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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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**Train Service
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Daily except Sunday
Lv Mildmay 7.16 a.m. 4.10 p.m.
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Engine, cheapest power
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Engine, can be run for
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Litter Carriers, Wooden
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Windmills, Weigh Scales,
Cream Separators, Brant-
ford Roofing.

Call and get prices be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.

All men may be born equal, but it
is up to the individual specimen to
prove it.

Even when a man never seems to
get on there are lots of people
ready to tell him where he gets off.

Constable Beamish of Hanover
who has been in the town's employ
for a number of years, has resigned.
His salary was recently reduced
from \$1500 to \$1200.

A Los Angeles man is declared to
be so honest that he included in his
tax report what he won at poker.
That wasn't honest, we fear; he
was only bragging.

The Federal Government is seek-
ing to make a tremendous curtail-
ment in the estimates for the com-
ing year. It would be well if our
Provincial Government also used
the pruning knife with some effect.
There is a general feeling in nearly
all countries that the matter of fin-
ancing is going to be one of the pro-
blems of the next few years.

TO RACE SEVEN THIS YEAR

R. Trench of Teeswater, who
brought out Roy Gratton and other
good ones, will campaign seven
horses this year, starting in on the
Michigan circuit at Mt. Clemens on
June 12th, and then going down the
Grand Circuit.

He has a trio of three-year-olds
in Nancy Grizel and Lady O'Tasco
both by Beldwin, whom he bought
at Lexington, and a half-brother to
Roy Gratton, which he purchased at
Burlington, Iowa.

Of the older division he has Phyl-
lis Admiral, the good trotter that
won at Mt. Clemens; Raymond Mc-
Gregor, Paddy R. and Pearl Gratton.
The latter has a wonderful burst of
speed, in the past has been a bad
scorer. However, Mr. Trench thinks
she will improve in her habits. If
she does, look out for a new two-
minute pacer.

JEALOUS LOVER IN TROUBLE

Magistrate Creasor of Owen Sound
is trying to solve a peculiar diffi-
culty in the Southern part of Grey,
which is as follows: "Two young
men both liked the same girl. Each
of the men has an outfit consisting
of a horse and cutter and there is
great rivalry as to whom the young
lady goes driving with. One bright
day lover No. 1 drove into the yard
of the girl's home and the girl im-
mediately got in with him and they
drove away. Lover No. 2 was close
behind and saw what had happened.
Whipping up his horse, he passed
the couple in the other cutter. As
he was passing he hit lover No. 1's
horse twice, once on the back and
then again on the head. As a re-
sult the horse of No. 1 became frac-
tious and ran away. After running
a quarter of a mile, it upset the cut-
ter and did a lot of damage gener-
ally. Now lover No. 2 is in trouble.
The Magistrate is in doubt as to
what to do and has reserved judg-
ment as he wishes to look up auth-
orities and he also wishes to consid-
er what influence his decision will
have on the working out of this par-
ticular eternal triangle.

DURHAM MAN DISAPPEARS

The mysterious disappearance of a
young man by the name of Radburn
who left Durham last Wednesday,
enroute to Ferguson is puzzling his
friends and relatives, who have as-
ked friends in Palmerston to try and
locate him.

According to doctors in Durham
when spoken to over the long dis-
tance telephone by the Spectator,
Radburn was a mental case and was
being sent by them to Orillia, via
Palmerston. He was to have met
his sister in Ferguson, but at the time
of going to press Radburn had not
reached that place.

Radburn, who is a young man 22
years of age, is tall and dark and is
of dark complexion. He wore, on
the day he left Durham, a dark suit
and carried two suit cases. His
parents live in Northern Ontario.

Whether the young man passed
through Palmerston is not known.
G. T. R. Trainmen do not remember
whether anyone answering his de-
scription boarded their trains on
Wednesday. According to those in-
vestigating the matter here, it
would seem he never arrived at the
local depot.—Palmerston Spectator.

CLIFFORD.

A pioneer resident of Howick died
on the 1st of April. Mr. Hood had
for about a year been residing at
the home of his son-in-law and
daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thom-
son, on the old Wm. Hood Jr. farm.
Being over 87 years of age, he was
in feeble health for a few years.
On Thursday evening before his
death, he had stumbled in his room
and a limb was fractured at the
thigh. He died on Saturday after-
noon. The funeral to Clifford Com-
munity on Tuesday afternoon was
largely attended.

Mrs. Paul Priess died at the home
of Mr. John Heinbecker on March
22nd. The late Mrs. Priess was the
daughter Mary of the late Mr. and
Mrs. Jacob Frey, well known in
Clifford and vicinity. She was born
at Aytun on January 10th, 1883,
and was married to Mr. Priess on
April 10th, 1918. Shortly after their
marriage her husband bought a farm
in Howick, and they lived there for
a few years. Last year Mr. Priess
bought the old Cheves property and
improved it. Mrs. Priess had a
severe attack of flu two years ago,
and anemia set in from which she nev-
er recovered. She had been faith-
fully attended to at the home of
her sister, Mrs. John Heinbecker
for three months until the last.

Taking a lady out in an auto is
more dangerous than ever for fear
a little paint may be knocked off
both.
Happy is the head of the house
who can keep his check book intact
these days of spring housecleaning
and the approach of Easter.

The Live Corner Store

The Store for Honest Value

WE WISH TO THANK OUR MANY CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR
PATRONAGE IN THE PAST SIX YEARS, WHICH HAS HELPED
TO MAKE OUR BUSINESS A SUCCESS AND THE CORNER STORE
THE MOST POPULAR PLACE TO TRADE IN THIS COMMUNITY.
WE WILL HAVE MANY PLEASANT MEMORIES OF PLEASANT
BUSINESS RELATIONS AND CAN ASSURE OUR MANY FRIENDS
THAT OUR SUCCESSORS, O. L. SOVEREIGN & SON, ARE CAP-
ABLE IN EVERY WAY OF UPHOLDING THE REPUTATION OF
THIS STORE AND SERVING YOU TO YOUR MUTUAL SATISFAC-
TION.

Sincerely yours,

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL.

WHETHER YOU ARE A REGULAR CUSTOMER AT "THE LIVE
CORNER STORE" OR NOT, WE EXTEND A HEARTY WELCOME
TO ALL TO GIVE US A CALL AND CAN ASSURE YOU EVERY-
THING POSSIBLE WILL BE DONE TO MAKE YOUR TRADING
HERE BOTH PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE TO YOU.

OUR MOTTO WILL BE "SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY
BACK." WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK.

O. L. SOVEREIGN & SON

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to
the Postmaster General, will be re-
ceived at Ottawa until noon, on Fri-
day, the 19th May, 1922, for the
conveyance of His Majesty's Mails,
on a proposed Contract for four
years, 18 times per week on the
route Aytun P. O. and G. T. Ry.
Station, from the 1st July, 1922.
Printed notices containing further
information as to conditions of pro-
posed Contract may be seen and
blank forms of Tender may be ob-
tained at the Post offices of Aytun
and at the office of the Post Office
Inspector, London, Ont.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, Apr. 7, 1922.
D. J. McLean,
Post Office Inspector

BETTER TRAIN SERVICE

Recently representatives from the
different northern towns connected
with Palmerston by the Grand
Trunk Railway met some of the
chief officials of that Company at a
meeting in Palmerston to see if
we could not get some improve-
ment in the railway service to these
various towns. Messrs. C. M. Bell
and E. E. Short represented South-
ampton. Two of the main improve-
ments requested was a little later
start for the morning train going
south and a quicker trip to Toronto
on the afternoon train. The officials
pointed out that owing to the con-
nections which had to be made, it
was practically impossible to make
any change in the morning service,
but promised some improvement in
the afternoon service.

We have received authoritative in-
formation that with the next change
of timetable, which takes place on
April 30th, the afternoon train will
make the trip to Toronto in one
hour and a half less time than at
present. It will leave Southampton
at the same hour as at present,
namely 2.30 p.m., and will arrive
in Toronto at 8.10 p.m. At the
present time it is due to arrive in
Toronto at 9.40 p.m.
This change will be much appre-
ciated by the towns in this part of
the province served by the Grand
Trunk Railway.—Southampton Bea-
con.

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Western Ontario's best commer-
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Shorthand and Telegraphy depart-
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standing is not necessary. Gradu-
ates assisted to positions. Get
our free catalogue for rates and
other particulars.

D. A. McLACHLAN,
Principal

RECOVERS VALUE OF HORSE

In an action by Wilfred Grant to
recover damages against the Paisley
Electric Light Co. and the County
of Bruce for the loss of his horse
killed last fall by electric wires on
Goldie St., judgement was given
against both defendants. Each party
is to pay half the amount, \$120 and
costs. Lawyer Klein acted for the
County, D. Forrester for the Elec-
tric Light Co. and D. Robertson for
the plaintiff. The case was heard
on Monday in Division Court at
Walkerton, before Judge Greig.
Quite a number of witnesses were
heard which occupied several hours.
It was really a case between the
Electric Light Co. and the County
to decide which party was respon-
sible. The judge ruled that as neg-
ligence was shown to have been the
cause of the accident, and by both
defendants, that they should each
pay a share of the damages.—Pais-
ley Advocate.

Melvin Cryderman, aged 21, of
Tara, who attacked an old man
named William Lind on the street
of that village on March 15th, was
fined \$10 and costs by County Mag-
istrate McNab on a charge of assault
laid by Provincial Constable Blood
of Walkerton, who arrested the cul-
prit for the offence. The evidence
went to show that Lind had a weak
heart and as there were no marks
on his person, it was thought that
he collapsed more from the excite-
ment than the attack. As he asked
also for leniency for his assailant,
the Magistrate imposed a compara-
tively light fine, which, with costs
set the defendant back about \$32.

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Fresh Groceries of the best quality. No
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If you are suffering from head-
aches, pain in back of eyes, or
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zy easily. Something is the
matter with your eyes. We fit
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Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX
EYELLER
OPTICIAN Walkerton

An apple a day is said to keep
the doctor away, but at prevailing
prices it might not keep the bailiff
away when a man has a large fam-
ily to support.

Easter Term opens April 18th

**ELLIOTT
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taining complete informa-
tion concerning courses, tu-
ition rates, etc.
Those who know of the merits of
this school are staunch supporters

W. J. ELLIOTT

The only way a man
just what a woman
to make her angry

Many of us start
to "make good"
in making more

13 APR 1922

Soils and Crops

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

The Hatching of Turkeys.

The turkey hen begins seeking a location for her nest some time before she is ready to lay, and if nests are provided for her in suitable places about the farm buildings and yards she will usually accept them.

I secure good-sized dry goods boxes and large barrels, such as salt barrels, and place them along the fence and in corners of the turkey yards. These are covered partially with brush or cornstalks to hide them and make them look attractive. A deep nest of hay or straw is made inside and a nest egg is provided. I also make nests inside, in each corner of the turkey sheds, leaning up boards to hide them. It is not unusual to have each of the four corners occupied by a setting turkey at the same time.

Eggs should be gathered every day and placed in a cool, well aired room, (never in a cellar), and turned occasionally if kept very long. Eggs can be kept three weeks and hatch well.

As I sell for breeding stock and want early hatching birds, I use only the first laying of eggs from each turkey hen. There are always more eggs than the turkeys can cover and some of them are placed under good reliable chicken hens but when they hatch they are given to the turkey hen to brood as she is the natural and best mother.

I manage to have them all hatch at about the same time (within two weeks if possible) as they develop better and are more easily cared for if they are all about the same age.

However, if one has a large range and time to give especial attention to those of different ages, a larger flock can be raised from the same number of birds. If the first hens laying are

not allowed to set they will usually lay again in a very short time. The first eggs can be placed under chicken hens and before they are ready to hatch there are likely to be other turkey hens wanting to set. After "trying these out" on some nest eggs for a few days, to prove their worthiness, give them the eggs incubated by the chicken's pen. Even though she has been setting for a few days, she is ready to welcome the little poults when they hatch.

By hatching all remaining eggs in the same way, giving the poults to the last hens setting, one can usually manage to have turkey mothers for all. If each mother is given a large roomy house to shelter her brood she can nicely cover and care for sixteen to eighteen little ones.

I usually place about fifteen eggs under a turkey hen and nine under a chicken hen, depending, of course, on size of eggs and hens, but it is best not to have the nest too crowded at hatching time.

Incubators are sometimes successfully used in hatching turkey eggs but they require different methods of handling from chicken's eggs.

As a rule, the turkey hen will take proper care of herself while setting but occasionally there is one, especially among the pullets, that will take the matter too seriously, not being willing to leave the nest for food and exercise. These should be taken off and shut out from the nest twice a week and for at least twenty minutes each time. They will eat quantities of grass, dandelions, etc., but do not seem to require much food. Give soft food or small grain (never corn) and see that they have access to fresh water.

SPROUTS

Colony houses are so useful that they are worthy of a trial on more farms. I find an eight-by-ten house to be ideal for a stove brooder which protects from two to three hundred chicks. The houses I have used have been ten feet wide and eight feet deep but the new ones will be eight feet wide and ten feet deep. This additional depth makes it possible to put the brooder quite a distance back from the window. When colony houses of that depth are used for brooding during the summer, it is best to have an opening in the back for ventilation.

When colony houses are used for brooding there is much less fire risk than when the brooders are placed in larger buildings. Colony houses can be moved if new soil is needed for the growing stock. They can be placed near the farm home early in the spring when the brooders need attention. Later they can be hauled into the fields or orchards where the growing poultry will have fine range conditions. Portable roosting sections of two-by-two pieces can be made to fit into each other as soon as the chicks are weaned and ready to roost.

Colony houses are easy to move when built on skids. These skids can be made of eight-by-two planks. Nail two planks together and bevel the edges. That makes a good skid for one side of the house. Then make the other and use the two skids connected by two-by-fours as the foundation for the floor boards.

The best colony houses have a glass window in front and a smaller opening above the window for ventilation. When the curtain is down on rainy days the window furnishes enough light for the chicks.

Agricultural Statistics.

The Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, has sent out a special appeal to farmers to make returns to him of the extent of the areas sown to the principal field crops and the number of farm live stock by means of card-board schedules which are being distributed, or will be supplied on application. It is explained that these statistics are required only for official compilation to make national returns, and will in no way be used for purposes of taxation. The reasons for the returns are: That reliable and accurate total statistics may be at the disposal of farmers, who will thus be enabled to regulate their crops and live stock and also to quote their crop prospects when applying for credits. Not only do governments require accurate

knowledge of the country's general resources in order to hold the balance fairly between all classes; but Canada being the third largest wheat growing and second largest wheat exporting country in the world, needs to be in a position to make accurate reports of production in order to return similar reports from other countries. Other reasons are that those who market the country's productions may be informed of exact conditions so as to be able to sell to the best advantage for the producers; that those seeking profitable openings for enterprise may know local conditions; and to sum up, so that agricultural statistics may be furnished on the highest trustworthy authority and the mischief caused by inaccurate statements issued from interested motives may be checked.

Fertilizing Strawberries.

To get real results on a small-fruit crop, fertilizing must not be delayed too long. Nitrate of soda in mild solution may be applied with profit to strawberries as late as when they are blooming; but I wish to suggest a much simpler treatment, which I have found to give wonderfully fine results.

Since top-growth on strawberries is not desirable, fertilizers rich in ammonia should not be used. What the strawberry wants chiefly, is potash. The best and cheapest form of potash that we have is wood-ashes. This natural fertilizer, if applied properly and at the right time, is truly a wonder-worker. Those who care to have the foliage of their plants a rich dark green may add to the ashes a little plain soot. In applying the ashes I use the following plan:

In late March or early April, when the last of the winter rains and snows are beginning to leech into the slowly warming earth, I scatter over the mulched rows of berries wood-ashes that have been sifted to remove impurities and bulky matter. I am careful not to let the ashes fall in handfuls over the crowns of plants. But in avoiding smothering of the crowns, I am not miserly in the application. On a garden patch 15x40 feet I have used with astonishing results four bushels of wood-ashes at a time.

About a month later, when it is time to get the mulch off, I lift it carefully aside; then, as soon as the soil is workable, I rake in a second but lighter application of ashes, trying, without disturbing the roots of the plants, to get it in as close to them as possible. Then the mulch is returned to the rows and about the plants, but, of course, not over them.

This fertilizing in the early spring is the very best insurance I have been able to discover for a phenomenal yield of strawberries in the home garden.

Dicky's Comfort.

When Easter Day came for the second time in Fluff's life he seemed as much excited about it as a fuzzy yellow toy chicken can be. He remembered last Easter Day, when he had stood at Dicky's place on the breakfast table. Would there be another chicken this time, he wondered. He dreamed the coming of a new pet—a Fluff with none of his fuzz worn off, looking all neat and spick and span.

If Fluff had known what was coming, he would have flopped right off the nursery mantelpiece to the floor. But he did not know, and so he stood in his place and waited for Dicky to take him down for their morning game together.

Presently, while Fluff waited on the mantelpiece and Dicky sat on the floor and gazed at his Easter cards, Uncle Richard came striding in with a box under his arm.

Uncle Richard had not been long home from overseas, and he still wore his uniform. Yet in spite of his buttons and his straps he sat down, "chickety-click," on the floor beside Dicky.

He held out a box. "There, old man," he said. "That's your Easter gift, all the way from Switzerland!"

Dicky grasped the box and tore off the wrappings while Fluff stared from his perch on the mantelpiece. The boy pulled off the lid. "Why, it's a peacock!" he cried.

They set the toy peacock on his feet. He was a gorgeous bird, with a long neck and a beautiful tail. Uncle Richard turned something in the side of the toy, and then—step—step—step—away the peacock marched, straight across the floor! Presently he stood still and spread his splendid like a beautiful fan.

"Oh! Oh!" Dicky gasped. "Make him walk again," Uncle Richard! "Make him walk again!"

And again the peacock walked. Fluff's little black eyes almost popped out of his head. He saw that his day was over, but he was not in the least jealous. Was not this glorious peacock more worthy of Dicky's love than a shabby yellow chicken? Still, he could not help feeling sad and a little lonely.

Just then Uncle Richard glanced at the clock. "Who's going to walk to church with me?" he asked.

Dicky jumped up and put his new pet carefully on one end of the mantelpiece. "I'll look at you again when I come back from Aunt Mary's this afternoon," he said.

All that long day the toy peacock stared proudly at Fluff, and Fluff blinked timidly at the peacock.

At last when evening came a tired little boy dragged himself into the nursery.

"I did want to look at you some more," Dicky said. "But I'm so sleepy!" The words ended in a long yawn.

Five minutes later Dicky was in bed. "Never mind," his mother whispered; "you'll wake bright and early and play with your beautiful peacock."

On the high mantelpiece the peacock smiled proudly at Fluff, and Fluff looked meekly and admiringly at the peacock.

Then they heard the dreamy voice again. "All right," it said, "I'll play with the peacock to-morrow, but please hand me my Fluff chicken now!"

Then Fluff smiled proudly at the peacock; he could not help it. And the next minute he was in the bed beside his master—Youth's Companion.

He is a wise dairyman who sets a trap to catch the first well-informed cow-tester that comes his way.

EASTER MESSAGES IN FAIRYLAND.

Down under the brown earth, in gardens where the cold never penetrates, live the fairies. Yes, there they live, and are happy as the days are long. Yesterday, as they all lay curled up in the hearts of the flowers, a shrill whistle sounded and, like so many jack-in-the-boxes, out popped heads from every flower.

No wonder! Right on the heels of that whistle skipped the fairy postman, the dearest sort of a little fellow, all dressed in brown, with shimmering blue wings. Over his shoulder hung a huge bell like a flower, just overflowing with dainty pink, blue and green letters. Most delightful letters, girls and boys, written with dew on flower petals and cunningly sealed with honey. The next time you see a crumpled flower leaf you'll know it's a fairy letter and perhaps—oh, a very perhaps—you may read it.

The postman waited till the fairies had settled down cozily to read their mail, then the little rascal blew such a sharp blast on his silver whistle that the whole company nearly tumbled from their flowers.

"Listen!" cried the mischievous sprite when they had in a measure recovered, "there is a great, big, stiff letter lying against the post office 'cause it's too big to go inside. I don't know whom it's for and I don't know whom it's from, but who will help me carry it to the queen?"

"I'll do it!" cried all the fairies together. Mercies! What curious creatures these fairies are!

"Come on, then!" cried the postman. And, half skipping and half flying, the whole company trooped after him. When they reached the post office—a giant jack-in-the-pulpit—there stood the monster letter. Truly an enormous letter, just about the size you or I might write. But think how tiny fairies are!

"Come," laughed the postman, "let's carry it to the queen!"

With a great fluttering of wings the little gentlemen fairies seized the edges of the letter, first inviting some of the little lady fairies to ride. Then away they flew gayly to the great fragrant rose, where the queen lay napping. But the fluttering of wings awakened her, and when she saw the giant letter she was as curious as the rest.

"Open it! Open it!" she cried, rosy with excitement. And an obliging young woodpecker, who had heard the queen's request, flew down and slit it open with his long bill.

Then with great difficulty the letter was dragged from the envelope and two fairy guards stationed upon the edges to keep it from blowing away.

"Read it! Read it!" cried the whole company, hopping up and down with excitement. The court scribe stepped forward and peered knowingly at the writing.

"Ahem," began the scribe in some embarrassment, "er—really, your majesty, I can make nothing of it!" And, really, boys and girls, I don't see how he could, for this writing was so fearfully large! Why, one letter alone was as big as a fairy!

"The wise men! How about the court ladies, and a dozen ran off to fetch them straightaway or some way. The wise men were studying the signs through a monster telescope for signs of fairies on Mars and were not pleased at the interruption, so they came grumbling and growling, and one not wishing to lose any time brought the telescope along, pausing every few minutes to squint through it at the sky. The queen was provoked by their slowness in obeying her commands.

"Here!" she cried imperiously to the old fellow lagging behind, "read this letter at once or you shall be

13 APR 1927

SMOKE GOLD CHUM

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and in packages

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

EASTER LESSON

St. John 20: 19-31. Golden Text—The Lord is risen indeed. St. Luke 24. 34.

Time and place—Sunday, April 9, A.D. 30; a house in Jerusalem.

Connecting links—Mary Magdalene had told the disciples of her wonderful experience.

I. Joy, 19-23.

Vs. 19, 20. The same day at evening; the evening of that never-to-be-forgotten day of our Lord's resurrection, which gave its foundation to the Christian hope. Doors shut, fear of the Jews. The disciples already felt that they were marked men. Association with Jesus had made them objects of suspicion to the Jewish authorities. Came Jesus... Peace be unto you. Jesus appeared suddenly. Then to calm their startled bewilderment, He speaks the gracious word of peace. Shewed his hands and his side. His glorified body revealed those marks by which He could be unmistakably recognized. Disciples glad; a joy that was never to leave them again, but was to be the key-note of all their missionary labors.

Vs. 21-23. Again peace... The first "peace" was the restoration of personal confidence, the second "peace" was the preparation for work. He now gives them their definite commission as His ambassadors. Their task is the carrying on of His own revelation of God. He breathed on them: the symbol of imparting to them his own spiritual life. (Compare Gen. 2: 7, where the same emblem is used of the natural life.) Receive ye the Holy Ghost. There was nothing mechanical about the gift. The Holy Spirit has to be received. A living, eager faith required in the recipient.

II. Doubt, 24, 25.

Vs. 24, 25. Thomas, called Didymus, "Thomas" (in Hebrew means "a twin.") "Didymus" is the Greek equivalent. Was not with them...

Variations of Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Branch at Ottawa advises of an unusual... of calves to the markets in Canada as detailed in the weekly reports. The unavoidable result has been a decline in prices. The Toronto market report for March 9 notes a dollar drop on the first day of the week, and the Montreal report in recording heavy offerings says, "It is very early in the calf season, and if drovers and farmers persist in marketing quantities of common, unfinished veal, prices are likely to sink to a very low level." Montreal is a veal-eating city but a better quality is demanded. From January 1 to March 2 there was received at Toronto 8,623 calves against 5,443 in the same period last year and at Montreal 6,627 against 5,475. Last year the prices on March 9 were in Toronto \$16 and in Montreal \$13. This year on the same date they were \$14 and in Montreal \$11. It is worthy to note that prices are invariably higher in Montreal than in Toronto, the difference usually ranging from 50c to \$1.25. Cattle, calves and sheep all range higher in Toronto. On March 9 cattle at Toronto were quoted at \$9 and at Montreal at \$8. Sheep were at \$14.50 and \$11 respectively. Cattle were down compared with the same date last year, but sheep were slightly higher in Toronto but down in Montreal.

Greatest Waves

The greatest waves known to be those of the Cape of Good Hope where under the influence of the west gale they will so often reach a height of 40 feet.

Says Sam: The fellow who is good at farming has a good mind and his body made time, and in the same

Recipes for Easter Cakes

Easter would not be Easter without its dainty and delicious Easter cake and any of the following recipes will make one fit to charm the palate of the most exacting.

Easter Cake.

Put one-half cup of cocoa and one cup of sugar into a bowl and add one-half cup of water. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add these to the cake, with one teaspoon of baking-powder sifted with one-half cup of flour. Season with vanilla, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Line two jelly tins with paper, pour in the mixture and bake twenty minutes. Dampen a cloth in cold water and lay over kitchen table, set cake tins on this three minutes before removing cake. Dust top of cake very liberally with confectioners' sugar and lay second cake on it. Frost top, sprinkle liberally with coconut and decorate with small colored candies put on in the shape of narcissus blossoms or an Easter-bell.

Snow Cake.

Beat the whites of five eggs until dry, then beat in three-fourths cup of granulated sugar. Sift together one-fourth teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon baking-powder, and one-half cup flour. Add any fruit seasonings or vanilla, but do not heat after sugar is beaten into egg. Pour half the mixture in gem pans and over the top lay very thin shreds of citron and

thin slices of candied cherry. Over these pour the remainder of the mixture, dust top with pulverized sugar and bake.

Lily Layer Cake.

Cream together three-fourths cup of shortening and one cup sugar. Beat the yolks and whites of two eggs separately and add to the sugar, stir in one-fourth cup milk and one and one-half cups flour sifted with one round teaspoon of baking-powder. Line two jelly tins with paper, put in the cake dough and bake. Frost with white icing.

Fruit Squares.

Cream together one cup shortening and one cup of sugar. Add two beaten eggs and four teaspoons of milk. Put two tablespoons of preserved cherries, two of chopped candied peel and two of chopped figs through meat grinder. Stir these into the cake with sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, sifted with two teaspoons baking-powder. Spread on floured board and pat down until about three-fourths inch in thickness. Cut in squares, bake in moderate oven and frost with the following: One cup of brown sugar put in saucpan and cooked until melted, adding a little sweet milk to prevent burning when first put over fire. Cook until it spins a thread. Beat the white of an egg into the mixture and spread on the baked squares.

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Bank References—Dominion Bank, Toronto.

13 APR. 1922

An Easter Memory

The chime of bells across the waking year
 sings out "the white Christ risen from the dead,"
 the gospel that the April winds have spread,
 the mystery of the golden wing makes clear.

The tender sky smiles over it; the air
 is kind with love to comfort all the earth.
 The brown parks have forgotten winter's dearth
 Since daffodils and sunlight made them fair.

But still the gray church from the crowded street
 Allures me with the spell of broken dreams.
 O heart, my heart, to you and me it seems
 That God has left His glory incomplete.

her as a year ago,
 twilight flaked in colored fire—
 the eyes of still desire,
 hair that now the angels know?

Under April sky to her,
 against the winds of spring?
 when the bluebirds sing,
 and sweet pulses stir?

Across our strife
 sobbing notes would say?
 my heart, another day!
 resurrection and the Life!

—William Carman Roberts.

The Green Mist.

When the green mist begins about the trees,
 There is a freshness in the morning air;
 New life wakes in the blood, and everywhere
 Burgeons earth's beauty, borne on every breeze.

Hark to the robin, swinging on the bough,
 His red breast bursting with its music glad,
 The sparrow's chatter, and the bluebird's call;
 With all this melody who can be sad?

We should be glad in spring, when darkness flees,
 For One who broke the saddest, darkest bond
 Rose in the springtime to His heaven beyond
 When the green mist began about the trees.

—Mary Archer Knapp.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$1.49 1/4.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 57 1/4;
 extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 1 feed, 54 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.
 All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 74 1/4;
 No. 3 yellow, 73 1/4, all-rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs., 63 to 66c, according to grade; feed barley, 60c.
 No. 2, 98c to \$1.02.
 No. 1, 95c to \$1.00.

Delivered, Montreal included; bran, per ton, \$9.00; shorts, per ton, \$30.00; feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; No. 1, \$14 to \$18.
 Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$18.

Wheat—No. 1 commercial, 43, outside.
 No. 3, oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per barrel; 2nd patents (bakers), \$8.20. Straights, in bulk, sea board, \$6.40.

Manitoba flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, 68.70 per barrel; 2nd patents, \$8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; twins, 20 1/4 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2c. Fodder cheese, large, 18 1/2c; old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/4 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 25 to 27c; Sultons, new, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh finest, 44 to 46c; No. 1, 43 to 44c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; cooking, 22 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 26c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 32c; new, in cartons, 35c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.00.

Maple products—Syrup, per Imperial gal., \$2.25; per 5 Imperial gals., \$2.15; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.

Honey—60 and 30-pound tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5 and 2 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.10 to \$1.25; Quebec, \$1.50. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobbler, \$2.00 a bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 41c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17.50 to \$19; clear bellies, \$18.50 to \$20.50; lightweight rolls, \$47; heavy-weight rolls, \$41.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16 1/2 to 17c; tubes 17 to 17 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 15 to 15 1/2c; tubes, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, \$78 to \$85.00; do., good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do., good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do., medium, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do., common, \$4.75 to \$5.75; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$3.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do., common, \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do., fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do., fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do., medium, \$7 to \$8.50; do., common, \$4 to \$5; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do., common, \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$9 to \$10; do., good, \$6 to \$7; do., common, \$3 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75; do., fob, \$13; do., country points, \$12.75.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 63c; do., No. 3, 59c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$50. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., \$4. Bran, \$32.50. Shorts, \$38. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.

Cheese, finest—Westerns, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 41 to 42c. Eggs, selected, 35c. Potatoes, per bushel, car lots, 90 to 95c. Spring lambs, \$8; sheep, \$7; calves, \$5.75 to \$6.50; hogs, selected, \$14.

The Tardy Lily

By Edith Ludwell Laurence



ALL through the early spring Gwen had watched her plant anxiously. Would it turn into a lily in the right time? It might bloom too soon, which would be dreadful; or it might be still, it might blossom too late or not at all.

"Be good, lily," begged Gwen. "Don't wait too long to bloom. When I am late for school I get a black mark; don't be late, either, lily!"

The plant stood straight and green and silent; there was no way of telling what it intended to do.

What it should do of course, was to come to full bloom the day before Easter, because on Easter Day, if it were ready, it would be carried by Gwen to the children's service, and placed in the chancel with dozens of other potted plants. Every child in the neighborhood was growing a plant for that purpose. Some children had geraniums, and some had begonias; some like Gwen, had lilies. But none of the plants, Gwen felt sure, would be so lovely as her lily.

She had already picked out the place where she would put it. When the moment came in the service for the children to carry their offerings of flowers she went carrying her precious plant slowly up the aisle and set it at the foot of the pulpit. Then it would be right at the minister's feet when he preached his sermon at the later service.

"O lily, don't be late!" Gwen said.

The lily was obliging. Just at the right time the green buds began to swell; later on a little white showed through each green sheath, and at last, a few days before Easter, one, and in fact, a few days before Easter, one of the lovely flowers began to unfold. By Easter morning the blossom was perfect.

The children's service was to be held at half past nine o'clock. In her eagerness to be set off, Gwen could hardly eat her breakfast; she sat with her spoon lifted and gazed at the plant as it shone in the sun on the window sill.

"Its place will be at the foot of the pulpit," she thought again.

"Who is going to take Gwen to the church?" the family asked after breakfast.

The question caused some confusion; no one, it seemed, could get up early.

"But I must go, you know," Gwen said anxiously.

"Why not let her go alone?" Aunt Felicia asked. "The church is just around the corner."

So it was settled that way. Nearly an hour ahead of time Gwen set off down the street in her new spring hat and coat with her right arm carefully circling the flowerpot and her hand steady holding the blossom itself. People looking from their windows smiled and said to one another, "These girls are big as hussies!"

There was no one at all in the church as Gwen walked slowly in. She settled herself upon her precious burden in the corner of a lily all the way up the aisle when the time came, so that as many persons as possible might get a good look at it.

After a while the organist came in and began to play the organ. Bright sunlight streamed through the stained glass windows and painted everything in strange colors; the Easter lily was rose pink for a while; then it turned yellow and then a pale blue.

"But it's loveliest of all just pure white," Gwen said to herself. She found sweet and comfortable; the church was warm, and the music sounded sweet and far away.

She settled the pot more firmly on her knee. "It's nearly time to begin now," she said. "I'll just shut my eyes and wait."

When she opened her eyes she was astonished to see that the church was full of people. How had they all come in so silently, she wondered. The choir was in place, and all the pews were full; above the tops of the deep pews she could see the sleek bobbing heads of the little boys and the nodding Easter hats of the little girls.

"He's going to tell us to bring up the flowers now," thought Gwen. Her heart beat fast; she straightened her hat and grasped the lily pot.

But the minister did not say that. Instead, he looked at the congregation with a smile and began, "I'm going to make my talk a very short one, for it is nearly time for the eleven-o'clock service."

Gwen sat up straight. "What does he mean by that?" she thought.

The minister went on, "But I want to say that these flowers that you have put here—"

Gwen craned her neck. "And what does he mean by that?" she said to herself.

She got up on her knees and then stood up on the seat. One look was enough; the chancel was banked with flowers—flowers of all kinds and colors. The children had carried up their offerings while Gwen was asleep; no one had noticed the quiet little figure hidden away in the corner of the deep pew. The service was nearly over.

Gwen did not waste any time wondering how it had all happened. She scrambled to the floor; there was no time to lose.

A moment later the congregation saw a small figure scurrying up the aisle. It was a somewhat disheveled figure and it went very fast indeed. At the pulpit it paused, disheveled figure and it went very fast indeed.

"Mr. Norton," said a high-pitched little voice. "Excuse me, sir, just a moment, but here is still another flower for Easter. It really didn't mean to be late."

Mr. Norton hesitated; then he leaned down and lifted the heavy pot from the eager little arms. He held it up so that all the congregation could see it. It was a somewhat disheveled figure and it went very fast indeed.

"A perfect Easter flower," he said. "I will put it here on the pulpit."

Gwen turned and trotted down the aisle. She smiled back happily at the smiling people whom she passed.

She felt very much pleased. The lily had bloomed on time, and now, instead of having a place at the minister's feet, it was up on the pulpit at his elbow. Her Easter plans had turned out beautifully!—Youth's Companion.

THE PLACE OF THE BANKS IN CANADIAN HISTORY

By W. S. Wallace, M.A., Department of History, University of Toronto.

The agitation for proper banking facilities in Canada began very early after the Conquest. As early as 1767, the scarcity of coinage led an enterprising auctioneer of the city of Quebec to petition, with the self-assurance of his profession, for a monopoly of the right of issuing promissory notes as a substitute for fractional currency. Needless to say, the petition was not granted; but the agitation was revived later. As the wealth and trade of the colony grew, it was found to be a hardship that there existed no machinery by which the funds of the community could be centralized for particular undertakings.

Especially after the Bank of the United States, established by Alexander Hamilton in 1790, had proved a success, the project of a Canadian bank was mooted time and again. Both public opinion and officialdom, however, were difficult to convince; and it was only after the country had had experience of the Army bills during the War of 1812 that the history of Canadian banking really began.

The establishment of a Canadian banking system in 1822 without doubt gave a very considerable impetus to Canadian trade and industry in the years that followed. It is a truism to say that the Canadian banks have played a vital part in the economic development of the country. The stability of the Canadian banking system has seen Canada through many financial crises; and while there may be room for a difference of opinion as to whether the Canadian system encourages local enterprise as, let us say, the American system does, I do not think that anyone will deny that the Canadian banks have played a crucial part in "building up Canada."

It is not, however, the place of the banks in Canadian economic history to which I wish to refer especially; it is rather the part which they have played in political and general history. To-day the banks steer clear of politics. Such, however, has not always been the case. In the years preceding the Rebellion of 1837, the banks—in Upper Canada and Nova Scotia, at least—were very much in politics. Take, for instance, the case of the Bank of Upper Canada, the first chartered bank in this part of the country. The Bank of Upper Canada was the child of the Family Compact. Of the fifteen members of its first board of directors, nine sat in either the Executive or Legislative Council, or held important government positions, and most of the rest were found in similar positions shortly afterwards. Indeed, the bank owed its charter to a deliberate and cold-blooded "steal" on the part of the Family Compact. The charter was originally applied for by the partners of a private bank which had been formed in 1818 in Kingston, which was then the most important commercial centre in Upper Canada; but when the bill granting a charter to this bank was going through the legislature, some of the members of the governing clique in York (as Toronto was then known) availed of its possibilities, and conceived the brilliant idea of appropriating the charter to themselves. A few trifling changes were made in the bill; among other things the names of a number of members of the Family Compact were substituted for the names of the partners in the Kingston bank. As a result the Kingston bank found itself not only cheated of its charter, but forced to face what was really the competition of a government bank at the provincial capital. Under these circumstances, it was inevitable that the Bank of Upper Canada should have come in for a good deal of the odium gathering at that time about the devoted head of the Family Compact itself. It was complained that it discriminated against opponents of the Family Compact, and perhaps there was some truth in the charge, for the credit of William Lyon Mackenzie and some of his political associates was not perhaps all that might be desired. Certainly, the Reformers did not on the whole enjoy the financial standing of the members of the ruling class, and when they were refused at the hands of the bank the accommodation given to people like the Robinsons and the Boultons they would naturally regard the discrimination against them as political in its motive.

So great was the hostility felt toward the Bank of Upper Canada that in 1836 the Reformers established a bank of their own, the Commercial Bank, under the management of a young English radical named Francis Hincks—afterwards Sir Francis Hincks, and prime minister of United Canada. The Commercial Bank was, in fact, the answer of the Reformers to the attempted monopoly of the government bank. So high did feelings run that in 1837, shortly before the Rebellion of that year, William Lyon Mackenzie actually tried to ruin the Bank of Upper Canada by engineering a "run" on it. He got his political friends to go to the bank one day, and demand the withdrawal of their deposits in gold or silver. It was a time of severe financial panic, not only in Canada but also in the United States and Great Britain, and the run on the bank promised to be a very serious matter. The bank, however, rose to the situation. They got wind of the conspiracy, and they met it by a strategem which shows that the members of the Family Compact, whatever else they may have been, were not fools. They lined up the counter of the bank with their own friends, and they paid out silver to these depositors, very slowly, in a very leisurely manner, and then, when night came, they trundled the money back to the bank in wheelbarrows. The next day the same process was repeated, and thus the bank saved itself from being exhausted. Confidence in the bank's ability to pay in gold and silver revived, and the run petered out. The bank was saved; and Mackenzie, having failed to ruin the Family Compact through its pocket-book, proceeded to try to ruin it through armed rebellion.

A similar situation prevailed in Nova Scotia. There the board of directors of the Halifax Banking Company was all but identical with the membership of the Council of Twelve, which was the Nova Scotian equivalent of the Family Compact in Upper Canada; and the Halifax Banking Company became the object of the same political animosity as the Bank of Upper Canada. On the other hand, just as the Commercial Bank was the child of the Reform party in Upper Canada so the Bank of Nova Scotia was the child of the Reform party in Nova Scotia.

(Concluded next week.)

Interesting University Bulletins

The Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto has just issued the first three of a series of very attractive bulletins on the work of the Provincial University and its need of an augmented revenue. The first of the series deals with the University's province-wide extension service consisting of extension lectures, correspondence and extra-mural courses for farmers, journalists, housewives, and town-planners, rural and urban tutorial classes, evening courses for industrial laborers and for the general public. The second bulletin deals with research and points out that teaching is only part of the work of a modern university which research, though not generally understood, is a most important service to the province. In this connection several research problems are mentioned, notably the one on diabetes, and the statement is made that more than two hundred problems are now under investigation in the University's laboratories. In the third bulletin post-graduate work is discussed and the importance is stressed of so providing for this type of work that the potential leaders of this country shall not be driven to the United States for the type of specialized knowledge and training which is necessary to make them experts in their professions. Important developments of this work are forecasted and commercial firms are invited to help, as a patriotic undertaking, in forging intellectual links between Western and Eastern Canada by offering post-graduate scholarships tenable by graduates of Universities in the West.

Risen Christ! O Easter Flower!
 How dear Thy Grace has grown!
 From East to West with loving power,
 Make all the world Thine own.

PHILLIP BROOKS

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



13 APR 22

Why I Sell the VICTROLA
and 'His Master's Voice'

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During recent years some brilliant "wit" has discovered that to make a talking machine but three things were necessary—money to buy some parts, wood to make some sort of a box and an "ola" to stick on the end of the name. While these things have their humorous side, yet the serious side is not wanting, for such parasites on the high reputation of the VICTROLA, are undoubtedly bought by the general public; and therefore, hard working, honest people are induced to part with good money for something that is incapable of giving the satisfaction and enjoyment their investment-warrants.

VICTROLAS are guaranteed, and made by people who know how, besides being the choice of the world's most discriminating musicians, and you don't see world-famed artists such as McCormack, Caruso, Gluck, Galli-Curci, Paderewski, Heifetz, etc., leaning on anything but a Victrola; and that's why I sell them.

The privilege of a demonstration without obligation to you will be appreciated.

A full stock of all the latest "His Master's Voice" Records always on hand.

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

UNION STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO

Farmers headed earnings that the present week will likely see a dull cattle trade at the Union Stock Yards, and their shipments for the opening market of the week totalled only about 1800 head. In view of the heavy purchases by the abattoirs during the past two weeks, it was not expected that the buyers would be very keenly interested in the market yesterday. Buying was not very brisk, but, despite this, the offering was light enough to admit of a good clean-up. Prices were generally steady, although some of the best offerings of butcher cattle and fat cows brought slightly enhanced values.

Some inquiries came into the market for stockers, but very few offered. A few light stockers sold at \$5 per hundred, and a load of feeders was bought at \$7 per cwt. The offering of heavy steers was a light one, and the demand was not any too active. A half load was bought for export at \$7.65 per cwt. and a few odd lots of heavies sold up to \$8.10. In addition to the above receipts, about 333 cattle, mostly feeders, were billed through from the West to Ontario points. Fat cows met a better market than last week's close. Odd sales were made at \$6.25, \$6.50 and \$6.60 with a load of 20 head averaging 1245 lb selling at \$6.10. The bulk of the odd bull exceeded \$6, with most of the light offering selling from \$5 to \$5.75. The top load of choice killers brought \$7.85, with six head at \$8 and the bulk from \$6.75 to \$7.60.

Choice calves were scarce, and the bulk of the receipts moved from \$6.50 to \$9 per cwt. Off sales of choice animals were made at \$12 and \$14, quite a few passing over the scales at \$12 per hundred.

Spring lambs sold all the way from \$5 to \$15 each. The offering of yearling lambs was light, and an odd sale brought \$13 per hundred, with sheep selling a \$10.

Hog values strengthened slightly with sales being made at \$13.75 and \$14 on the fed and watered basis. As long as the offerings of hogs continue light, there is little likelihood of prices showing any decline.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...



JUST A FEW DAYS UNTIL

With Easter but a few days off its high time you are collecting your Easter apparel, if you have not already done so. Then again, there are accessories to be bought that add the finishing touches to your Easter wardrobe.

Easter Gloves and

IN ORDER TO APPEAR WELL DRESSED IT'S NECESSARY TO BE WELL GLOVED. WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET THE USUAL EASTER DEMANDS, FOR OUR GLOVE AND SILK HOSE DEPARTMENT IS WELL STOCKED WITH ALL THE NEW AND REEFABLE MAKES AND COLORS, OUR SILK GLOVES IN GAUNTLER STYLE IN TWO-TONE EFFECTS ARE WINNERS.

SILK HOSE IN PLAIN WEAVES WITH RIBBED TOPS, ALSO PLAIN COLORS IN DROP STITCH STYLE.

MEN'S HATS
Mens Felt Hats, "Borsolina," "King" and "Brook" makes, in all the latest shapes and colors.


MEN'S SHIRTS
Mens Finc Dress Shirts, new colors and designs with soft cuffs. Prices range \$1.50 to \$3.00. Silk Shirts at \$5.00

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Blouses in New Combination Colors for Easter. New range of Collars suitable for Suit Coats and Dresses for Easter.

WE HELP YOU TO HOUSECLEAN

JUST AT THIS SEASON YOU WILL BE WANTING SUCH ARTICLES THAT WILL HASTEN THE WORK AND LESSEN THE DRUGERY THAT COMES WITH HOUSE-CLEANING. YOU WILL FIND AT THIS STORE MANY ARTICLES THAT WILL HELP TO CLEAN AND BRING UP QUICKLY.

JAPALAC
Made in 12 colors and natural (clear) - removes everything from cellar to garret
In ¼ pt., ½ pt. pints and quarts.



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SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Floor and Linoleum Varnish

THERE ARE MANY SPLENDID MAKES ON THE MARKET. WE CARRY THE FOLLOWING— MAR-NOT, 61 FLOOR VARNISH, JOHNSTON'S FLOOR VARNISH, LIQUID GRANITE, 1001 VARNISH, VARNOLEUM—IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

JOHNSTON'S FLOOR WAX ALABASTINE CARPET WHIPS
O'CEDAR MOPS & OIL MURESCO STEP LADDERS, ETC.

Let Us Help You
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REPORT OF S. S. No. 1. CARRICK
Results of Weekly Examinations during the Winter Term

Sr. IV—(Hon.) Anna Schnurr 90; Stella Kuntz 78; Eugene Schnurr 78.
(Pass) Loretta Kramer 72; Josephine Schmidt 69; Amelia Kramer 66; Alphonse Schmidt 65.

Jr. IV—(Hon.) Carrie Schnurr 82; Cecelia Kramer 77; Herbert Schaefer 72; Joseph Kramer 69; Robert Kuntz 65; Antonette Kunkel 59.

Sr. III—(Hon.) Agnes Schnurr 83; Georgina Schmidt 82; Evelyn Kuntz 81.
(Pass) Wilfred Niesen 70.

Jr. III—(Pass) Leander Kramer 70; Edna Kuntz 67; Gertrude Schnurr 67.

Second—Linus Schaefer 64; Clayton Schnurr 59; Leo Kunkel 66; Marcela Berberich 45; Leonard Berberich 44.

Sr. I—Leonard Schmidt 71; Urban Kuntz 69; Marie Bruder 63; Martina Kreitz 61; Hilda Schaefer 57; Marie Kreitz 50; George Schaefer 48; Willie Schnurr 48.

Jr. I—Kathleen Fischer 69; Leola Fischer 69; Alfred Bruder 67; Alex Kreitz 66; Oscar Schnurr 58; John Fischer 52.
M. A. Urrich, Teacher

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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Big Specials for One Week
In Clothing, Underwear, Overcoats, Suits, etc.

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Our best grade of High Patent Flour which is called Thorobred, manufactured by Hunt Bros. of London, offered up to Saturday, March 11th at \$4.25 cash or after this date this flour will be \$4.75.

Prairie Pride Flour, a Pure Manitoba Flour manufactured by Pletsch Bros., at \$4.10.

Bran 1.65 Shorts 1.85 Low Grade 2.25 a cwt.

TERMS: CASH or PRODUCE

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Millinery! Millinery!

We have now ready and displayed a beautiful lot of Trimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats for Spring and Summer.

Prices very moderate. Styles the very newest. You are cordially invited to give us a call.

We will save you money by buying your Spring Hat here.

Miss M. Schurter

DEEMERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL

Report for March

Sr. IV—Ivan Niesen, John Arnold, Cathleen Ernewein, Genevieve Schnitzler, Alberta Goetz, Edna Kocher, Leo Huber, Jerome Fortney, Florence Stroeder, Gertrude Kunzman.

Jr. IV—Anthony Nieser, Marie Wagner.

Sr. III—Stanley Niesen, Caroline Stroeder, Monika Huber, Magdalene Ernewein, Petronilla Huber, Wilfrid Kocher.

Jr. III—Florence Kunzman, Marie Goetz, Lucy Huber, Clarence Huber, Alphonse Niesen.

Class II—Gertrude Meyer, Loretta Meyer, Susan Ernewein, Eugenia Kunzman, John Ernewein, Annie Niesen, Cassilia Niesen, Cletus Wagner, Annett Niesen.

Part II—Natalia Goetz, Allan Rehkopf, Cletus Kunzman, Joseph Fortney, Cletus Huber, Sylvester Fortney.

Part I—Theresa Stroeder, Marie Fortney, Leonard Arnold.

THE PRICE OF COAL

The strike called by the union mine workers may result in the government taking control of the coal mines of the United States. That there is need of some such action being taken is evident. Soft coal at the mines in Virginia is only \$1.10 per ton and anthracite in Pennsylvania is less than \$6.00 a ton. In Ontario we have to pay from \$14.00 to \$16.50 a ton for this same coal. There is surely something radically wrong. Politics, labor autocracy, operator's and middlemen's greed and high freight rates all combine to make our coal dear. In Toronto the retailers are getting a 2.75 a ton profit. A few days ago the retailer was satisfied with 50 cents a ton. The wholesaler operates on the same basis. The indication that there will be a thorough investigation into the whole matter and we may safely look for cheaper coal before long.

The girls of yesterday used to try to outdress one another, but the girls of to-day are trying to outstrip them.

Gen. Von Altrock, a German statistician in Berlin, a few days ago published his estimate that 46 men were killed and 109 wounded on the German side every hour the great world war was raging. Germany had under arms during the war no less than 13,000,000 men, and of these 1,808,545 were killed and 4,246,779 were wounded. The officers' corps lost 43,000 killed and 96,000 wounded. German soldier and civilian losses through death caused directly or indirectly through the war are estimated by Gen. von Altrock at 12,000,000.

There would be fewer bones of contention if there were fewer bone heads.

The wife who upbraids her husband for staying out late at night might recall, if she thinks it over, he acquired the habit while courting her.

Rheumatism?
Or Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago?
The remedy is simple, inexpensive, easily taken and harmless.

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Your druggist will supply you. Write for free trial to Templeton's, 59 Colborne St., Toronto.

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