

11 MAY 1922

Surnames and Their Origin

SEWARD
None—Seward, Seward.
Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

You might think from the spelling, Seward, that the origin of this family name is obvious, that it meant "seaward" or "guardian" either in its first use as a given name, or at least in its meaning as a given name, if it had been a given name prior to this.

It was at one time a common given name. But its meaning was not "seaward." In fact, it had nothing to do with the sea, though it was developed in the sea-loving race, the Vikings. The Norwegian Vikings explored all the coasts of North America and established many settlements.

The name meant "guardian of vicarage" or "seal" coming from the first syllable of the word "seal," but the root "seal" is in so many old names. But though very common among the Danes at the time of the invasions and settlements of the North Sea, it was also to be found among the Saxons themselves, and the Normans.

In the Middle Ages, at the period when family names were formed, the usual spelling of this given name was "Seward" or "Sward." Of course, the use as a surname was indicative of parentage.

SAYER
Variations—Sayers, Seger, Seagar, Sagar, Saers, Sears.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

Here again is a family name which looks as though it might have been derived from some sort of occupation. But like that of Seward, however, it comes from a given name. In fact, same meaning as that from which the family name of Seward took its rise.

"Sigur," "Sygar" and "Sayer" were quite usual spellings of this given name in the Middle Ages. The use of the "h" instead of the "g" was a normal phonological development, and you must remember that in the Middle Ages, when the Teutonic languages were all of them nearer their primitive forms, the "h" was often more than a mere aspirate breathing. It was something of a guttural as well.

The form "Sayer" from which the family names in this group without the "g" have developed, shows signs of the French influence in the speech of the Teutonic Normans.

The other two were given names made popular in the days prior to the Norman conquest of England, and which persisted for some time afterward alongside the form "Sayer."

As a given name it meant simply "the victorious one," and in its earliest use as a surname it indicated that a man's father bore it.

A Victorian Rebuke

A little boy, King George was afraid of his grandmother, Victoria. An amusing story of the days, says a writer, came to my mind when I heard that a gold sovereign had recently been found at the foot of the high grass bank near the southern boundary wall of the palace garden.

The date of the sovereign shows that it was undoubtedly one that King George's grandmother had presented to him when he was a boy of five. At that time the court was at Buckingham Palace. One afternoon a nursery footman took King George over to see Queen Victoria. After tea and a chat she gave her grandson a new sovereign and bade him go into the garden and dig there for half an hour and then come back and say good-by to her.

Now, the sport that the prince most enjoyed whenever he visited the gardens at Buckingham Palace was rolling down the green banks. But since that kind of sport was exceedingly damaging to his clothes he had been forbidden to indulge himself in it. Now the temptation to have another good roll was too much for the prince; so as soon as he reached the gardens he went straight to the bank and kept running up it and rolling down it for half an hour. Then he went back to the palace and, after brushing himself carefully, went to bid his grandmother good-by.

On reaching Marlborough House a short time later, he discovered that he had lost the sovereign; and King George was sent down from the nursery to see her. "And what did you do with the sovereign I gave you, George?" she asked.

"Nothing, grandma," the prince replied with a sinking heart.

"You are keeping it, then, I hope, until you find a really useful way of spending it."

The prince looked at his grandmother. To conceal the truth was one thing; to tell a downright lie was another. "I lost it," he blurted out and then told how.

No one could administer a severer rebuke in fewer words than Queen Victoria. Her rebuke of the prince left her eyes were filled with tears of mortification.

How deep an impression Queen Victoria had made on her grandson may be judged from the fact that years later when the sovereign was found His Majesty admitted to a member of his household that he should long since have forgotten all about it except for the terrible few minutes he had spent with his grandmother.

Limited Range of Your Words

How many different words do you use in your daily conversation? Between 1,000 and 2,000, but it is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate. In country districts from 500 to 700 words are enough for the ordinary needs of conversation, while habitual readers of newspapers and good books collect a vocabulary of from 2,000 to 3,000 words.

Trades and professions may greatly increase the vocabulary of the persons engaged in them. Thus, some 4,000 words have been added to the dictionary to describe electricity and its kindred occupations. Artists and doctors use technical and scientific terms that increase the number of the words they use by 500 or 1,000. Authors often use 5,000 words or more.

There are only 6,000 different words in the Old Testament. The poet Milton used only 8,000, and Shakespeare in all his works employs between 15,000 and 16,000 different words.

What They Called Him.
A little girl was sitting on the doorstep nursing her infant sister, when a lady passing by stopped to speak to the child.

"How is baby to-day?" she asked.

"Quite well, thank ye, mem," replied the child.

"And what do they call him?"

"They ca' him a girl!"

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA

Caused by Starved Nerves Due to Weak, Watery Blood.

People think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve of the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain is the same. The pain is caused by the nature of the blood which is carried to the nerve. The blood which normally carries nourishment to the nerves, for some reason no longer does so and the excruciating pain you feel is the cry of the nerves for food. The reason why the blood fails to properly nourish the nerves is usually because the blood itself is weak and thin.

When you build up the thin blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, you are attacking neuralgia, sciatica and kindred diseases at the root. The value of these pills in cases of this kind is shown by the experience of Miss Beulah M. Fairweather, Cumberland Bay, N.S., who says: "A few years ago, following an attack of measles, I was in a badly run down condition. I was weak and very nervous, and had no appetite. A doctor was called in and gave me medicine, but it did not help me. My blood was thin and my hands and my feet were always cold. Then to add to my misery I was attacked with neuralgia, from which I suffered greatly. I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and did not care whether I lived or not. I was in this deplorable condition when I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was some time before I could notice any benefit from the pills, but before a half a dozen boxes were used there was no doubt that they were helping me. Then I got six more boxes, and before they were done, I was once more enjoying good health and am now strong and healthy. I shall always feel grateful for what the pills have done for me, and urge all weak people to give them a trial."

You can get these pills through 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.

Newspaper Advertising Pays Dividends to Wrigley

Wrigley's chewing gum has started its fourteenth year of advertising in the Canadian newspapers. When they began very few people used chewing gum. To-day, few people do not get the pleasure and benefit of using Wrigley's "after every meal."

Regular consistent newspaper advertising convinced the Canadian public that Wrigley's is good and good for them. It has built the modern factory at Toronto—recently doubled in size.

If newspaper advertising will do this for the manufacturer of a single item selling for the small cost of five cents how much more can it do for the local purveyors of general merchandise who are selling many items, some of them running into hundreds of dollars on a single sale?

Horses and Babies.

Are horses peculiarly gentle with babies? It seems a fair question. Certainly the horses in this account, which a contributor sends us, were almost humanly solicitous of the welfare of the two young children who came into contact with them.

Our neighbor, says our contributor, had a field one corner of which came up to his dooryard. One day when he was ploughing he stopped when he reached the corner and, leaving the horses standing in the furrow, went to the pump for a drink. As soon as he returned he took up the plow handles and spoke to the horses. They did not move. He spoke again, sharply. Still they did not move. Astonished and vexed, he struck them with the whip. Still they stood immovable; and then he realized that something must be wrong. He went to their heads, and there in the furrow in front of them he saw his toddling baby boy!

The two-year-old daughter of a friend of mine had an experience a good deal more astonishing than that of the baby boy's. The little girl managed to stray away from in front of the house where she had been playing. There was a long search in which the police and the fire department joined; but it was unsuccessful. Finally, in a livery stable two miles away some men who were working there thought they heard a little cooing voice. They were horrified, for it seemed to come from the tail of an exceedingly vicious horse that even the grooms approached cautiously and with dread. The men looked into the stall and saw the baby patting the horse's hind leg and calling him "nice horse," while he, with his head turned, watched her benignantly, not moving a muscle lest he should hurt her!

Here's to You!
Here's to you, as good as you are, And here's to me, as bad as I am; But as good as you are and as bad as I am, I'm as good as you are, as bad as I am.

—Old Scotch Toast.

Gluttony kills more persons than do famines.

The Romance of Salvaging.

No branch of marine engineering is quite so full of romance as salvaging. Saving a vessel that has gone ashore is much like saving a life, and, as in a medical profession, ingenious and startling means are sometimes employed. The case of the Suevic, a twelve-thousand ton passenger liner, is a good example of what a salvage crew can do.

The vessel went ashore on the rocky coast of Cornwall and lay exposed to the full force of any gale that might arise. Arriving on the scene, the salvagers found that her nose was being pinched as in a vise and that she was bumping forward so heavily that her forepeak soon resembled a punctured tin kettle. The rest of her was free from the rocks; but a gale would probably break her in two.

There seemed no hope of saving the entire vessel; but if the gale held off, the salvagers thought they might save the after part. Many days of anxious calculations followed. Finally a string of dynamite cartridges inclosed in rubber tubes was passed round the stricken ship just forward of the bridge. The tubes were to protect the bulkhead at that point and yet allow the explosion to be effective. The project was novel and delicate. As a result of it, however, the after two thirds of the Suevic, which contained the machinery, fell back from the bow third of her and was towed safely away from the rocks and out into deep water.

With the assistance of tugs, but under her own steam, the two thirds steamed sternmost more than one hundred miles to a port with a dry dock. A new bow was built on a slipway in the usual manner. When the stern two thirds was properly prepared for the splicing they let the water into the dry dock. Then the bow section was hurred in and gradually warped up until it was dead in line with the after section. The water was then pumped out of the dry dock. The two parts were drawn tight together so as to bring the holes in the strakes, or plates, of the new bow exactly over the holes of the corresponding plates of the stern section. The rivets were driven home. The splicing was done so carefully that you could not distinguish the joint.

When water was let into the dry dock the Suevic floated once more as a whole ship. A new life stream of steel circulated through once more, her steel muscles moved once more, and she left as sedately as on the day that she was built. Romance of the sea? What more can anyone wish?

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saints, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have saved the worth of a baby's own tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Economic Value of Paint.

The life and usefulness of practically all buildings, farm machinery and implements can be prolonged by the application of suitable Paint or Varnish. It has been estimated that the loss suffered yearly through the decay of wooden surfaces is far in excess of the annual fire loss. The best examples of the value of Paint as a preservative are the many farm buildings still existing throughout the country which are over a century old and are still in splendid condition. It is actually true that wood will last in all climates if kept well painted.

Paint saves by protecting and at the same time it fosters self respect, through improving the appearance of our property. Farmers who doubt the value of Paint may gain enlightenment from the fact that bankers will loan from 10 to 50% more on land where farm buildings are well painted and kept in good condition than on land where they are not. The bankers' action is based not merely on the simple idea that the farmer's house and barns are likely to last longer through the use of a protective coating but upon the truth that the man who uses Paint and Varnish gives clear evidence that he is wise and thrifty and, therefore, a good risk.

Business Methods.

When the agent brought Mrs. Tarley her fire insurance policy he remarked that it would be as well for her to make her first payment at once.

"How much will it be?" she asked.

"About twenty-three dollars. Wait a moment, and I'll find the exact amount."

"Oh, how tiresome!" she exclaimed.

"Tell the company to let it stand, and deduct it from what they owe me when the house burns down."

No life is fully balanced without a hobby of some kind.—Lord Burnham.

Guest: "I should like a suite of rooms that is clean and fresh." Clerk: "Front! Show the lady up to suite sixteen."

RAILROAD MAN WAS CHEATED OUT OF MEALS

Discouraging Stomach Trouble Had L. N. Gagnon Going Down Hill Rapidly Until He Took Tanlac—Like New Man Now.

"I was cheated out of a good many meals while I had stomach trouble, but I'm making up for lost time now," said L. Napoleon Gagnon, 53 1/2 Salisbury St., Quebec, a well-known Canadian Pacific Railroad man.

"For a long time I had been unable to get any satisfaction about eating and felt tired and worn out so I could hardly work. I was very discouraged, too, because I could see I was going down hill every day and there was no relief in sight.

"It certainly was remarkable the way Tanlac came to my aid. I am feeling like a new man now, have the appetite of a woodchopper and everything I eat agrees with me. I certainly never intend to miss a chance to put in a good word for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. —Adv.

It is a mistake to cut down a tree unless you know where you are going to get another one.

Men without number who were cast adrift on the sea without water have died of thirst; yet it is now possible to distill enough moisture from the breath to sustain life. The apparatus consists of a glass tube and a bottle. By breathing in air through the nose and expelling it through the tube into the bottle, a person can obtain as much as an ounce of pure water an hour.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Every man is a good pilot in a smooth sea; but when the wind blows, then we find out who knows the most.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP
In thousands of cases Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved effective in relieving children's digestive troubles even when they have been of long standing. If you suffer, put it to the test after your next meal.

INDIGESTION
STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on **DOG DISEASES**
and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
E. Clay Glover, Co., 129 West 24th Street New York, U.S.A.

Classified Advertisements

IS THERE A VULCANIZER IN YOUR TOWN? You can save \$12.00 daily. We teach you. Write Chief Instructor, Canada Vulcanizer, London, Ont.

MORTGAGES.
DO YOU WANT A FIRST OR SECOND MORTGAGE INVESTMENT ON GOOD SECURITY? Write E. Norman & Co. Mortgage Bankers, 18 Richmond St. E., Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE
ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED setting pulleys, saws, cable, hose, packing, etc. shipped subject to approval. Lowest prices in Canada. **YORK BELTING CO.** 10 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

A Chance for the Girl.
An old lady of seventy was rather tearful as she bade farewell to her mother, aged ninety-five, whom she had been visiting. "Good-bye dear mother!" she said. "I hope we shall meet again."

"I hope so, my child," replied her mother, briskly. "They tell me you are looking very well."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

G. F. (Glasgow) mentions the case of a detective who, after twenty years, remembered the face of a forger, and arrested the man when the crime had been forgotten.

CUTICURA HEALS WATER BLISTERS

On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned. Face Disfigured. Lost Rest.

"My trouble came in tiny water blisters which would break and form sore eruptions. My face and hands were sore and red. The eruptions itched and burned so that I scratched them, and my face was disfigured. I lost rest at night."

"The trouble lasted about three months. A friend asked me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Agatha Tyle, R. F. D. 4, Box 59, West Lubec, Me.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for every-day cleanliness.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Dept., 566 St. Paul St., W. Montreal." Sold every where. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

WONDERFUL THE WAY IT HELPED HER

So Writes Mrs. Lemery of Brockville, Ontario, Regarding Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brockville, Ontario.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness and female disorders. I was so weak at times that I could not stand up. I had been this way for nearly three years and the different medicines I had taken had not done me any good. I found one of your little books in my door one day and thought I would give it a trial. I am now on my fifth bottle and it is wonderful the way it has helped me. I am feeling much better, have no weak spells and can do all my work now. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to all I know and you can use my testimonial to help other women."—Mrs. CASBY LEMERY, 176 Abbott St., Brockville, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women's ailments and has a record of nearly fifty years behind it.

Almost as Easy as Wishing
Your breakfast cup is ready without trouble or delay when

INSTANT POSTUM
is the table beverage.

To a teaspoonful of Instant Postum in the cup, add hot water, stir, and you have a satisfying, comforting drink, delightful in taste—and with no harm to nerves or digestion. As many cups as you like, without regret.

"There's a Reason"

Your grocer sells Postum in two forms, **POSTUM CEREAL** (in packages) made by boiling full 20 minutes. **INSTANT POSTUM** (in tins) made instantly in the cup by adding hot water.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Bayer

ASPIRIN

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 48. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic acid ester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with the Bayer trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Soils and Crops

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

Hog Rations and Methods of Feeding as They Affect the Finished Product.

Food supply as well as heredity exercises a controlling influence on the character and development of the growing animal. In order to attain maximum development, the normal individual requires certain specific food constituents in well defined quantities. A failure to supply these or an abnormal supply of one or more of the required elements will result in more or less altered character and development.

The animal body is constructed from fourteen chemical elements and because these are not all available in any one food it is necessary to resort to a variety of feeds in order that the body tissues may be permitted to function normally. The fact that some feeds contain certain of the elements in greater proportions than others has been utilized as the basis for the proper computing of rations for the needs of the particular individual has been derived. It has been convincingly demonstrated that different animals and also the same animal at different stages of development require the various elements in different proportions. Throughout the earlier stages of an animal's life, while the body tissues are growing and developing, there is a proportionally greater mineral and protein requirement, these being utilized in the formation of bone and muscle, and a relatively smaller amount of energy-producing food requirement such as is obtained from the fatty portion of the feed.

For the production of pork, particularly during the early part of a pig's life, feeds with a high content of protein and mineral matter should be supplied. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the feeds which are rich in protein are also usually high in mineral matter or ash, while the feeds which are high in fat are relatively deficient in mineral matter. As the pig develops and matures, the proportion of the protein and mineral matter is decreased and the fat or energy-producing part of this ration is increased to satisfy the body requirements. Should the young growing pig be reared on a ration materially deficient in the bone and muscle forming material, the individual thus fed will be undersized, fine boned, lacking in muscling, and will mature earlier than would a similar individual fed a good growing ration high in protein and mineral matter content. Young breeding stock which has been reared on a highly fattening ration such as corn frequently suffer from impaired fecundity. It will, therefore, be observed that the hog destined for the block at the earliest possible date may be forced with such a feed as corn or its by-products, swine that are destined for bacon production must be fed a higher protein ration which is conducive to the production

of a longer pig and also one that is less heavily fleshed.

Self-fed hogs in the main make greater gains than trough or hand-fed hogs, but these gains frequently cost more to produce. The trough feeding method, on the other hand, is more suited to produce bacon hogs because the feeder can regulate the feed to the needs of the hogs and keep them growing without their becoming gorged, as is frequently the case on the self-feed. While more or less spread must be and is allowed in the feeding of swine, the following deductions can be accepted as satisfactory under ordinary conditions for raising young pigs.

About three weeks before weaning a creep should be supplied where the young pigs learn to consume meal and milk. In order to realize the best results milk by-products are almost a necessity both at this stage and for some considerable time after weaning. Middlings, and finely-ground or rolled oats, either fed separately or together in varying proportions, make a very satisfactory meal to feed the young pigs. After weaning, which is done to best advantage at about six weeks of age, feed a daily ration of about one pound of the following mixtures: oats, shorts and linseed meal or flax seed meal mixed in the ratio of equal parts of oats and shorts with the linseed composing about 5 per cent. of the total mixture with also an addition to this ration of five pounds of milk by-products. Soaking the meal in the milk for twenty-four hours previous to feeding improves the palatability.

Pen fed hogs make the most rapid and economical gains and generally this method is preferred for the production of market hogs. Alfalfa or clover fed in racks is the most satisfactory for hogs fed in pens. Whole dry grain such as corn or oats scattered through the litter tends to make the pigs take exercise. The meal ration should be gradually increased until at six months of age three or more pounds of meal are being fed. Corn or barley meal should gradually be added to the ration until these feeds compose 6 parts, with the remainder of the ration composed of three parts of shorts and 5 per cent. of linseed oil meal or flax.

The paddock or pasture lot is most desirable for rearing young breeding stock as soon after weaning as conditions permit. Alfalfa and clover occupy first place as pasture crops with oats, barley and rape ranking second. Similar rations should be given these pigs as those given market hogs, except that the ground corn should be wholly or partially substituted with ground oats or barley. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory method of rearing young breeding stock is on paddock, because the growth of bone and muscle and the constitutional vigor thereby encouraged cannot be realized under other conditions.

The Experimental Farm System.

The second of the series of articles describing the work carried on by the Dominion Experimental Farm System is given in the March-April number of The Agricultural Gazette of Canada. It is the story of the Prince Edward Island Station established at Charlottetown in 1909. The land occupied covers an area of 29 acres, is conveniently situated about a mile north-east of the business section of Charlottetown, and is intersected by the Prince Edward Island Railway. Research work, experiments and demonstrations are carried on in every branch of agriculture, with special regard to the climatic and soil conditions of the island. One result has been the origination of Charlottetown No. 80 barley which has been found to average eight bushels per acre more than any other barley.

In co-operation with a number of farmers, experimental investigation has been carried on to determine the variety of oats best suited to Prince Edward Island conditions. In two tests, the first covering five years, and the second one year, Banner oats have proved the leading variety, yielding more than Old Island Black, Ligow and Victoria. Every promising variety of cereal originated through plant breeding at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is tried out at Charlottetown. In tests with alfalfa and red clover the latter has proved to be the better forage crop for the island. Timothy stands in the first place for hay. Tests in soil cultivation have shown that rolling just before seeding with a drill gave better results than deep plowing was better than shallow plowing, and that early autumn plowing of the sod resulted in much better crops than spring plowing. Investigations in live stock breeding and feeding have proved a source of reliable information for the island farmers, and at an annual auction sale information is given of the feeds supplied, of the methods of feeding, and the weights and gains of the animals. An evidence of the advance in dairying is furnished by the fact that an Ayrshire cow at the farm has given 16,444 pounds of milk and 682 pounds of fat, a percentage of 4.02, in 365 days. All the cows kept are registered in the Live Stock Branch's Record of Performance. However, it is poultry prides itself on, for it was there that the Dominion egg-laying contest started in 1918. From this beginning came about the Record of Performance and Registration of Poultry which in these respects has placed Canada in the foremost position. The Experimental Farm System has adopted 150 eggs as the minimum of production in the pullet year.

Small birds build small but complete nests.

The price of feed does not always disclose its real value in making eggs.

Experimental Farm Facts.

A brief study of the reports of the various Dominion experimental farm superintendents makes evident the fact that they contain much that is of value to the farmer. By writing to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, a copy of the report of the nearest farm or station for the district can be obtained. Numerous experiments are conducted at these farms and they are frequently so designed as to deal with local problems. At Beaveridge, Alberta, for instance, some special experiments with alfalfa seed inoculations have been conducted. At Brandon, Man., we learn that cleaned screenings have been fed to horses with success to replace part of the oats previously fed, and that the screenings should be mixed with bran. For over two years, while this mixture was fed, there were no digestive troubles and the horses appeared to keep in better condition than before. At Scott, Sask., we learn that when barley was a little higher in price, screenings were profitably fed to lambs. From the farm at Nappan, N.S., we are informed, experiments in feeding steers have proven that cheaper gains can be made by feeding a cheap grade of hay along with ensilage corn, and that ensilage corn has a higher value in feeding steers than have roots. At Kapuskasing, Ont., tests have shown that on dry knolls or any soils lacking in moisture, better results may be expected from seeding alfalfa without a nurse crop than with one. Regarding sunflowers, the superintendent at Invermere, B.C., reports that the yields obtained compare quite favorably with field corn. These extracted statements by no means convey a fitting idea of the large amount of information to be obtained in the reports of the superintendents, but they illustrate in a very limited way the facts that are forthcoming.

A Good Early Corn.

Early Malcolm table corn originated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has given excellent satisfaction and is well worthy of a wide distribution. It seems to be about ten days or two weeks earlier than the Golden Bantam and has good quality. The Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, reports on it as follows: "The Early Malcolm corn was obtained by selection from the Early Malcolms, which variety was introduced from Russia by Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota. The selection was begun in the Horticultural Division at Ottawa in 1909, and by 1913 the variety was so changed that it was decided to name it the Early Malcolm. Since that time it has been steadily selected for better ears and earliness. This variety has become very popular, and seed firms both in the United States and Canada are now offering it for sale and are eager to get seed. The average length of ears is six inches and number of rows to the ear twelve."

Don't Wake the Baby

His Entire Future Health Depends Upon Abundance of Sleep Now.

By Water A. Loops, M.D.

Human beings have been defined as "bundles of habit," and habit as "the result of repeated action." It is of vital importance then that actions be properly directed so that both habits and individual may be what they should.

The normal, new-born infant will sleep nearly all the time, twenty to twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. He should wake only when disturbed by hunger, pain or other cause. As age advances, the amount of sleep required is less. At six months, about sixteen hours; at one year, about fourteen hours; at two years, about twelve hours. Day time naps should be continued as long as possible. School children need—and should have—the following amounts of sleep:

Years	Hours
4	12
5 to 7	11
8 to 11	10
12 to 14	9

The best procurable sleeping accommodations should be provided. The child should sleep by himself and wherever possible in his own room; never should he be permitted in the same bed with a person who has a cold or a chronic cough or in fact any physical ailment.

The sleeping room should be kept cool. During the first three months the temperature should be about 65 degrees. After that time the room may be kept at 55 degrees or lower. Babies—as well as adults—usually sleep well in a good bed, not a cradle, with clean suitable coverings, in a cool, well-ventilated, darkened, quiet room. Protection from flies, mosquitoes and too sudden temperature changes should always be provided. The average healthy infant will usually get hungry enough to wake about every three hours. If he is asleep at regular nursing time he should be gently awakened. On the other hand, if he wakes before it is time to nurse him, he should not be given his food until the hands of the clock come around to the appointed place.

A sufficient amount of exercise will help induce refreshing sleep. It may sound ridiculous to talk of exercise for

a baby because the majority of people associate the word with Indian clubs, chest weights or a "buck saw." During the first year an infant gets his exercise by crying and thrashing his arms and legs about, provided he is unhampered with improper clothing. He should be permitted to cry from fifteen minutes to a half hour or more each day. No, this is not cruel or inhuman advice. Baby actually needs this amount of gymnastics to develop properly. The habit of picking the baby up every time he cries is, after all, more often for the relief of some adult's distressed nerves than for doing the best for the baby.

Children's sleep should be naturally sound and unbroken. When, as a rule, it is not so, an investigation should be instituted. The diet may be at fault, are early sippers of easily digested foods. They should not be permitted to come to the table for the evening meal, especially if meat and fried foods are served. It is not wise to tempt and deny them. To indulge them is wrong. Poor ventilation, overheating or insufficient bedding may cause disturbed sleep; as may also a misused pin, wrinkled bed or clothing, cramped position or thirst. Much of the restlessness with which many children are affected may be due to the presence of adenoids or diseased tonsils. Too much excitement—either play or discipline—more especially shortly before bedtime may produce a like result.

Quieting medicines or soothing syrups should never be given to children without the specific direction of a competent physician. Most of these preparations contain morphine or some other form of opium. If a child is restless there must be some cause for it and the only treatment worthy of the name is the removal of the cause. Drugging the child with sedatives only conceals the symptoms of the underlying condition. Then the child's system has to overcome the poison. Mothers and nurses who do not know the effects of sedatives may exceed the dose prescribed and thus put the little life into danger of the sleep from which there is no awak-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

MAY 14

Hezekiah Leads His People Back to God, 2 Chron. 30: 1-9
13. Golden Text—God is gracious and merciful, and will not turn away his face from you, if ye return unto him.—2 Chron. 30: 9.

Lesson Foreword—Hezekiah, king of Judah, has been described as a man of a steady purpose. In B.C. 701, during Hezekiah's reign, Sennacherib of Assyria invaded the land and captured forty-six cities, but after unsuccessfully besieging Jerusalem was compelled to withdraw. This shows the difficulties of Hezekiah's reign. All the more credit is due to him that under these circumstances he was able to institute religious reforms. 2 Chron. 29 describes the cleansing of the temple of its idolatrous apparatus. In this work he seems to have been influenced and guided by the prophet Isaiah who prophesied during his reign.

I. Hezekiah's Purpose, 1-4.

V. 1. The temple had just been cleansed of its idolatrous objects and had been solemnly dedicated again to the worship of Jehovah, ch. 29. Ephraim and Manasseh were the two most important tribes of the northern kingdom of Israel. A few years before this, in B.C. 721, the northern kingdom had fallen before the Assyrians. Only a remnant of the people remained and they were without a king. While the two kingdoms had not worshipped together since the time of Jeroboam (1 Kings 12: 26-33), probably Hezekiah considered himself responsible for the religious condition of the northern kingdom. Hence he asked for their co-operation in the observance of the festival. Come to the house of the Lord at Jerusalem. The earlier law appears to have allowed each man to observe the feast in his own home and required him to smear the door-posts of his house with the blood of the lamb (Exod. 12: 7), but the later law required the passover to be observed in Jerusalem only. Deut. 16: 5, 6.

V. 2. Before the invitation was sent out the king had held a council with the political leaders and the religious authorities regarding the matter and they supported him in his endeavor to bring all Israel to the newly sanctified temple to observe the passover. In the second month, the regular date was on the fourteenth day of the first month (Num. 9: 1-5), but provision was made in the law that persons unable to keep that date should hold it in the second month (see Num. 9: 9-12).

V. 3. Pleased the king, etc. This refers back to the general council mentioned in v. 2.

V. 4. Hezekiah's Proclamation, 5-9. V. 5. The decision of the king-council to hold the passover was published throughout the land. From Beersheba even unto Dan, Beersheba, whose name means "Seven Wells," was a town on the southernmost limit of the land of Judah; it had been a sanctuary from very ancient times. Dan was the northernmost town of Israel. It was situated at the base of the Lebanon Mountains and, like Beersheba, had been a sanctuary. So Hezekiah appealed to the whole nation of Israel to come to Jerusalem to the passover. The cleansing of the temple had been undertaken chiefly by the people of Jerusalem. They had done it, etc. Evidently the passover had fallen into disuse for a period or it was observed by only a few. Josiah at a later date had to revive it again (see 2 Kings 23: 21-23).

V. 6. Posts; runners or messengers from the king. They would likely bring the king's proclamation to the elders of each town or village and the latter in turn would inform the people of it. The Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel. The proclamation before we went in, I know that I'm going to get this job. I just feel it in my bones. The man took us both together and asked us a lot of questions, and when he got through he laughed and said, "Well, which of you kids am I going to give this job to?" And Tom said, "To me, of course." I told Phil so just before I stepped into the store, didn't I Phil? And of course I had to say he did. And when the man asked me if I didn't feel that way, too, I said I didn't expect to get it.

"And then did he advise you to go and join the navy?" asked Uncle Jim in his surprising way.

"The navy? Why, no. Why should he send me to the navy?"

Uncle Jim smiled. "Well, not really to the navy," he said whimsically; "just to the navy yard where they make the flags for the navy—some to be used constantly, others frequently, others sometimes, and others only possibly—in case of going to some remote foreign port. But among all those hundreds of different flags there is not one flag of truce. If ever an emergency arises that calls for one, somebody hunts up a sloop or an old shirt, and ties it to a stick, and hoists that. But the navy flag is prepared to run up a white flag."

Phil's face glowed. "Fine!" he said. Then suddenly he caught a glimpse of the twinkle that was beginning to dance in Uncle Jim's eyes. "Oh, no," stammered. "Oh—I see. You mean—that—that—"

"That the next time I sailed out of port, I shouldn't have my flag of truce quite so much in evidence, that's all," said Uncle Jim. "People are likely to misunderstand those signals."—Youth's Companion.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

The Flag They Do Not Carry.

Even an eye less keen than Mr. James Preston's would have been able to read at a glance the distress signals that his Nephew Phil was flying as he entered. The drooping mouth, the sagging shoulders, the frown on his forehead, were there for anyone to read.

"Why, how-de-do, Phil?" he began quite as usual. "Which one of the jobs did you get?"

Phil slumped into a chair. "None," he answered briefly. "I knew there wasn't any use in going. Saunders wanted a fellow that was older and had more experience."

"They didn't say anything about age in their advertisement, did they? And that work you did for Judge Morris was quite in line with what they would be looking for. Didn't they see that?"

"Oh, I didn't say anything about that to them. What was the use? As soon as they asked about my age I knew that they wouldn't take me."

"All settled, eh? What about Henry Riker?"

"Oh, I didn't go to Henry Riker's. Just as I got to the corner of Centre Street I met Thomas Haynes coming from there, and he said there was a fine lot of at least fifty fellows waiting to get it. I did go to the Otis Company, and that's all the good it did. Tom and I both went."

"And how many others?"

"Nobody else."

"And Tom got it?"

Phil nodded, and the flush on his cheek deepened. "Well, I couldn't help it, Uncle Jim," he said. "Tom said

Medium weight hofs of any variety are usually most profitable. Arguments win few friends.

Poultry

Feeding the Young Chicks.

When the chicks are taken from the incubator, they are put around the hard cold brooder stove. The floor is covered with sand and fine gravel; also some crushed burned bone. They begin almost at once to eat of both. Then when they are forty-eight hours old, they may have sour milk, in partly covered dishes which they cannot drown in it.

If sour milk is available, I do not give water until the chicks are three weeks old. My experience is that chicks around artificial heat will drink so much water they become sick. If water is given it should not be cold and should be removed after a few moments of drinking. After three weeks they may have it all the time.

Chicks should not be fed until past forty-eight hours old. Then the first feed is hard-boiled eggs with powdered charcoal and pulverized burned bone well mixed with it, one egg to about one hundred chicks. I only feed two or three times the first day of feeding as there is so much danger of over-feeding when so young.

The second day use egg, charcoal, burned bone and rolled oats may be added or a small amount of chick feed. Feed four or five times. The third day I still use egg, charcoal, burned bone with other feed mixed in. We have used cracked corn and rolled oats or steel cut oats mainly for two years though I really think a good commercial chick feed rushes them along better.

When corn is the main feed I bake corn bread until the chicks are three or four weeks old, giving only one feed a day of raw corn. Never feed corn bread hot or sour. Never feed chicks any kind of musty feed. In the little fellows are a week they may have a little wheat bran feed for a week. Then larger chicks until three weeks old, I give them to give them a hopper full of bran and middlings. If any toe pecking takes place I scrape in a feeder. I give them a mixture of blue ointment and half

The Dairy

Green Onions, Cabbage, and Often a Large Raw Potato. I like to keep granulated charcoal in a feeder from the start. They eat much of it and it is a guard against disease. Their sand floor must be cleaned and new sand and gravel added to keep them supplied with grit. I throw their feed to them until they are six weeks old.

After that both mash and grains are put into a self-feeder from which they may help themselves. A barrel of water with a spigot placed under a tree makes an ideal waterer that does not need to be filled often. With a slight turn keeps the water dripping just enough to keep a good supply before the chicks at all times. After the chicks get old enough to take all their feed from the self-feeders they are but little additional work.

In changing the herd from dry feed to pasture it is advisable to make the change rather slow, especially with heavy-milking cows. Early pasture always contains a high per cent. of water and a low amount of dry matter. It is next to impossible for heavy-milking cows to consume enough of such feed to supply the necessary amount of nutrients to maintain maximum milk production.

I find it a splendid practice when turning to pasture in the spring to continue feeding the winter ration in such amounts as the cows will readily consume. If the herd is allowed to pasture only a half-day at a time for the first week or two, most of the cows will continue to eat a good ration of both roughage and grain at night and two after being turned to pasture the cows may not take well to the roughage feed, but in a very short time they will gradually come back to their regular ration. Another reason why the change from dry feed to pasture should be done gradually, is that the sudden change produced a marked taste in the milk which, if supplied to retail trade is very likely to cause some dissatisfaction.

A mixture of blue ointment and half

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—The thin soil and topography of certain parts of Prince Edward Island have attracted attention from oil prospectors, and as a consequence recently secured boring concessions on the Island from the Provincial Government.

St. Stephen, N.B.—A company has recently purchased nearly six hundred acres of provincial Crown land on the borders of York and Charlotte counties and will establish a blueberry plantation. It is the intention of this company to ship berries to the States until the erection of a cannery when they will be canned.

The total production of apples in 1921 was 1,298,241 bushels and 6,494 boxes. The United Provinces produced 554 barrels, West Nova Scotia 296,442 barrels. Provincial canning factories consumed 31,000 barrels of apples and cider and vinegar.

Quebec, Que.—The pulp and paper industry of the province of Quebec occupies first position in the province regarding the value of product, its output in 1919 being worth \$54,060,000. Second comes the lumber industry with \$61,493,919; third, the textile industry with \$57,530,438; fourth, the mining industry with \$42,000,000; and fifth, the boot and shoe industry with \$41,842,877.

Niagara, Ont.—Contracts for the development of the Niagara District Grape

Growers, Limited, the selling organization of the grape growers. This acreage represents 520 growers and is about seventy per cent. of the entire crop. These are permanent contracts, running until they are cancelled by the growers. Manager J. P. Montgomery stated that he expected that 95 per cent. of the grape crop of the district would be under contract to the grape growers.

Winnipeg, Man.—That land in Manitoba is equal to that of soils in Illinois and Iowa, where the land is sold at \$400 an acre, is one of outstanding statements of Prof. Bracken, of the Agricultural College, in his report tabled in the Legislature. In the survey covering the Dominion the average price of Manitoba farm lands was returned at \$35.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Seeding has commenced in Northern Saskatchewan, one farmer in the Harris District having already sown 380 acres out of 1,380 acres, which will be devoted to wheat. This is claimed to be the first land planted in the district this year. Calgary, Alta.—Present indications point to a number of soldier settlers going on the land this spring in the Calgary district. A large number of men have already made application at the office of the Board to purchase land this spring under the Soldiers' Settlement Board, being much larger than for the corresponding period last year.

Victoria, B.C.—It is reported that the next experimental farm to be established in Canada will be in Northern British Columbia, an immense tract of country of wonderful agricultural richness that is attracting the attention of many United States farmers. Minerals, water power, fish, fur and forests are also among its assets.

BRING DUTCH FARMERS TO SASK. PRAIRIES

Provincial Government and Federal Department of Immigration to Co-operate.

A despatch from Regina says:—To relieve the farm labor shortage in Saskatchewan and to bring into the country men who, with a little experience in the ways of western agriculture, will make capable and efficient farmers, the Provincial Government, in cooperation with the Federal Department of Immigration, has made arrangements to bring contingents of Dutch laborers from Holland, it was announced officially on Thursday.

The Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor and Industries will provide special application forms and other information to agriculturists who want the Holland laborers, but the men will not be brought to Canada unless they are guaranteed at least a year's engagement.

Officials of the Provincial Bureau do not know yet how many men will be brought in from the Netherlands. The demand, however, is expected to be heavy, and there will probably be several hundred to come to the prairies within the next two months.

Great Britain Still Controls the Sudan

A despatch from Cairo says:—An important official statement says that Lord Allenby, when recently in the Sudan, advised the Sudanese leaders to inform the people that Great Britain does not intend to abandon the Sudan.

The speech apparently was made in answer to Egyptian claims for the incorporation of the Sudan as a Province of Egypt.

Showing His Colors

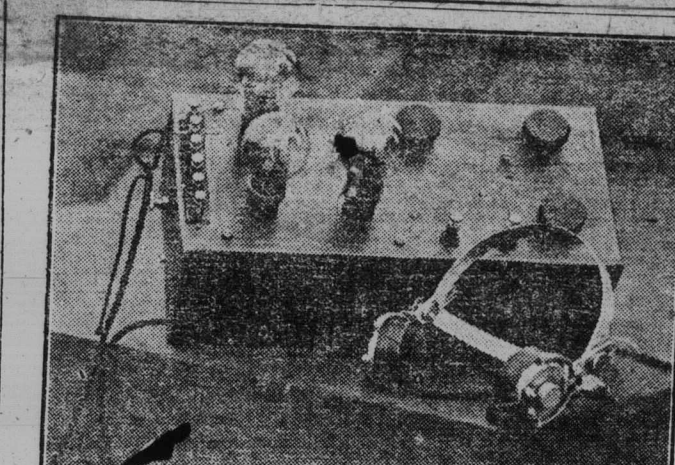
It was at a case being examined in natural history. Said the inspector: "What appearance has the zebra?" There was no answer, and to make the query plainer he inquired, "What is a zebra?" A piping voice then called out, "A donkey with a football jersey on."



A Unique Gift. This little statue (about 10 inches high) of H.R.H. Prince of Wales, taken from life when he was a sailor boy, was made for his father and mother to take with them on their voyage around the world when they were Duke and Duchess of York. It has just been given by the Prince to the South African training ship "General Botha."

Electric Heating for Houses.

That electric heating for houses would be neither economical nor practicable in Canada is the conclusion reached by Mr. A. S. L. Barnes, assistant engineer of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, in a bulletin issued by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa. Mr. Barnes' solution of the fuel problem of Canada is the fullest exploitation of water powers for industrial purposes, using for domestic heating the coal thus released but extracting from it two to three times the present heat units actually utilized, by the adoption of improved methods of combustion and distribution.



WIRELESS FOR THE HOME. The new compact Marconi receiver, which has been designed with the view of making it possible for the average householder to enjoy the advantages of wireless in the home.

Ontario Motor League Urges Bond Issue.

Within three years, construction work on the entire Provincial Highway System of 1,800 miles will be completed, if a bond issue of \$25,000,000, proposed by the Honorable F. C. Biggs, is approved by the Legislature this month.

The plan of the Minister of Public Highways is to capitalize a portion of the revenue from Motor Vehicle License Fees—\$2,000,000 a year for the next twenty years—thus providing immediately a fund of approximately \$25,000,000 for the construction work of the next three years. The Minister seeks, by an amendment to the Highway Improvement Act, to effect this object.

On several occasions the Ontario Motor League has urged the Government to adopt the scheme of capitalizing a portion of the revenue anticipated from Motor Vehicle License Fees to provide funds for the building of the Provincial Highways. The League has advanced this as an alternative to the proposal to largely increase the annual motor license fees at the present time, and, therefore, the League heartily supports the principle embodied in the amendment proposed by Mr. Biggs.

What opposition there is to this amendment is based principally on the argument that the roads now being built will not last for 20 years and, therefore, will be worn out before their cost has been met through the retirement of the bond issue. This argument, however, is fallacious, as at least two-thirds of the whole work being done is of permanent value. Permanent work such as the construction of bridges and culverts, grade reduction, drainage, cuts and fills, in fact all but the surface work, will have as great a value 40 or 50 years from now as it will five years hence. So far as surface work is concerned, the average surface should last from 10 to 20 years if good drainage is provided and a proper system of maintenance is established.

The revenue from Motor Vehicle License Fees last year was approximately \$3,000,000. This revenue is increasing from year to year and if \$2,000,000 annually is set aside by means of a bond issue for construction work, there will still be upwards of \$1,000,000 remaining each year to provide for maintenance.

Prison Term for Indian Seditious

A despatch from Ahmedabad, India, says:—Hazrat Mohani, president of the All-India Muslim League, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on Thursday on a charge of sedition, after the judge had refused to accept the unanimous verdict of not guilty, rendered by a jury, which included five Indians. A second charge of inciting to war was referred to a higher court.

The prosecution claimed that the defendant had urged the establishment of a parallel government to usurp the functions of the existing government, making warfare inevitable.

PEKIN GATES CLOSED TO DEFEATED FORCES

Heavy Casualties in Battle Won by Leader of Central China.

A despatch from Peking says:—With the tide of battle turned definitely in his favor, General Wu Pei Fu, military leader of Central China, is seeking to complete his victory against Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, whose Fengtian troops were routed on Thursday in the vicinity of Peking.

Wu, having turned the left flank of Chang's army, redoubled his efforts in a drive toward Tien-Tsin. Machang, scene of heavy fighting for a week, became the centre of a bitter conflict. At the same time his troops in the vicinity of Peking, following up their success in capturing Chang Sin Tien, early on Thursday were driving on Fengtai, a rail base for Chang's forces.

The city gates of Peking were closed to keep out the stragglers from Chang's forces, who began to near the city soon after their defeat at Chang Sin Tien.

The casualties were so large in the fighting that no definite estimate has been reached as yet. There was heavy fighting at close quarters, in which, according to military observers, the Chinese acquitted themselves quite as well as did European soldiers under similar circumstances in the late World War.

It is reported that Wu as yet has not thrown his famous crack troops into the conflict. They are noted for their loyalty, and it is believed are being employed to protect his rear from a possible attack by Chang's allies.

Hundreds of refugees are streaming into Peking. The city is being well guarded.

Who's Who in Chinese War.

The fighting now going on around Peking is the seventh attempt in ten years to settle Chinese political differences by an appeal to arms. In these ten years China has been drifting toward a break-up.

The Manchus were thrown out in 1911-12. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was President of the first provisional republican government. Old Yuan Shi-Kai, ex-imperialist, succeeded Dr. Sun in 1912. In 1913 a second revolution started in the south and was crushed by Yuan. Again in 1915 the south revolted and blocked Yuan's ambition to make him

one official China.

Out of Manchuria came Chang Tso-Lin, undoubtedly backed by Japan. He was a bandit lord, king of 100,000 rifles and uncrowned monarch of Mongolia. He has been the "protector" of the Peking regime. They call him "Red Top" in South China and describe him as a leader of dirty Manchurian bandits. He is one of the

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.55; No. 2 Northern, \$1.49; No. 3 Northern, \$1.41.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 61c; extra No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 1 feed, 57c; No. 2 feed, 55½c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79½c; No. 3 yellow, 78½c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.
Rye—No. 2, 95c.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.45, outside.
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.
Ontario flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, 98c; 2nd pats, 95c; 3rd pats, 92c; 4th pats, 89c; 5th pats, 86c; 6th pats, 83c; 7th pats, 80c; 8th pats, 77c; 9th pats, 74c; 10th pats, 71c; 11th pats, 68c; 12th pats, 65c.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$3.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$3.60; 3rd pats, \$3.50; 4th pats, \$3.40; 5th pats, \$3.30; 6th pats, \$3.20; 7th pats, \$3.10; 8th pats, \$3.00; 9th pats, \$2.90; 10th pats, \$2.80; 11th pats, \$2.70; 12th pats, \$2.60.
Cheese—New, large, 17 to 17½c; twins, 17½ to 18c; triplets, 18½ to 19c; Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c; Stiltons, new, 20c; Extra old, large, 26 to 27c; Old, Stiltons, 24c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 25c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; cooking, 20 to 23c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—New laid, candled, 30 to 31c; new laid, in cartons, 35c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

gal. \$2.10; per 5 imp. gals. \$10.50; Maple sugar, 15, 18c.
Honey—50-lb. tin, 14c to 15c per lb.; 5-lb. tin, 17 to 18c per lb. Ontario comb honey, per doz. \$5.00.
Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.15; Delaware, \$1.20. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 35c; cooked ham, 45 to 48c; smoked rolls, 23 to 25c; cottage rolls, 30c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30c; lard, boneless, 40c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17.50 to \$18.50; clear bellies, \$16.50 to \$19.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$45; heavyweight rolls, \$50.
Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17½ to 18c.
Choice heavy steers, \$8.90 to \$9; butcher steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.10; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.25; do, butchers cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$50; springers, \$60 to \$90; calves, choice, \$8.50 to \$10.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7.25; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do, com., \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hog, fed and watered, \$13.75; do, f.o.b., \$12.50; do, count points, \$12.25.

Genoa Living Costs Compel Poles to Leave

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The high cost of living at Genoa was responsible for the return here on Thursday of the larger part of the Polish delegation of secretaries and stenographers. The Polish delegation at the Economic Conference now consists of only three persons. The cost of maintaining the entire delegation, it was said, amounted to several million Polish marks daily.

Mount Etna Has Broken Out Again

Mount Etna has broken out again with eruptions of increased violence, and is emitting continuous roars, which can be heard for miles. Dense black smoke is filling the sky.

Canada's forests belong to the whole people. They have an important bearing on climate and water supply. They enter into the daily life of the Canadian, both in a business and a domestic sense to a degree of which few are conscious. The public unfortunately is a strong contributing factor in the origin of most forest fires, and education in this matter will do much to reduce the present enormous fire waste.



TAKE OUT YOUR GEOGRAPHIES AND TURN TO PAGE ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE! WHO CAN NAME THREE COUNTRIES IN NORTH AMERICA!

TEACHER, I KNOW! THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN!

SUCH NONSENSE! EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW THAT LAKE CHAMPLAIN IS NOT A COUNTRY!

OH YES IT IS TEACHER! HONEST! THAT'S WHERE WE GO EVERY SUMMER.

11 MAY 22



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Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra

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- "AFTER THE RAIN"—Fox Trot
- "BY GONES"—Fox Trot
- "BY THE SAPPHIRE SEA"—Fox Trot

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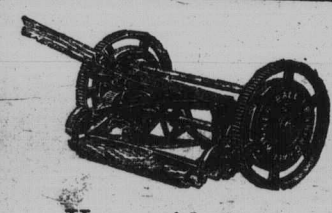
- "TEE-PEE BLUES"—Fox Trot
- "BLACK EYED BLUES"—Fox Trot

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You said the last time you wheeled your mower back into the shed that you'd never get behind it again. Yes, indeed, you can save time and work with a new machine! Our mowers are easy on you, also on your pocketbook. Price \$8.50 and up. See us the next time you're in the store.

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We also have Rennies and Ferrys.

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Read the Ads.

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

In spite of the fact that there was an export demand at the Union Stock Yards yesterday, the offering of cattle was too heavy, and values weakened slightly. The buying of heavy cattle for the overseas market kept prices for this class firm, and cows were also an exception to the general easing in values. Prices in the main were off about 25 cents per cwt., with trade slow at the opening. By 2 o'clock, however, upward of 2,500 head had passed over the scales, and buyers were still operating. The result was that the hold-over did not exceed a few hundred head.

A lot of choice heavy steers that have been held for the export trade were numbered in yesterday's receipts and they brought good prices. The bulk of the heavy stock brought \$8.75 to \$9 per cwt., with some loads at \$8.50. One buyer took about 12 loads. The export buyers were not all operating, some claiming that it was cheaper to buy in the West. The scarcity of shipping space is also a factor that is mitigating against a brisker trade. The buying of stockers and feeders was not heavy, but a few loads changed hands. In addition to the above receipts there were 322 feeders cattle billed through from the West for Ontario points.

The top price for heavy steers was \$9 and \$9.10 per cwt. The top load of 15 head averaging 1410 lb was sold at \$9.10 per cwt. The U. F. O. also sold one for \$9.25. The bulk of the choice butchers moved between \$8.25 and \$8.50. A decline of about 25 cents per cwt. was noticeable in the butcher steers and heifers, but cows held steady, the best bringing from \$6 to \$7. Bulls were slow and eased off slightly. Feeders brought from \$6.10 to \$6.65. The veal trade was inclined to be slow despite a lighter offering. Salesmen endeavored to secure higher prices in view of the decrease in receipts, but prices did not exceed \$11 a cwt. The hog market was stronger, with sales being made up to \$14 on the fed and watered basis. For today's loading, however, the packers' quotation is \$12.75 f.o.b. and \$13.50 fed and watered.

There were few choice sheen in yesterday's light offering. Spring lambs were also largely of inferior quality. The trade was generally slow, with the thin stuff particularly hard to move. A few of the best spring lambs brought up to \$15, with the bulk of the choice from \$12 to \$14. Yearlings brought from \$10 to \$14 per cwt.

DEEMERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL

For the month of April
 Class IV—Alberta Goetz, Ivan Niesen, John Arnold, Florence Stroeder, Jerome Fortney, Gertrude Kunneman, Leo Huber, Anthony Niesen, William Kunneman.
 Sr. III—Petronilla Huber, Magdalena Ernewein, Stanley Niesen, Monica Huber, Wilfrid Kocher, Caroline Stroeder.
 Jr. III—Clarence Huber, Florence Kunneman, Lucy Huber, Alphonse Niesen, Marie Goetz.
 Class II—Eugenia Kunneman, Gertrude Meyer, Loretta Meyer, Susan Stroeder, John Ernewein, Annie Niesen, Annette Niesen, Cecilia Niesen, Cletus Wagner.
 Part II—Nathalia Goetz, Cletus Kunneman, Allan Rehnkopf, Sylvester Fortney, Joseph Hermann, Cletus Huber, Marie Kocher.
 Part I—Teresa Stroeder, Leonard Arnold, Marie Fortney, Wilfrid Niesen.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

Four years in Kingston penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Thomas Bridges, Minto Township who was tried before His Honor Judge Spotton at Guelph on Wednesday of last week. The accused, who was found guilty of incest, had been formally committed for trial by Magistrate Rabb after information laid by Bridges' seventeen-year-old daughter. When the case was called in Guelph last Wednesday, Crown Attorney Kearns suggested that the trial be held in camera, owing to the nature of the evidence and this was acceded to. Mr. Geo. Drew defended the accused, who pleaded not guilty. The trial lasted a little more than a hour, during which evidence of a very convincing character was heard, and His Honor had no hesitation in convicting the accused. Bridges was sentenced on Friday morning.

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Helwig's Weekly Store News...



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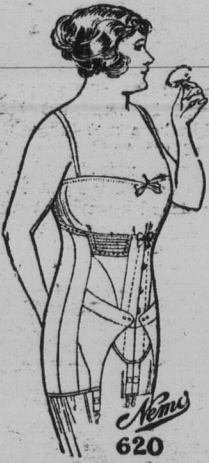
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Ladies Summer Vests made with long sleeves, short sleeves and bands, V neck and low neck styles. Prices 30c up to 1.50
 Ladies Drawers made in bloomer, umbrella and step-in styles
 Childrens Vests in short sleeves and sleeveless styles
 Bloomer drawers.

Mens Summer Underwear

Mens Shirts and Drawers made spring needle, \$1 per garment
 Mens Combinations ankle length and short sleeve, \$2 & 2.50
 Boys Jerseys, khaki trim red, and Navy trim red, all sizes, 60c

Nemo Corsets



No. 185—For slender to medium figure, low top; medium skirt with elastic inserts at back. Fine pink contril, lightly boned. Sizes 20 to 30. \$4.50



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Our Store will be closed every Thursday afternoon at 12.30 o'clock commencing May 18th.

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 Infants Delight Soap ... 3 for 25c
 Palmolive Soap 3 for 25c
 Taylors Perfume Soap ... 6 for 39c
 Kellogg's Corn Flakes ... 5 for 50c

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