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The Mildmay Gazette

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MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher

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How about that old leaky eavetrough this spring?

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MIDMAY

Tinsmithing — Plumbing
Furnace Work

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE.

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

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

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

Highest cash prices for hides.
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Board of Trade.

A meeting of the Mildmay Board of Trade will be held in the Foresters' Hall on Wednesday evening of this week, to discuss matters of importance to the village. Every business man and all other citizens are urgently requested to be present.

Johnson Farm Sold.

Walter Johnson's 50 acre farm on the Howick townline was disposed of by public auction on Wednesday afternoon of last week. There were several prospective buyers, and the farm was finally knocked down at \$5175 to Mr. Conrad Rever, whose farm on the 17th abuts this fifty acres.

Will Enter W. F. A.

There was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting held on Monday evening to re-organize the Star Football Club, and we may confidently look forward to some good games this season. The following officers were elected: Hon. Pres.—Wm. Schwalm; Hon. Vice-Pres.—Dr. Carpenter; Pres.—A. C. Welk; Vice-Pres.—Alfred Weiler; Sec.—Treas.—C. E. Wendt; Manager—W. G. Berry. There is material here for a winning eleven, and as Walkerton is joining the W. F. A. the Stars decided to do likewise, and will have a club playing in the intermediate series.

FORMOSA.

Mr. Fred Miller of Detroit is visiting at Mrs. J. Capitan.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Valentine Rettinger is on the sick list. She spends the winter at her daughter's, Mrs. Jos. J. Borho, but has this week been removed to her home in town.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy with spring work and plowing.

Last week the 12th concession of Culross was graded for about a mile west of this village, which improved the road.

Last week Mr. Mike Rettinger had a road drag hitched to his big tractor engine and dragged the road from his place to the village. Whatever Mike undertakes he makes a good job of it.

Mr. Andrew Schell has returned after spending the winter in Louisville, Kentucky, and Buffalo, N. Y.

On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Miss Rosetta Strauss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strauss, was united in bonds of Holy Matrimony to Mr. Linus Meyer. Rev. Father Brohman officiating. The young couple will make their home on the groom's farm on the 2nd concession of Culross.

Mr. Philip Flachs moved to town last week and is now occupying Mr. Ed Tiede's house, lately vacated by Mr. Ralph Oberle.

Mr. Val. Weiler has completed cutting his stock of logs in the mill yard and is getting his machinery ready to start to cut the logs he took out of his swamp in Culross last winter. Assessor Wat Howe of Culross had his annual visit to our burg last week, assessing the Culross portion of the village.

Abolition of Statute Labor.

In order to obtain the Government grant for improvement of township roads, many township councils are at present considering the abolition of Statute Labor, and instead collect taxes in some shape or form for all improvements of the public highways in the municipality. This system will bring a larger grant to the township, as no grant is made for improvement of the highways by Statute Labor. Under the new system a Township Road Superintendent will be appointed, under whose direction all road construction and improvement will be performed, and the same will be so done according to a standard of the Minister of Public Highways and will be so constructed according to the amount of traffic on the road. Where fifty vehicles on an average pass over a certain road a more solid road bed is needed than on a road where the traffic on an average is only ten vehicles a day. It is in providing a solid road bed or surfacing the road for the amount of traffic on the road, where the Statute Labor system is most defective. The present Provincial Government instituted the township Good Roads System and giving a grant to the municipalities that they may get back for road improvement some of the automobile license paid by car owners of the municipality and it is for every township to take action in order to have part of the auto license fee returned to the township for the benefit of the ratepayers.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

Sr. V—Honours—Rudolph Kunkel 91; Wilfred Weiler 90; Olive Weiler 80.

Jr. V—Honours—Thelma Filsinger 85; Ruth Vollick 80; Laugretta Hamel 79; Hilda Pross 76; Pass—Wesley Filsinger 66; Gordon Becker 63.

Sr. IV—Honours—Irene Harper 78; Pass—Gladys Duffy 63.

Jr. IV—Pass—Orville Kalbfleisch 69; Malcolm Bridges 67; Below Pass—Harvey Vollick 58.

Sr. III—Pass—Vera Graf 64; Stanley Damm 60; Irvine Harrison 59; Below Pass—Milton Filsinger 56.

W. V. Tovell, Teacher
Jr. III—Honours—Almeda Albrecht 79; Delma Horst 77; Pass—Norman Albrecht 74; Gladys Damm 70; Gilbert Lewis 64; Dorothy Vollick 60; Garfield Culliton 57.

Sr. II—Honours—Wilbur Kalbfleisch 79; Pass—Gordon Filsinger 71; Vera Duffy 64.

Jr. II—Honours—Celeste Helwig 78; Lorne Bridges 77; Pass—Helene Doering 74; Stella Filsinger 72; Annie Graf 64; Melinda Heimbecker 56.

Jr. I—Honours—Claude Kalbfleisch 80; Pass—Elsie Heimbecker 73; Stanley Lewis 71.

Sr. Primer—Honours — Beatrice Kinzie 85; Ellen Kinzie 84.

Jr. Primer (a)—Honours — Roy Fink 89; Bruce Kalbfleisch 85; Gertie Harrison 77; Pass—Wilfred Damm 74; Margaret Filsinger 69.

Jr. Primer (b)—Pass — Edward Schwalm 71; Elizabeth Graf 67; William Kinzie 63.

Nora Kennedy, Teacher



NEW WALL PAPERS

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

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

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the change the Revolution had made in Maximilien Robespierre! "I put the chest in my strongroom. It was to be there until he claimed it, or, failing him, he would leave word as to its whereabouts, and he instructed that the chest should be given up, and the trust come to an end, only when anyone giving the motto of the family as a password should appear and lay claim to it. "The last I saw of the poor Marquis de Darnigny was that evening when we parted at Charing Cross, I to go to my home in Regent Park, he to return by the coach to London."

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyright.)

How the Story Began.

Vivian Renton and Eddie Haverton, modern soldiers of fortune, have been gambling with Hubert Baxenter, a prosperous attorney in his London apartments. The two lose heavily. After their departure in the early morning hours, Renton returns to the house with the idea of recovering the lost money. He chloroforms Baxenter and makes a vain search for the money which is lying in an envelope on the desk, addressed to a hospital. Finally Renton starts to search the inert body lying on the hearth-rug and discovers to his horror that Baxenter is dead. He hides the body on the roof. A second search reveals the money in the envelope, and in the desk he finds a curious old yellowed document which he copies and hides again in its secret drawer. At nightfall he makes good his escape.

CHAPTER III. The Parchment.

For some time Vivian, having made sure that he had been unobserved, walked on, his brain teeming with the scheme which had suggested itself to him as he read the parchment. Carefully he weighed the pros and cons, oblivious to the direction in which his steps were taking him—so that they took him away from the house in Mortimer Terrace. It was only when the fog-chilled air ate its way into his very bones that he remembered that he had not had a decent meal for twenty-four hours.

Looking up, he saw that he was at the foot of Haverstock Hill. He hailed a cab that was descending the slope from Chalk Farm Station and was driven to the boarding house in St. John's Wood where he had been living for the last few weeks. His landlady, he told himself, would not think it strange that he had not returned the night before; her patrons were for the most part men recruited from the ranks of that Bohemia in which hours appear to have no meaning and whose goings and comings were only regular in their irregularity.

There was little likelihood of his crime being known for some considerable time, but Vivian was far too well versed in the ways of criminals to take any chances. He allowed himself time only to make a necessary change in his toilet, buy his few belongings into a kit-bag, pay his bill and shake the mud of the metropolis from his feet.

The fog still hung thickly over London as he made his way to Charing Cross and took his seat in a corner of a first-class smoker in the boat-train. This inclemency of the weather, together with the fact that a Dover mail boat had been forced to put back into port the night before, after being in collision with a barque, was no doubt responsible for him having the carriage to himself. He took a paper from his pocket when the train was well under way, and commenced to read what he had copied from the parchment that was now lying hidden in the bureau drawer in Mortimer Terrace.

"Statement of Adam Baxenter, Solicitor, of the Strand, London, pertaining to the trust of the Marquis de Darnigny of the Chateau Chauville—made this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1812.

"I, Adam Baxenter, having by God's grace now reached my advanced age of eighty-two years, and feeling that my bodily strength is waning, think it but right that I should place on record the strange circumstances which relate to the small chest which reposes in the corner of the strong room of my Strand offices.

"For, in future ages, should no one lay claim to this, a son of my house might be tempted to look into, and— which God forbid— even dispose of its contents. I have given my word to the nobleman who entrusted the chest to me that I will hold it intact and, moreover, make provision that, if he should die, the chest shall not be broken until

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STYLE 1664

like every other deadly thing, it been furnished a set of warnings nature. Read your signals, bad, bad odor, bad taste, and you run danger.

ttle Horace, three, was taking a into the country and was very interested in the birds which he On being informed that the red- ed bird was a woodpecker, he ed if it pecked wood. His father him it did. In a short time he was that the bird flying overhead was arn-swallow. He looked puzzled, said, confidently and to himself: I s'pose it eats barns."

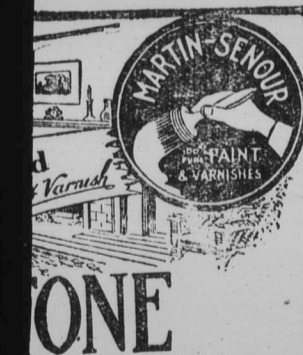
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Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything. Each package of "Diamond Dyes" gives easy directions for dyeing article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, mixed goods. Beware! Poor dyes, spots, fades and ruins made by giving it a "dye-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Card.

The British census will be taken on day, April 24th, at an estimated of \$2,500,000.

ard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

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"100% Pure" Paint For buildings, outside and in. SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT It wears and wears and wears. "Varnoleum" beautifies and preserves Oil Cloth and Linoleum. "Marble-ite" Floor Finish The one perfect floor finish. "Wood-Lac" Stain Improves the new—renews the old.

Surnames and Their Origin

HENDERSON

Variations—Anderson, Andrews, Hendry, Hendrie, MacHendry, MacHendrie, MacKendrick, Hendrickson, Henderson, Hendrick.

Racial Origin—English, Scottish and Irish.

Source—A given name.

One thing is certain about all of the family names in this group. They are all derived from a given name. But which of three given names they trace back to, and through what language, are matters that only a genealogical research in the individual case could establish.

Anderson and Andrews, of course, are quite definitely indicated. They are simply developments of "Andrew's-son" and for the most part of purely English origin, though in many cases they are but Anglicized versions of either Scottish or Irish names. The "Mac" names in the group are quite as definitely Celtic, but they may be either Irish or Scottish. The given name of "Henry" and "Eanraig" (Celtic), are often interchangeable.

A northern branch of the Scottish "Clan Gunn" bears the name of Henderson, traceable to Henry, a son of George Gunn, the "Crown" or Cor-

oner, who flourished in the fifteenth century. A branch of the Clan Donald of Glencoe traces its name to one "Eanraig Mon," a MacDonald chieftain, who settled in Kinlochleven in the year 1011. The names MacKendrick and MacHendry are also borne by branches of the Clan MacNaughton, who trace it to chieftains of their own clan named Henry or Eanraig. Irish development of the name has been similar. Kendrick is a shortened form of MacKendrick.

But the name of Henderson may also be English, as also Andrews, Anderson, Hendry and Hendrie (these two when not contractions of MacHendry and MacHendrie) and Henderson, for these forms are all English. The confusion of English and Scottish forms at a very early date in the development of the family name system is due to the fact that the Kingdom of Scotland in the Middle Ages contained a large Norman and Saxon element, virtually dominant in the Lowlands and often penetrating to the Highlands. In Ireland this confusion began later, the logical consequence of the English conquest of that country and the actual enforcement of English speech and customs.

GLAD HE TRIED THE TONIC TREATMENT

Through Its Use Strength and Vigor Was Restored.

To be tired after exertion is natural. Rest and food restore the body to normal after such fatigue. But to be tired all the time is a symptom of an anemic condition that will not be corrected until the blood is built up. Such an anemic condition is so gradual in its approach and generally so lacking in acute pains that it is often difficult to persuade the sufferer to do anything for it. But it is not a condition that corrects itself. If the blood is not enriched the trouble will increase. The nerves will be under-nourished and neuritic pains will follow. Digestive disturbances often result from thin blood, sleep is disturbed and a general breakdown may occur.

Mr. Wilson Johnson, Nineveh, N.S., says: "A few years ago my system was in a badly run down condition. My nerves seemed always on edge, and I found myself so weak that I could hardly do any work. I suffered from headaches and from pains in the back and under the shoulders, and was often so sleepless at night that when morning came I felt as tired as when I went to bed. I was taking medicine all the time, but it was doing me no good. Then I read the testimonial of a man whose condition had been similar to mine, and who strongly recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give this medicine a fair trial, and when I had taken six boxes I felt much better. I continued taking the pills until I had taken six more boxes, and I can only say I am glad I did so, as I am now enjoying the best of health, and I advise all men who feel run down to give these pills a good trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Citizens for Canada.

With a population of less than two persons to the square mile compared to England's six hundred, with only five per cent. of her rich agricultural land in the West under cultivation, with a heavy national indebtedness and only a few people to pay the interest in the form of taxes, the reason why Canada is hungry for immigrants can readily be understood. Immigration is the human rain without which Canada must parch and wither up.

If Great Britain had a large surplus of farmers and farm hands, Canada might not have to invite immigrants from any other source. But Great Britain is not so much an agricultural as a merchant and manufacturing centre, and every year grudges more and more the farmers or farm hands who leave her Colonies for the Dominions. She is quite willing to send out countless city folk in the hope that they may be transformed into farmers in their new environment, but she has fewer farmers to spare than many other countries from which Canada in the past has drawn excellent settlers. This is illustrated by the homestead entries. From 1897 to 1919, only eighteen per cent. of the British immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada as compared to twenty-seven per cent. of the American immigrants and twenty-nine per cent. of the foreign born from Continental Europe.

In certain parts of Europe where there is a genuine land hunger, there is not enough land to go round. Five or six acres per family is all the land available in certain parts of Belgium, and even on that the thrifty Belgian frequently brings up a family of ten.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training to young women having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. The Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive stipends of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

The Strength of the Nation.

Nearly three-quarters of a century ago, just six years after the first Public Health Act was passed, and the first Health Officer appointed in Great Britain, Benjamin Disraeli, talking over the heads of his colleagues in the British House of Commons, said, "Public Health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the strength of the Nation. Take the most beautiful kingdom, give intelligent and industrious citizens, progressive manufacturers, productive agriculture, let Art flourish, let architects cover the land with palaces and mansions, and maintain all this with an indomitable army and navy, but if the population of this country remain stationary, if it decreases physically and mentally, that nation must fail. That is why I say that the first duty of a statesman is the care of the public health."

SPRING WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The Canadian spring weather—one day mild and bright; the next raw and blustery, is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one out for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is so often over-heated and badly ventilated. He catches cold; his little stomach and bowels become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or banishing colds, simple fevers, colic or any other of the many minor ailments of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Radium Cures Many Britons of Cancer.

The Medical Research Council is experimenting extensively with radium treatment for the cure of cancer, and the work has been intensified by an increase in fatalities from cancer in England, says a London despatch. The latest reports show that the three greatest enemies of mankind in London are bronchitis, cancer and tuberculosis, in the order named, with the last two running close together. The first heading includes influenza and other complaints resulting from bronchitis, so that the greatest perils are cancer and tuberculosis.

Dr. Addison, Government Health Commissioner, added, however, that cancer is a disease of middle and old age. He said the average age of the population is increasing; therefore there are more people who escape the diseases of childhood and vile to the age when cancer attacks, and for that reason there are relatively more deaths from this disease. He asserted that a huge amount of preventive work had been done and was being done. Last year 42,000 died in England and Wales from cancer.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, an eminent surgeon, has had much success recently in treating cancer with radium. A woman of 85 had cancer of the breast for four years. A tube of radium was introduced into the breast and after a time the cancer disappeared. Another patient of 78 was likewise cured within a few months. A man of 76 who had cancer in the mouth underwent radium treatment for three months, after which the cancer disappeared.

Sir Alfred is a firm believer in radium treatment, but admits that there is much about cancer still to be learned. He declared that he had cases where incomplete and apparently useless operations had a surprising effect in getting rid of cancer, and at times when temporary measures had been taken astounding relief resulted. He says that this proves that further light is necessary before the treatment can advance. He does not believe that the new cure has yet received a fair test, because it usually has been applied only to advanced cases where the general condition of the patient rendered an operation unnecessary. In his opinion the remedy ought to be thoroughly tried on early and average cases, and he has high hopes that it will ultimately be a great medical triumph in the treatment of a baffling disease.

No Need for Him.

In an ancient mansion which recently changed hands on account of the ups and downs of wartime fortunes there dwells and works a parlor maid of very expensive and rather cultured and superior type. Her mistress does not mind the expense, but is often much bothered by the culture, this being on too high a plane for her understanding.

"Ma'am," said the maid, meeting her mistress in the hall, "there is a mendicant at the door."

"Then tell him," said the mistress of the mansion, "we have nothing to mend."

An English novelty is a shopping basket mounted on two wheels.

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Boy Scout Notes.

Canada's capital city has the distinction of having more Scouts per capita than any other city of 100,000 or more people in America. If the Boy Scouts of Ottawa were to join hands they would be able to encircle a very large section of their home city.

To have saved three persons from death by drowning at three different times is an excellent record. It is held by Assistant Scoutmaster Edward Walker (19 years old) and a Scout since 1911) of Grimsby. He was recently recommended for one of the highest Boy Scout decorations.

New Boy Scout troops are being formed in many parts of Ontario. The latest towns to register new Scout organizations with Provincial Headquarters at Toronto are Port Colborne, Manotick, Merriton (two troops), Dunnville (a second troop), Whitby, Minden, Richmond, Fort William (a third troop), Trenton (a second troop), and about a dozen new troops in the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and London. Many other new troops are also in course of formation and will be chartered by the Provincial Council later.

"The Trail," Ontario's publication for Boy Scout Officers and Leaders, has now a contemporary in "Scouting," a similar paper published by the Saskatchewan Provincial Council. Both are greatly appreciated by those for whom they are published and are already wielding a big influence in co-ordinating the work of the Boy Scout Movement throughout their respective provinces.

Persons interested in the Wolf Cubs the junior branch of Scouting—will be glad to know that a new booklet describing their work is now available from Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, upon application.

Men Who Inherit Wives!

One of the most extraordinary customs in the world is that observed by certain Persian tribes.

When a native woman wishes to display her affection for a friend of her own sex, she proposes that the latter shall become her husband's wife on equal terms with herself.

"This is the greatest compliment she can bestow," wrote the late Dr. Elizabeth Machean Ross, who spent some years as a doctor among the tribes of North Persia. She had the hand of many Persian husbands offered to her in this way.

"I must say it is somewhat embarrassing," she said, in her reminiscences, "when the gentleman himself happens to be present, and I have sometimes wondered what the effect on the wife would be if her generous offer were accepted."

"When I told them it appeared to me a curious thing that one wife should select another, I was informed that it presented many advantages. It is much better for us to choose our husband's wife; then we get someone we like and with whom we can agree."

If a husband dies his wives are divided among his brothers, the eldest having first choice and taking all or as many of the women as he fancies.

Find Old Church Ruins Under Rheims Cathedral.

The work of repairing the ruined Cathedral of Rheims has brought to light the buried remains of ancient churches which formerly stood on the same site. Under the pavement of the choir, which was shattered by German shells, have been found the old foundations of the Cathedral of St. Hincmar, which was destroyed by fire in the ninth century. Beneath these ruins workmen came upon traces of the first church to stand on this hallowed ground, the Church of St. Remi, built in the fifth century.

Under the broken high altar was discovered a hoard of 250 pieces of ancient silver and near this a sealed and long forgotten well. From the bottom of this well a worn lead pipe leads the water away into the earth and it is thought that this originally connected with the long lost baptismal font where Clovis was received into the Church. Antiquarians from all parts of France have come to Rheims to examine the discoveries.

China's Iron Ore.

China is estimated to have 400,000,000 tons of iron ore suitable for modern furnace reduction and probably 300,000,000 more that could be treated by native methods.

Holland Plans to Increase Its Salt Supply by Mining Rock Salt Deposits in One Province and Tapping Underground Salt Lakes in Another.

Holland plans to increase its salt supply by mining rock salt deposits in one province and tapping underground salt lakes in another.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

"'Twas in a Restaurant,"

He—"That's a nice-looking chap you spoke to. Is he a friend of yours?"

She—"Yes, indeed."

He—"We'll ask him to join us."

She—"Oh, this is so sudden! Didn't you know he's the new minister?"

Very Cautious.

He was a cautious witness, and regarded every question put by the cross-examining solicitor as a trap for the unwary.

"And what," he was asked, "was the complainant shouting when you heard him?"

"He was shouting, 'Tom! Tom!'" replied the witness, after a deep thought; then, fearing to commit himself to such a downright statement, he added, hastily: "Or words to that effect!"

Thrift.

A man advertised his car for sale. Early the next morning a man who lived across the street came over and said: "Pardon me, but I see by last night's paper you advertised your car for sale."

"Quite so," said the man who advertised the car, "but surely you are not in the market for it?"

"No," was the reply, "but I only live across the street and I also want to sell my car. And there would be no need of my spending my money for an advertisement if after the people were through looking at your car you could just send them across the street to look at my car."

There Was None to Spare.

The skipper of a small steamer that ran up and down the Clyde River managed one day at low tide to get his vessel on a mud bank. After he had exhausted his entire vocabulary in describing unfavorably the tide, his steamer and his crew, he leaned gloomily over the side to wait with what patience he could muster for the tide to rise. While so engaged he saw a girl approach the river, swinging a bucket in her hand and obviously intending to get some water. The wrath of the skipper flamed up anew. Leaning farther over the side and shaking his fist at her, he said:

"My assie, if you tak' one drap o' water out here till I get afloat again, I'll warm yer ear for 't!"

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Kind of Had to Go.

Tony is an Italian laborer employed in the construction of a new building. The other evening he asked his foreman for a vacation during the following two days. "Tony, you don't want any vacation," remonstrated the foreman. "All you would do would be to spend all the money you have saved up and come back to work all out of luck." "Well, boss, I sort of have to go," said Tony. "You see, I'm going to be married and I'd kind of like to be there."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

West Australia, the largest state in the continent, has an area of over 975,000 square miles.

CORNS

Lift Right Off Without Pain

Magic! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Doesn't hurt a bit.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, W. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 111th Street New York, U.S.A.

OUCH! ANOTHER RHEUMATIC TWINGE

Get busy and relieve those pains with that handy bottle of Sloan's Liniment

WHAT Sloan's does, it does thoroughly—penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part and promptly relieves most kinds of external pains and aches. You'll find it clean and non-staining. Keep it handy for sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, backache, pains, bruises, strains, sprains, bad weather after-effects.

For 39 years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands the world over. You aren't likely to be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

All druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

(Pain's Enemy)

Classified Advertisements.

Wool, Spun, Into Yarn or Blankets, Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herb is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1884 by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alton O. Bliss Medicine Co., 121 St. Paul St., East Montreal. Mention this paper.

War Heroes Get Alsatian Legacies.

An interesting patriotic ceremony occurred in Paris recently when the first distribution was made of a legacy written many years ago by a French Alsatian, who in his will left a grant to be distributed among five soldiers who especially distinguished themselves in the great war that was to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The name of the Alsatian was Metzger. He died in 1902, but felt so sure of the restoration of the lost provinces that he gave in trust to the town of St. Germain the five legacies, each of 800 francs. Each of the five men who received the gift had the Medaille Militaire and the Legion of Honor. Two of them still are in the army, one is an upholsterer and two are now farmers.

His Hearing Restored.

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

Germany's Victims.

Counting the losses inflicted during the World War on the Russians, Serbs and Italians on other fronts, according to General Renaud, a French military expert, the Germans killed three Allied soldiers for every German killed.

A man may be deprived of life, but a good name can not be taken away from him.

What One of the Best Known Travellers in Canada Says.

"Now I am going to give you an unsolicited testimonial, as they say in the patent medicine advertising. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. Perhaps this is due to the reason that I have been blessed with a sturdy constitution, and have never been ill a day in my life. One day last fall after a hard day's tramp in the slush of Montreal, I developed a severe pain in my legs and, of course, like a man who has never had anything the matter with him physically, I complained rather boisterously. The good little wife says: 'I will rub them with some liniment. I have.' 'Go ahead,' I said, 'just to humor her.' Well, in she comes with a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and gets busy. Believe me the pain disappeared a few minutes after, and you can tell the world I said so."

(Signed) FRANK E. JOHNS, Montreal.

Cuticura Soap Shampoos Best For Children

If you wish them to have thick, healthy hair through life shampoo regularly with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Clean, healthy scalp usually means good hair.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Taken 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: L. J. Lynch, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without using.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine

Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes and twelve tablets cost few cents.

In Canada, Aspirin is (registered in) Manufactured by the Bayerwerke, of Salzgitter, Germany.

DR. T. A. CARPENTER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
MILDMAY

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

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

DR. L. DOERING
DENTIST MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member
of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario
has opened up his office next to C. Schurzer's
at 144 Main Street, All the
latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits
every first and third Saturday, 10:00 a.m.
every second and fourth Saturday, and Nan-
tats every second and fourth Tuesday of each
month.

Canada's Best
in business training and improve-
ment in general education is at
hand at the
NORTHERN Business College
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Individual Instruction.
Enter any day.
Business, Shorthand,
Farmers' and Preparatory
Courses.
Catalogue free

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A.,
Principal.
G. D. FLEMING, Secretary

**Western Ontario's Best
Commercial School**
CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Our winter term commences
Tuesday, January 4th, and
students may register in our
Commercial, Shorthand or
Telegraphy departments at
any time. Our courses are
thorough and practical, and
we assist graduates to posi-
tions.
Get our free catalogue.
D. A. McLACHLAN,
Principal

BALLOTT Business College
Yonge and Charles St.,
TORONTO, ONT
Is well known throughout Can-
ada for high grade work.
Accountancy, Stenography Type-
writing and general improvement
courses; much personal attention
given to students; graduates
readily obtain employment; open
all year. Write to-day for pros-
pectus. Enter any time.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

No Guesswork.

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

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK

It costs you nothing to let us
examine your eyes.

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

Moderate.

Rheumatism
Numbness, Swelling, Neuralgia.

**Templeton's
Rheumatic
Capsules**

Have brought good
health to half-a-million
sufferers.

A healthful, money-saving remedy,
well known for fifteen years, pre-
scribed by doctors, sold by drug-
gists, \$1.00 a box. Ask our agents
or write for a free trial package.
Templeton, 142 King W., Toronto

J. P. PHELAN
Druggist - Mildmay

A Creemore man has issued a writ
for \$5,000 damages against two resi-
dents of Mulmur, claiming that they
induced his wife to leave her home.

The city school boy who had never
seen a windmill exclaimed:
"Gee, mister! That's some elec-
tric fan you got out there cooling
them hogs."

Florenz Ziegfeld jr. and J. Leon-
ard Peplie, battled for eight hours
last week with a giant devil fish that
towed two boats forty miles from
Palm Beach, California, and 17 mile
to sea, and the escaped when the
cables broke, although its body bore
four harpoons, eight rifle bullets and
fifteen wounds from lances. The sea
monster was in sight of the bathers
near the breakers pier, when discov-
ered. Immediately two fast motor
boats started in pursuit. Occupants
of both boats threw harpoons into
the gig fish which immediately sped
away to sea. Army rifle bullets
were fired into its body but the fish
did not slacken speed. At nightfall
the cables to the harpoons parted
and the fish escaped. Airplanes
followed the boats and watched the
struggle.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

The following figures are taken
from the Govt. Blue Book—Chesley
\$182,000; Kincairdine \$165,000; Wiar-
ton \$174,000; Walkerton \$55,000;
Hanover \$163,000; Meaford \$171,000
Owen Sound \$192,000; Clinton \$172,-
000; Oakville \$420,000; Burlington
\$361,000; Goderich \$480,000; Sea-
forth \$306,000; Wingham \$253,000;
Listowel \$245,000; Stratford \$2,900-
000; Palmerston \$142,000; Bowman-
ville \$272,000; Aylmer \$201,000;
Leamington \$256,000.

CURED.

A Thessalon lady sent to Toronto
for a pair of shoes one month ago. A
pair arrived in due course, but were
not in her opinion, just as advertised.
She returned them. Another pair
reached her one day last week. She
couldn't get them on; much too small.
These also were returned, with a re-
quest for her money. When her
money arrived she went up town and
bought a pair at a Thessalon store.
She states positively that the shoes
bought here were of much better
quality than the Toronto articles and
that she is a dollar to the good.
This is no imaginary incident. We
will give the ladies name on request.
Algoma Advocate.

CLIFFORD.

Miss Nellie Taylor came home on
Saturday evening from Toronto. Her
friends are pleased to learn that she
is recovering nicely from the serious
operation, and trust she will soon
gain her usual health.
Mr. Porterfield will make his last
round on rural mail route No. 1 de-
livery tomorrow, 31st. His successor
Mr. Herb Tuck, will commence on
April 1st. Mr. Porterfield still re-
tains rural route No. 2 delivery.
William Dickert, son of Mr. Geo.
Dickert of Normanby, met with a
painful accident on Tuesday. While
splitting wood, the head of the axe
fell off, and came with great force
on the young man's head. The doc-
tor dressed the wounds, and the pa-
tient is getting along as well as can
be expected.

CHIPMUNKS ON THE CLIMB.

An original lumberjack in one of
the forests in California has discov-
ered a new form of entertainment
for lonesome woodsmen. There many
playful chipmunks around this hut,
and he rigged up some greased poles
for them to climb. These were
smooth, round sticks, about half an
inch in diameter and four or five
feet long, driven in a log or in the
ground. The upper ends were shar-
pened and a piece of meat or bread
stuck on. The poles were then greas-
ed until they were nice and slippery.
Those who have seen it say it is bet-
ter than a circus to watch the chip-
munks try to climb to the food on
top and slide back down the slippery
poles. After several unsuccessful at-
tempts, the smart ones would roll
around in the dirt and then try a-
gain. If they didn't succeed, they
would

Knechtel's Weekly Store News

It will pay you to watch this space every week. All items will always be of special interest to the careful buyer. Our prices are always as low as possible for quality merchandise. The wholesalers claim cotton goods have reached the bottom and we may even see slight advances. Now is the time to get your spring supplies



Trade Mark Reg'd
"Puritan Maid"

Ladies two-tone Silk Hose, former price 2.50 now \$1.35
Black, Brown, White and Smoke shade Silk Hose, Former Price 2.50 now \$1.50
Heather Cashmere Hose 80c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Black Cashmere Hose, 80c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Heather Lisle Hose 38c
Ladies Black and Brown Cotton Hose, spec. 38c
Boys and Girls Heavy Rib Cotton Hose, in black and White 35c to 60c

BIG COCOA SPECIAL

Spring is the time you need this nourishing drink Special this week at half price. Choice quality only 20c lb.

MENS SUITS!

Nifty new models at \$19.00, \$25.00, \$27.50 and \$30. New Raincoats \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 Boys Tweed Raincoats \$9.00 and \$10.00

Try Maple Leaf Flour

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

Mens Caps

Caps that are made for style and wear. Good quality and nifty styles
Boys Caps \$1.00 to \$1.50
Mens Caps \$1.50 to \$2.50

Linoleum Rugs

3 x 3 1/2 Linoleum Rug, in pleasing pattern with border all around at \$20.00
3 x 4 Linoleum Rug at \$22.00
3 x 3 Congoeum Rug \$16.00
Oil Cloth Rugs, 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 at \$10.00
7 1/2 ft. by 9 at \$8.00
Linoleum by yard now \$5.00
Oil Cloth, per sq. yd. 75c

Staple Dry Goods at right prices

Stripped Duck for Pants at 48c
Grey Tweed, reg 75c for 38c
Heavy Shirting, reg 75c for 40c
Towelling at 15c, 25c, 30c and 38c yd.
Grey and White Cottons at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c yd.

WE ARE EXPECTING NEW SHIPMENT DRESS GINGHAMS AT RIGHT PRICES.



Mens Fine Shirts

In double weave cuff styles. Latest patterns, at \$2.00 to \$2.75
Mens Work Shirts in Black, Navy and Med. Blue and Khaki at new low prices \$1.50 to \$2.25

Mens Spring Neckwear

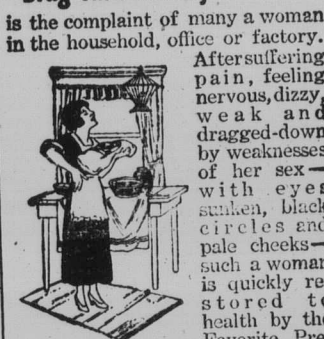
Latest out in new narrow styles in good quality Silks, now \$1.00

Snag Proof Overalls

People are coming back for them every day. Best quality Denim, Union made and at a moderate price, now \$2.50
Black and Steifel Blue Smocks to match... \$2.50

The Store for Honest Values

"I Feel as tho' I Could Not Drag Thru the Day's Work"



is the complaint of many a woman in the household, office or factory. After suffering pain, feeling nervous, dizzy, weak and dragged-down by weaknesses of her sex—with eyes sunken, black circles and pale cheeks—such a woman is quickly restored to health by the Favorite Prescription of Dr. Pierce. Changed, too, in looks, for after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the skin becomes clear, the eyes brighter, the cheeks plump. It is purely vegetable and contains no alcohol.

Druggists sell it in tablets or liquid, or send Doctor Pierce, at Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package.

BARIE, ONTARIO.—"I was suffering from a run-down system some time ago, was unfit to perform my daily duties, and was advised to try Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I tried it, took two bottles, and was restored to my natural strength. I cannot praise Doctor Pierce's medicines too highly, and will be willing to write to anyone sending a stamped envelope."
—Mrs. A. H. Bishop, R. R. No. 1.

SMITH'S POULTRY FARM
for best quality winter layers, baby chicks and eggs for hatching

White and Buffed Rocks, and S. C. White Leghorns
Bred to win
Bred to lay
Bred to pay

Those who order early will be sure of their supply.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
FRANK F. SMITH — AYTON

MAPLE LODGE YORKSHIRES.

Young sows due in June farrowing. Young hogs 5 months old, good type and show ring quality.
Otto Joham.

Jos. Kunkel .. Mildmay ..

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

Cockshutt Farm Implements

Litter Carriers, Wooden Silos, Cutting Boxes, Windmills, Weigh Scales, Cream Separators, Brantford Roofing.

Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Oak Leaf Pure Manitoba Flour

Pride of Ontario Blended Flour

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

E. Witter & Co.



COUPE

For the doctor, salesman, inspector, contractor, executive, the FORD COUPE means

- more customers and prospects seen per day in less time.
- protection from weather,
- ample roominess and comfort,
- a car of modest, business-like refinement and elegance.

Above all it is the car of dependability—the FORD engine has the power.

We keep your car on the road. We sell Genuine Ford parts and repairs are standardized. Let us take you for a trial run.

LIESEMER & KALBFLEISCH
MILDMAY — ONTARIO

Start the Children Right



Teach them the happiness of Saving—the pleasure of Economy—the wisdom of Providing for the future. Open a Savings Account for each child (\$1. each is sufficient) and pay them for any work they do, depositing their earnings in their Savings Account. They will appreciate the value of work, and just what a dollar stands for in effort and muscle.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Established 1864.

Head Office: Montreal.
MILDMAY BRANCH, HANOVER BRANCH, WALKERTON BRANCH.
A. C. WELK, Manager.
H. W. BRITTON, Manager.
W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

Bootleggers and Whiskey Smugglers are Disgracing Canada

On April 18 Abolish Importation by voting YES

Since January 1, 1920, thousands and thousands of gallons of Whiskey, Gin, Brandy and High Wines have been shipped into Ontario.

Express shipments alone for a long period averaged four to six cars per day, and have run as high as eight!

Four car loads a day means at least 19,200 quarts daily, or over 5,000,000 quarts per year. And yet the people of Ontario voted to make prohibition the permanent law!

This imported "Booze" is the stuff which enables the "Bootlegger" to carry on his illegal trade, and allows "Rum Runners" and "Whiskey Smugglers" to disgrace Canada.

Officers of the law are set at defiance.

Read what the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners says himself.

Importation Makes Law Enforcement Difficult

"After an experience in the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act covering the period from its first coming into force in September, 1916, I am in a position to state that importation is seriously hampering its effectiveness. The War Measures Act was repealed in January 1920, and the Dominion Orders-in-Council under the Act were rescinded. Heavy shipments of liquor into the province began at once. The number of cases of breach of the Ontario Temperance Act have increased in even greater proportion."—From a Statement by the Chairman of Board of License Commissioners for Ontario.

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? NO

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? YES X

VOTE—and vote "YES"

Mark your ballot as above with an X opposite the Yes, and nothing more.

Ontario Referendum Committee 1922

Seeds! Seeds!

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

Try our Sugarcane Sorghum Seed, also Seed Buckwheat.

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

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

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

GEO. LAMBERT.

Flour, Feed and Groceries

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

Persons travelling from Canada to points in the United States are now obliged to pay a surcharge on their passenger tickets to cover the difference in value between Canadian and United States money. This order, which was passed by the Railway Commissioners, went into effect March 15th. The surcharges provided for depend in amount on the distance from the border of the place where the ticket is purchased. From points a short distance from the border such as Sherbrooke, Montreal, Chatham, etc., the surcharge will be 75 per cent. of the rate of exchange. Then, from points some distance farther away from the border, such as Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc., the surcharge will be 50 per cent.

From all other points still farther away such as Mildmay, 25 per cent. of the rate of exchange will be added to the price of your ticket. This announcement will not in any way interfere with the right which any passenger possessed of purchasing his ticket to the American border in Canadian funds and from there making his own arrangements.

Most people are not what they used to be—they used to be children.

Some have a good time thinking of what a good time they would have if they were having it.

Some women are like spaghetti—when you think you've got them they slip away.

Queen Victoria's ex-cook, lecturing in Brooklyn recently, probably came very near the truth when she blamed the spread of divorce on the fact that so many of the housewives of to-day cannot cook, but are merely "tin can queens."

One of the reasons given why so many young men in these days show little or no disposition to marry, is that girls encourage them to spend their money on them so freely that it is found impossible to save anything on which to begin house-keeping.

WORK AND PROSPER.

Some people are always down, and it isn't much wonder. They are not willing to get down to work for a part of their lives and have a chance later to get their noses away from the grindstone.

If we read the histories of nearly all men who ever rose to distinction we'll find they were men who in the early days of their lives gave strict attention to their business. Too many to-day are not willing to do the honest sweating that fell to their lot away back at the time of Adam.

They scheme, may of them, to live in luxury on the labors of their forefathers, and in far too many cases the property so easily acquired is liable to slip from their hands before they are consigned to Mother Earth. In most cases the property that sticks to a person is the property he makes with his own honest industry. Too often a man begins in poverty, but struggles on to a fair competence when he "shuffles off" and leaves his earnings to a progeny who begins where their fathers left off and leave off where their fathers began.

Property is not always the best legacy. The ability to work is often of more value. Work and Prosper is a good slogan, and it is no disgrace to a man to have the ability and willingness to get down to honest toil.



A FREE TRIAL

Right In Your Home!

You can thank Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, for this remarkable offer. It has long been Mr. Edison's wish that every home in the land might enjoy the cheerful, restful, helpful influence of music. That is why it is possible for us to place

EDISON'S NEW DIAMOND AMBEROLA

The World's Greatest Phonograph Value

right in your home for a three day's FREE trial! There are absolutely no conditions attached to this offer. Come to our store—pick out any style Amberola and a dozen records—and we will deliver them to your home.

Let the Amberola entertain you for three whole days—and then if you do not wish to keep it, we will call for it—

and thank you for giving the Amberola an opportunity to prove its superiority over "talking machines" and commercial phonographs.

If you do want to keep it, we are bound to carry out the spirit of Mr. Edison's wish by arranging the very easiest terms of payment to suit you. We urge you to grasp this opportunity at once, if you wish to be among the first to enjoy this Free Trial. We are ready and waiting to hear from you right now!



J. F. SCHUETT

LITTLE GIRL SERIOUSLY BURNED.

An accident occurred on Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Josh Bell, Elora rd. south, by which a young member of the family almost lost her life. Jean, the youngest daughter, about eight years old, is the victim. A lamp on the kitchen table was overturned by the children, and Jean was burned by the flaming oil, which was spilled over her head and arms. Mr. Bell, who was in the room at the time, quickly threw a coat over the child and smothered the flames, but in the few moments intervening the flesh was badly burned, and there are indications that she had inhaled the blaze. The doctor was summoned immediately, and attended to the suffering one. While she is in a very critical condition there are hopes that the little girl may soon be out of danger. Mr. Bell had his hands painfully scorched in his prompt and effectual efforts to extinguish the fire.—Paisley Advocate.

A YOUTH STARTING WRONG.

Ernest Pegelo, a youth still in his teens, and son of Annie Pegelo, who resides in the old Manse at Malcolm in Brant Township, came within an ace of getting into a heap of trouble last week, all through his craze for getting his fingers on easy money. Upon Mr. Liefso removing from Elmwood to Walkerton a month ago he turned over his contract as mail courier on R. R. No. 2 out of Elmwood to this boy's mother, and the chap delivered the mail. A patron of the route, Mrs. David Litt, sent over to the Pegelo house a neat sum of money to be given to the postmaster in a letter which accompanied it. Not receiving an acknowledgement of the receipt of the order, enquiries were made, and it was found that it was never turned in. The post office inspector was notified and was soon on the scene. But the lad stoutly denied ever getting it. This was offset by the facts, and the guilt was soon woven tightly around him; the inspector forcing him to "hoof" it to his home and not permitting him to drive in His Majesty's conveyance with his mother, and the fact that the alleged wrong-doing occurred while off duty and not actually on the route, is the only thing that saved him from spending possibly the next two years in a well-known city in the County of Frontenac.—Herald & Times.

What is under the surface of your Suit?

When a house is "Built to your Order" you see to it that the best materials are used—inside and outside—and that the work is honestly done throughout.

So it is with Tailor Made Clothes that are "hand made."

Only the best materials are used -- both inside and outside -- the work is honestly done and we can guarantee the garments to be substantial and servicable.

Inspection Invited.

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

From Chrome Leather A Horsepower Hame Strap



OR
Griffith Halters

These two articles are made from chrome leather, the strongest, toughest leather known. They will not harden with sweat or water. They have great strength and wearing qualities that will more than please you. May we show you our fine selection of halters and harness.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch, Mildmay
Dentinger & Beingsessner, Formosa

Soils and Crops

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

Mating the Breeding Flock.

On many farms the problem of improving the poultry has been complicated by the lack of one fenced enclosure to confine the best hens during the breeding season. Only one colony house and a fenced yard is needed. In this enclosure can be placed a number of the best hens mated to the best male bird that can be raised or purchased. Then the eggs from this small flock can be used to develop the breeders for the coming year.

On most farms there will be many hens that can be classed as useful birds although not quite good enough to use as breeders. These can be given free range during the breeding season and if hen hatching is used, the free range flock will furnish the setting hens to hatch and brood the chicks from the eggs laid by the best stock.

Frequently farm flocks do not improve rapidly because the best hens lay first and are broody first. When the best layers become broody they are set upon eggs laid by inferior layers that have just started. This removes some of the best layers from the chance of egg production for a long period. More improvement would be possible if the eggs from the best layers had been placed in an incubator and these hens allowed to continue laying to reproduce themselves as often as possible during the breeding season.

The number of roosters necessary to mate with a breeding flock is a debatable question and, of course, depends on the individuality of the male birds. The male is sometimes blamed for a lack of fertility that is due to the hens. The male is half the flock but it is the hens that produce the eggs. If the hens are overfat or lacking in vigor they will not produce good hatchable eggs even when mated with the best male birds.

A mating is not necessary for each fertile egg as experiments have proved that fertility will be present in eggs laid by a flock as long as two weeks after the males have been removed. This means that the breeder must wait about two or three weeks before the results of accidental matings will show no effect. It has been found that the first eggs after a mating will be infertile for about ten days. The practical value of this means that the breeders should be mated up about three weeks before eggs will be used or sold for hatching.

Investigations in tracing and pedigree hatching have proven that some hens lay eggs which are never fertile, while other hens lay eggs that nearly always produce vigorous chicks. A general rule in mating is to use eight females to a male in the Asiatic breeds, ten or twelve females to a male brings good results with the American breeds like Rocks and Wyandottes. Fifteen females to a male is all right with Leghorns. In many cases a larger number of females per male have brought very good results but, of course, they might not be depended upon. When the fowls are on free range the fertility seems to run better with a smaller number of males than when the breeding pens are closely yarded.

How to Raise Goslings.

The growing popularity of geese in this country makes it advantageous for every farm woman to study the subject of goose raising if she wishes to make the most of her poultry and gain the greatest profit from the food which the farm produces. While hens are almost an essential because of the feed which they save, geese in connection with hens will bring in surprising returns for the time and money invested. We have found that they not only keep themselves during the summer and fall, on the grass and waste fruit from the orchard, but the other poultry, especially the ducks, will eat a much greater amount of herbage because of running with the geese.

Because of this fondness for green



stuff, the goslings are raised much more cheaply than other fowls and it is not difficult to succeed with them if a few simple rules are followed. Usually use hens for hatching the eggs as incubators do not give very satisfactory results. In fixing the nest, cut a sod or put some dirt in the bottom of a box, then cover with hay or straw. After the first week or two, sprinkle with warm water about every third day until the last week. Then they should be sprinkled every day. It will take about five weeks for the eggs to hatch when set under hens. A medium-sized hen can cover four eggs.

As soon as the little birds are dry, take from the nest until all are hatched. If it seems best to keep the hens for mothers, shut in a coop so that the goslings cannot wander away as they do not heed the call of the hen. If one prefers to raise without a mother, and I usually use that method, wrap warmly in a blanket, then fill a jug with warm water and set in the middle of the box where the goslings can crowd about it. Cover all warmly with blankets. Be sure they are kept warm, though not too warm if the weather is hot, for they are very tender the first few weeks.

When they are from twenty-four to thirty-six hours old, I give the first feed. Even then they will never eat much and sometimes will eat only grass. They never have the appetites for grain that young ducks develop. They should be fed alone as they cannot eat as fast as ducks or chicks and there is danger that they may starve to death. Bread and milk makes the best feed, although I sometimes make a johnnycake of cornmeal and moistened with milk or buttermilk, then baked quite hard. When ready to feed, moisten with milk or water but do not have it sloppy. If it is possible to feed the bread, however, it will give much better results and even a considerable expense for the first few weeks will pay in the end.

If they can be kept from indigestion and from getting wet or cold, there should be little difficulty in raising them. It is well to feed about five times a day for the first two weeks, gradually lessening the feeds until by the time they are about two months old the morning and evening feeds will be enough. They require a great amount of pasture, however, and if the weather is wet, they must be given plenty of chopped grass and weeds. They should have water deep enough so they can wash out their eyes and arranged so they will not get wet. It is better not to give it at meal time. If the weather is at all favorable, put on the grass every day, for the little feet will spread out if kept long on a board floor. One must be careful, however, that the little fellows do not become cold or damp.

If for any reason they are wet, wipe dry, then wrap warmly and let them dry by the heat of their own bodies. I have never had much success in raising them after they became real wet. If they can be kept well and strong until they begin to feather, there is little trouble to raise them. After they are feathered they can shift for themselves and may be turned on pasture with only a little grain. If it is possible to spare an old goose to raise the little ones, it will be more satisfactory than any other method. They are not only on guard every moment of the day and night, but they also find just the food which the goslings need and will raise them on almost nothing in the way of grain. Strange to relate they will take them in the wet grass or on the water, and feed them the coarsest feed while the little ones grow more rapidly than with the best of care.

The goose can cover twelve or fifteen eggs and will hatch in about four weeks so it is well to let them lay until the end of the season, probably the middle or last of June.

When the goslings begin to hatch, take them away as soon as dry or the goose may leave the remaining eggs. When all the eggs are hatched, shut the mother in a coop for a few days until the legs are strong enough to carry the fat bodies, for the old goose will lead them long distances. Even after she is let out, a shelter should be provided for nights and wet weather. It is sometimes necessary to drive her into this as she is quite independent about caring for the little birds. I always feed several times a day as they will grow faster than if left to pick for themselves.

Attacking the Gopher.

How to reduce the number of gophers is a problem that seems near solution in Saskatchewan. The Department of Agriculture of that province, in 1920, conducted a gopher contest in the schools, with the result that 1,798 schools entered, and 2,019,233 gophers were destroyed, at a cost to the department of \$3,159.75, or 15¢ cent each. What this reduction in the number of gophers means in the saving of foodstuffs is hard to estimate, but it would be very great, as an analysis of the potato crop of the gopher shows.

Your Servant Electricity

For the woman who can lessen her work by the use of labor-saving machinery, the appliances which are attached to the electric light socket are a valuable field to investigate. By looking over the variety of equipment that is now being manufactured, the housewife will realize that electricity succeeds in solving a large part of the household problem. Electricity is efficient, clean, dependable. There is no elaborate machinery to rig up. No fires need be built, so the storage and carrying of fuel are eliminated with all the accompanying labor and dirt. Screw the plug into the socket and press the button. Besides being so easily put into use, electrical appliances are very attractive in appearance. They have beauty as well as utility.

The benefits of electricity are available for the farm as well as the city home. The farm lighting and power systems are simple in construction and operation, easy to install and easy to care for. The standard plants are stoutly enough made to stand every-day hard usage. The large power plants are also increasing their service and are becoming available to an ever-increasing number of farm homes.

The home that is to be equipped with electric labor-saving devices should be properly wired. When installing a plant, all the equipment which will probably be taken care of ultimately should be listed and the house properly wired in the beginning. A light breakfast may consist of fruit, cereal which has been placed in the freerless cooker in the evening, and coffee and toast prepared at the table by using the electric toaster and the electric percolator. There are small portable electric ovens and electric waffle irons. An electric grill will cook three or four heats and two pans will cook and keep hot two different dishes at once.

The electric fan is not only a fine thing on hot summer days and nights but in the winter time it is a great aid in circulating warm air over the room and refreshing it by stirring it. The use of the electric fan also makes it possible during the summer to serve the meals in the kitchen when there

are extra men to cook for and much canning to be done. Running a sewing machine may mean tired muscles even though popular opinion sometimes classes sewing as "light" work. An electric motor attached to the sewing machine removes all strain from the sewer, who can direct her entire attention to the garment she is making.

Electric lights make it possible for the family to enjoy the long winter evenings together. Kerosene lamps are hard to keep in good condition, and their light is, at the best, flickering and dim. Electricity affords a flood of light in every part of a room. The dooryard, the barn and barnyards and outbuildings can have bulbs ready for instant use at any hour of the day or night.

The electric vacuum-cleaner saves carrying heavy rugs to the yard to be cleaned, and there is no raising of dust as when a broom is used. Curtains, heavy coats, hats, robes, couch covers and upholstered chairs may also be easily and thoroughly cleaned by this electric friend.

If the water for the use of the household can be pumped into a supply tank by an electric motor, much labor is saved. The same motor can be used for turning the churn and the ice cream freezer.

Electricity even promises to do our dishwashing for us. The dishes are scraped and put into racks which are placed in a cylinder containing soap and water, the lid fastened and the current turned on. This current causes the water to become heated and to circulate freely. When the dishes are clean, the soapy water is run out of the washer and clear water poured over the dishes. The current is again turned on and the dishes rinsed in clear, hot water. They are then taken out of the cylinder and allowed to drain until dry.

Our Supplies of Roughage.

Have you ever tried to winter cattle or sheep on cornstalks and straw, and if you have, haven't you found it a sort of uphill-business? I have seen the thing tried, in the belief that it is a cheap or economical plan of wintering the animals. On most of our farms there is a vast amount of both these roughages which we must plan to utilize as far as possible, but as for making either one or both of them sustaining feeds, especially during the winter months, it is not at all advisable.

It has been estimated that on a farm having a rotation of corn, small grains, and clover there are about two tons of roughages produced for every ton of grain. This would mean over one ton of roughage produced, and every one of us would consider that a very low figure when our grain yields are fairly substantial or well above the average.

Of course, we cannot use all these roughages as feed except where a very intensive system of farming is followed; we must husk a part of our corn from the standing stalk and a portion of our straw must be used for bedding of farm stock. But even with all of the roughage that is made available through silage or shredding the corn fodder and threshing of the small grain there is too little of it used as feed for our live stock.

The silo has been the means of making much of our commonest roughages useable as feed. While silage has been classed as a roughage itself, it is superior to the other roughages because it is more succulent and contains a fair proportion of grain when made of corn. Live stock fed on silage is far thriffter than that fed on stalks and straw. But when feeding silage our stock creates an appetite for some dry roughages, such as straw, shredded fodder, or hay, and in this way we are able to utilize such dry feeds to good advantage and secure a value for them that it would not be possible to obtain otherwise and get the roughage converted into manure to help conserve our soil fertility. In following such a system of feeding our efforts are directed largely toward keeping the soil in a state of high productivity, which is one of the foremost problems of to-day.

I have a friend who each winter goes into the stock yards and takes home a bunch of very thin steers. His chief object is to feed the steers all the roughages he has put away during the summer and fall, and by the time these are all gone, which is along after corn planting sometime he takes them back to the stock yards where he expects to sell them for about two cents more per pound than he paid. They are not fat cattle but have grown into good flesh and are suitable for butchers or feeders for some farmer who wants to finish them. All he plans on is getting a good price for his silage and roughages and the privilege of putting many loads of manure back on his sandy soil.

Don't compel the women-folk to open and close two or three big gates through the cattle yards every time they go out to look up eggs.

When we consider ourselves as farmers for life, and make farming a practical study, then we will take pride in our farms and live stock.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

ARRIL 10

Bible Teachings About Health.—1 Cor. 6: 19, 20; 9: 24-27; Gal. 6: 7, 8. Golden Text.—1 Cor. 9: 25.

Connecting Links.—The first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, from which part of our lesson is taken, was written from Ephesus in 55 or 56 A.D. It is addressed to the practical needs and problems of the Christian people of Corinth, living as they were in the midst of a heathen city, and is full of wise counsel regarding unity and purity in the church, wrong, but which feasts, quarrels, marriage, divorce, idol feasts, and other matters. Some of Paul's precepts are for his own time, and for the conditions of that time, but for ours, but there are principles involved which have a universal application. The epistle of the Galatians was written, it is supposed, somewhat earlier, from Antioch, before Paul began his third missionary journey. It is chiefly an exposition and defense of Paul's great teaching of salvation by faith, but contains in the last chapters instructions and counsels for the life of faith, which have a practical bearing.

The Temple of the Body.
1 Cor. 6: 19-20. Paul is speaking in this chapter of Christian freedom (see especially vv. 12-20). The man who is saved by faith in Jesus Christ, is not under the bondage of form, or custom, or ceremony, or ritual obligation. He is not saved by doing certain things and refraining from doing others. His all-sufficient salvation is in Christ and in Christ alone. Paul had gone to Corinth to preach the gospel, and he said, "All things are lawful for me," that is, of course, all things which are not in themselves wrong, all things not immoral. But here he qualifies that statement by saying, "Not all things are expedient." There are things which he might do in which there is no sin, but which would be unprofitable to himself or hurtful to others. For his own sake, for the sake of his own highest and best life, and because of the influence which his life has over others, he will not do them. He will be governed by the supreme law of love, and that shall rule all his conduct.

In the verses just preceding he makes special reference to unchastity, a besetting sin of the entire community of Corinth. The name of the city had become a byword for vice, and in Roman circles the phrase, "to live like a Corinthian" meant to live a very bad life indeed. But Paul will allow no freedom of that sort. The Christian's body belongs to the Lord. It is consecrated; it is holy. "Your bodies," he says, "are members of Christ." You cannot deprive or make unclean what belongs to the Lord Christ. The follower of Jesus there is no stronger argument for purity and clean living than this.

Here then Paul asks, Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you? The Christian who has risen in the freedom of faith from the bondage of form, and custom, and tradition, finds himself a slave to the Highest, the property and the bond-slave of God. That is his enfranchisement, his true freedom. He must not forget that price paid for him on Calvary. Ye are not your own, the apostle declares, ye are bought with a price. See also 1 Peter 1: 18-19.

Temperate in All Things.
In chap. 9 Paul returns to this

particular reference to his own experience and his own example. He does not appeal to the Corinthians to do anything which he is not willing to do, and does make a practice of doing, himself. He has rights as a man and as an apostle of Jesus Christ, which he does not choose to exercise. "We bear all things," he says, "that we may cause no hindrance to the gospel of Christ." And again, "I am become all things to all men, that I may by all means save some." And all this "for the gospel's sake."

Here, in vv. 24-27, he argues from the self-discipline of the athlete to which he is becoming to the Christian. They who run in the races are not compelled by law to be temperate, but they impose this discipline of temperance upon themselves. Their purpose is to gain an earthly crown, but the Christian seeks one that is incorruptible. He is not, therefore, much more bound to temperance in all things—in food as well as in drink, and in all matters of pleasure and of desire?

He That Soweth.

Gal. 6: 7-8. Paul warns against the folly of those who presume upon the mercy of God, who continue in evil-doing with the hope that they will be forgiven. The seed of evil-doing will bear a harvest, just as surely as that which is sown in righteousness will bear a harvest of good. What crimes that man commits have consequences which even God's forgiveness will not nullify. God is not mocked.

This truth applies to physical as well as to spiritual health. Bad habits of life poison and corrupt the body. Intemperance breeds disease. The habits of excessive drinking and smoking are harmful to many who indulge in them. The small boy who imitates the cigarette habit of his big brother is laying up trouble for himself in later years. There are other habits of uncleanness, and overeating, and unsuitable dressing, and excessive indulgence in certain fascinating kinds of amusement, which are equally bad. Let us take to heart Paul's lessons, and remember that we who are sowers to-day will be reapers to-morrow.

The mangle is a valuable machine for the large family. The secret of getting good results with the mangle depends upon a woman's ability to fold clothes properly. If she masters this, nearly all kinds of clothes can be ironed with the mangle excepting those which have ruffles. Rompers, children's aprons, mother's aprons, shirts, and collars can be satisfactorily and quickly done with the mangle.

In ironing with the mangle the worker places the folded clothes between the heavy rollers which are usually heated by gas, gasoline or kerosene, and turned by electricity. By using a mangle the week's ironing can be done in from one to two hours. There is as much difference between using a hand-iron and using a mangle as there is between walking and riding in an automobile.

Although the use of electricity is a wonderful aid to the laundry, it is quite as valuable as a help in food preparation. There are, of course, electric ranges which are marvels of beauty. As yet, they are somewhat slow and quite expensive. But there are numberless small accessories which will help much in cooking. An electric toaster and an electric percolator are not only efficient, but add a hospitable air to the breakfast table. A light breakfast may consist of fruit, cereal which has been placed in the freerless cooker in the evening, and coffee and toast prepared at the table by using the electric toaster and the electric percolator. There are small portable electric ovens and electric waffle irons. An electric grill will cook three or four heats and two pans will cook and keep hot two different dishes at once.

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The Dairy

Watch the new hired man milk and see if he does thorough work. Nothing is more costly than hired help that steadily dry up the cows by stopping the process of milking before the flow has ceased. A young boy with undeveloped hand muscles should not be trusted with heavy-milking cows. He may soon have very sore hands and prefer to half milk the cows rather than own up that he can't do it right. A well-trained dog may be a help in driving cattle, but many dogs bring up the cows on the run and worry them. Such methods are not good for milk production and irritate the disposition of animals which are naturally very nervous. A dog barking loudly around the barn at milking time is not a good business proposition. I believe it pays a farmer to drive in the cows himself when they are near the barn and not let the dog bother them.

If you have a sick cow, give the veterinarian half a chance to save the animal by calling him early. When a cow is devitalized from sickness and half dead, the veterinarian may be blamed for losses, though not responsible. Cows take larger doses of medicine than men, and medicine costs money. The veterinarians do a lot of good in the live stock business and farmers can learn much from them. Their fees should be promptly and cheerfully paid. The writer does not know any vets that are profifiers or any that have become unduly wealthy through their practice.

The animal called the cattalo is a cross breed between the buffalo and the ordinary cow. The product is an animal between the two in weight, able to "hustle" for itself on the plains. It promises to be a good beef animal.

Ducklings need no feed until they are from twenty-four to thirty-six hours old. For the first week they should be fed five times a day; after that the number of times may be decreased to three times until they are two to three weeks old. A good ration to begin with consists of a mixture of equal parts, by measure, of rolled oats and bread crumbs, with three per cent. of sharp sand mixed in the feed, gradually changing from less of the bread to more of the oats, and adding bran, and later cornmeal. This feed should be made quite moist, either with milk or water, and it is also desirable to cut up green feed, such as lettuce, clover, alfalfa or lawn grass, adding to the above mash the amount of fifteen per cent. If milk is not available for use in fixing the mash, after the first week add a small amount of beef scrap.

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BRITISH COAL MINERS DROP TOOLS AND THREATEN TO FLOOD MINES

Emergency Act Invoked to Meet Industrial Crisis—Feared That General Strike May Bring About a National Calamity.

A despatch from London says:—By a Royal proclamation issued on Thursday night Great Britain is declared to be in a "state of emergency" in view of the coal miners' strike.

This is the first time in British history that an industrial crisis has been so qualified.

The declaration of this "state of emergency" empowers the Government to apply certain special measures provided for under the act which was passed by Parliament last October, and which was introduced at the period of another mining difficulty.

The last coal strike was settled before the Emergency Act became a law, and this is its initial application.

Labor leaders of all shades of opinion had protested against the bill, but it was put through Parliament, and then practically forgotten. News of its application, in fact, came as a great surprise, even to many politicians.

There are certain indications that the coal strike may develop into a general strike, a warning of which is conveyed by the summoning of a conference by the two other members of the "Labor-Triple Alliance"—the railway men and the transport workers.

The coal strike alone, apart from its grave social consequences, will completely paralyze British trade and industry, but a general strike would be a national calamity at this time. Efforts for a compromise are still on foot, but no progress has so far been

made toward a solution of the problems.

The coal problem is extremely difficult of solution, because while everyone admits that the miners have a grievance in facing a heavy reduction in wages, no one can suggest how it may be obviated except by a Government subsidy. This seems to be out of the question.

It is also admitted that the diversion of the coal to overseas trade was due mainly at first to the exorbitant prices fixed by the coal owners, who were determined to maintain their immense profits in addition to meeting the increased wages.

Now by reason of the United States competition and the increasing restriction of the French demand because of her coal receipts from Germany, the situation demands a sacrifice, but neither the miners nor the owners are willing to face it.

No strike can ameliorate such a situation, but it can certainly make it worse.

The coal miners, in determining the existing wage contracts, gave notice to all mine employees, including the engineers and pumpmen, who were the chief beneficiaries under the war wage scale, and this notice which the coal owners contend was only a formality, these workers are now threatening to accept, thus allowing the mines to be flooded and ruining the industry for an indefinite time.

Success or failure of the strike, is expected to depend upon the results of meetings of the railway and transport workers called for early next week.



A FLYING AMBULANCE

This latest British aeroplane ambulance is capable of carrying four patients. The picture shows a patient being admitted to the cabin.

The Silesian Tangle.

As the average man read the results of the balloting in Upper Silesia and noted that the Germans polled about 60 per cent. of the vote, said average man settled back with the idea that one troublesome post-war matter had been cleared up. Wherein the average man seems to have been mistaken. Upper Silesia is not to be denied her "place in the sun" of the world's news. Instead of settling the matter, it seems that the plebiscite throws the whole situation into a tangle that must finally be passed back to the League of Nations for adjustment. Far from being the end of the quarrel, the French and the Poles would make it the beginning of another long-drawn-out dispute. Geographers, ethnologists, economists and industrial experts are all to have a word.

Germany gets the clear majority;

but Poland claims to have carried a majority of the communes. Towns and industrial centres go Teuton; but the Pole carries the farming areas and the mining towns. A boundary line that would separate Polish and German areas would look like a trail left in the dust by a snake with a broken back. Nevertheless, an effort is certain to give Poland a part, at least, of the eastern area of Upper Silesia.

Most of the world hoped for a Polish victory. It is rather hard to get away from the feeling that had the Poles polled a majority not quite so much would be heard of the secondary provisions of the Silesian agreement. The Teuton would have been bending over maps and talking of "industrial interdependence," but the rest of the world would have been unworried. Poland refuses to concede an utter loss. Her white eagles still hover hopefully over Upper Silesia.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.81½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.72½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, not quoted; No. 3 CW, 38½c; extra No. 1 feed, 38½c; No. 1 feed, 36½c; No. 2 feed, 33½c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80c; No. 4 CW, 68½c; rejected, 56½c; feed, 56½c.
All above in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 Spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.75.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90c, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43 to 45c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.50; second patents, \$10.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
Millfeed—Carlots delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$34; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.30.
Cheese—New, large, 33½ to 34c; twins 34 to 34½c; triplets 34½ to 35c; old large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 63c.
Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10½c; California Lima, 12½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3 to \$3.10; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.75 to \$2.90. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36c; heavy, 27 to 29c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bops, in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 49 to 53c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure tapers, 19 to 19½c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 19½ to 20½c; prints, 20½ to 21½c. Shortening tapers, 12 to 12½c; tubs, 12½ to 13c; pails, 13 to 13½c; prints, 14½ to 15c.
Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$11; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$12 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$12 to \$13; sheep, \$6 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.25; do, weighed off cars, \$14.50; do, f.o.b., \$13.25; do, country points, \$13.

Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.40. Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese, finest easterns, 29 1-3 to 30c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 55½c. Eggs, fresh, 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05.
Butcher steers, good, \$8.50 to \$10; med., \$8 to \$8.50; com., \$7 to \$8. Butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; med., \$7.75 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2.50 to \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Butcher bulls, good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; com., \$6 to \$7. Good veal, \$9 to \$9.50; med., \$7 to \$8.50; grass, \$5.
Hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$16; heavies, \$14; sows, \$12.

GERMANY AGAIN DEFILES THE ALLIES IN MOST IMPUDENT OF NOTES

After Refusing Point-Blank to Meet Allied Demand to Pay One Billion Marks Gold by March 23, Germany Also Refuses to Obey the Disarmament Orders on April First.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has again defied the allies. This time it is with regard to disarmament.

Having refused point-blank to meet the allied demand to pay 1,000,000,000 marks gold by March 23, Germany replies refusing to put into effect the disarmament measures ordered to be completed by April 1.

As Berlin proposed to arbitrate the question of the amount of her payments to date to prove she owed no balance of 12,000,000,000 on the 20,000,000,000 marks due May 1, she now asks that the allies arbitrate the disarmament matter. That is, on all except one point—Germany refuses point-blank to disarm her fortresses on the Polish border "because of the danger from the east."

Germany, in her note, which is dated March 26, replies that she handed over all arms really due, and that the allies' calculations were wrong by 1,000,000 rifles. For disarmament of the eastern fortresses the note says:

"The pieces of artillery conserved by Germany for the defence of the citadels are absolutely necessary and their surrender is impossible, in view of present events in the East. The

same applies to the light equipment of these forts."

As for regulation of factories entitled to manufacture arms, Berlin presents a most remarkable plea. Article 63 of the treaty says:

"The manufacture of arms, munitions or any war material shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers and the number of which they retain the right to restrict."

Germany supplied the names of the factories she chose. The allies approved them, and declared that, therefore, arms could not be manufactured in other factories, of which it gave a list, including the Krupp works. Germany's new note declares the treaty gives the allies no right to forbid the manufacture of arms in all these factories, and that the allies have power to act only with regard to the factories named by the German Government as official arms manufacturing factories.

This is considered as perhaps the most impudent of all the impudent notes Germany has sent the allies. It is virtually a defiant trouble-maker.

Educational Expenditures.

Ontario spends something over twenty millions of dollars annually on its public, separate, industrial, continuation, and high schools, and its collegiate institutes. The great bulk of this amount is contributed and expended by the municipalities themselves. On university education the Province spends less than two millions of dollars; that is, less than one-tenth of the amount spent on primary and secondary education.

No one who realizes the interdependence of the various grades of education will argue that university education costs too much. "Primary, secondary, and higher education are part of one great education effort. The goal of that effort is to develop a free human being who has been prepared for the responsibility of deciding things for himself. Each division of our educational system has its share in this preparation. The same pupil may pass through all grades. The teachers of the primary schools are taught in the secondary schools by teachers who have themselves been taught in the universities. The effectiveness of university work largely depends on the excellence of the preparatory schools, and the whole tone and atmosphere of the secondary schools are created by their university-trained staffs. The character of the work in the primary schools is ultimately influenced or even determined by the ideals of the University. The interests of primary, secondary, and higher education are interdependent and interlocked. No one interest can be impaired without weakening the others; none can be improved without strengthening the others. To set the financial claims of one against the other would be to impoverish all."

"We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up in the morning."—Henry Ward Beecher.



Mme. Curie, of France

Discoverer of radium, will visit America in May. She will receive several university degrees, and medals from scientific societies. American women will present her with a gram of radium that she may continue her research work.

Monarchists of Bavaria May Aid Karl

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Chronicle publishes a despatch from Berlin which states that it is believed that the Government of Bavaria is concerned in Emperor Charles' coup in Hungary.

It is declared possible that in the event of his success the monarchists in Bavaria will attempt a coup.

Among the inventions since Confederation are: Telephones, wireless telegraphy, airships, automobiles, tractors, gasoline engines, electric light, fireless cookers, motor boats, sulky plows, oil-propelled boats, parcel post, rural mail delivery, thermos bottles, typewriters, moving pictures.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS KEPT OUT BY CANADA'S RESTRICTION

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian steamship companies here say that they are receiving from twelve to fifteen cancellations daily for passages to Canada, which have been booked by prospective emigrants from the British Isles, the reason given being the continuation of the restriction requiring the increased amount of landing money, which was recently decided upon by the Canadian Cabinet. The Canadian immigration authorities here are said to favor this action in so far as it affects

continental immigration, but it would appear that it might well be modified in the case of Britishers. It hits hardest those who had booked their passages and made their arrangements before the landing money requirement was increased. Now some of those people find that they cannot go, and hence are cancelling their passages daily, much to the discomfort of the Canadian railway and steamship companies. In spite of this fact, however, all four of the boats which will carry emigrants during the month of April, are already full.



General Degonete

French General-in-Chief, who is conducting the military operations in the occupied German territory.

Mme. Curie to Visit United States

A despatch from Washington says:—President and Mrs. Harding will receive Mme. Curie in the White House on May 20 and present her with a gramme of radium, valued at \$100,000, in behalf of the women of the United States, who have contributed to a fund for this purpose in recognition of her scientific services, particularly in the discovery of radium.

Mme. Curie will come to the United States especially for the presentation.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., British Columbia, is the first woman Cabinet Minister in the British Empire.

John Burroughs, the world-renowned naturalist, died recently while travelling home from California where he had spent the winter. His burial took place on his eighty-fourth birthday at his boyhood home, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES AT HEAD OF ARMY MARCHING TOWARD BUDAPEST

Sudden Rally to Cause of Hapsburgs Causes Anxiety in Europe—Hungarian Government Contemplating Flight—Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia Will Oppose Restoration of Charles to Throne.

A despatch from Paris says:—Central Europe is again aflame. Charles, proclaimed the "Apostolic King of Hungary, Emperor of Austro-Hungary, and King of Jerusalem," is marching at the head of half the Hungarian army towards Budapest, where the Government, headed by Admiral Horthy, is reported to be preparing for immediate flight.

A state of war has been declared between Hungary and Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia, while Prince Gliska, the Roumanian Minister to Paris, said that "before the Hapsburgs are permitted to renounce the throne Roumania will fight."

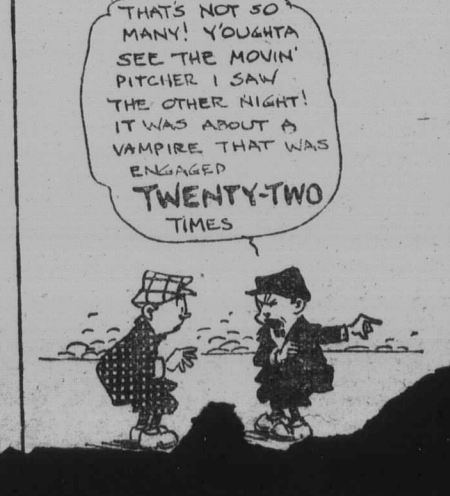
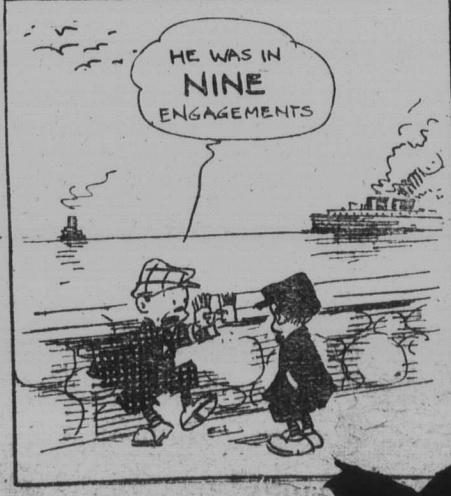
Jugo-Slavia on Thursday afternoon mobilized three army corps and occupied Pece in the frontier region awarded to Hungary under the Trianon treaty. They seized the important railway and industrial town of Szegedin, several miles within the Hungarian territory. The Czecho-

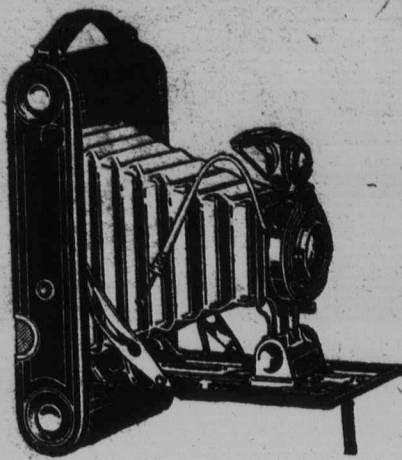
Slovakian Minister, Osuki, in Paris, declared that the "situation is the gravest. If Charles takes Budapest it will be direct defiance flung into the teeth of our ultimatum—and means war."

Martial law has been proclaimed practically throughout Central Europe and the Balkans. Censorship has been imposed upon all telegraph and telephone lines. All foreign newspapers have been forbidden to enter Hungary. Railways in Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania have been taken over by the military.

All frontiers have been closed and no travellers are permitted to enter or leave Hungary. Passenger trains in Hungary have ceased. Charles has demanded the payment of the civil list due since October last, amounting to 150,000,000 kronen, and a liberal annual grant from the time he was de-throned formally by the national assembly.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes





No. 2C
Auto-
graphic
Kodak jr
equipped
with

**Kodak Anastigmat
Lens
\$25.00**

THE PICTURES—2 1/2 x 4 1/4, a little larger than 1A—a trifle smaller than the full post card size—yet of the same pleasing proportions as those favorites.

THE CAMERA itself is small, light, convenient, finely finished in every detail and extremely simple in operation.

THE PRICE of the 2C Autographic Kodak jr. equipped with single lens is \$18.00—with double (R. R.) lens \$20.00—and the film—45 cents per roll of six exposures.

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

DEEMERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL

Report for March.
Sr. IV.—Genevieve Schnitzler, Jerome Fortney, Elmer Weber.
Jr. IV.—Gertrude Kunneman, Cathleen Ernewein, Alberta Goetz, Florence Stroeder, Ivan Niesen, John Arnold, Leo Huber.
Sr. III.—William Kunneman, Marie Wagner, Anthony Niesen, Albert Koehner.
Jr. III.—Monica Huber, Caroline Stroeder, Wilfred Koehner, Stanley Niesen, Petronilla Huber, Magdalene Ernewein.
Sr. II.—Lucy Huber, Florence Kunneman, Clarence Huber.
Jr. II.—Marie Goetz, John Ernewein, Alphon Niesen.
Part II.—Eugenia Kunneman, Sursanna Stroeder, Caecilia Niesen, Anna Niesen, Annette Niesen, Loretta Meyer, Gertrude Meyer, Cletus Wagner, Eugene Huber.
Part I.—Natalia Goetz, Cletus Huber, Cletus Kunneman.

FORMOSA SEPARATE SCHOOL

Form V.—M. Dentinger, M. Schnurr, E. Schnurr.
Form IV Sr.—E. Montag, I. Oberle, H. Zettel, M. Bildstein, L. Kuntz, W. Massel, M. Kraemer, H. Opperman.
Form IV Jr.—C. Heisz, E. Weiss, A. Schill, M. Schnurr, B. Bruder, J. Weiler, F. Tiede.
Form III Sr.—M. Tiede, B. Dentinger, L. Opperman, B. Noll, I. Schnurr, R. Schill, I. Vogt, G. Weishar.
Form III Jr.—E. Schnurr, E. Dentinger, M. Schnurr, E. Oberle, R. Durrer, C. Weber, L. Weber, E. Tiede, H. Strauss, O. Heisz, L. Voisin, B. Schill, R. Weiler, J. Gutscher.
Form II.—M. Rettinger, E. Weishar, T. Batte, M. Weiss, J. Kraemer, L. Zettel, O. Noll, M. Rettinger, C. Beingsner, H. Zettel, B. Weiler, B. Montag, L. Meyer, A. Ditrer, C. Rettinger, H. Kuntz, C. Kraemer, E. Rettinger, L. Strauss, J. Schill, L. Weiss.
Form I Sr.—M. Weiler, I. Oberle, A. Schnurr, O. Noll, J. Kuntz, M. Meyer, L. Dentinger, C. Tiede, W. Heisz, E. Waechter, A. Kuntz, F. Beninger, V. Voisin.

THE REFERENDUM VOTE.

The Question—"Shall the importation and bringing in of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?"
If you favor this measure mark your X after the word Yes.
Date of Vote—April 18th, 1921.
Who is entitled to Vote—Every British subject by birth or naturalization male or female, 21 years of age, resident in the Dominion of Canada for one year previous to February 1st, 1921, and in the Province of Ontario for two months previous to February 1st, 1921, shall be entitled to vote unless otherwise disqualified.
The Lists to be used are those used in the last Provincial Referendum of October, 1919.
In rural districts no provision will be made for revision, but every individual, male or female, entitled to vote and not already on the list will be allowed to do so by making declaration on the day of the vote, according to section 63, which states: "At polling stations in Rural Polling divisions, the Deputy Returning Officer shall, while the poll is open, if required by any person whose name is not on the voters' list and who is vouched for by an elector whose name appears on the voters' list and who is a resident in such polling division, administer to such person an oath, and such oath having been taken by the applicant person and by such other person the deputy returning officer shall at once cause such applicant person's name to be added to the voters' list, and he (or she) shall be entitled to vote. In Rural Polling Divisions a voter must be either on the list or be put upon it as a resident and vouched for as such by another resident.
The polls in Urban and Rural Districts shall be open at eight o'clock in the morning and shall remain open until six o'clock in the evening.

Frost Fence Fence prices have been lowered considerably. Get your requirements early.
Frost woven fencing, Frost galv. gates, Frost coil wire, steel posts, barb wire, oiled wire, etc.

Buckeye The World's Best Incubators, Brooders. We stock these celebrated incubators. 65 and 120 egg capacity. The Buckeye is guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other incubator.
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes. We have a complete stock for outside and inside use. SHER-WILL-LAC. A varnish stain which comes in eight colors. Will make old furniture look like new.

SEEDS Clover and Grass Seeds Mangle and Turnip Seeds
Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

HOW HIGHWAY ACT WORKS.
We have been asked to give an account of the new Highway Act as passed by the Ontario Government. The Act provides that any township may by by-law appoint a road overseer who, under the direction of the council shall supervise all work and inspect all roads within the exclusive jurisdiction of the township council. Forty per cent. of the salary paid such overseer shall be paid by the provincial government. The overseer shall also conform to such regulations as the government may advise. He need not be engaged for any stated period but at the pleasure of the council. The ratepayers shall have the privilege of doing their statute labor as formerly. If they do not do their duty, then they shall pay for it and somebody else will do it. The Act specifies that all roads completed or not must be maintained at a rate set by the council to set the rate for the highway work.

A lady wants to know why the assessor wants to know the age of the women he meets on his rounds. In answer it may be said it isn't his fault. The law says he must ask the question and he is not trying to be fresh or impertinent. If you don't tell him he can make a guess at it. But what difference does it make about your age. There are a lot of people who remember when you were born and know more about your affairs than you do yourself. It's the way of the world.
S. SIDERSON Mildmay. I buy Wool, Hides, Poultry Rags, Rubber and Metal and pay the highest prices. Call up Bell Phone 38, and I will call on you. Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

**Northway Garments
Ladies Spring Coats and Suits**

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

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

Put on a Northway Garment, and

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

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

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

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

Mens' Felt Hats
Made in Canada good quality felt colors Black, Green, Grey, Brown. Correct shapes \$5.00

Borsalino Hats
In all the new styles and shapes \$8.50

Mens' Fancy Socks
Men's fancy heather mixed socks for present wear \$1.00

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

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

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

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

HELWIG BROS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Mens Spring Coats and Raincoats
Latest Models & Patterns
Regular \$30.00 for \$22.00
" 25.00 for 19.00
" 20.00 for 14.00

Men's Ready-made Suits
Regular \$40.00 for \$34.00
" 35.00 for 29.00
" 30.00 for 24.00
" 25.00 for 20.00

Spring Goods Arriving Every Day

Voiles, Gingham, Silk Hosiery, Georgette Crepes, Prints, Laces, Buttons, Silks, Galatea, Ribbons

Call in and see our New Waists
We handle the Butterick Patterns

WEILER BROS.