and augment the collection already there.

The western Elson have wintered well, and so have the deer, and with the approach of spring, a large number of English pheasants will be turned loose and allowed to breed.

We understand Dr. Jamieson's enclosure next spring so that the additions made will not crowd the animals enlarging his wild animal em-
nals too much.—Durham Chronicle.

TEN LONG LIFE HINTS

FOOD—Most people over-eat. Too much food clogs the digestive tract, generates putrefactive products, which poison the tissue cells and which the body finds increasingly difficult to eliminate.
TEA AND COFFEE—Be moderate in tea and coffee drinking, but generous in drinking pure water.
THE HANDS—Always wash your hands before eating.
THE TEETH—Keep the teeth clean and in good repair. Frequent visits to a dentist is a good investment.
THE BATH—Bathe regularly, twice a week at least. It is of the greatest importance that the many miles of tiny sewers of the skin be kept active and the discharges from the mouths of these sewers (grease and sweat) be washed away.
EXERCISE—Take some kind of

WINGHAM GIRL DROWNED

Wingham, March 26—Love for a puppy caused the death today of five-year-old Marion Signock, who was drowned in the Maitland River when she tried to induce her four-footed playmate to keep off the ice.

Tonight the puppy is rushing up and down on the bank of the stream and out onto the ice, while searchers are endeavoring, by the light of lanterns, to locate the body with drags and pike poles.

Marion has been making her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Cyrus Gurling, as her father is dead from the results of his war service and her mother is now in Kitchener.

To-day with her chum, Marie Reid, she was playing near the bank of the river when the puppy insisted on going out onto the broken ice of the swollen river. Fearing for its safety she went after it, the ice gave way, she sank, and did not reappear. Marie raised an alarm, and searchers at once began dragging for the body. Heavy ice flowing in the strong current is making the work difficult.

An appeal was made by relatives and friends to Miss Margaret Pollock, a Spiritualist, in Blyth, and she advises that the body will be found near an elm tree about 50 feet downstream from where the little tot disappeared.

Body Recovered

Wingham, March 27—The body of five-year-old Marion Signock was recovered from the Maitland River this morning within a few feet of the point where the clairvoyant declared it would be found.

During the late hours of the night the river subsided about a foot, and George Cruickshanks, one of the most diligent of the searchers, observed strands of hair on top of the water. The body was in an upright position, the back of the dress being caught in a submerged willow tree.

Close at the heels of Mr. Cruickshanks when he made the discovery was the pup, for the love of which Marion gave her life, and which had hardly left the bank of the river from the time Marion was drowned. Frantically did the little animal endeavor to awaken his mistress, until it was necessary to put him under restraint.

TEA AND COFFEE

Be moderate in tea and coffee drinking, but generous in drinking pure water.

Always wash your hands before eating.

Keep the teeth clean and in good repair. Frequent visits to a dentist is a good investment.

Bathe regularly, twice a week at least. It is of the greatest importance that the many miles of tiny sewers of the skin be kept active and the discharges from the mouths of these sewers (grease and sweat) be washed away.

Take some kind of



Why Ford Predominates

Many Reasons From Many Users

If you were to ask the next fifty Ford owners you meet why they prefer Fords, you would get a wide variety of answers.

Some would say, "Because they seem never to wear out," others would answer, "Because they cost so little." Many would reply "Because I can get service anywhere," and just as many, "Because it is the only car I can afford to own."

All would tell you, "Because they

master a bad road in any weather," a woman driver would respond, "Because I can drive it so easily." From the fleet-owners you would hear, "Because I can buy two or three or four Ford Trucks for the price of one big truck."

Wherever you might inquire you would hear expressed these basic reasons why Ford predominates—why, year after year, Ford sales equal the total sales of all other cars combined.

See Any Authorized Ford Dealer

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

CP-33C

real physical exercise every day. Walk at least two miles daily. Indulge in recreation and play.

THE MIND—Why worry over things you cannot help or for which you are not responsible? Worry saps the energy and vitality, sours the disposition, blunts the appetite, retards digestion and poisons the whole system. Be cheerful.

TAKE STOCK—Have a thorough physical examination by a good doctor at least once each year—and follow his advice.

SLEEP—Sleep at least eight hours each night, with the bedroom windows open, or, better, on a sleeping porch.

WORK—Work regularly at some occupation, task, or profession in which you believe and in which you have the joy of accomplishment. Life without work is uninteresting, unprofitable and unbearable.

A VICIOUS LAW

The Village of Flesherton is painted as a martyr in the fight against hospital autocracy by The Advance of that place, when it says in its last issue, anent the Youngblut case:

"The case of the Gravenhurst sanitarium against the village of Flesherton was settled last week in Toronto by mutual consent, the village agreeing to pay the sum of \$800 costs of the complainant. This will mean about \$2.50 of an indebtedness for every man, woman and child in the village. And this is pulled out of many a family which finds it difficult enough to make ends meet. We have no hesitation in calling this case a piece of legislative and legal banditry, and we claim that the law which makes such things possible is vicious in the extreme and never should have been allowed to become law. An agitation should at once be started to have the present government annul this law or amend it so that small municipalities will be protected from the wolves.

As the law stands a village of four or five hundred inhabitants has to pay the same amount as would a city of 20,000.

There is also another aspect of the case. It gives the unscrupulous a power that they would never possess. Hospitals can easily be filled with patient and the hospital authorities do not even have to try to collect from the patients. All that is necessary is to demand the money from the municipality in which the patient last resided and it comes easily, thanks to the enabling law put on the statute books by Mr. Drury. The unscrupulous institution and different physician have a power placed in their hands out of all proportion to humanitarian needs. Hospital authorities found that donations did not meet their requirements so they went to Mr. Drury, who kindly placed in their hand a sword whereby they may cut their way through the civic pocketbook and rifle its contents to their heart's content.

Whether Flesherton got out of the hole in the cheapest manner possible we do not know. It does not matter. The law is a most vicious one and should be wiped out of existence. Collingwood got pinched recently by the brigands. Possibly when a few more small municipalities get their

TRY THIS PLAN

Carp. Review: Home should never be the place where business is discussed—except for a very short time. Mother has had all the troubles during the day that are good for her without being compelled to listen to the troubles of her husband. Father has had enough cares while acting in the capacity of bread winner for the family, without having all the details of the home troubles of the day put on his plate to digest for the evening meal. Discussing this doleful from morning until night is enough to set one crazy. The man who carries all his business worries home and dumps them in his wife's lap is a cry-baby. The wife who nags at her husband about the drip pan under the ice chest is a veritable pest. As we want to die sane we never hash over our troubles to our family. Home is the place to show how good you feel. If you do not feel as good as you would like to, take a walk into the back yard until you get into a condition that will permit you to be a comfort to those to whom you are in duty bound to be a comforter.

Bessie—Papa, are you still growing?
Father—No, my dear. Why?
Bessie (puzzled)—Because the top of your head is coming through your hair.

Fair Patient—Oh, doctor, what do you recommend for a tired, fagged out brain?
Doctor—Well, fish is a great brain food.

Patient—What kind of fish?
Doctor—Why, for you, a couple of whales might be about right to start with.

A Toronto Chinaman, whose name the police have been unable to learn has been lodged in the asylum, following a display of most extraordinary strength while in a demented state. Lodged in the Dundas police station he pulled the radiator from the wall, flooding the cell, then broke a water pipe with his bare hands, and when handcuffed to a ring in the floor broke the ring and burst the handcuffs.

Eva Winchester, 18, of Tampa, Fla., told Sheriff Spencer yesterday that she had "stamped to death" with her foot, her father, C. J. Winchester, 65, as a religious offering. She implicated her mother and both were held on charges of murder. She said the three had visited a religious sect gathering at St. Petersburg last Sunday and her father, a paralytic, was so much benefited by the attendance that she and her mother decided they would make the father an offering to the Lord for the benefaction.

THE AUTOMOBILE

MOTORS GREAT ASSET IN SOCIAL LIFE.

A great deal has been written about the automobile as an economic necessity. It is all of that. But it is much more. It is a social necessity. If the motor car met no economic need whatsoever it would be still a tremendously popular asset to society.

Many people buy a car and use as an argument the idea that they need it in their business. They say that the wife can use it to save money in her shopping. They claim that it is needed to convey the worker to his employment, whereby he saves carfare, and nervous energy in getting to his day's work. But in not a few instances these are merely excuses for getting a vehicle socially.

This is especially true of the folks who live in the country. It is claimed that a considerably larger percentage of those living in the country own automobiles than do those living in urban communities.

The reason for this situation is found in the fact that the social life of the farmer demands easy and fast transportation. He often lives in an isolated place a considerable distance even from the nearest neighbors and several miles from the most accessible village. His social life and that of his family depends on his being able to get, without great inconvenience, to the farmers' club meetings, to the grange, to church events, to the movies, to lodge sessions, to dances and other social events.

Before the advent of the automobile he had to resort to the horse and buggy method and travel for the most part via poor roads. The result was that he often stayed at home. The work involved in getting there and back was not worth the pleasure derived. Now the automobile has changed all this. It has reformed the social life of the ruralists. To-day, in spring, summer, fall, and to a great extent in winter, he finds himself with those friends whose presence he enjoys. Thus the country life in Canada has taken on a zest that makes it increasingly attractive.

Due largely to the automobile, city dwellers are coming to envy their country cousins. And they are getting country homes themselves whenever possible. In the suburbs of our great cities the automobile is a tremendous factor in social life. The golf clubhouse and its course is a prominent social centre. But one can hardly hope to find a golf course within walking distance of his suburban home. However, this is not essential as long as there is a motor car. He can annihilate the distance from his home to the place of his recreation, whether it be a golf course, tennis courts, swimming beach or what not.

People from city and country make great use of the auto as a vacation medium of enjoying the wonderful out-of-doors. And, after all, a vacation is mostly a social event.

Industry For Blind Women.

Do you realize that blind girls and women can be employed in a factory? Have you ever seen a blind girl knitting, crocheting, or machine sewing and marvelled at her dexterity and accuracy? If you have ever witnessed demonstrations at the Canadian National Exhibitor as arranged in the Process and Women's Buildings during the past several years, you will understand. If you have not been so fortunate as to have seen these or the demonstrations arranged in the principal dry goods stores of Ontario, or even to have visited the factory for Blind Women operated by the Institute, then we hope that if you have any lingering doubts after reading this article you will take the first opportunity to see for yourself.

Recently a merchant from North-western Ontario, accompanied by his wife, called at the head office of the Institute, and after becoming intensely interested in samples of house dresses and aprons, expressed amazement when told that twenty-two blind women were employed at this work. He was soon climbing the stairs to the factory and heard through the open doors the whirr and buzz of busy machinery and cheery words and snatches of song as the girls worked. Viewing the factory from the open doorway, he remarked on the neat and efficient layout. It was explained that since the products of this factory must compete with those of other manufacturers, every care must be exercised to prevent waste of time, effort and material. The factory was organized to give steady employment to blind women and come what may, no effort will be spared to accomplish this. It is true that a small subsidy must be provided to augment wages to the blind, and sighted assistance must be furnished to fetch and carry, also for inspection work on the garments in order that no flaw in material or workmanship may be overlooked.

The various processes in the factory were described. First, the many bolts of cloth in the neatly arranged stockroom, next the cutting table where blind girls, assisted by a sighted attendant, were busily engaged piling layer on layer of cloth, seemingly without end. At last the laying-out operation being completed, paper patterns were laid on, material marked, patterns removed, and that thick bed of cloth passed under the rapidly moving and almost invisible little cutting knife. The parts of the garments thus cut were assembled, and passed to the girls at the sewing machines. These machines are arranged in rows and belted to a line shaft driven by a large electric motor. To operate, the blind girl places her material in position to start the seam and when all is ready touches a small foot lever, and whirr! the cloth is drawn forward, guided by deft and sensitive

fingers, that for her must answer for eyes as well. As seam after seam is completed and the garments, passing through the various processes, assume a more finished appearance, our visitor remarked, "I would never have thought it possible." The garments are completed, folded, pressed and finally parcelled in dozen lots ready for shipment.

A UNIQUE INDUSTRY.

This was the first factory of its kind in the world and for some time, but in the last two years two others have been started in the United States. The Institute is always looking for opportunities to open up new lines of industry for the blind, working on the principle that nothing is impossible until it has been proven so. When next you need an apron or a house dress ask your merchant for HOPE Brand. Have you heard of the two guarantees. We guarantee the products of blind Canadians, and you guarantee employment for blind Canadians. HOPE is our watchword and our motto is HELP THEM TO HELP THEMSELVES. The Canadian National Inst. for the Blind, Toronto.



A novel and ingenious "pocket piano," seven and a half inches square and three feet long, has been invented in England, specially constructed to provide an instrument for the person with little or no knowledge of music. It has only fourteen keys.

Keeping Fit.

An old colored man, after listening attentively to his pastor as he vividly described the eternal punishment and hell fires awaiting the sinner, said: "Mr. Pastor, I don't believe in eternal hell fire at all, 'cause I don't believe no constitution can stand it."

There are, indeed, some things that no constitution can stand. No human constitution can stand the everlasting violation of Nature's laws, the laws of health.

It can't stand very long turning night into day. It can't stand very long constant drugging, or over-stimulation in its many forms, such as is supplied by tea, coffee, whiskey, cocktails, and other drugs.

It can't stand irregularly in sleeping, eating, and recreation habits. It can't stand constant dissipation or excesses of any kind.

It can't stand very long anything that works against mental harmony and welfare, such as the discord or the poisons that come from jealousy, hatred, envy, fear, or worry.

In other words the man who violates Nature's laws must pay the penalty though he sits on a throne.

There are thousands of little enemies which are trying to down man, trying to get the upper hand of him, to keep him from doing the thing he has set his heart on.

If you allow these to get a grip on you and to sap your physical and men-

tal forces, you cannot expect to accomplish anything very great.

We know there is a tremendous loss in time and effort in trying to get good out of a poor machine, one that is not kept in perfect condition, that has not been oiled or cleaned, and whose bearings creak and heat from friction.

Is it not foolish, then, for man to expect to get satisfactory work from a fagged brain, from a body whose energy is depleted from loss of sleep, lack of exercise, proper food or care?—Success.

To One Who Plants Trees.

While these saplings stand,
Grown to graceful trees,
Glad shall be the land
That you planted these.

Death your hands may blind,
And your voice may cease;
Neath them men will find
Laziness and peace.

Coolness in their shade
From hot August skies;
Man will meet a maid
When the night wind sighs;

Glory in their sheen
When October burns;
Guerdon when the green
Hope of spring returns.

While these saplings stand,
Grown to graceful trees,
Glad shall be the land
That you planted these.

—John Hanlon.

Silver-Lead Mining in Yukon

Development of Rich Lode on Keno Hill—History of Mayo District Mines.

The silver-lead ore of the Mayo district, Yukon, have been attracting considerable attention lately on account of the discovery of high grade deposits on Keno Hill.

Mayo district is situated in the eastern portion of Yukon and may be roughly defined as the watershed of upper Stewart River. Stewart River joins Yukon River 72 miles south of Dawson, and Mayo is situated 180 miles above the mouth of the Stewart. During the summer a regular service to Mayo is maintained by the White Pass and Yukon Route, connecting with the Yukon River steamers. Keno Hill, the important mining centre of the district, is 42 miles northeast of Mayo. Practically all haulage between the mines and Mayo is done by sled in the winter, and ore shipments are piled at Mayo to await the opening of navigation in the spring.

The first lode mining in Mayo district was done in 1912-13 when the Silver King deposit was opened. This property was worked continuously until 1917 when the ore shoot became exhausted and the property was closed down. Exact figures of production are not available. During the winter of 1914-15, 1,180 tons of ore were shipped having an average content of 270 ounces per ton and 31 per cent. lead. In 1915-16 the tonnage shipped was much larger but the grade of the ore was not as high.

In 1919 the deposits on Keno Hill were discovered and staked, the Yukon Gold Company immediately purchased the original claims and formed a subsidiary company, Keno Hill, Ltd., to operate the property. In the winter of 1920-21 this company shipped 2,150 tons of ore having a silver content of 60 per cent. At the same time a 100-kilowatt steam-power plant was installed on Duncan creek with a transmission line four miles long to the property.

In 1921 Keno Hill, Ltd., acquired the Sadie-Friendship group on the western slope of the hill, and Treadwell Yukon Co. entered the field, acquiring a group of claims adjoining the Sadie-Friendship property. During the winter of 1921-22 Keno Hill, Ltd., shipped from its original claims 3,100 tons of ore having a silver content of 224 ounces per ton and a lead content of 60.5 per cent.

During the winter of 1922-23 both companies were shipping ore, the production being 8,700 tons from which smelter returns are not yet available, but this ore is expected to average over 200 ounces of silver per ton and 50 per cent. lead.

During the summer of 1923 the last of the known ore of shipping grade was extracted from the original holdings of Keno Hill Ltd., although a con-

siderable tonnage of concentrating ore remains. The property, however, has been closed down for the present and work has been started on the Sadie-Friendship vein. On this deposit both companies are at present engaged, and workings have been carried to a depth of 300 feet without sign of diminishing values. Treadwell Yukon Co. is at present driving a drainage tunnel to tap the vein at a depth of 500 feet. This deposit will probably produce a much greater tonnage than the original discovery on Keno Hill.

The development of the district has been greatly retarded by high mining and transportation costs. The latter have been considerably reduced by the introduction of the caterpillar tractor, and the former will doubtless be reduced when concentrating plants have been built. Plans for these are now being considered. As the district is still in its early stages further discoveries of high-grade ores can be expected. At the present time only high-grade ores can be worked as there is not sufficient tonnage in sight to justify the erection of a smelter and ores have to be shipped 3,000 miles or more to smelters on the Pacific coast.

A Good Mend.

Doctor—"How do your broken ribs feel to-day?"

Patient—"Fine, doctor; but I've had a stitch in my side all morning."

Doctor—"Great! That shows the bones are knitting."

No Alarm Clock Needed.
Mrs. Blake—"So this is your little angel. Doesn't a baby live up a household wonderfully?"

Mrs. Drake—"Yes, indeed. We ain't had a wink of sleep since the little darling arrived."



Took French Leave.

"Poor Bessie! As soon as that Paris nobleman married her and got possession of her money he shipped." "Yes, took French leave."

Palestine Rapidly Becomes Land of Promise Under British Guidance

By Dr. Joseph Silverman

The government of Palestine is British. That fact, while not thrust into one's face, is readily apparent on entering the land either by rail or ship. Soon after crossing the frontier that separates Egypt from Palestine one comes upon the British military camps and outposts. The names of railway stations, all public notices, especially official ones, are given in three languages—English, Hebrew and Arabic. The only flag that I saw publicly displayed in Palestine was British.

Arrived at Jerusalem, you are driven to the Allenby Hotel, formerly Hotel Fast (German), and presently, if you walk a short distance, you read English signs, "Postoffice and Telegraph" (under government control), and you come across Allenby Square and King George Avenue, the English church with a bulletin announcing time of service in English words. You go shopping and need no fears of not being understood, for nearly every store worth patronizing has one or several persons in charge who can speak good English. And then your attention is riveted on the traffic policeman, whom you timidly approach, not knowing how to accost him, when he anticipates you with the query, "What can I do for you, sir?" Tommy can easily spot a foreigner—beg pardon, an Englishman or American—for he may himself be English or American by birth or naturalization, and is at present a Palestinian either by accident or sen-

Beneficent Rule.
If you are a discerning tourist and appreciative of law and order, fair prices and justice to all, you are thankful that the British government is in control. Otherwise you would have had to deal with Turkish officials at the custom house, on the railways, etc., and you would have been deprived through exorbitant fees of many pleasures which you can now indulge in at a little extra expenditure. You have not been in Palestine twenty-four hours when you realize with what a beneficent, fair, liberal and just hand the British administration manages the country's affairs.

Government House, a palatial residence, is situated on the Mount of Olives, which is approached by auto on a well made and gently graded road. To take tea with the Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, and his wife, is a great privilege. To one such occasion my wife and I had the honor of being invited. The elite of Jerusalem, in fact of all Palestine, has adopted the English custom of taking tea at 5 p.m.

It was Sir Herbert Samuel's office to institute a government for Palestine when he assumed the office of High Commissioner on July 1, 1921, upon the ending of the military administration. What kind of government was it to be? In a measure the nature of the government had been fixed by the mandate, which neither Great Britain nor the High Commissioner had the power to amend. The duty of the mandatory power is to execute the will of the League of Nations. Article II, of



Sir Herbert Samuel High Commissioner of Palestine

the mandate expressly states that "the mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home as laid down in the preamble (the Balfour declaration) and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion." That basic principle runs through all the articles of the mandate and makes imperative the estab-

lishment of such a government as will facilitate the development of a Jewish national home without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities.

Fourfold Character of Government.

In the practical carrying out of this principle and the other articles of the mandate based thereon the government of Palestine assumed a fourfold character, to wit:

The central government (British). Local self-government (Jewish or Arabic, depending on the nature of the particular locality).

Church or communal governments (Jewish, Moslem and Christian). The Palestine Advisory Council for Legislation.

This scheme of government recognized, first, the existence in Palestine of separate Jewish and Arabic units, namely villages, colonies or cities, that had nothing in common with one another, and each of which could not live any other communal life except its own; second, the establishment of three independent religions, whose creeds and practices had to be respected and protected by all; third, the necessity and importance of giving the inhabitants, as a whole, a quasi national government, at least in so far as participation in general legislation and the common welfare were concerned. This plan seemed to promise the best results, as it enabled each racial, national and religious group to develop its own traditional and historical culture, civilization and religious practices without interfering with one another. Thus it seemed that all pos-

sible conflicts or prejudices would be eliminated.

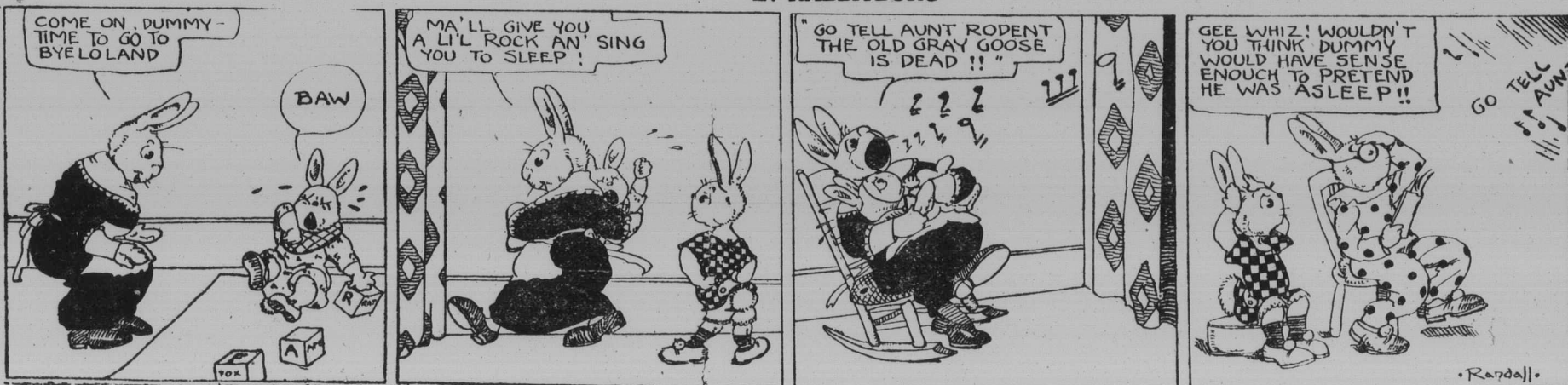
In accordance with Article II, of the Mandate all religions are granted absolute autonomy, there being a total separation of Church and State. The Moslem religious courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of personal status of Moslems and deal with marriage, divorce, inheritance, wills and cases involving poverty dedicated to religious or charitable purposes.

The non-Moslem communities have jurisdiction also in matters of marriage, divorce, alimony, wills and inheritance, and the judgments given by the religious courts in these matters are executed through the executive office of the civil courts. In addition to these rights the courts of Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in execution and confirmation of wills, in matters of personal status when all parties to the action consent to their jurisdiction, and over any case involving property dedicated for religious or charitable purposes.

Jewish communities have their own rabbinical councils, composed at present of two chief rabbis (Sephardic and Ashkenazic) and six other rabbis and two councilors all duly elected according to Jewish custom or law.

The thoroughgoing character of this religious autonomy in Palestine is astounding, in view of the practice that prevails in America and other countries. Religions in Palestine are not only protected, but their decrees in matters over which they have jurisdiction are enforced by the central government.

IN RABBITBORO



RED ROSE TEA 'is good tea'

The ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY makes finer tea and more of it

Surnames and Their Origin

WOOLLEY.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A locality.

Here is a family name likely to puzzle you or deceive you as to its origin. It is almost impossible to get away from the idea that in some way it is connected with the word "woolly."

It has nothing to do with wool, however. Nor does it belong to that class of family which have developed from phrases descriptive of personality in any way. It is a development from a surname which was descriptive of the locality, or localities, in which its original bearers lived, or with which they were connected in some way.

And you don't recognize its origin readily, because it is a compound of two Anglo-Saxon words, one of which long ago disappeared and one which is virtually obsolete to-day.

"Wold" was a word used by the Anglo-Saxons to designate something wild or uncultivated, a sort of wilderness. You'll get the connection by changing the "o" to an "l" in the word. And "ley" in its broadest sense meant "land" or "ground." A "wold ley," therefore, was a wild or uncultivated piece of ground, or hillside, without the normal forest growth.

DIAMOND
Variations—Diamond, Dimont, Diamant.
Racial Origin—Dutch and French.
Source—A given name.

Here is a family name for the origin of which several explanations have been advanced. On the face of it one might suppose that it was a development in some way from our word indicating the precious stone.

It is not impossible, of course, that in an individual case, here and there, the name did originate that way. But so far as the available records go, this is not considered probable.

It may be that in some instances the family name was formed from an Anglo-Saxon given name. But there is nothing even to indicate this. Apparently it has come from a given name which, among the Dutch, was at first "Dieman," and then "Diamant"; and among the French, "Diamant." It was also found among the Flemish as "Demant," and the French call it "Demant." All of these linguistic variations are traceable as descendants of the old German "Dionund," a given name indicating that its bearer was devoted to the protection of his followers.

In some instances the family name may have been formed before, and in others, after it was brought into English.

TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to most mothers. The little ones become cross; peevish; their little stomach becomes deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easy on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for little ones. The Tablets are a sure relief for all the minor ailments of childhood such as constipation, colic, indigestion, colds and simple fevers. They always do good—never harm. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The First Banks.

Few things play a more important part in our lives than the system of banking.

The word bank originally meant a tradesman's stall, and the first bank in anything like the modern sense existed about 2,700 years ago. We learn about this bank from clay tablets discovered near Babylon. Apparently the first firm of bankers was that of Egibi and Son, who flourished in Babylon about 600 or 700 B.C.

The early Chinese were in the habit of issuing paper money—indeed, they got into difficulties by issuing too much. There was a bank in China about A.D. 1,000.

But banking as we understand it today did not begin until the twelfth century, when the Bank of Venice was established. This was followed by the Bank of Barcelona, in Spain, and the Bank of Stockholm, in Sweden. The latter was the first bank in Europe to issue paper money. This was in 1668. Other early banks were the Bank of St. George, at Genoa, the Bank of Hamburg, and the Bank of Amsterdam.

WHERE THE BEST TEA GROWS.

The tea plant flourishes best on the well drained side of a mountain in a country where there is plenty of moisture and a warm sun. Certain parts of Ceylon, India and Java are ideal for the growing of delicious tea, hence from these countries come the finest varieties. "SALADA" is a blend of the choicest qualities grown. In these, the three most famous tea-growing countries in the world.



She—"Don't you think the Van Lucre's all have a wonderful carriage?"

He (absorbedly)—"I know they used to, but I thought they sold it and got an automobile."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Is Baldness a Blessing?

Bald people usually bemoan the loss of their hair and sign for the locks which have gone for ever. But there is at least one advantage which comes from baldness.

For example, have you ever met a bald man who was consumptive? It has been proved that bald men are peculiarly immune from this disease. One doctor has said that out of five thousand consumptive patients not a single one was bald.

Baldness is sometimes caused by bad dieting; but more frequently by letting the cold and damp penetrate to the roots of the hair. A man will emerge from a barber's shop with his hair wet even on the coldest day.

Excessive exercise is liable to bring on baldness. Athletes become overheated, and when they cool off, their scalp becomes chilled.

HOME TREATMENT SAFE AND EFFICIENT

Ailing People Made Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do one thing, and do it well. They build up the blood, increasing the number of red corpuscles. As this is done the blood becomes a richer red and is able to carry more oxygen, the great supporter of human life. As the blood improves in quality the tissues of the body are better nourished and the functions of the body are better performed. This is the reason Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been so successful in the treatment of diseases due to poor, thin blood, and it is also the reason why they are so successful in building up strength after fevers and acute diseases. Among those who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with great advantage is Mrs. Helena B. Taylor, Hanover, Ont., who says: "Not long ago I was critically ill. The trouble started with anaemia and a run-down system, and ended with pleurisy. I was confined to my bed three months and three doctors were in attendance at different times. My life was despaired of, and I was practically living on doctors' medicine, because I could not eat. My friends did not expect me to recover. During my girlhood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had brought me through a severe attack of anaemia, and my mother urged that I should try them again. The doctor could not understand why we wanted to try these pills, but we decided to do so. After taking six boxes a decided change was taking place. I was actually getting hungry and anxious to live. After using twelve boxes a miracle was worked. I could walk and felt my strength coming back, and people on all sides were asking what was helping me, and we were not slow in telling them it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. With my health fully restored through the use of these pills I am a striking example of what a wonderful medicine can do, and now I never see a pale or sickly-looking girl or woman that I do not feel like going up to her and asking why she does not take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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



Yes, That's What He Meant.
Count DeBunk—"What you call that department of your church for young people what is always giving ice cream festivals?"
Church Member—"Oh, you must mean our sundae school, I'm sure!"

His Last Chance.
A certain canny Scotsman had carried on a courtship of long duration without definitely committing himself. The girl, if she worried herself at the long probation, gave no sign until one morning her tardy lover, thumbing a small notebook, said: "Maggie, I have been weighing up your good points, and I have already gotten ten. When I get a dozen I'm goin' to ask ye the fatal question."

"Weel, I wish ye luck, Jock," answered the maiden; "I hae also gotten a wee book, and I've been puttin' doon your bad points. There are nineteen in it already, and when it reaches the score I'm gae' to accept the blacksmith!"

Where is Florence?
An old colored woman came up to the ticket window at a big railway station and addressed the agent. "I want a ticket for Florence," she said. The ticket agent spent some minutes turning over railway guides apparently with no success and then asked: "Where is Florence?"
"Settin' over dar on de bench," replied the colored woman.

The unflinching mark of strength is patience.

The woman who knows how to manage a man never lets him know it.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Antiques in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Comparatively few people are aware of the fine collections of antiquities which are displayed in the Royal Ontario Museum—of Archaeology—in Toronto. Space in the building is already at a premium and these in charge live in constant hope of the erection of a new wing, which would permit of an advantageous display of the many interesting and instructive specimens at present packed away in storerooms.

From time to time the Department of University Extension, University of Toronto, issues bulletins designed to keep the public in touch with noteworthy additions to the archaeological collections and keep people posted on the historical value of the museum's exhibits. A recent bulletin describes sections of the Chinese, Canadian and Indian pottery collections, as well as recent additions to other groups.

A Lohan or Apostle of Buddha, the gift of Mrs. H. D. Warren, amply illustrated and described in the pamphlet, attracts considerable interest. It is a Chinese pottery figure of the Tang dynasty, measuring 41 inches in height. The statue, which is delicately modelled in white clay, and covered with green in yellow and white lead glazes, is supposed to be one of sixteen Lohan or disciples of Buddha thought to have been taken from a remote mountain sanctuary in Chihli some years ago. The Lohan, represented as a young man, was a human being who had reached the end of the eight-fold path and had attained perfection and enlightenment. Other statues of the Lohan group are to be found in the British Museum, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where there are two, the University Museum in Philadelphia, and the Matsukata Collection in Japan.

Of no small appeal to Canadians both from the patriotic and artistic point of view is the description of the Museum's two cases of Canadian-made pottery. This collection is the work of J. S. Keele of the Dominion Department and the pupils of Miss Groocock at the Central Technical School, Toronto. The clays are taken from Muskoka, and various other parts of the Dominion from coast to coast.

From the ancient New World has come a distinctive group in the pottery section, namely Indian pottery from the Casas Grandes region of northern Chihuahua, Mexico. This was originally part of a collection which was divided between the Museum at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Archaeological Society of Washington, by which it was deposited in the National Museum, and the Royal Ontario Museum, thus giving these three institutions remarkably complete series of this class of early pottery. The pieces, of which numerous illustrations are given, are done in plain, black, red and polychrome. The unusually thin walls of the vessels bear witness to the skill of the potter and the fine quality of the clay used, while the design and coloring is known to have been made before Columbus even dreamed of a New World.

The impression of a preponderance of art over utility is given by a beautifully executed wheel-loomed petronel, a recent addition to the Arms and Armor collection. This gun, the gift of Robert Mond, is of German workmanship, dating from the latter half of the sixteenth century. Despite the fact that the stock of the gun is delicately inlaid with stone and the butt terminates in a pear-shaped formation much like a spear-head in appearance, the weapon was apparently deadly enough for the age. The German Reiters gained no small reputation for themselves due to their skill with this weapon which had the advantage over the more ancient match-lock gun that it could be carried in a holster loaded for quick action.

Ogden's CUT PLUG

Now in Vacuumized Tins

80¢ the 1/2 lb

always fresh

Ogden's Liverpool.

The Perfect Illusion.

Harold—"Poor old Winkus! His imagination gets the best of him."
Percy—"What's he been doing now?"
Harold—"So hoarse he can hardly speak to-day. Tore the inside out of his throat cheering a football game he was listening to over the radio."

Happy is the man whose pocket is empty enough that he can, if necessary, put his pride in it.

Classified Advertisements

WOOLGROWERS—COTTS AND
Rejects accepted for limited time only. Apply Georgetown Woolles Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

MURINE

Keeps EYES Clear, Bright and Beautiful

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book.

- Ten-Penny Success Creed.
1. Work and Earn.
 2. Make a Budget.
 3. Record Expenditures.
 4. Have a Bank Account.
 5. Carry Life Insurance.
 6. Own Your Home.
 7. Make a Will.
 8. Invest in Safe Securities.
 9. Pay Bills Promptly.
 10. Share with Others.

Island War on Typhoid.

Typhoid fever, which formerly was very prevalent in the Virgin Islands, has been abolished by inoculation with anti-typhoid vaccine of all persons between the ages of 5 and 45.

Reader Takes Newer Form of Iron—Feels Years Younger

"Six weeks ago I saw a special offer in the paper telling how thousands of people grow old in looks and energy long before they are really old in years, because, as examinations by physicians have shown, an enormous number of people do not have enough iron in their blood. I have been taking Nuxated Iron for two weeks: the results are simply astounding. The roses have come back in my lips and cheeks, and I can consciously say that I feel ten years younger."

The above is a typical hypothetical case showing the results that have been achieved by a great many people since we started this "satisfaction or money back" offer on Nuxated Iron. We will make you the same guarantee. If, after taking the two weeks' treatment of Nuxated Iron, you do not feel and look years younger, we will promptly refund your money. Call at once for a bottle of Nuxated Iron at any good drug store.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Root, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will give permanent relief in nearly every case." Get the genuine at your druggist.

CUTS!

Minard's eases inflammation, soothes and heals cuts and bruises.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Heal Skin Troubles With Cuticura

If you are troubled with pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Small Size, 25¢; Full Size, 50¢. Taken 25¢. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Toronto, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always without charge.

BEFORE MY BABY CAME

I Was Greatly Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sydenham, Ont.—"I took your medicine before my baby was born, and it was a great help to me as I was very poorly until I had started to take it. I just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would have weak, faint spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, night or day. I was told by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing what I can to recommend this good medicine. I will lend that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the greatest of pleasure use my name in regard to the Vegetable Compound if it will help others take it."—Mrs. HARVEY MILLER, Sydenham, Ont.

It is remarkable how many cases have been reported similar to this one. Many women are poorly at such times and get into a weakened, run-down condition, when it is essential to the mother, as well as the child, that her strength be kept up.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent tonic for the mother at this time. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and does not contain any harmful drugs. It may be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

COFFEE UNIFORMITY

Plenty of people have difficulty in having their Coffee the same day in and day out the year round.

Solve the difficulty this way—

Let us supply you with that blend of ours which you prefer.

Then learn to make it by the method that brings out all the aroma and flavor of the berry.

And KEEP ON making it that way.

We can give you Coffee uniformity the year through, without a shade of variation.

The rest rests with YOU.


Coffee as low as **30c** a pound. From that up to **70c**

All our Coffees are unsurpassed and unsurpassed at the prices.

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

For Your Spring Decorating

USE Alabastine or Muresco



A DESERVEDLY POPULAR WALL COATING OF ENDURING BEAUTY. EASY TO PUT ON—NO SPECIAL TRAINING NECESSARY TO APPLY ALABASTINE OR MURESCO.

22 COLORS
40c & 70c packages
CALL AND GET A COLOR CARD.

JAPALAC

FOR STAINING AND VARNISHING ALL WOOD SURFACES AT ONE OPERATION, MAKING BEAUTIFUL LASTING FINISHES.

IN CANS 30c, 50c, 90c and \$1.65 SIZES

One second-hand Maytag Electric Washer at a snap for quick turnover.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

HARDWARE

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

Light cattle receipts for the opening market of the week at the Union Stock Yards resulted in an active trade with enhanced values for practically all grades. The fact that the offering was a light one caused salesmen to ask higher prices and they were generally successful in disposing of the shipments at a gain of 25c per cwt. At 2 o'clock about 2100 head had passed over the scales and a good clean-up was effected before the close. Trade was none too brisk at the opening but once the buyers became active the market was busy until the reached the poorer shipments.

There was a good demand for heavy steers for the export market and the stocker and feeder trade was also active. One exporter paid \$8.50 per cwt. for two loads of heavy steers, while others brought from \$7 to \$8. In all, export buyers took several hundred head, and the bulk of their buying was in heavy steers and heifers. For heifers they paid from \$7.10 to \$7.40.

The pick of the butcher offerings sold from \$7 to \$7.65 with the bulk of the receipts from \$6.25 to \$6.75. Some common shipments sold as low as \$5. A couple of big kosher cows sold from \$4.25 to \$5.25, and medium ones from \$3.50 to \$4. Bulls brought from \$4.25 to \$5, most of the good ones being taken by butchers. A lot of bologna bulls sold from \$2.50 to \$3. Two loads of stockers brought \$5.50 per cwt, and half a dozen loads of feeders sold from

\$5.25 to \$6.60.

Prices held steady for calves, with a few tops at \$12 and two at \$12.50. The bulk of the best calves sold from \$10.50 to \$11.50 and medium to good ones from \$6 to \$10.

The lamb market was not very active, although prices held strong. Odd lots sold from \$14 to \$16, and spring lambs brought anywhere from \$8.50 to \$14 each. A few good light sheep sold from \$7 to \$8.50, and some culls at \$3.25.

The hog market remained unchanged on the basis of \$7.75 fed and watered.

Home Grown Gladioli

Of all fall flowering bulbs the Gladiolus is without doubt the most beautiful. For cut flowers there is nothing finer. Two or three dozen bulbs will make a fine bed or row, and multiply year after year. As easily grown as onions. Large flowering bulbs, of choice varieties, and select, distinct colors, grown in Bruce Co., at 75c per 10, or \$1.50 per 25. Mixed colors—Red, cream, pink, yellow. Miss B. McKenzie, Paisley. The most renowned growers ask \$2.00 to \$5.00 per doz. for the varieties we are selling.

Some of the English telephone girls have a pretty sharp wit—as for instance: "Have you lost your manners, miss?" asked a hectoring subscriber. "Yes," replied the telephone girl, "if you find them, please use them."

BUZZ-SAW SPLITS MAN'S HEAD IN TWO

A very serious accident occurred when Charles Brown of Adamsville, near Warton, while engaged in cutting wood with a buzz-saw the handle flew all to pieces. The back of Mr. Brown's head was cut four inches through to the skull and there was a deep gash in the chest from eight to ten inches. His collar-bone was also cut at the shoulder joint. He is now lying in a critical condition.

REPORT OF S. S. No. 9, CARRICK

For March
Jr. IV—Blanche Kieffer 88, Pearl Hamilton 80, Jean Inglis 73.
Sr. III—Vincent Stewart 64, Allan Inglis 61.
Sr. II—William Kieffer 79, Lily Vogan 75, Elizabeth Inglis 56, Clayton Tremble 54.
Jr. II—Myrtle Dustow 96, Margaret Darling 94, Grace Inglis 88, Jack Radford 85.
1—Elaine Radford 91, Lilia Tremble 90, Carl Nickel 85.
Pr.—Isabel Darling 85.

CONFERENCE IN CHESLEY

Plans for the best Boy's and Leadership Conference are in the making. The Program Committee is doing its utmost to give the boys and leaders a chance to hear the best that the Province of Ontario has in Tuxis work. A quartette of outstanding leaders are going to run the show. Mr. C. F. Plewman, our wide-awake and live-wire Secretary of Boy's work for this Province, will be present. Mr. Taylor Statten, the man who is in a class by himself in the Dominion of Canada as a leader among boys, will be the BIG-GUN. If you have never heard these men, you cannot afford to miss the inspiration of this Conference. Watch for the program. Come to Chesley on May 9th—11th. Bring a booster delegation from your Church and School. Chesley Boy's Work Board.

BETTER LIVE STOCK TRAIN

Are you planning to visit the Better Live Stock Train which is to be in Bruce County at Paisley and Walkerton on April 4th. If not, you are missing an unusual attraction of great interest and educational value. It may be years before such an opportunity again presents itself, as this train can make only two or three stops in each county in any one year.

The train is having a splendid reception and is drawing large crowds at the various places where it has been on exhibition. From 1200 to 1500 people have visited it at some stations to view the splendid live stock which is carried; to enjoy the various instructive demonstrations; and to listen to the timely and interesting lectures by leading Agricultural experts.

The train consists of fourteen demonstration and lecture cars. Each of these offer special attractions along some particular line. High quality pure bred and grade animals of the leading breeds of live stock of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry will be on display. Commercial market classes of steers, sheep and hogs will also be carried. Special demonstrations will be given on Hog Grading by means of both 'iving hogs and cured Wiltshire sides.

The poultry exhibits, display of raw and manufactured woolsens, the farm electric light plant, and complete display of modern water supply equipment are other special features.

These and many other equally interesting features of the train, in addition to the special lectures by such leading authorities as Prof. Wade Toole, Prof. G. E. Day, and R. W. Wade, present an opportunity which you cannot afford to neglect. The train will be at Paisley on Friday morning April 4th from 9 to 12 a.m. It will be at the C.N.R. Station, Walkerton, in the afternoon from 2.00 to 5.30 p.m. Let us plan to attend and take full advantage of the free services offered by this Better Live Stock Train.

OTTER CREEK

An old saying is a dry March, a wet April and a cool May brings lots of grain and hay.

Miss Lucy Kreller of Clifford spent a few weeks with friends in this burg.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Thos. Jasper is able to be up again after several weeks of illness with pleurisy.

The roads these past few days are almost impassable. The deep cuts are filled with snow while other places are bare.

The snow storm on Sunday was a welcome visitor to many.

Mr. Adam Hossfeld tore away his old log house which has stood the storms for over 70 years.

Word was received here of the sudden death of Mr. Charles Miller of Vancouver. Mr. Miller was a former Carrick resident having resided on the 12th concession on the farm now owned by Mr. Arthur Dickson. Mr. Miller left this part about 30 years ago, settling in Vancouver for the benefit of his health. Heart failure was the cause of his death. He leaves to mourn his demise a wife, one son and five daughters and two sisters. Mrs. Charles Plackmeier of Mildmay and Mrs. John Plackmeier of the 12th concession are sis-

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

"Artistic Maid"

Art Silk Hose for Ladies

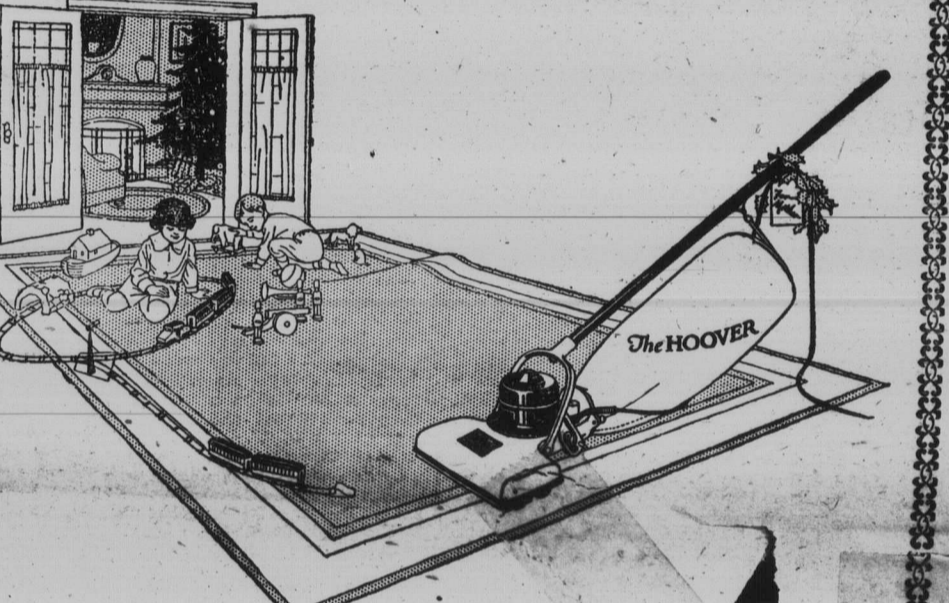
These hose give splendid wear, and are very dressy in appearance, having a fancy weave up the back. Come in colors Black, White, Beige and Grey. Sizes 9, 9½ and 10.

Regular values \$1.25 for 98c pr.

The HOOVER

House-cleaning will soon commence. How about a new Sweeper? We will demonstrate for you, ask us to call.

We have in stock a "Baby Hoover" slightly used at a bargain.



HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Big Specials For One Week Only

MARCH 28th TO APRIL 5th

Prunes
12 lbs for \$1 or
5 lbs for 50c

Oranges
15c per dozen or
3 for 5c

Cocoa
4 lbs for 25c or
2 lbs for 15c

\$2.50 Special

Regular 3.75
2 doz. Oranges60
4 lbs. Cocoa60

\$4.95

FOR \$2.50

Mens Fleece Underwear

Regular \$1.15 to \$1.40.
SPECIAL 89 cts. GARMENT

Ladies Fleece Underwear

Regular \$1.15 to \$1.25.
SPECIAL 89 cts. GARMENT

Boys' and Girls' Underwear

Regular 85 cts.
SPECIAL 55 cts. GARMENT

Black Messaline Silk

One yard wide. Every yard guaranteed. Reg. 3.50 yd.
SPECIAL \$2.19 YARD

Linoleum Special

SPECIAL PRICES IN SHORT PIECES. CALL IN AND SEE THEM

Wanted---Cream, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Onions, Etc.

WEILER BROS.