

The Mildmay Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 in Advance.

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1925

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher

WEDDING GIFTS



YOU WILL BE PROUD TO MAKE

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE FOLLOWING LINES SUITABLE FOR WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE CUT GLASS

WATER SETS — SUGAR AND CREAMS — BERRY BOWLS — SHERBETS — GOBLETs — SPOON TRAYS — ETC. — ETC.

SILVERWARE

CASSEROLES — PIE PLATES — CAKE TRAYS — SANDWICH PLATES — BUTTER DISHES — ETC. — ETC.

CLOCKS

FANCY BLACK, MAHOGANY AND OAK — ALL PRICED VERY REASONABLE.

Diamond Rings

Wedding Rings

See Our New Stock



No Trouble to Show Goods

C. E. WENDT Jeweler

Just Arrived

C. H. Plutsch has been laid up with the gripe during the past week.

A Fresh Shipment of

Peter Fahrney's Medicines

- Alpenkrauter \$1.50
- Uterine Tonic \$1.35
- Heil-Oel Liniment 60c
- Magen-Starker 60c

Sole Agents for these Medicines for this District

J. P. PHELAN PhmB

Phone 28 Mildmay

Special Sale for Another Week at Weiler Bros. Read advt. on back page.

Martha Jane Home-Made Candy, fresh every week, 60c lb. box at the Drug Stor. J. P. Phelan.

Chas. J. Koenig went to London on Wednesday to attend a convention of the dealers in commercial fertilizers.

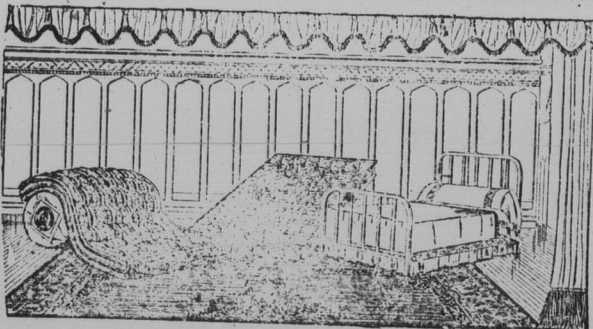
Mr. E. Witter finished up his railway ice contracts on Monday. Nearly two hundred carloads were shipped from the pond here.

We learn that Stanley Darling has leased his farm on the Elora Road and has engaged Russell Pomeroy to work it for him this year.

Mr. Edward Knechtel of Hanover was in town on Tuesday on business. We learn that Mr. Knechtel is about to sever his connection with the Knechtel Milling Company of Hanover.

The Skating Party and Moccasin Dance to be held in the local rink on Thursday evening of this week promises to be an enjoyable affair. The manager is giving away six 2-lb. boxes of chocolates in a Lucky Number Contest.

Mr. Davison Sutherland of Toronto announces the engagement of his sister, Jessie, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Sutherland of Toronto, to Howard Sloane Reine, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Reine, Markham, Ont., the marriage to take place quietly the second week in March.



Reduced Prices for Sixty Days

MAKE YOUR HOME MORE BEAUTIFUL, AND LIFE MORE COMFORTABLE, BY ADDING SOME NEW FURNITURE, BEDS, SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES.

IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE YOU TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES IN FURNITURE, RUGS, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC., DURING THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

J. F. SCHUETT

FURNITURE DEALER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Flax Straw Wanted at the Hamel Furniture Factory. Good prices paid.

Mrs. Catherine Martin of Kitchener was here this week visiting relatives.

Overalls \$2.29 a pair; Caps 35c at Weiler Bros. Read advt. for more bargains.

The "younger set" held a successful Valentine party in the Parish Hall on Thursday evening of last week.

Special Art Sateens 34c yd. Cretonnes 39c yard. Scrims 10c, 20c and 39c yard at Weiler Bros. Read advt. on next page.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mrs. J. M. Fischer of this village, who is suffering with gangrene trouble on her foot.

Harry Schumacher, who has been employed in the Ford garage during the past two years, has severed his connection with that institution.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch received a shipment of a carload of Ford cars last week. This may be regarded as a sure sign of approaching spring.

We are credibly informed that a new store is to be opened up at Mildmay in the near future. It is to be exclusively gents furnishing and tailoring.

Ernest Eickmeier sold a team of horses last Saturday to E. Hopkins of Brant, and Thos. H. Jasper sold a fine horse to Wm. Riley of the same township.

Monday night's snowfall helped the sleighing greatly. Previous to this, there were a great many bare spots on the roads, particularly on the concessions.

Mr. Seraphine Schwartz spent a week with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schmidt at Preston, prior to returning from a business trip to Kitchener.

The three Companies—Economic Gore and Waterloo—that held insurance on the Schwalm sawmill, have all made settlement in full for the loss sustained by the recent fire.

A shipment of road drags arrived at the Mildmay station last week, and each patrolman in the township is to be supplied with one. The patrolmen are asked to call for their drags at the Clerk's office.

A farm hand, on leaving his place of employment, near Woodstock, took with him a team of horses, a woman's gold watch, 11 chickens, 2 roosters and \$12.00 in money. He overlooked the barn and two brindie cows.

The Formosa Dramatic Club will present the three-act Southern Comedy "Kentucky Belle" in St. Mary's Hall, Formosa, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The Formosa Orchestra will assist in the program.

Max Hihn, of Chepstone, acknowledges with thanks the funds contributed by friends in Carrick in purchasing an artificial limb. Messrs. J. O. H. and A. J. Schuur collected \$36 in Carrick for this worthy object.

Messrs. John Jasper of Vancouver B. C., and Thomas Jasper of Hardy, Man., are visiting relatives in this vicinity. These men were former residents of Carrick, and are brothers of Frank Jasper of Teeswater and Walter Jasper of Walkerton.

Last Thursday evening about fifty of the neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Martig assembled at their home on the B Concession and presented them with a complimentary address, a purse of money and lounge Mr. and Mrs. Martin will be greatly missed in that locality.

Last Friday evening, at the home of Mrs. J. M. Fischer, a miscellaneous shower was given to Miss Babe Kramer. Friends numbering about thirty were present and a great profusion of useful and valuable gifts were presented to Miss Kramer in honor of her approaching marriage.

Mr. Philip Schumacher has taken the contract of constructing the concrete wall for the new Evangelical church sheds, for the sum of \$300. The dimensions of the shed are 80 x 55 feet. The timbers for the new building are being delivered and work will commence as soon as spring opens up.

Mrs. Adam Fink received a telegram last Saturday informing her of the death of her cousin, Mrs. Joshua Faupel, of Elkton, Mich., which took place very suddenly that day. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and was formerly Miss Selma Knechtel of Milverton, and a niece of Rev. S. R. Knechtel, the prominent Evangelical minister.

The Kitchener municipal election scandal has petered out. Alderman C. C. Hahn, for whom Deputy Returning Officer Wm. H. Gottfried is alleged to have marked a number of ballots, was acquitted on the charge of obtaining his election by fraudulent means. The whole affair shows the wisdom of appointing only men of character to take charge of the polls at any election.

Tom Bennett died a year ago on Tuesday.

Lent commences next Wednesday, Feb. 25th.

Helwig Bros. have disposed of their stock of boots and shoes to C. J. Kunkel.

Buy your Clover and Grass Seed now, before prices go higher, at Lambert's.

Easter Sunday will fall on April 12th, which is eight days earlier than last year.

Found—North of Mildmay, a package of sausage and a mitt. Apply to F. Lobsinger.

J. A. Johnston has a farm mortgage of \$1500. Good security. Available on March 1st.

Dress Goods at real snags—Voiles, Gingham, Serges, etc. Have a look at our Dress Goods Bargain Table. Wiler Bros.

Rev. A. C. Montag's report of the Horticultural Convention at Toronto last week appears on the fifth page of this issue.

Miss Krampp of Walkerton was in charge of the Mildmay postoffice on Tuesday, while the staff was attending the Goetz-Kramer wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Schneider and daughter, and Mr. Peter P. Schneider returned this week to their homes at Wales, N. D., after a two months' sojourn with relatives here.

South Africa is to have penny postage. It is about time the whole British Empire had. Why should we pay four cents to the Motherland and only three to the States?

A skating party and moccasin dance will be held in the rink on Thursday evening of next week. If you are lucky, you may win a fine box of chocolates in the contest to be put on.

The many friends of Mr. Dennis Culliton will regret to learn that he is laid up this week. He is well up to the ninety mark, but has been a remarkably strong and healthy man all his life.

Mrs. Christina Finegan, who has been a resident of Mildmay for the past year, has moved to the farm of her brother, Ephraim Krohn, on the 8th concession, and is offering her property for sale or rent.

Mr. Jos. Spitzig passed away on Wednesday morning of last week at his home near Chepstone, in his 72nd year. He is survived by his widow, seven sons and five daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Henry Bross of Carrick.

Mr. Val. Weiler will hold an Auction Sale on Feb. 24th and wishes to announce that the sale will start strictly at 1 p.m.

One Legged Skater. Mr. Norman Falkner, the famous one-legged fancy figure skater, will appear at the Mildmay rink on Thursday evening of next week, Feb. 26th. He is a remarkable performer and should attract a big crowd.

Chas. Todtz Sells Out. Mr. Chas. Todtz has sold his 166 acre farm, consisting of part lots 1 and 2, Cons. C. and D., Carrick, to Mr. Andrew Schmidt, for his son, Albin, who will take possession on March 1st. This is one of Carrick's best farms, and Mr. Schmidt is to be congratulated upon securing it.

May Not Rebuild. Mr. Nicholas Hohnestein whose barn was destroyed by fire last week, was not likely to rebuild at once. He has his stock stabled in his son John's barn on Lot 16, Con. 2, and as it is convenient to his own premises he can get along without a barn, for a time at least. His barn and contents were insured for \$3700, but as all the cattle and horses were burnt he will not receive the full amount.

Lutheran Minister Called. The Mildmay and Walkerton Lutheran congregations, who have been without a regular pastor since the removal of Rev. Mr. Lamack some months ago, have extended a call to Rev. Mr. Rembe of Zurich, who preached here a few months ago, and made a fine impression. We learn that Mr. Rembe has not yet fully decided to accept the call, although it was made unanimous by both congregations.

Death of John Werner. Mr. C. Schurter received the news this week of the death of Mr. John Werner of Chicago, which took place on Monday, Feb. 9th. Deceased was 78 years of age, and had been ill for about three weeks with dropsy and heart trouble. Before going to Chicago about fifteen years ago, Mr. Werner was a resident of Mildmay, moving to this village from the 3rd concession of Carrick, having formerly owned the farm now occupied by John Harper. He was a big man with a big heart, and his death will be sincerely regretted here. For some years he held a responsible position with a Chicago firm of marble dealers. He is survived by five sons and two daughters.

Cracked Corn and Whole Corn for hen feed at Lambert's.

Miss Minnie Voigt of Kitchener is here attending the Ries-Hossfeld wedding.

Feeding Cattle. Darling & Kaufman have sixty-five head of good feeding steers and heifers for sale.

Carrick Farm For Sale. 100-acre farm two miles west of Mildmay. Good buildings. Close to school. A cheap farm on very easy terms. Apply quickly to J. A. Johnston, Mildmay.

Shipped Horses to Toronto.

Messrs. Jacques and Stuthers of Toronto shipped another carload of horses from this station to Toronto last Saturday. They were delivered by—Teams from Jas. Kirby, John Kreuger, Wm. McConkey, Wm. Riley and Frank Wilhelm; one horse from Alois Gutacher, Aaron Stemler, Wm. McAllister, Reuben Hahn, Jas. Monahan, Ed. Hopkins, George Lerch, M. Filsinger, and L. Koehler.

Rushing Work on New Mill. Geo. Schwalm & Son are losing no time in the construction of their new sawmill building. A gang of framers are at work getting the timbers ready for the new building, and it is expected that the raising will take place in about two weeks if the weather permits. New boiler and engine are being purchased, and before the end of March the new mill will probably be in operation.

Successful Auction Sale. Mr. Alfred Illig's auction sale last Thursday afternoon was well attended and everything sold at very satisfactory prices. The farm implements brought good prices, and the live stock also found a very ready sale. Cows were in good demand and young cattle were also quickly picked up. The sheep were extra good quality, and sold as high as \$44 a pair. Mr. Illig's purposes moving to Teeswater very shortly.

Lost Their Baby Son. Raymond Joseph, the nine month old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mark, Carrick, passed away quietly, suddenly early last Friday morning. The child was put to bed apparently in its usual health, and about 3 o'clock it took sick with convulsions and a death followed an hour later. The funeral took place on Monday morning at the Mildmay P. C. Cemetery. The sympathy of the whole community is extended to the bereaved parents.

Porter Fined Again. Louis Porter, the Arran Township farmer, who recently paid into court \$500 and costs for having a still on his place, was again caught with the goods by Inspector Widmeyer and Prov. Constable Thos. Bone, who found a bottle of whiskey in his barn last week. Porter came up before Magistrate Alex. McNab on Tuesday afternoon and pleaded guilty. The Magistrate assessed Porter \$300 and costs, amounting in all to \$309.90.

Hymeneal. A marriage of unusual interest was solemnized in the Sacred Heart Church, Mildmay, on Tuesday morning of this week when Miss Arsenia (Babe) Kramer, youngest daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. Alex. Kramer, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. John A. Goetz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goetz, Rev. A. C. Montag performed the ceremony in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends.

The church was prettily decorated with palms, ferns and maline strands. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, looked charming in a gown of French creation of white georgette, embroidered with silver beads over pink satin. She wore a silver hat with veil and silver brocade slippers, and carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses. Miss Bertha Goetz, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and was becomingly attired in a sand crepe dress, embroidered with white and silver beads, and hat and veil to match. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. C. B. Kramer of Toronto, brother of the bride, performed the duties of best man.

Messrs. A. F. Schetter and Leonard Schuetz acted as ushers. The ceremony over, the guests repaired to the bride's home, where a sumptuous wedding repast was partaken of. The toast was proposed by Rev. A. C. Montag and responded to by the groom. The balance of the day was fittingly celebrated in cards, games and music. The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful rope of pearls, to the bridesmaid an onyx ring and to the best man a pair of gold cuff links. Many beautiful and costly gifts, attesting the high esteem in which she is held. Mr. and Mrs. Goetz left on the afternoon train for a short honeymoon trip to London, Detroit, Toronto and Stratford, the bride travelling in a suit of navy blue tricot. Upon their return to the groom's fine farm adjoining the village. Among the guests were—Mr. and Mrs. C. Reinhart of Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. John Bruder of Walkerton, Mrs. M. Schurter of Mrs. W. Ochring of Chepstone, Miss Kate Goetz of Kitchener and Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Goetz of Ayton.

Fish on hand—Fresh and Salted Herring, Fresh Trout and Labradors at Weiler Bros.

Invited to Remain Another Year.

The Board of Managers of the United Church, Mildmay, at its recent quarterly meeting passed a resolution inviting their pastor, Rev. A. MacGowan, to remain in charge another year. Mr. MacGowan accepted the invitation, subject to the confirmation of the Conference.

Mother and Babe Dead.

A particularly sad event occurred in Walkerton on Wednesday afternoon of last week when Mrs. Herbert Hergott passed away after giving birth the previous Sunday to a son, who succumbed a few hours after birth. The deceased, whose maiden name was Caroline Schurr, was a daughter of the late Wendell Schurr of Carrick. She was married to Mr. Hergott in January, 1924.

To Catch the Unwary.

A Mildmay merchant received a letter last week from a person signing himself "C", at present in prison in Spain on a charge of bankruptcy. Mr. "C" has \$360,000 in America, and the local business man is urged to help him to secure the fortune for him, promising him as a reward one third, or \$120,000. This is an old game, and no doubt a good many suckers have been caught by it. It didn't work in this case, however.

Ries-Hossfeld.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon of this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad M. Hossfeld of the 15th concession of Carrick, when their daughter, Miss Eleanor, was united in marriage to Mr. Noah Ries, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hartman Ries of Neustadt. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Goeman of Brant in the presence of nearly one hundred invited guests. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to the happy young couple.

Succumbed to Pneumonia.

Miss Harriet Pipe, who has been making her home for some time with her niece, Mrs. John Inglis, on Con. 5, Carrick, passed away on Thursday morning of last week, after a brief illness with lobar pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. Deceased was in her 78th year, and was born at Blenheim, Ontario. She was a woman of the highest type of Christian character, and her life was largely spent in service for others. Her remains were laid to rest in the Mildmay cemetery last Saturday afternoon. The sympathy of a wide circle of friends goes out to Mrs. Inglis and family, as this is their third bereavement during the past six months.

CARLSRUHE

Martin Kirstine of Rosetown, Sask is here on a visit to his parents and relatives.

Mr. Leonard Bruder attended the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Herbert Hergott in Walkerton on Saturday.

Mr. Otto Grub of Deemerton spent Sunday with friends here. The farmers in this district have sold more logs to Mr. Birrell this winter than for some years in the past. It is likely owing to the high price or scarcity of money (or both) Messrs. John Goll and Anthony Strauss have supplied the Church, School and village with wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grub attended the wedding of the latter's brother, Mr. John Goetz of Mildmay on Monday.

The horse buyers who were around here last week bought one horse from Jno. Hahn and a team from Jno. Kreuger at a fair price.

Fat cattle is moving out quite freely this past week or so. Farmers claim it doesn't pay to feed—the price of course grain.

Mr. Leonard Fischer, one of our old pioneers celebrated his 89th birthday on Monday, Feb. 16th. Mr. Fischer came here when quite a young boy and went through a lot of hardships in his past years. But he claims that he feels better than 40 years ago. He lives in a nice comfortable home. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Fischer many more happy years together.

The young people are making good use of the time between now and Lent. Last week some were invited to Mr. Peter Fischer's and others were enjoying themselves at the home of David Zettler.

Mr. Andrew Zettler of Chepstone spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Montag.

AUCTION SALE REGISTER

Auction Sale of Farm Stock and Implements at lot 8, Con. 8, Carrick just west of Mildmay, on Thursday, Feb. 26th. Bernard Goetz, proprietor; John Purvis, auctioneer.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements at lot 12, Con. 6, Carrick, on Thursday, Feb. 19th. Owner has sold the farm, so there will be no reserve. Nelson Harrison, proprietor; John Daroch, auctioneer.

Mr. Val. Weiler, of Formosa, is advertising an extensive sale of portable sawmills, limbering and camp equipment, to be held at his mill property on Tuesday, February 24th, at 1 o'clock sharp. John Purvis will conduct the sale.

Soils and Woods

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

SEASONABLE HINTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

With the approach of spring, growers will be looking toward the spring care of strawberry plantations set out the past year and to the planting of new areas for next year's crop. The established plantation, which should have been protected with straw or rushes last fall (except where grown in extremely favored localities), will require to have the protective covering removed as soon as the plants start growth in the spring. This covering may be simply raked in between the rows and left there as a mulch. It seldom pays to remove the covering completely and cultivate between the rows, for not only does the mulch retain considerable moisture, but it also acts as a protection to the ripe fruit by keeping it clean from spilling of soil during rainy weather.

Fertilizing—As soon as the young plants have made some growth and begin to show signs of blossom buds it often pays to make an application of nitrate of soda to the plantation. An application of this material at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre will assist in increasing the set of fruit and will do much towards increasing the size of the individual berries.

Soil Preparation—In setting out the new plantation several important points must be considered. Land which has been cultivated for some years should be utilized in preference to land recently in sod as the latter is liable to be infested with white grub, a pest difficult to control. Thorough preparation of the land with regard to plowing and harrowing is, of course, an essential, and a heavy application of manure, twenty-five to thirty tons per acre, should be given and plowed under.

Selecting Plants—Following the soil

preparation, attention should be given to the selection of proper plants for setting out. It is extremely important that early plants with plenty of young white roots should be selected and only good sized plants should be used. The large plants will start runners or new plants more quickly than will the small ones, and, in addition, it has been found that the good sized plants transplant to better advantage.

Time to Plant—Early planting is one means of increasing next year's crop. Plantations set out early will have a stand of young plants in the late summer, and the earlier a runner roots, the greater the crop it will produce the following season. It is not the size of the stand, or the number of plants per square foot that counts, but largely a question of the age of the plants.

When setting out the distance apart of the rows is a consideration. Rows three to three and a half feet apart should give larger yields per acre than rows four or five feet apart. The narrower planting permits of obtaining a full stand of plants earlier in the season and thus gives a larger percentage of older runners than in the wide row system.

In addition to the application of manure made at planting time, applications of nitrates just after the plants are established will hasten runner formation in the early part of the season, and increase the next year's crop by causing increase in the number of fruits per plant. This should be applied between the plants and care taken not to get too much of the material in contact with the leaves, a cause of burning of the foliage. This material is readily soluble and rapidly goes into solution with the soil water, especially on cultivation.

Time to Check Up.

Any production expert will agree that when there is a real need for a new machine which will speed up production, do a better job in less time, and eliminate labor and waste, the money invested in such a machine is a good investment. It will increase the earnings of his factory.

The man on the farm is primarily a production expert. The principles which hold true in the case of the factory manager hold true in the case of the farm manager. When the man on the farm has a real need for a machine to speed up his production and bring about other economies, he pays for that machine, whether he buys it or not.

Perhaps he has a machine on the place which was purchased for some specific purpose, and all that is necessary to put the machine back in good operating order is an overhauling and the addition of a few new parts. The repair on such a machine is then a splendid investment. But he may have an old machine which is worn out. It may not be capable of doing a good job, even if it is thoroughly overhauled and repaired. There may be too much play in the gears and bearings, and the complete repair of the machine may cost more than a new machine would cost. It then becomes an economy to discard the old and take on the new. This is a question for every production man to decide for himself.

Put On Paint to Stay.

Not long ago it was found that comparatively new paint was peeling from under the edge of the roof of a fine Nebraska farm home. From a point about two feet below the roof edge, the paint stuck as it should. But from there up it was curling off in huge flakes. What was the trouble? It was this: The night before the painters got to this side there was a shower with wind. The surface was well soaked. But when the sun came out the next morning it quickly dried the boards and the paint was applied. That is, most of the area was dried. But the strip shaded by the overhang of the roof was still damp when the paint was put on and within four months the damage was apparent.

Green lumber, as many know, sometimes causes paint to peel. But it is a good plan to give the first coat just as soon as possible, to check any shrinkage. Before starting with the paint, go over the wood with a stiff, dry and clean brush and dust out all the corners and crevices.

If you follow the first coat too soon with the second, the skin of the first will roll up.

When mixing paints yourself, keep a small sample of the first batch in a bottle. Then compare subsequent colors with this to be sure of a perfect match.

Denmark is promoting legislation requiring that every egg exported from and imported into that country be plainly marked.



Tired of the ordinary run of tobogganing, this lover of winter sports tries some new antics, emulating the adventures of those famous characters who rode on a magic carpet.

PAINTING FARM BUILDINGS WITH AIR

Why not apply the principal of co-operation to painting? Every farm has buildings made of rough lumber. It is almost impossible to paint these buildings with brushes. The lack of paint causes rapid and costly depreciation. The recently developed mechanical or spray painting outfits, plus a co-operative spirit, will overcome this condition, save millions in repairs, mean healthier buildings for live stock and will improve the appearance and value of the farm.

Spray painting is apparently unknown to farmers. It has been estimated that 96.1 per cent of the farmers use brushes for painting. Three and nine-tenths per cent apply paint with a spray to some extent.

In a recent survey of farm districts, it was found that 54.9 per cent of over a thousand farmers interviewed, do their own painting, either entirely or partly. A particularly large portion of the farm painting is done by the farmers themselves when the owner operates the farm.

The painting is done mostly by semi-skilled labor. Much of the structural surface is clapboarded. Many of the surfaces are of rather rough lumber, with many cracks. Spray painting has been suggested as a method for reducing the cost of farm painting and for overcoming the shortage of farm labor. Spray painting can be developed in a short time. The spray machine is well suited for painting barns and outbuildings of rough lumber. There are many broad expanses of unbroken surface and comparatively little fine work or change in colors. Little, if any more

paint is used than by hand methods and a better piece of work results in half the time. The spraying machine is well adapted to roof work because there is a wide expanse of surface, no sharp lines to be cut and the paint that should be used is thin in consistency, all combining to make an ideal spraying combination.

Mechanical painting can be done in a fraction of the time required for hand brushing, the paint is spread more uniformly, the coating is heavier and the work more durable, provided properly chosen paints are used and surfaces suitably prepared. During the past few years there has been a very great growth in co-operative associations could handle the business end of a spray painting outfit. Farm boys could be trained to operate the machine and do all the painting for members of the organization. An equitable charge could be made for the use of the machine and pay for the operatives. Each farmer could assist in moving scaffolding, and mixing paints, so that labor cost would be very small.

Another plan whereby the advantages of mechanical painting might be realized by farmers would be for a small number of them to buy painting machines, and do custom work, as is the practice with motor trucks, threshing machines and the like expensive, less frequently used machines.

In some localities progressive painters operate a portable spraying outfit and go from place to place painting dwellings, barns and other buildings.

Use Home Grown Red Clover Seed.

Red clover seed has been a failure or partial failure during the past season in a great many districts where seed is usually produced. Such a condition always means danger to the farmers in Canada, particularly in those sections where severe winters sometimes interfere with our red clover stands.

The danger to which I refer is that of securing imported red clover seed from regions where sorts, non-hardy for our conditions, are produced. A shortage of domestic red clover seed on the American continent always means heavier importation of foreign seed. Seed has been coming from France and Italy and therein lies, at least in part, our danger.

Tests of the relative hardiness of domestic and foreign red clovers have been conducted on the Experimental Farms for a number of years past. Without exception, French and Italian clovers have winter killed badly under

most conditions, while English seed and that secured from the southern portion of the red clover areas in the United States has been less hardy than Canadian grown seed.

Seed from Sweden and the Northern States have compared quite favorably with our own.

Because of the difficulty of securing accurate information as to the origin of imported red clover seed, our Canadian farmers are urged to secure locally grown seed where possible, providing such seed can be secured reasonably free from noxious weeds. It would be much more profitable to plant a larger quantity of local seed, the germination of which was impaired to some extent, than to take a chance of winter killing in the case of imported clovers, the origin of which was not known.—G. P. McRostie, Dominion Agrostologist.

The compass that guides the ship of the farmer into north-while ports is the properly kept farm record.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Freud.

A Place for the Children—By Laura E. Gray.

In this day of small, convenient houses, it sometimes seems impossible to devote one room to the children, but why not build houses for them?—a nice, bright, comfortable one off the kitchen, where Mother can keep an eye on it, not up three flights of stairs in the garret.

Living as we do, in a four-roomed bungalow, it seemed impossible to have a children's room, until the following idea came to me: We have a verandah of fair size. Half of this we screened with canvas, and here the children have slept the year round. We live on the Pacific coast where the climate is moderate, although we sometimes get zero weather. This arrangement left one nice, sunny bedroom for the nursery.

The difference this room has made to the entire household is astonishing. I calomined the walls yellow, painted the woodwork white, hung some pretty curtains and varnished the floor with three coats of good varnish. A floor treated in this way makes a surface that is easily cleaned and nice to play on. Then I cut out suitable pictures from magazines, mounted them on brown paper and put them on the walls. In this room I put the toy chest, which had previously been in the living-room, all of their toys, two tables and their own little chairs. Here my little girls seem very happy. They have taken a great interest in the room themselves, and in keeping it tidy. It has given them a new interest in their home. Every human being has that love of possession, whether it be for a bedroom, a book-shelf, or only a box—some spot to call his own. A few suggestions given by me, while busy in the kitchen, as to a good place to put dolly's cradle or into which drawer to put dolly's clothes, are training these little girls

to love orderliness and to be useful. After they have been out in the afternoon they are keen to come back to their room, and sometimes they bring a little friend to play with them. Here they can romp without disturbing anyone.

A children's room is also a blessing to the rest of the family. After a hard day's struggle to get the wherewithal to buy bread for his little brood, the father returns home, his heart longing for the sweet peacefulness of his own hearth. It is hard for him to have to jump up immediately after supper and set himself to amuse his children with their exuberant spirits; it is equally hard on the children to be continually subdued and told to be quiet. This, I think, more than anything else, tends to make children seek their pleasures outside the home.

Having all the toys in one room makes it easier for the mother, too. The children are contented and self-amused, and the busy mother has not to answer quite so often that difficult question, "What shall I do?"

Of course every house cannot have a children's room, but some corners should be theirs, a portion of this living-room or the kitchen. They should have a table, a book-shelf, and a box for toys. I have been in houses where there was a drawing-room, a dining-room, a den and a sewing-room, but the children's toy box was in the kitchen, and the "toys" refused to have the lid opened for the toys to be taken out. The children wandered all over the house, getting into everybody's way, or went out and bothered the neighbors. Children must have something to do, they should be interested in what they are doing and they need a place in which to do it. I have found a children's room a great help toward this end.

Soil Fertility Experiments.

The work conducted by the Dept. of Chemistry of the O. A. College on three permanent, distantly located experimental fields has demonstrated a number of points of interest to farmers:

1. That nitrate of soda is the best source of nitrogen at present available for manure.
2. That phosphoric acid gives good paying returns in a four-year rotation.
3. That on the heavy clay of the Welland Experimental Field acid phosphate gave little or no better results than the raw rock phosphate.
4. That on the Dunkirk sand of the Norfolk County Experimental Field, raw rock phosphate gives as good results as acid phosphate.
5. That phosphoric acid is one of the limiting factors in crop production on the light soils of the Dunkirk series.

Keep the Drill in Good Order.

How many times while motoring through the country do you see a field of grain where the drill went wrong? Each time I see this, I am impressed that the owner of that farm is careless.

These observations have led me to a practice which may not be justified, but which has gotten to be a sort of habit. To make sure that the drill or corn planter is doing its work as we expect it to, each winter I jack them up on the barn floor so the wheels can be turned easily. Then I can note just how the adjustments are working, and how each hole is delivering its portion of the seed. The plates in the planter can also be studied so that when I go into the field next spring with these implements I am pretty certain that they will do the thing I want them to do.—S. A. P.

Neutralizing Cream for Buttermaking.

Dairy scientists have demonstrated the fact that the churning of pasteurized cream causes loss of butter fat and gives a poor quality of butter unless the cream has been neutralized in the process of churning. When butter is made from unneutralized cream, neutralization is unnecessary. Mr. W. F. Jones, Chief of the Division of Dairy Manufactures, Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, has prepared a pamphlet on this subject, designated Pamphlet No. 52, New Series.

The process of neutralization is not one that can be carelessly carried out, as it requires an intelligent observance of the details of testing cream or acidity, preparation of neutralizing solution and its application, determination of the required amount, and the temperature of the cream when adding the neutralizer.

Four neutralizing agents are recognized and their preparation and application described. These are quick lime, hydrated lime, sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), and a commercial product known as Wyandotte.

This pamphlet, which is available at the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, will be found particularly useful to creamery butter-makers.

Look Into the Tractor.

If one possesses the ability to take his tractor apart and get it together again without any surplus pieces or parts left over, it will serve as a fine and profitable winter job at which he can devote a good many hours. A tractor which has gone through a summer's campaign, ought to have the valves ground and carbon removed. This is not a difficult task, and properly done, it will repay the farmer in giving greater efficiency from this power plant.

It is possible also that some of the bearings may require attention. Here more skill is necessary. Should they be in bad shape, it might be wise to have an expert to do the work, although a careful man could probably do the job satisfactorily. This, however, is the time to give attention to these things in order to have the machinery ready for the work when it comes.

Poultry Parasites.

During the past year there was an increasing demand for information in regard to diseases and parasites, so says Prof. W. R. Graham of the Poultry Dept. O.A.C. The two common sources of the spread of disease are the drinking water and the soil. Where the hen manure is placed in the barnyard or in other places where the birds can scratch it over, or where there is barnyard water, that the birds can drink, disease occurs frequently. Many people are careless in regard to the two points mentioned. Internal parasites are fairly sure to give trouble if the young chickens are reared year after year on the same ground.

The free-lunch counter has been tabooed in the tavern; farmers should follow by removing it from the dairy barn.

When washing soiled stockings a pinch of salt added to the water will help them to retain their color much longer.

EVERGREENS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

A long name, difficult to spell and awkward to pronounce, may very easily prevent a very beautiful plant from becoming known to the ordinary gardener. Many of the evergreens are afflicted with difficult nomenclature, although most of them have a common name if one can only become familiar with it. Of the long list of evergreen trees issued by the Horticultural Division of the Ontario Agricultural College, ten are referred to as being particularly suitable for foundation planting and for groups or individual plants placed upon the lawn. The kinds thus selected are extremely hardy. Furthermore, they will respond better than deciduous trees to poor soil. This may explain the choice of the pine that has been made to reclothe the sandy areas that are non-productive throughout the country. Furthermore, these evergreens may be transplanted with success either in spring or fall. Dwarf varieties include different species of the cedar, the juniper, the pine, the cypress, and the yew.

The Globe cedar, *Thuja occ. globosa* and the Globe Ware's Cedar, *Thuja occ. globosa* Warrena, are particularly desirable for foundation planting or planting at the foot of a group that reach to greater height. They branch low, present a dense globosa form and a bright green foliage. This variety, although bushy, has long and slender, sparingly ramified branches, which produce an irregular outline. The third variety of the cedar is the pyramidal, *Thuja Orientalis* (bota pyramidalis). This well known cedar has

an attractive oriental appearance, assumes a rather tall pyramidal form, presenting a pleasing and striking effect at all times of the year.

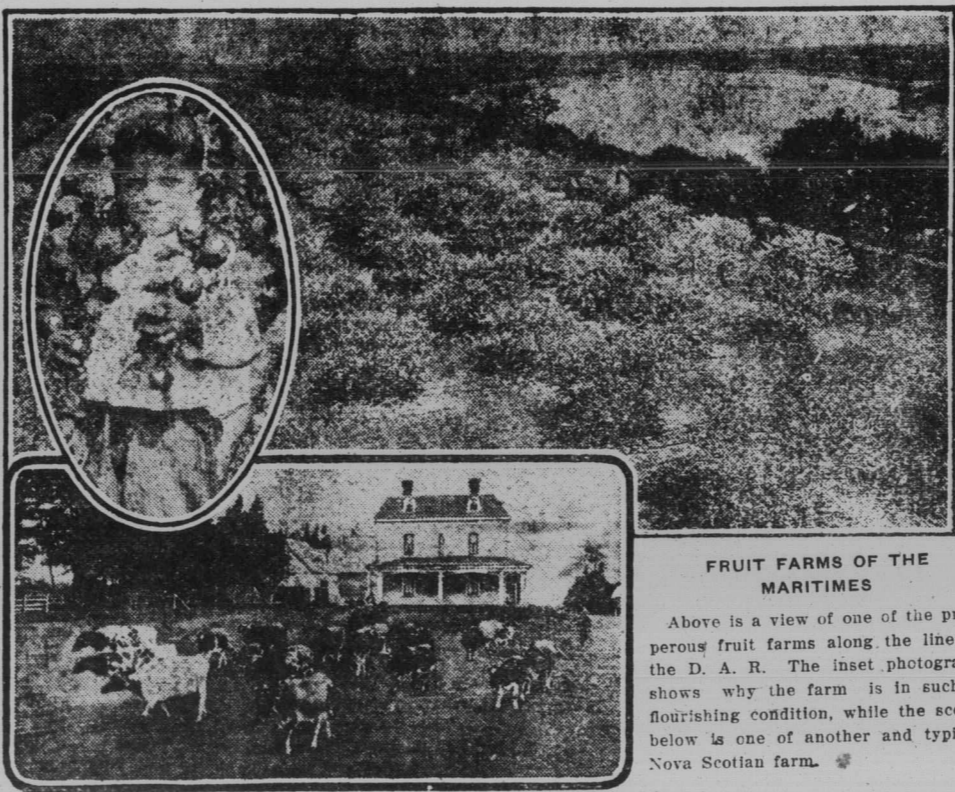
The junipers include the Swiss, Savina and prostrate. The Swiss Juniper, *Juniperus svesica*, develops in an artistic conical shape. *Juniperus sabina*, is more procurrent in form and is particularly fine for slopes or rocky soil. *Juniperus prostrata*, seldom exceeds four feet in height and throws out long trailing branches. It is native to almost every province in Canada. It is particularly valued as a ground cover for sandy and rocky soil in exposed situations.

The dwarf mountain pine, *Pinus mugo*, is variable in habit, usually low, remaining a prostrate shrub. It is especially useful for foundation planting and for individual plants in corners of the lawn.

One cypress is recommended in the dwarf class. The Japanese Cypress, *Retinospora plumosa filifera*, assumes a low habit of growth, it is bluish grey in color and has a spreading habit.

The Yew provides two desirable species, the Canadian Yew, *Taxus canadensis*, is a low shrub, diffuse and straggling, occasionally ascending to a height of six feet. This variety assumes a reddish tint in winter. The Japanese Yew, *Taxus cuspidata*, is rather more impressive in its form than the Canadian sort, reaching a greater height. Both of the varieties of the Yew are hardy throughout Eastern Canada.

—Canadian Horticultural Council.



FRUIT FARMS OF THE MARITIMES

Above is a view of one of the prosperous fruit farms along the line of the D. A. R. The inset photograph shows why the farm is in such a flourishing condition, while the scene below is one of another and typical Nova Scotian farm.

The Automobile

TAKE CARE OF AUTO FENDERS.

An auto with shabby fenders looks like a man with worn-out shoes, dirty and unpressed clothing, or without a collar and tie. Auto fenders become ugly through neglect. They receive scratches and bumps, get out of shape, and become full of holes because of rust. It is not unusual to see auto fenders rusted through.

Rust usually begins its work underneath. Flying stone and gravel, caked mud and vibration all serve to remove the paint or enamel. The oxidation of the metal, or rust, sets in at once. The unobserving man does not know about this destructive work until all of the metal is eaten away from the film of paint or enamel on top.

Automobile fenders should be carefully washed occasionally and all spots from which the original paint or enamel has been removed, painted. If you have a collision and damage a fender, hammer out the dents and paint the scratched places as soon as possible. The fender will look better and at the same time rust will be prevented.

OILING THE SPRINGS.

It is only recently that the necessity for oiling automobile and truck

springs has become known. The difference in riding on oiled and on rusty springs is very pronounced indeed.

In oiling springs, however, one difficulty is encountered. Dust will adhere to the sides of oiled springs and finally work between the leaves themselves. Also, when muddy roads are encountered, mud will be thrown on the springs; it will dry, and then absorb all the oil on springs.

To overcome this difficulty, wrap the springs of the car with adhesive tape. The springs are first thoroughly washed and dried. Then the jack is placed under the frame of the car and the body is raised. This allows the weight of the axles and wheels to pull down on the springs and thus separate the leaves so that grease can easily be inserted with a putty knife.

After the springs are greased, the weight of the car should be placed on the wheels again. The leaves of the springs will come together and push out surplus grease. This should be wiped off, after which the springs may be wrapped with the tape. Wrap carefully, allowing plenty of lap. If the tape will not stick well at the beginning or at the end, use shellac to hold the ends in place. Coat the entire wrapping with shellac after the job is finished.

Building Raised from Common Clay.

Brickmaking was one of man's earliest pursuits. Babylon was acquainted with the art; and it is recorded that the Israelites baked bricks from clay mixed with chopped straw.

Nowadays, for ordinary building purposes, red bricks are in greatest demand. These are produced from many kinds of clay.

In the first place, the rough clay is split from the "pit" to the top of the plant. Here it is ground to powder, and passes through a fine sieve to the floor below. The powdered clay is then fed into the brick-press, where it is watered to a workable plasticity, emerging eventually pressed to a perfectly formed, solid brick.

The color is now dark grey. Not until after heating does the brick become red. Redness is due to the presence of iron compounds in the clay, which when burned transform to free ferric oxide.

The bricks are placed in the kiln chamber, which is then built up. Hot air is allowed to enter so that a thorough drying is effected. After drying, the hot air is withdrawn.

Fire is next introduced. Burning usually takes a week. During that time firing is maintained day and night through feed-holes in the kiln top.

Not all materials, however, can be treated in this simple fashion. Highly plastic clays require molding, and many elaborate preparations are necessary. Among these are "weathering," and the addition of non-plastic matter to reduce shrinkage. Crushing, grinding and pugging are also essential preliminaries.

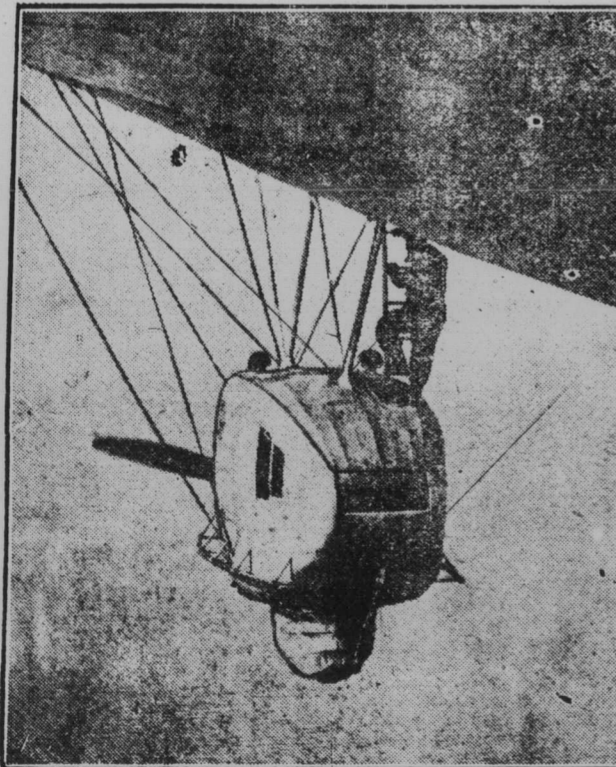
A brick's quality should be such that it will not succumb to the vagaries of our climate. The faces will be free from the slightest crack, and the edges square.

Taking Every Precaution.

On going into the playground one day, the schoolmaster found one of his small pupils sitting on another, who was lying prostrate on the ground.

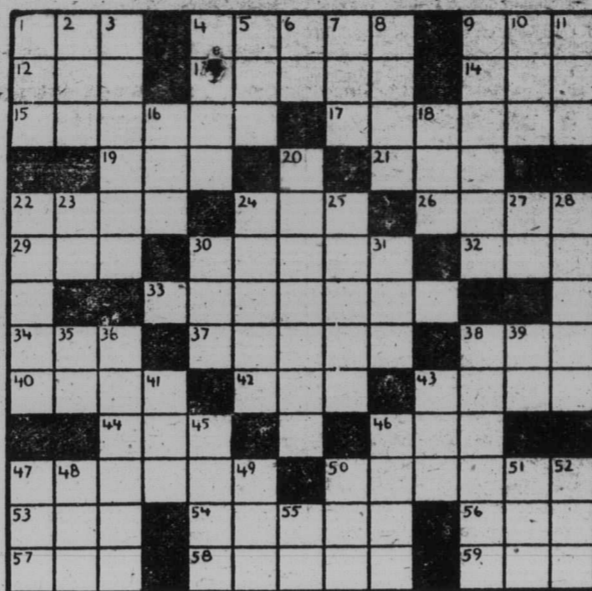
"O Billie," he said, "haven't I always told you to count a hundred before you give way to temper. And here I find you sitting on Tommie's head. What have you to say?"

The child looked solemnly up at him. "I'm counting the hundred, sir," he said. "I really am, but I'm sitting on his head, so that he'll be here when I've done counting."



W. L. Richardson, who was in charge of the aerial photography unit on the dirigible Los Angeles, climbs down from the great gas bag to one of the engine cabins from which he took pictures of the eclipse.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

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

HORIZONTAL

- 1—A dot
- 4—To take oath
- 9—Article
- 12—In the past
- 13—Handle of an axe
- 14—An element
- 15—A water-sprite
- 17—A feast day
- 19—To drink with the tongue
- 21—A division of land
- 22—To surflet
- 24—A cleaning implement
- 26—Curved
- 29—Not elevated
- 30—Bravery
- 32—Fish eggs
- 33—Friendly
- 34—To plant
- 37—To talk violently
- 38—An animal
- 40—A fish
- 42—Still
- 43—The two
- 44—Tear
- 46—A place to sleep
- 47—A mark
- 50—Warmed
- 53—Rage
- 54—Soothed
- 56—Metal-bearing rock
- 57—Writing implement
- 58—Lying flat
- 59—Novel

VERTICAL

- 1—A tree
- 2—Number of years
- 3—To pursue
- 4—Large boat
- 5—Tiny
- 6—A letter
- 7—Hall
- 8—Genuine
- 9—Loose hanging rag
- 10—Hasten
- 11—To make a mistake
- 16—Compensation
- 18—Convulsive cry
- 20—A defender
- 22—Group of pupils
- 23—An exclamation
- 24—To join
- 25—The end
- 27—Negative
- 28—Used for chewing
- 30—A pledge
- 31—A bit of cloth
- 35—An exclamation
- 36—Home of an animal
- 38—Agricultural product
- 39—Close by
- 41—To excavate
- 43—A serpent
- 45—To look slyly
- 46—To grant
- 47—A gratuity
- 48—Existing
- 49—Material for calking
- 50—A fowl
- 51—Beforehand
- 52—Precipitation
- 55—In this manner

A Leg For Sale.

In a lively book of reminiscences, "Thirty Years at Bow Street," Mr. William T. Ewens tells an amusing story that he heard from an old man who lived in Bow Street in the rear of the police courts, with whom the author often had a bit of conversation.

"When I was a young fellow," said the old man, "I started to walk from Covent Garden to the Angel at Islington. There were fields in those days where you now see nothing except shops."

"I could run and jump at that time as well as anyone in London, and so when I came to a stile I did not trouble to climb over. In trying to jump it, however, I miscalculated the distance and came an awful cropper. Who picked me up? I don't know. When I regained consciousness I found myself in a hospital. I was in awful pain, for I had hurt my leg badly. I was in the hospital for weeks.

"During that time I was visited by some of the most famous surgeons in London. My case puzzled them considerably, and I heard them say that there had been nothing like it before. Among the people interested in my leg was an old doctor who had a good practice in the region of the Strand. On one of his visits he said, 'I should like to have your leg.'

"'Oh, would you?' said I. 'I want it myself if you have no objection.'

"I understand that," said the doctor, "but I should like to have your leg when you have done with it. There has been nothing like it before, and I don't think you will want it for very long."

"Thank you for nothing," said I. "I'm going to get better, and the very day I leave this place I'll walk you to Ludgate Hill for anything you like."

"The old doctor did not take me on, but he pestered me to or three times a week to sign a paper authorizing him to have my injured leg on my death. He even offered to give me twenty pounds if I would sign. I pondered long over his proposal. You see I had nothing else to do, and as it was evident that my leg would be no use to me after my death, I finally consented to his terms. The doctor brought me a paper one morning, and I signed it. He gave me ten pounds down, and I was to have the balance in due time. From that moment I began to mend and soon afterwards left the hospital in comparatively good health, though I was slightly lame and always shall be.

A Warning.

Asylum Visitor—"The patient in the padded cell has a most remarkable vocabulary. Most of the words he uses are marked rare or obsolete in the dictionaries."

Doctor—"Poor fellow! He got that way trying to solve cross word puzzles."

Plant That Maddens.

Among the curious plants of Queensland is the "stinging tree," a luxurious shrub, pleasing to the eye, but dangerous to the touch. It grows from two or three inches to ten or fifteen feet in height, and emits a disagreeable odor.

Speaking of its effects, a naturalist says: "One often forgets the danger of the tree until warned by its smell, its effects are curious. It leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening, and for months afterwards the affected part is tender when touched in rainy weather or when it gets wet in washing."

"I have seen men who treated ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung, and I have known a horse so completely mad after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed open-mouthed at every one who approached him.



She—"I love to take a tramp over the frozen snow."

He—"Meaning whom?"

One Hundred Years Old, 86 Years in French Family.

Eighty-six years of service in the same family is the record which Victoire Desrumeaux, a domestic, celebrated on the occasion of her 100th birthday, says a Paris despatch. The French papers are losing no opportunity to comment on this remarkable example of fidelity in view of the modern custom of maids and cooks changing their positions almost monthly—often merely for the sake of the change.

Birds' Eggs as Jewelry.

Necklaces of wild birds' eggs are now being made. The eggs are paired for size, and after blowing are treated by a chemical process and the insides filled with a light-weighted composition to give them solidity. As the shells all have different markings, novel effects are produced. The prices vary from \$25 to \$5000 and more.

Avalanches in Switzerland

By John A. Cass.

The Swiss people call them "louvine," and they are sometimes so called in English; as when in one of his poems Lord Byron spoke of the mountains as place, "Where roar the thundering lawvine," though he probably meant no more than the snow avalanches which are frequently seen in summer by the traveler.

The word has a broader meaning, however, and includes those enormous masses of earth and rock which not infrequently become loosened from the cliffs and descend into the valleys, carrying death and destruction far and wide.

In some parts of the country avalanches of either sort are so likely to occur at any time that the people guard against them by planting extensive forests on the hillsides, and in some cases strong bulwarks of masonry have been erected between the towns and the mountains.

Despite all precautions, however, it is not unusual for lives to be lost and single houses to be destroyed, and there are cases on record where entire villages have been buried beyond all possibility of excavation.

On the Bernina Pass, a great highway which leads from Switzerland to Italy, the traveler still has his attention directed to the spot where, many years ago, a village named Mille Morli was buried by an avalanche of earth and rock from the slope of a neighboring mountain. Very little is known concerning the disaster, for it is one of those sad cases where neither man, woman nor child escaped to tell the story.

On the road from the Italian lakes into Switzerland by the great Maloja Pass one sees the site of a catastrophe even more appalling than that already mentioned; more appalling because more extensive.

The village of Plurs must have been very pleasant for situation, for in front of it a mountain torrent kept up its unceasing roar, while at a little distance in the background rose the high cliffs of Monte Conto. It must have been a prosperous town, too, for early in the seventeenth century it sheltered a population of twenty-four hundred and thirty souls. In the autumn of 1618 it was noticed that masses of earth and rock fell with unusual frequency, and a number of fishermen were seen to form and widen in the mountain. But the people, disregarding these admonitions, continued their usual pursuits till one night a terrific landslide buried them and their possessions beneath a pile of debris more than sixty feet deep.

So utter was the destruction that no attempt has ever been made at excavation, and the spot is now covered with a beautiful grove of chestnut trees, among whose branches the nimble squirrels play, and at the foot of which boys and girls now search for nuts.

Another example, not so destructive to life and property, but more striking, from its having twice happened in the same place, may be noticed in the valley which leads to the village of Zermatt. Here, in 1737, a little town of one hundred and forty houses was completely destroyed by an avalanche of snow from the Weisshorn Mountain.

Years passed, and the snow had all melted, the debris had been cleared away, and another and larger village was built on the same spot. Here the people lived in peace and safety, and had perhaps quite forgotten the first disaster, when suddenly, one afternoon, in 1819, another avalanche of ice and snow from the same mountain came down upon them, burying one hundred and eighteen houses, together with many people. The house of the village pastor stood a little apart from the others, and so escaped destruction; but such an enormous quantity of snow was lodged in his garden that it did not entirely disappear till two years later.

Returning now to the region of Eastern Switzerland, we find another case quite unlike any that have yet been mentioned.

Many years ago, what was known as the Felsola Pass, the little town of Le Rovina stood at the foot of the towering mountain. It contained about three hundred inhabitants, who were occupied as cattle-herders and farmers, besides carrying on quite a business in the way of entertaining people who were obliged to pass that way. They had, however, come to have a bad reputation, and were supposed to be capable of almost any crime. Travelers who were obliged to spend the night here were provided with only the meapest food, but were compelled to pay for it the most exorbitant prices.

Indeed, the catalogue of evil deeds of which the people of the town were guilty was a long one, and it is said that they were frequently warned that some terrible judgment would be sent upon them unless they reformed.

Be that as it may, it is certain that on June 13, 1846, an earthquake shook the mountains violently, and a fearful avalanche buried the town, with all its inhabitants, in one common grave.

But the most remarkable instance of such disasters yet remains to be spoken of.

In the very centre of Switzerland, not far from the famous city of Lucerne, is a tract of country bearing the general name of Goidau. It included several villages, whose situations were of extreme beauty, for in front of them lay the charming little Lake of Lowerts, and behind them rose the Rossberg Mountain to a height of more than five thousand feet.

The summer of 1806 had been an exceptionally rainy one, and on the second of September, a stratum of rock measuring more than two miles in length, three thousand feet in width and one hundred feet in thickness, became loosened, and fell upon the doomed villages from a height of three thousand feet. Four villages were utterly destroyed, and upward of five hundred people were buried beneath the ruins.

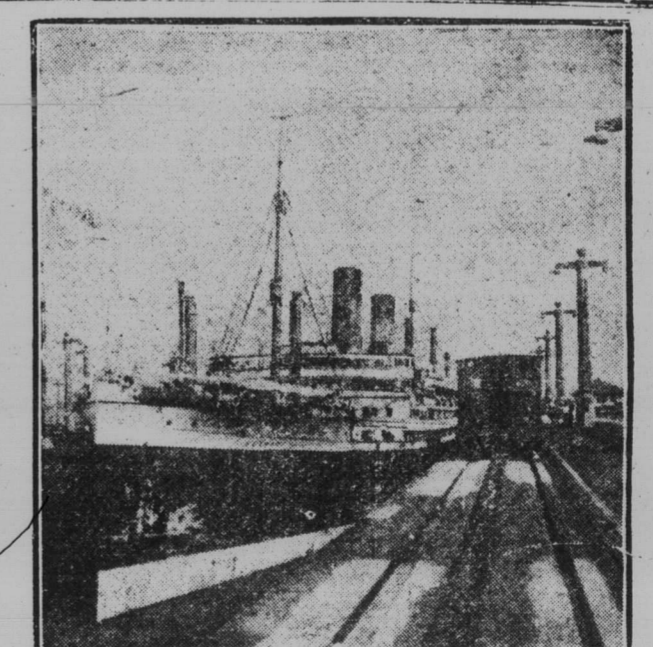
Nor did the destruction end there, for the avalanche swept resistlessly in all it reached the lake, one-fourth of the bed of which was filled up by the debris, while the islands were totally submerged, and a wave eighty feet in height broke upon and destroyed all the buildings on the opposite shore.

These are but a few of the instances in which the mountains have sent down ruin upon the peaceful valleys of this lovely land.

But, notwithstanding all this, the country is a prosperous one. The people possess an energy which does not equal readily in the face of difficulties.

After the avalanche comes the patient hand of man, and ere long the scenes of such terrible disasters again become the abode of an industrious community.

Even Goidau itself has been rebuilt. A new church stands on nearly the exact site of the one that was buried, and the only reminders of the catastrophe of 1806 are a tablet, with an inscription, set in the wall of the present building, a delicious service held once each year in commemoration of the event, and the deep and ineffaceable scars which show the track of the avalanche down the Rossberg's stony side.



The Canadian-Australian liner "Aorangi" making her maiden voyage from England to Australia, via California. British Columbia is shown passing through the Panama Canal. She broke all time records on the first part of the journey.

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C. N. R. TIME TABLE

Southbound 7:16 a.m.
Northbound 11:20 a.m.
Southbound 3:19 a.m.
Northbound 8:51 p.m.

Wit and Humor

No one ever got ahead by holding
someone else back.

"Don't you think that fishing is
good exercise?"
"Yes, for the imagination."

The prize absent-minded man is
the one who was squatting on the
grass and stuck his chewing gum
under his seat.

"Your daughter talks a great deal
doesn't she?" "Yes, I think she
must have been vaccinated with a
phonograph needle."

"Old Codger—I often kissed you
when you were a baby.
Miss Pretty—I couldn't help my-
self then.
Old Codger—I could, and did."

"How far have you proceeded in
your discussion of intimate domestic
problems?"
"We have just gone through the
trousers pocket matter."

"The Major—Over there is the col-
onel; a fine judge on horseflesh.
City Visitor—So am I—I've dined
at restaurants for the last twenty
years."

"Will you let me kiss you if I give
you a penny?" asked the little boy's
aunt.
"A penny!" he exclaimed, "Why, I
get more than that for taking castor
oil."

"What was the name of that horse
you bet on?"
"Spectator."
"An odd name for a race horse."
"But appropriate in his case. He
watched the others go by."

Visitor—Is your oldest sister mar-
ried—the one who was so proficient
in all branches of domestic science?
Philippa—No, nor likely to be.
She was so busy fitting herself to be
the wife of a good man that she ne-
glected to go after the man.

Browne—How do you like buying a
house on the installment plan?
Greene—It has its drawbacks. By
the time I have the house paid for
it will be so old and devastated that
I will have to build a new one.

Policeman—Have you any suspi-
cious characters hanging around
here?
Sly Villager—Well, I did see one
fella hanging on a tree down the
road, but he wasn't suspicious, he
was dead.

A Regular Combine
A young man with a pretty but
notoriously flirtatious fiancée wrote
to a supposed rival: "I have been told
that you have been seen kissing my
girl. Come to my office at 11 on
Friday. I want to have this matter
out."

The rival answered: "I've received
your circular letter and will be pre-
sent at the meeting."

Then She Fainted
A young lady not familiar with
the language of railroad men hap-
pened to be at the station the other
day when the train was being made
up. One of the brakemen shouted:
"Jump on her when she comes by,
run her down to the round house and
cut her in two and bring the head
end up to the station." Screaming
"murder" the young lady fled from
the spot.

PULL TOGETHER
Dissension in a town makes the
streets grow in the streets;
Unity makes the trade grow in the
stores;
Other things being equal, a city is
usually as big as the faith of its peo-
ple.
If they believe in it enough to sink
all differences and pull together you
get dollars to dough nuts that town
gets on the upgrade;
When all the merchants unite for
the good of their burg it is a safe
gamble that home trade will unite
itself to them;
It is better to have the long green
in the tills than the grass green on
the streets;
Unity makes the long green grow.
The town that does not pull to-
gether will be pulled to pieces.

SHOWER FOR NEWLYWEDS

At the home of Messrs. Leroy and
Nelson Bender, on the first conces-
sion of Carrick, on Tuesday evening
of last week, a miscellaneous shower
was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Edward
Gilmar (nee Miss Mary Dettman) of
honor of their recent marriage.
Over one hundred guests were pre-
sent and the evening was spent in
cards and dancing. Music was fur-
nished by Rev's Orchestra. A
large number of very useful and
beautiful gifts were received by the
bride and groom, including a hand-
some sum of money. A very enjoy-
able evening was spent by all.
The following address was also
read:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Gilmar:
We, your friends and neighbors,
have gathered here to-night on the
occasion of your recent marriage, to
convey to you our heartiest congrat-
ulations and sincere wishes for a
long, happy and prosperous voyage
through life.

You, Mr. Gilmar, have spent most
of your life in this community and,
as neighbors, we have always found
you to be kind and obliging. We
realize that sympathetic neighbors
are a real necessity in this world
and feel that, in you, we have one to
whom we can turn for help in any
time of need.

We take great pleasure in welcom-
ing Mrs. Gilmar into our midst.
While her old neighbors are regret-
ting her loss to their community we
are rejoicing in our gain, for there
is an old proverb which says "What
is one's loss is another's gain."

We hope to spend many happy
hours with you during the coming
months and years and ask you to
accept these gifts not for their in-
trinsic value but merely as a token
of our respect and esteem.
Signed on behalf of your friends
and neighbors.

**MAYOR FOSTER SHOULD READ
THIS!**

(Bracebridge Gazette)
Toronto's new mayor wants a
census of Toronto's unemployed to as-
certain where they came from, that
he may bill their home municipalities
with their maintenance. Mayor Fos-
ter might take another look to see
who induced the "unemployed" to go
to Toronto. He would find that Tor-
onto has worked feverishly to build
up an immense population and in
that building took no concern about
what places suffered. Many small
towns that bonused and exempted
and otherwise provided for manufac-
turers found those manufacturers
pulling out for Toronto as soon as
they had become independent. Tor-
onto as a whole is maintained by
outside municipalities. Let Toronto
take care of her unemployed. Tor-
onto has her Eaton's and Simpson's
whose taxes are all paid to Toronto's
treasury, whose employees all live in
and pay taxes to Toronto, but whose
business is largely in outside munic-
ipalities. Toronto has her wholesale
houses whose armies of commercial
travellers have their taxes in Toron-
to, but whose work is almost exclu-
sively in outside municipalities. Tor-
onto has her Massey-Harris whose
taxes and whose thousands of em-
ployees' taxes are paid to Toronto
but whose business is wholly outside
Toronto. Toronto has her Universi-
ties that bring higher education to
the doors of her people but are sup-
ported by the taxes of people in
every municipality in Ontario. In-
stances could be multiplied indefini-
tely where Toronto fattens at the
provincial trough. If then, Toronto
occasionally finds she has attracted
a few too many for her comfort, it
is up to Toronto.

MORE RADIOS THAN BATH TUBS

Although the bath tub is an an-
cient and honorable institution, more
particularly in Anglo Saxon home
life, while the radio is a contrivance
of very recent origin, there are at
present more radios than bath tubs
in Wellington County. With a view
to obtaining information regarding
rural life in Wellington, Mr. R. H.
Clemens B.S.A. agricultural repre-
sentative, has sent out a list of eight-
een questions all over the county
and the replies are now coming in.
One of these questions inquired as to
the number of bath tubs installed in
the section, and another asked for
the number of radios in use. The
replies received up till Tuesday
(some fifty or sixty in all) show
that the listening-in apparatus had
the weekly clean-up utensils beaten
about two to one.

**STAFF CHANGE FOR
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**

J. W. Berry Goes to Lethbridge

An exchange of Alberta managers
of the Bank of Nova Scotia will re-
sult in J. W. Berry, who has been in
charge of the Edmonton branch for
the past two years, taking over the
Lethbridge branch. B. M. McLeod,
who was manager of the local office
about ten years ago, is being brought
from Lethbridge, where he was in
charge, to again assume control of
bank business in Edmonton.

Keen regret is felt in business
circles here at the departure of Mr.
Berry, who was extremely popular
and built up the bank's business con-
siderably during his regime. Speak-
ing to the Journal, he expresses re-
gret at leaving Edmonton but he
was more than ever convinced of
this city's bright future. The pros-
pects for the present year were
greatly improved, especially on ac-
count of the crop returns from the
past season.

The exchange is to take effect at
once, and Mr. Berry expects to leave
for the south in a few days.—Ed-
monton Journal.

**SELLING AN AUTOMOBILE
AT RETAIL**

Yankee shrewdness is proverbial.
That the trait is still characteristic
of the race we gather from a story
told by Mr. E. E. Whiting in the
Boston Herald. He writes:

Down at East Providence lives a
man who had a used automobile, the
name of which is a household word,
and he wanted to sell it. Disap-
pointment came to him when he took
it to a dealer. The owner's price
was one hundred dollars. The deal-
er's offer was sixty dollars.

"I'd rather sell it bit by bit than
take any such price as that," the
owner said indignantly.

So he went home and began to sell
the car by bits. First he got rid of
the tires; he took in trade for them
another set not quite so good and a
little cash. Next he swapped wind-
shield; he took in exchange an old-
er windshield and a little cash. He
swapped biaks, lights and cushions
and then began to repeat the pro-
cess. He is now on his sixth body;
he has collected one hundred and
thirty dollars in cash—and he still
has a car.

"I don't quite know," he says,
"whether I shall call the street-
cleaning department or the under-
taker to remove the final remains."

SIX CATTLE KILLED

Jas. Thomson of 10th Con. Elders-
lie suffered quite a loss last Saturday
night when the late C.N.R. train
northbound, struck a head of his
cattle which had wandered on to the
railway track at the crossing on the
8th Concession. Of the 8 cattle
struck, 2 were killed instantly, four
others were so badly injured that
they had to be killed, and two were
badly bruised but will probably sur-
vive the accident. Mr. Thomson had
been feeding these Western cattle on
his farm on the 8th con. and the
evening being quite mild they had
strayed from their shelter.—Chesley
Enterprise.

When putting away the cooking
utensils remove the covers so as to
permit any odor of foods that may
be retained in them to escape.

Wheat for centuries has been and
continues to be the staple food pro-
duct of the world and when the crop
fails it means hardship, privation
and may be starvation for many. In
1924 the world crop was 440 million
bushels less than the year before.
Nearly half of this loss was caused
by the failure in Canada. The high-
er prices undoubtedly compensate
the grower, but there is no com-
pensation for the consumer. Shortage
of food creates hunger, and hunger
breeds unrest which leads to war.

Freedom from Pain
Rheumatism
Neuritis
Neuralgia

Thousands of Canadians have found that
TRC's give quickest and surest relief from
Pain. TRC's act directly on the poisons that
cause the pain. They contain no dangerous or
habit forming drugs. Your druggist recom-
mends them. Send 10c. for generous trial.
Templeton's, Toronto.

\$1.00 Rheumatism 50c. Headaches
Neuritis Neuralgia
Lumbago Pain

**TRC'S TEMPLETON'S
RHEUMATIC
CAPSULES** T30
For Sale by J. P. PHELAN

HURON & ERIE DEBENTURES

A Safe Investment

*The Huron & Erie is chartered by the
Government and is "Older than the Domini-
on of Canada."*

*Surplus security for Debenture owners
and depositors totals \$6,650,000.*

*Debenture owners and depositors have
First claim upon every dollar of the Corpor-
ation's assets.*

**5 1/4 per cent. per annum is
payable half-yearly**

*Let us arrange a Debenture investment
in your name.*

**Applications for
Huron & Erie Debentures
are accepted at any time by**
J. A. JOHNSTON - Mildmay

**ECONOMY IN THE USE OF
SUGAR**

At a time when there are calls for
greater economy in every depart-
ment of life, it is well for the house-
keeper to consider ways and means
to the same end, and one may safely
say that no other article of food will
give such a satisfactory response as
will sugar.

Tons of sugar are needlessly waste-
d every year, more particularly at
preserving time—yes, hundreds of
tons—in America alone for want of
knowledge on this point.

While some are aware of the fact
it may not be generally known that
sugar undergoes a wonderful chem-
ical change when in contact with
acid fruits in boiling; it then chang-
es its identity into glucose, thereby
losing fifty per cent. of its sweeten-
ing potency.

By using a heavy sugar syrup for
sweetening cold drinks, all the sweet-
ening combines at once with the
beverage, instead of settling to the
bottom where it is practically lost.

Also by using a pinch of baking
soda to neutralize their acids, a great
saving of sugar can be effected in
the cooking of rhubarb, tomatoes, etc.
Acid fruits, likewise, should not
have sugar added till the boiling
process has ceased at which time
one cupful will go as far as two
would by their being boiled together.

Considering the prices we have
been paying for sugar in the past,
reaching as high as twenty-five dol-
lars per cwt. about five years ago
the saving of one cwt. per family
per year, which is a very low esti-
mate, would amount to many mil-
lions of dollars in Canada alone.

Much complaint is made that the
dollar does not go nearly as far as
it used to, while others say, "Yes,
but it goes so much faster." But
observing these rules with sugar it
works the other way by going twice
as far, and only half as fast, and at
the same time giving equally good
results.

DISAPPOINTED WORLD-ENDERS

Many little bands of simple people
scattered throughout the United
States were disappointed last Friday
night because the world did not
come to an end and because they
were not transported to some sort of
heaven beyond the stars.

These folk belong to a "reform"
branch of the Seventh Day Advent-
ists, but just how they got it into
their heads that the world was to
come to an end on Friday night will
forever be a mystery to sane people.

The sect, of course, was small and
their numbers must have been re-
duced from the very ignorant, or
from among "religious nuts" as such
folk are appropriately designated.
Having accepted the belief nothing
would turn them from it. All who
differed from them were set down as
"unbelievers" who were marked for
destruction.

The expectation was that before
leaving the doomed Earth these
"faithful" were to be transported on
clouds to a hill near San Diego, Cal-
ifornia, where they should remain
for a time to witness the "destruc-
tion of the unbelievers, by pestilence
and fire. Until one comes to this part
foolish one.

of the story one might think that

these people were perhaps good but
simple and deluded. Doubtless they
are harmless in small matters, but
this belief in the painful destruction
of millions, while they, few in num-
bers were to look on in safety, and
later wing their way to heaven sug-
gests a state of mind not altogether
innocent nor kind. It must have ar-
riven out of a pleasing spirit of self-
righteousness and a desire for re-
venge. Evidently they would be pleas-
ed to see those who dared to dis-
agree with them get "what was com-
ing to them."

Every few years the members of
some religious body gets it into their
heads that the world is to come to
an end on some set day. It would
be interesting to hear the explana-
tions of the prophets to their disap-
pointed flocks.

Where there is a fair measure of
education and enlightenment these
fake prophets gain no following.

THE PLAINTIFF ON THE JURY

Since it is a place where human
nature is constantly under examina-
tion and illustration, there is plenty
of humor to be found in the solemn
proceedings of the court room. One
of the very best court anecdotes says
the Argonaut, is told by the eminent
English Advocate, Sir Ernest Wild,
K.C.

A civil action was being heard in
a certain court of justice, and coun-
sel, having opened the case, called
the plaintiff, whereupon a member
of the jury rose, left the jury box
and made his way to the witness
box. Asked what he was doing, he
said that he was the plaintiff.

"Then what are you doing on the
jury?" said the judge.
"I was summoned to sit on the
jury," said the man, producing the
summons.

"But surely," said the judge, "you
know that you cannot help to try
your own case."
"Well," said the baffled one rue-
fully, "I did think it was a bit of
luck."

NOT BAD; ONLY FOOLISH

(E. W. Howe's Monthly)
Bernard Shaw asks: "What is a
flapper?"

It is an epithet to distinguish girls
who are bold, mannish, loud and sub-
mit readily to familiarity from the
boys. Most of them recover, and be-
come nice women. All of them are
"respectable;" they stay out too late
at petting parties, but know how to
take care of themselves—except in the
particulars named.

No really nice, old-fashioned girl
is called a flapper.

The flapper is always rather smart
but foolish in doing unwomanly
things.

I think suffrage is responsible for
most of her waywardness and folly.
A good many flappers marry, but
do not get as good husbands as nice,
quiet, old-fashioned girls.

No girl is called a flapper after
she reaches 25; if she hasn't reform-
ed by that time, a harsher word is
applied to her.

A flapper is not a bad girl, but a
foolish one.

400 sets a day!
new manufacturing economies
A few sets left! Buy now!

The factory cannot guarantee us another allotment of Trirdyns.

Order now. Save disappointment!

Think of getting the beautiful mahogany Trirdyn with five-tube volume, but with only three tubes to manage. Cross-contingents! Acute selectivity. Marvellous results!

Almost all that radio can give you at a fraction of the usual cost! (Owing to tremendous production.)

If you are the least bit interested in radio, act now! This chance may not come your way again!

C. H. PLETSCH



He made money on the farm

OF many a farmer retiring to a well-earned rest it has been said, "He made a lot of money on that farm." The fact is that he made no more money than his neighbour, but he saved a great deal more.

Acquiring wealth is largely a matter of systematic spending and saving. Without a definite plan few men get anywhere. Hard work is not enough; the fruits of the work must be conserved.

Save your money regularly. Open an interest bearing Savings Account.

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years

Total Assets in excess of \$700,000,000

THE PAROLE SYSTEM

In the past quarter of a century, Canada has paroled 16,885 prisoners from her jails and penitentiaries, and 1,000 or nearly 88 per cent. of these have made good and have never come back. That seems to be rather conclusive proof of the value of the parole system and it is another argument against the theory that there is a criminal type.

There are only three reasons for sending a man to prison, to protect society, to reform the prisoner and to deter others from committing the crime. Once a man gives indications that he is unlikely to repeat his part misdemeanor, or follow a life of crime, there seems no longer any reason for holding him inside prison walls. Both for his own sake and for the sake of the country, he should be freed.

Canada's prison statistics for 1924 have not yet been issued, but in 1923

the average daily population of the country's penitentiaries was 2582. Of one time, 282 were under 20 years of age, and 1158 were not over 30. Possibly there were some so-called incorrigibles among these young people but the presumption is that the great majority of them were by no means confirmed in the ways of crime. It is for people like these that the parole system is intended, people who are worth bringing back into society again. And as they are capable of making worthy citizens, it would be to the advantage of society to give them a welcome when they are paroled and not receive them with scowls and hard blows. If they are treated as outcasts they will likely become, and society will suffer in the end for its lack of humanity.

Once men begin to get gray at fifty. Now they omit the "r".

Convention Report

Report of the Delegate of the Horticultural Convention held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Feb. 10th & 11th

On Tuesday morning after the registration was almost complete, President J. E. Carter read his address. He advised every Society throughout Ontario to support the Horticultural Publications in order to obtain valuable information about growing flowers, shrubs and trees. The Agricultural College at Guelph also deserved the assistance of the people and Government for the great work that is being done. It was also advised to form Societies of Dahlias, Gladioli, Roses and Iris, so that each Society would co-operate in producing better flowers. The Government supplies trees gratis, it should be of interest to every man of Ontario to plant trees both to beautify their homes with ornamental trees as well as growing trees in reforestation. During the Presidency of J. E. Carter, 27 new Societies were formed and principally in the rural districts. Where there is a Society existing in small villages the farmers in the country should take the opportunity of obtaining shrubs and flowers and trees through its society.

Mayor Foster gave us a short address of welcome and promised hearty co-operation to bring the Horticultural Society of Ontario to a great success.

J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, the Superintendent, gave us a lengthy report of the increasing numbers of Societies. There was a time not so very long ago when there were only 700, and now there are 1500. Farmers are taking more interest in their homes. The Government is giving a grant of \$133000 throughout Ontario for the Horticultural work. He brought out strongly that if a certain circle of Societies in a district would arrange to have a lecturer go from one neighboring Society to another without travelling long distances, a great amount of money could be saved and used in some other way. In many towns and villages are vacant lots growing weeds, why could we not grow flowers? Parents should interest their children in the growing and planting of flowers instead of having them hanging around street corners and showing their smartness at the expense of their neighbor. If every family would interest their young in flowers it would not be necessary to go about stealing flowers, but they would pride themselves in their work and beauty of their products.

Dr. Marrow, of Maxville, gave an interesting discussion on the necessity of spreading literature on Horticultural work and of forming new Societies and how to plant different kind of flowers and trees and also where. The reason that some have no success in growing flowers and shrubs is because they may be planted on the wrong side of the house or too shady, or too open, not sheltered enough against cold winds and frosts, or they might not have the right kind of soil. In order to have success for our labor it is necessary to have good soil and that can be done by digging out a certain amount and refilling it with good soil and stable manure. Then with the sunshine and water, they will have better success. The Government gives a certain proportional grant to every society, 22c to \$1.00 membership fee. The more members belonging to a society the more grant the society receives from the government. It should be therefore of great interest to every society to increase the yearly membership. Every member should understand that if it pays \$1.00 to the Society it can receive \$1.23 worth of flowers and plants. If a Society gives everything away in premiums it has nothing left to work on, and therefore no one should expect too much from the Society. The house of a family should not be considered to be just a boarding house for the husband and children, that the outside the yard, the garden, the lane should be beautified and that every member of the family should take an interest to make their home a pleasing sight—a place of their pride in nature.

Mr. Wm. Harry, of Seaforth, gave a very interesting illustration of the Roses. Of the four kinds of Roses he interested us mostly in the Tea Rose and Climbing Rose. The Roses are more beneficial because of the long duration of bloom—from 15th of June to snow time. They should be well protected from the north and

west winds, but open to the east and south for sunshine. How they should be planted and what care should be given to avoid mildew and flies, the full report will be sent later on to every Society.

Mr. George Simpson, of Ottawa, gave an illustration on Gardens.

Mr. F. C. Winnich, of Ottawa, while at London, collected many beautiful slides of small front gardens. Every home is surrounded with hedges and flowers.

Rev. W. M. Mackay, of Weston, was very much interested in Juvenile Community Gardens, where young boys and girls of school ages were taught in the manner of planting and cultivating flowers and garden vegetables, so that in time they become efficient in teaching Horticulture.

The evening session consisted of a banquet, at which 300 guests were seated, tables decorated with the choicest flowers and ferns. Music was furnished by an orchestra and after everyone had their fill the President called on different speakers to address the gathering. Mildmay received a great compliment, that it being a young society and at its last meeting the financial report showed a good surplus on hand. The delegate of the Mildmay Horticultural Society, with very short notice, was also called upon to address the gathering as the daily papers have already mentioned.

The Wednesday session was of the same nature as on the previous day and it might be very interesting to us to hear the description of the various kinds of flowers and the various kinds of species of the same flower. It would almost seem incredible that the species of flowers can be so multiplied. With the science of men and the help of nature we can produce almost all colors. We had a very extensive illustration of the Roses by Mr. Hartry of Seaforth; the Dahlias by Mr. Kent of Port Perry; the Gladioli by Mr. Hannigan of Guelph, the Peonies by Benjamin Johnson of Hamilton; the various kinds of climbers of flowers and vines by Prof. Macoun of Ottawa, and the last, but not least, the Iris by Rev. Tebbs of Burlington.

I appreciated very much the honor conferred upon me by the Horticultural Society of the town in sending me as a delegate to the Convention at Toronto and I hope that this brief report will meet everyone's approval. The full detailed report will be sent to the Secretary at a later date.

Respectfully,
Rev. Alph. C. Montag

THREE MONTHS IN JAIL

For raising a check from \$7.97 to \$97.97 given by John Tackaberry, of Lions Head, to John A. King, and cashing the same in the Bank of Commerce, the latter was arrested and brought before Magistrate Macartney on Tuesday morning.

King had worked for a few days on the "Pedwell" at the close of the season, and Mr. Tackaberry had issued the check for his pay, and of course the forgery was not discovered till he got his cancelled checks back at the end of January when on checking over his book with the checks the forgery was discovered. A warrant was issued for King's arrest, and on being charged before the Magistrate he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months in the Walkerton jail. King is only about 20 years of age. We have not learned who is the loser of the \$90, Mr. Tackaberry or the Bank of Commerce, but on examination of the check, it is said that the job was very amateurish, and the difference in the writing and figures, whereby the word ninety was written in, is so apparent that it is a wonder any teller would let the check pass him, and that to a stranger.—Wiartron Echo.

When misfortune overtakes a hustler it knows it has been in a race.

"Marry in haste and repent at leisure" is the maxim of an increasing number of the youngsters of to-day. Well over 10 per cent. of the marriage licenses issued in Toronto are for couples one or both of which are under 18.

Some one entered the stable of the Hanover Inn last Friday night while the Hanover-Durham hockey match was in progress, took the harness off a horse standing in a stall, and made off with it. This seems about the limit of nerve and gall—to say nothing about the criminality of the act.—Hanover Post.

WHEAT WANTED

BRING IN YOUR WHEAT AND EXCHANGE FOR FLOUR FEED AND GROCERIES—ALL OF WHICH WE HAVE A SUPPLY OF AND OF FIRST QUALITY.

TRY OUR CURED FILLETS AND LAKE SUPERIOR HERRING.

ALL KINDS OF CEREAL, FRESH AND SWEET. OAT-MEAL, MADE BY THE FIVE ROSES' PEOPLE.

THE PRICE OF ONE EGG WILL PAY FOR ALL THE PANACEA A HEN WILL EAT IN SIX MONTHS. ALSO 2 GALS. OF MILK WILL PAY FOR ENOUGH STOCK TONIC FOR ONE COW FOR 30 DAYS.

GET YOUR SUPPLY OF BLUE GOOSE ORANGES AND GRAPE FRUIT HERE—BEST ON THE MARKET.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER, DRIED APPLES WANTED. EGGS BOUGHT ON THE GRADED SYSTEM.

GEO. LAMBERT.

FLOUR FEED & GROCERIES

PHOTO 36

NO HEAVY GASOLINE TAX IS PLANNED

Problems of taxation in Ontario today must be met and faced with the same dauntless spirit of conquest that characterized struggles of the nation's ancestors. Col. W. H. Price, provincial treasurer, asserted when speaking before the eleventh annual meeting of the Windsor Real Estate Board in the Prince Edward Hotel.

"This country can overcome any temporary setbacks, but it is up to the people to stand together and back up the men in public life, regardless of politics, who serve you for there are no limits to this country's possibilities," he said.

After telling of the vast expenditures by the province, Col. Price stated that the provincial debt was now \$300,000,000.

"Taxes have to be imposed, but wherever possible, they are placed where the imposition will not hurt individually. As for the gasoline tax, if such an impose is ordered, I can assure you it won't be an onerous one," he declared.

Col. Price made an earnest plea for a unified effort on the part of citizens to aid in development of the province. He lauded the opportunities of the North Country and vast natural resources to be found there.

"Our people all want to live too comfortably without passing any obstacles. The worst thing today is the disposition of parents to spoil their children by giving them too much comfort and luxury," he asserted.

FARM PRODUCTION IN BRUCE

A bulletin just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture shows that Bruce County had in 1924, 25,080 acres under fall wheat, yielding 855,228 bushels or 34 bushels per acre. It had only 381 acres under spring wheat, yielding 8,458 bushels or 22 bushels to the acre. It had 114,040 acres under oats yielding 4,744,314 bushels or 41.6 bushels to the acre. It had 14,792 acres under barley, yielding 516,241 bushels or 34.9 bushels to the acre. There are only eight counties in Ontario that excel it in fall wheat production and only three that excel it in producing oats. Seven counties excel it in the production of barley. Huron and Grey are in the list of counties that excel Bruce in all three. In peas Bruce had 165,583 bushels from 8038 acres or 20.6 bushels to the acre. Only three counties excel it in this crop. It grew 707,285 bushels of potatoes off 4202 acres, an average of 182.6 to the acre, excelled only by Algoma, Muskoka, Sudbury and Parry Sound. Bruce grew 207,814 tons of hay and clover off 129,077 acres or 1.61 tons per acre. On June 15th, 1924, Bruce had 118 stallions, 12,365 mares, 8,431 geldings, 2,048 colts and fillies, 17,772 sheep, 19,008 lambs, 1,454 bulls, 30,720 milk cows, 4654 milk yearlings, 16,127 beef yearlings, 25,692 calves, 31,605 other cattle, 11,844 pigs, 18,472 turkeys, 19,135 geese, 20,072 ducks and 484,461 other fowl.

INCREASING THE SALARIES

An increase of \$2000 per annum in the salaries of the Ontario Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of the salary of Premier Ferguson, and an increase of \$600 in the seasonal indemnity for each of the 111 members of the legislature, may be forecast in the Speech from the Throne. The proposed increase in the seasonal indemnity of the members from \$1,500 to \$2,000 is the newest feature of the legislature corridor discussion and it would bring the seasonal indemnity of the Ontario members up to that of the members of the Quebec legislature. For two years the Drury Government granted a \$600 bonus to members which made their seasonal income \$2,000 and at that time there was considerable argument brought to bear upon the government to make the bonus a permanent increase. Should both contemplated steps be taken by the government this session, the total extra cost to Ontario for the Provincial government would be \$80,600.

YOU OUGHT TO CARE

(By Edgar L. Vincent)
"I don't care what folks think about me! I have nothing to do with them! If they will let me alone, I will them!"
I went once to find a man on a matter of business. I had heard that he was a little bit peculiar. In years

gone by he had been quite a man of affairs, holding an office to which he had been elected by the votes of the people. And yet, when I came to look for that man's house, I had hard work to find it, or to keep the road that led in after I did find it. It was hidden away behind a forest of trees and thick shrubbery. The farm was away off from everybody else. What was the matter?

That man had sored on the world. The world had not sored on him; it had treated him well, better than he was worthy of being treated; and he made up his mind that he would get away from everybody and live the rest of his life like an old hermit. He said he did not care what people thought of him. But he ought to have cared.

And you and I, if we ever get such a streak on that we do not care what people think about us, ought to be brought up standing and compelled to get right with ourselves and right with the world. That is not true now. We are not right with anybody; and that hampers our influence for good in the world.

For nothing is more sure than that we ought to know what it is intended that our lives shall be a part of all life. We are not like ships built without steering apparatus. A ship made that way might be shoved down the ways and slip out into the sea to be a menace to all other craft sailing the salt water.

No, we are here to go somewhere and to do something that will make the world better. We are to touch elbows with all humanity. Our part in life will never be lived as God means it to be lived until we recognize our obligations to others and do the best we can to meet it. And this is true no matter where we live or who we are.

Is the canker of "I ask no odds of the orld!" eating at our hearts? Let's get cured of it now! It will eat our hearts out if we do not!

And the best, the only sure medicine for that ailment is love, love for those near by, love for those far off; for that will show us ourselves as God would have us see ourselves and lead us to live the true, the right, the unselfish life every day! That means really to live!

ARE YOU BOTHERED BY HAVING THE TIPS OF YOUR SHOE LACES COME OFF?

The next time this happens twist the ends of the lace and dip them in a bottle of glue. When dry they will be as good as new.

There are a lot of things in life that seem to be a nuisance at first, but if you just twist the ends of the lace and dip them in a bottle of glue, when dry they will be as good as new.

In the Tea Cup

with the fall charm of "SALADA"

TEA
is revealed. The flavor is pure,
fresh and fragrant. Try it.
Black, Mixed or Green Blends.



MY NEW LABOR SAVERS.

Talking to a group of farm women recently at a club meeting, someone asked me this question: "What labor-saving devices have you added to your home during the last year that you think, after thorough testing, are worthy of a permanent place in the up-to-date household?"

It is the reply I made, or a report of twelve tested tools which are favorites in my kitchen, that I am going to relate to you.

First on the list comes a butter curler, an inexpensive help which I employ to scrape over a pat of golden fat to make pretty fascinating shapes to add charm to the table and zest to the bread. Butter served in this way is an edible garnish, adding a festive touch to the board.

Then there is the pie pan with perforations in the bottom. I used to blame the oven when the under crust was not cooked enough. I have no need of excuses nowadays. These holes in the pan permit the heat to enter and bake the pastry before the filling has a chance to soak into it.

If you bake cookies or biscuits you'll enjoy a baking sheet. I have two of them. When one is covered with cookies and placed in the oven, which is almost filled by it, other articles of dough are cut out and arranged on the second sheet, to be baked when the first lot is cooked. I'm still amazed at the way the time in baking has been reduced by these simple conveniences.

I have a scraper that is fine for removing the skin from potatoes, parsnips, turnips and carrots. That lovely orange hue of carrots, which makes the roots appear like nuggets of gold, is most intense directly under the skin. These color pigments frequently are discarded when a knife is used for paring. This scraper, which consists of a flat piece of stone composition with a handle that slips over the hand, avoids much waste from thick parings, especially in those kitchens where young daughters help prepare the meals.

Angel-food cake is a favorite sweet in my family, but I always disliked to sift the flour and sugar so many times until I purchased the sifter I now use. It resembles a bucket with lids, which fasten securely at both ends. The space into two compartments. Flour or sugar placed in the bucket may be sifted back and forth quickly by turning the device up and down.

A wet mop for use in cleaning floors is another happy addition to my home. It has a handle from which the soft and durable cotton threads, which form the mop proper, may be removed for washing. I fasten the same handle to my wall brush when cleaning house.

Of course your husband may be more thoughtful about sharpening the kitchen knives than most men, but perhaps a small sharpener in the cabinet drawer will come in mighty handy when it is too cold for the man of the house to work on the grindstone, or when he is too busy to consider the knife with which his bacon is cut. I've found the appliance, which is not costly, a great saver of nerve strain during the ten months I have had it.

Ever since I bought a porcelain-topped table for the makeshift dining-room that we use on "guestless" days—it is a nook in the kitchen—I've longed for a new work table with a porcelain top. When I found that

these tops could be purchased to fit on old tables I ordered one. No cloth has been bought since then; neither have I spent many minutes scouring wood surfaces.

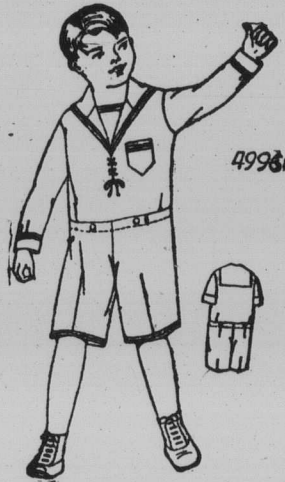
My new can opener is a joy. It is manipulated like a pair of scissors. With its aid it is just as easy to open a can of food as it is to cut a yard from a bolt of gingham.

In one drawer of my cabinet I keep my tomahawk—a heavy hammer, hatchet, chisel, and nail puller all combined in one tool. I've almost had to glue it to the house to prevent the men from taking it to the barn and leaving it on their work-bench.

Perhaps the greatest strength saver of all is the vacuum suction cleaner that is used in every room where there are rugs or carpets. This non-electric appliance removes the dust and dirt quickly.

Last is the set of clothes hangers I added to all the closets, even to the one off the kitchen where the work wraps are kept. I want to mention the hanger on which four pairs of trousers may be hung, and on one hook at that. These devices have made the "getting-ready" hours fairly pleasant occurrences.

Another piece of equipment needs to be added as a postscript, or as a woman's inevitable last word; it is the chest of heavy corrugated paper for storing clothing not in use. These boxes are covered with cedarized paper, the fragrance of which scares away moths. Perhaps the best part about these containers is that they may be folded flat when not in use. For a long time I dreamed of finding a solution to the home storage of woolen clothing in the summer. My dreams came true in the form of these paper chests, which I recommend to you.—N. N.



A POPULAR STYLE FOR A BOY'S SUIT.

4996. Flannel, tweed, serge or jersey cloth may be used for this model. It is also good for wash materials; for velvet or corduroy.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

ROOTING MY HARDY BULBS.

All the hardy bulbs must root in the dark to give best results. Even when the blooms are borne on well-rooted bulbs, though two weeks in the dark is ample for these and the Roman hyacinths. I pot the bulbs with the tips just at or below the surface. I water well, and then set in a dark closet or cellar until growth begins. You can bury the pot outside if you wish and will cover them with straw over the soil covering to keep frost out until ready to bring into the windows. I bring into a weak light at first, or they gradually to stronger light, or the blooms will be forced so fast that they will hardly get above the bulbs before they attempt to open. The better they are rooted the better flowers will be produced.—A. H.

Eskimos are very fond of tea, to get which they will travel hundreds of miles.

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.

ISSUE No. 7.—25.

A Touch of Chivalry

BY AMY BRUNER ALMY.

PART I.

The sound of sleigh bells came from down the street and Selma Rand hoped that it might be Anson Mayne. Although Dr. Robert Hallett had come professionally, to have a look at Laura's little boy, who was choked up with a feverish cold, she was anxious to get away from the house for it was awkward to face him now that she had refused to marry him.

Her sister and Robert were coming down the stairs now; they stopped in the hallway, talking. She wondered whether Laura would invite him to come in. To her relief, she heard the front door close.

Laura came into the sitting-room. "Robert's been here," she said, with a hint of reproach in her voice. "I know. I let him in myself about a quarter of an hour ago," Selma responded, meeting her sister's look with a level gaze.

"I'm afraid that I'm disappointed," Selma said. "You know how I—how all of us feel about you and Robert."

"Yes, I know," Selma replied, her color deepening. "But it's my life, Laura. You say that Mr. Mayne is irresistible and at the same time you wonder why I don't seem to find Robert more irresistible!"

Laura smiled. "I confess that Mr. Mayne has disarmed many of my prejudices. The trouble is, we have all been taking too much for granted—for years, Selma."

Sleigh bells stopped in front of the house and Anson Mayne joined them. Anson Mayne was tall, blond, with square, broad shoulders, features straight-cut, though a trifle heavy and a gracious and compelling air.

"I'm going to carry off your sister, Mrs. Stebbins, into the most wonderful out-of-doors that I have ever seen. The snow is packed half a foot on the level, smooth and hard."

"Well, I rather envy you," Laura said. "It may snow, though, before you get back. Doctor Hallett has been here to see Bobbie and he predicts a storm before night."

"All the better!" Then Selma and I will have a chance to try out our mettle. I'd like nothing better than to wrestle with the elements of this prairie of yours."

"I'm not afraid!" Selma exclaimed. "I've been out on the prairie when it's been almost a blizzard."

"Let it storm! We're going to fly straight across the hills and on out to the prairie and there's no telling where we'll stop when we'll come back. I want to find out for myself if there is any end to these level stretches."

Anson tucked Selma in with fur robes and jugs of hot water. "And now, we're off!" he cried jubilantly. The boys started eagerly, setting into musical chime the arch of silver bells upon the back of each. "To the horizon's rim! Shall we go there?"

"Yes! Yes!" Selma cried happily. They went through the town and up the hill to the prairie road. Although the road was scarcely broken, it was readily passable and the sleighing all the more delightful and "real" for the powdery shower they scattered as they flew along.

As the bells jingled upon the crisp atmosphere, Selma had the feeling of one who is being borne straight toward some wonderful goal. It was not an unguessed goal for she understood as certainly as though Anson had already spoken. Had he not come this long distance that he might see her a little sooner, when he might have waited two weeks longer until she should return to her work? Had his letter not as much as told her what he hoped that he was coming for? She had known it, too, for months before she had left his office to make this visit with her sister in the old home town. She had read the truth in his eyes, in the tone of his voice, upon rare occasions in the touch of his hand—for he was a man of honor and delicacy and had never taken any advantage where another feeling as he did, might have done.

Sitting there beside him, she thought of it all again, how his love for her had fairly swept into flame her first regard for him, until—though he had not spoken his love—she herself was won by his graciousness, his indomitable spirit of youthfulness although he was at least ten years older than herself, by his power, by his big, fine, physical self.

Like a wreath of the snow, the thought of another woman came to her now—then was gone. At first, when Selma had begun to work in his office, the thought of the divorced wife had presented itself quite frequently. It was vaguely disturbing.

Now, secure in her happiness, Selma faced the vision deliberately. When she had seen Claire Mayne two years ago, shortly after Anson's divorce, she had wondered how so slight and colorless a woman could have caught even the passing fancy of masterful Anson Mayne. Well, he was here now! She would not let the thought of this other woman spoil her happiness. "I have a right to love him! We have a right to be happy!" she said, bidding the thought to begone.

Robert Hallett had asked her to marry him. She had refused. His

words came to her now and for some reason they genuinely hurt. "Since you love someone else, I must let you go. . . . I'll not ask you again. . . . I want you to be happy. . . . that above everything else. . . . I've been living my whole life with the thought of you and you have known it, always. . . . you have been bound up with everything, my work, all. . . . thank God, Selma, that I have my work!"

It could not be helped! She knew her own heart. Anson was speaking: "Nothing but snow! Let's leave the telephone poles and strike out on this side road to the rim of the horizon!"

Selma glanced at the sky and remembered the storm prediction. "But if it starts to snow? We'd better turn back into the other road. It isn't nearly so cold as it was. It feels as if the air was just full of snow ready to fall."

"This is great! Breaking our way through the virgin sod of snow like pioneers, just you and I, alone. Alone, Selma, at last! You know why I'm saying that—alone! Tell me, Selma, that you do know!"

Selma trembled. She could not speak. But joy enfolded her. "You know, Selma!" reiterated the strong voice. "You know why I couldn't wait until you came back I wanted to take you where we might be alone, away from people, where we might face the truth." He drew her to him. "I love you, dear, as I have never loved any other woman. Answer me, darling! I would give up anything for you—everything." He kissed her, and she clung to him. "Anything for you—everything! You love me too, darling!"

"Yes!"

The minutes passed unheeded. The horses made their own way through the unbroken snow. It was Selma who first noticed that they were going heavily. "It's hard on them," she said. "We had better turn back. It's getting dark so fast—it's the storm that Doctor Hallett said was coming!"

"All right. Though I'd like to keep on all the time, but wherever we are, we shall be one, from now on till the end of all time." He turned the horses. "It's frightfully cold this way. If we are bound to go back, we'll have to face it."

"Yes, we must. We must get back home as fast as ever we can, Anson. Ah, there's the wind!"

"Are you warm enough, dear? Sit closer!"

"Plenty—are you, Anson? It's getting cold so fast!"

"A thick, whirling darkness shut down on the prairie."

"It's going to be a blizzard!" Selma cried and leaned closer to the stalwart body beside her.

"A blizzard!" There was dread in the man's voice. He was not used to blizzards.

Selma drew herself up tensely. "All we can do, is to let the horses go. Let the reins slack. They'll find a haystack if they can."

"Or go home."

"No, hardly—now. Let them go! Hold the reins loosely—this way—so!"

"This is dreadful, I'm sorry." "Dear, whatever happens, makes no difference. . . . not for us. . . . now."

"Not now, darling!" They huddled together, drawing the robes close. The horses took their own way until the sleigh caught upon an obstruction, veered, upset, throwing them out into the snow. The horses stood still.

(To be continued.)

THE NURSERY ELF.
Dear little feet, how you wander and wander,
Little twin trunks so fleet!
Dear little head, how you ponder and ponder
Over the things that you meet!
Dear little tongue, how you chatter and chatter,
Over your innocent joys!
Oh, but the house is alive with your clatter,
Shaking, indeed, with your noise!
Can't you be quiet a moment, sweet rover?
Is there no end to your fun?
Soon the "old sand man" will sprinkle you over.
Then the day's frolic is done.
Come to my arms, for the daylight is dying.
Close the dark shadows creep:
Come, like a bird that is weary of flying.
Come, let me sing you to sleep.
—Josephine Pollard.

Rubber Skin Saves Fruit.
A practical new process for preserving tropical fruits, other than bananas and pineapples, so that they may be shipped long distances, recently has been discovered, according to "The Popular Science Monthly" for January. The fruit, gathered a little before it is ripe, is smeared with a thin coat of rubber latex, which when coagulated forms a protective skin. The process of ripening is slowed up. It is said, keeping the fruit in good condition.

Forage.
A small, plump chickadee
Upon a crooked bough
Sings his winter song to me.
Explaining how
They find the berries giving out
Upon the cedar tree.
And all the birds appreciate
My hospitality.

There are nuthatches, steely blue,
Alert and swift are they—
And little, friendly juncoos
With breasts of smoky grey;
And black and white woodpeckers
That wear a flower of red,
All giving their assent to what
The chickadee has said.

The strong old weeds are bending,
Outlined upon the snow,
Their harvest is all gathered.
One reconnoitring crow
Hovers above the meadow—
Heard his harsh cry,
And flocks of small brown sparrows
Come drifting by.

The world is grey and purple,
The world is black and white,
With sudden red at morning
And brief red at night.
Slowly the sun comes northward,
Winter stores are low.
A chickadee comes to my window,
A chickadee sings in the snow.
—Louise Driscoll.

Harnessing a Mighty River.
One of the greatest engineering wonders of the world is the great Senar Dam in Upper Egypt, where 128 white men and 19,000 natives are racing against time in an effort to harness the waters of the Blue Nile.

The agricultural possibilities of the great Libyan Desert are tremendous. The heat here is intense, at times as much as 125 degrees in the shade; so hot, indeed, that sick men have to be taken down into ice-packed cellars to be treated, the clinical thermometer being useless above ground.

The masonry put in to hold back the waters is roughly 450,000 cubic yards, and its total weight a million tons. Every day 2,600 tons of masonry are added to the structure. Once a year there comes an exciting time for the engineers and all concerned—the period of the annual Nile flood. As a result of the heavy African rains at the sources of the Nile, the river becomes swollen and rises considerably. The floods are so regular that they can be fixed almost to a day.

At Khartoum the Nile is in flood in June and at Assuan in August. By September the floods have reached Cairo, where the waters rise 33 feet above normal at Kas-el-Nil Bridge. It is these floods that cause the greatest anxiety to the engineers, and they watch carefully for any signs of weakness, although if disaster set in, little could be done to avert it.

An "I" for Beauty.
"He has an eye for beauty, they say."
"I'll say he has! It's 'I—I—I' to every pretty bud he meets."



4994. An "I" for Beauty.

Insist on the Original KRAFT CHEESE. Look for this trade mark. Kraft, MacLaren, Cheese Co. Limited, Montreal. "Cheese and Ways to Serve!"

The Province of Ontario Savings Office. SAFETY IS SATISFYING. Deposit your savings regularly with the Province of Ontario Savings Office. \$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT. All monies deposited by you are guaranteed by the Government of the Province of Ontario and can be withdrawn at any time. BANKING BY MAIL—Department at each Branch. HEAD OFFICE: 15 QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO. Branches: Toronto—Corner Bay and Adelaide Streets; Corner University and Dundas Streets; 549 Danforth Avenue. Aylmer, Brantford, Hamilton, Newmarket, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Pembroke, Seaford, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Walkerton, Woodstock.

After Every Meal



Pass it around after every meal. Give the family the benefit of its aid to digestion. Cleans teeth too. Keep it always in the house!!!

Costs little—helps much. WRIGLEYS

Snub Not At All

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin. Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses a humble trade. The author of "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because of his physical disability. Milton was blind. Don't snub a boy because of his dullness in lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub anyone; not alone because some day they may outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right.

Take the pretty, fluted paper cups from the box-bon boxes and use them as cups to catch the wax from candles. A farmer's scientific training is now judged by the length of the serials to his radio.

OXO CUBES. are the concentrated strength of prime, fresh beef. Use them to add flavor and nutriment to soups, sauces, gravy, stews, hash, meat-pies. Tins of 4 - 15c. and " 10 - 30c.

BERMUDA. Ideal Winter Playground. Only 2 Days from New York. Sailings Twice Weekly. Learning N. Y. Wed. and Sat. Via Federal, Twin-Screw, Oil-Burning Steamers. "FORT VICTORIA" and "FORT ST. GEORGE". Landing Passengers at Hamilton Dock. For Illustrated Booklets Write FURNESS BERMUDA LINE 34 Whitehall Street - New York City or Any Local Tourist Agent.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Atlantic City New Jersey. America's Smartest Resort Hotel. Famous for its European Atmosphere. Perfect Cuisine and Service. Single rooms from \$8.00. Double rooms from \$8.00. European Plan. New Hydratric and Electro-Therapeutic Department. GUSTAVE TOIT, Manager.

You have been intending to try "Red Rose." Why not now before you forget.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE is extra good. Try it!

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

How many communicable or infectious diseases can be avoided? That is a question of interest to everybody, but in the case of children, it is especially important to know something about it. One way to avoid these diseases is to keep away from people who are sick and from places where these diseases exist. This advice is especially good for children. If you come near a child having one of these contagious diseases, you may be exposed to breathing the germs when they are thrown into the air by the sick child coughing. As a result, you may become sick also, so it is good advice to shun the company of all who are sick with any disease that might be contagious. As far as school children are concerned, there is another point to observe. Never borrow a pencil, a pen, or a book, etc., from another child, and also never carry to your mouth such articles as pencils, pens, etc., that may have been in the mouths of others. The school child should also remember to avoid moistening its finger in turning over the leaves of a book, for on the pencil, the pen, the leaves of the book, may be hundreds and thousands of germs which may directly or indirectly find their way into the child's mouth. A third precaution is to never allow a sick child to go to school. If you find that a child is or seems sick, report this fact to the teacher at once. If you learn that there is sickness in the home of a child who goes to your school, immediately notify the teacher that he may send the child home, because the sick child may spread contagion through the school. These precautions should still more rigorously be adhered to when there are many cases of contagious disease in a municipality, and when this disease is known to the school authorities. The removal of a sick child from school, even at the onset of the disease, is a sound means of protection in that it removes the source of the danger from the school. In order to wage a successful fight against all forms of ill-health and disease, the education of the young and especially of the children of school age in health matters is imperative. The children of to-day will be men and women of to-morrow, and if the children of to-day learn the principles of hygiene, the men and women of to-morrow will put them into practice. Crown-up people do not very readily learn anything of interest to their health and well-being. The reason is that they have developed set habits, and have got, as it were, into a rut from which they cannot extricate themselves, and when they are in this rut, their viewpoint is narrowed and their vision clouded. They cannot see beyond their own limited experience, and they have the tendency to sneer at, or try to minimize the importance of, any new efforts to preserve the health of the individual or the community. So it is to the child that we pin our faith. The elastic mind of the child is receptive to good influences and sound teaching, and if guided along right paths, will have a tendency at least to put them into practice all through the later years. The Biblical adage holds true in health matters as well as other phases of life. "Teach the child the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

BABY'S WELFARE DURING FEBRUARY

February is one of the hardest months of the year on little ones. It is month of cold, blustery days that rent one another taking her baby out for the fresh air so necessary to the welfare of baby. X-rays often show that the rooms are overheated and badly ventilated—and the little one catches cold or grippe. What is needed to keep the baby well is a gentle laxative that will regulate the stomach and bowels; banish constipation and indigestion and in this way will either prevent or break up colds and grippe. Such a laxative is Baby's Own Tablets. They are mild but thorough in action; are absolutely safe as they are guaranteed to contain no opiates or narcotics. They never fall to be of benefit to little ones and may be given to either the newborn babe or the growing child. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Poor Pickings for Gulls. A friend, says the Outlook, sends us the following story as an illustration of the characteristic acuteness of one race and the proverbial economy of another.

A Jew stood on the dock with an Irishman at New York. Noticing a large ship making its way toward the east, the Irishman asked the other where the vessel was bound for.

"That boat," replied the Jew, "is loaded with Scotchmen, and it is bound for Scotland."

In some wonder the Irishman asked him how he knew the boat was loaded with Scotchmen and bound for Scotland.

BETTER BULLS PAY
A dairy cow is not worth keeping unless she produces 6,000 pounds of milk or over per year. Don't support a low producing herd. Start now to weed out the poor ones. Breed the best ones to good bulls and feed properly—then watch results. Does it pay? Ask the successful dairy farmer.
BETTER BULLS PAY

World's Pity.

World's Pity is a look-in Paradise, Whence four pale little princess, hand in hand, Peer on the cheer sports with wistful, wondering eyes, As if joy still were strange to understand.

For two remember London's gloomy tower, And one the Paris mob following the charms Of Madame Guillotine, and one the midnight hour When murder smote him in his father's arms.

Even in Heaven a simple state they hold, For the shining children, faint to comfort, spread Before them Jolets blue and, like a cloth of gold, Bright jonquils, snowdrops—every hue but red.

WORRIES IN THE HOME

It is These That Cause Many a Breakdown in Health.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is the same little worries that break down the health of so many women. These worries are noticed in nervous headaches, fickle appetites, indigestion, pains in the side or back, and a sallow complexion. To those afflicted in this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by improving and purifying the blood, bring speedy relief. Among thousands of weak women who have tested and proved the merits of this medicine is Mrs. Gustave Hutt, Bruxelles, Man., who says:—"It is with profound thanks that I write to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. Before I began taking these pills I was weak, and my blood thin and watery. I was so thin that I looked like a skeleton. I was troubled with headaches and indigestion, did not sleep well, and was terribly constipated. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I soon found that they were just what I needed. Under their use my appetite returned, my food digested properly, and I slept better at night, and gained in flesh as well as strength. The result is that now I am a perfectly healthy woman, and there is no doubt that it is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a supply of which I now always keep in the house, and I would advise other women to do the same."

Appearances Deceitful.

The late Lord Houghton, of England, was a poet, and considered a very impracticable person, but in one case at least he showed all the guile of a ward politician.

A poor washer-woman's little boy was arrested for stealing a horse. The youngster and another like him had found a horse grazing in a field near London, had improvised a bridle from a handkerchief, and they were having a fine ride when arrested. They were about ten years old and small for their age. The laundress knew Lord Houghton and appealed to him for advice. "Put those boys—both, mind you," said he, "in nice clean pinafores when they go into court. Do that, and you need not fear." The two little chaps appeared in the dock in due time. "What is this case?" demanded the judge in surprise.

"Horse-stealing," was the reply. "Stuff and nonsense!" cried the judge. "The idea of these infants stealing a horse! They stole a ride, I dare say. The case is dismissed."

Lighthouse Story. Bishop's light rises near the Scilly Islands and gives a grim warning of the dangers of the coast. It is one of the most exposed lighthouses in the world and the three tenders have a lonesome time. During a recent storm the beams from Bishop's rock came near to falling. The light weighs several tons and revolves on supports resting in a circular trough of mercury. It is balanced so delicately a child may turn it by a touch of the finger. On this night the tower was so shaken by the heavy seas that much of the mercury was spilled out over the concrete floor of the light chamber. The three guards fell on their knees, scooped up the mercury in their hands and pulled it back into the trough.

Four Polar bears, caught in the Arctic region last spring, are now on their way to the new Zoo at Auckland, New Zealand. They are making the fifteen-week journey in stout packing-cases.

Beyond Belief. The professor had been dining out, and most of the guests were ardent fishermen, he had hills to sustain all the evening to stories of the size of their catches.

He was extremely short-sighted, and as he was crossing a field on his way home he came across a scarecrow with arms widespread. Memories of the "hull" stories he had heard that night floated back to him, and he halted in front of the scarecrow.

"My dear sir," he exclaimed, "I simply refuse to believe you; there never was a trout that length."

When making fruit pies, put the sugar between two layers of fruit and the juice will not boil over. For First Aid—Minard's Liniment.

The best Tobacco for the pipe

OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL

Pure Bred Sires Essential.

Back in the old days, when our ancestors paid no attention to the keeping of live stock, the native stock, running wild throughout the country, produced only enough milk for their young. As time went on, however, men discovered the value of milk as a food for human consumption and they began to select the cows that gave the largest quantities. Thus, we find that for many years live stock men have studied their herds, carefully selecting females that possessed high producing qualities. These females were bred to sires whose dams had displayed high producing tendencies. As time advanced breeders learned to keep records of all the milk given, as well as the feed consumed. The result is that now we have records of individual cows giving over 30,000 pounds of milk in a year. What a debt we owe to those old improvers of our breeds, we cannot repay them, but we can continue to carry on the work that they so nobly commenced. In so doing we will add greatly, not only to our own income but we will contribute to the revenue of Canada. No farmers can afford to neglect their live stock in these days, when feed prices are soaring. The use of pure bred sires, careful selection of females, with judicious economical feedings, together with the keeping of records, are essential points that the farmer of today cannot overlook and prosper.



Felt Pretty Small.

He (pompously)—"How do you feel walking with a big chap like me?" She—"Pretty small."

Venice is Still Queen of Adriatic.

Venice ranks high among Italian cities in its supply of picturesque nicknames. The commercial centre of the world in the Middle Ages, Venice, has been known as "The Bride of the Adriatic" and the "Queen of the Adriatic." To this day tribute is paid by Venice with elaborate ceremonies to the Adriatic, whose placid waters take the place of streets and bear upon their bosom the trade and life of the city. Venice is known also as "The City of St. Mark," after its patron saint, and as "The City of the Lion," an allusion to the great winged lion in front of the cathedral, holding in its paws the gospel of St. Mark.

Tiny Titles.

"What is it called?" This is the question we usually ask concerning a new book, and one with an original title will stand a good chance of becoming a best seller if the matter inside the covers is equally good. One word titles are not much in vogue to-day, although Hilaire Belloc published a book called "On" recently. Two novels, published some years ago, go one better than this, however: One was called "E" and the other "B." Similarly, "Why," published in 1921, has been beaten by "?"

There are many three-letter titles, some of the best known being "She," "Eve," "Now," "Fan," and "Tim."

Beyond Belief.

The professor had been dining out, and most of the guests were ardent fishermen, he had hills to sustain all the evening to stories of the size of their catches. He was extremely short-sighted, and as he was crossing a field on his way home he came across a scarecrow with arms widespread. Memories of the "hull" stories he had heard that night floated back to him, and he halted in front of the scarecrow.

EASY TRICKS Ask Your Neighbor



Hand a friend a slip of paper and a pencil and ask him to write on the paper any number he likes. Stand some distance away so that you cannot see what he writes. Ask him to ask his left hand neighbor to whisper any number to him and to give him the choice of adding it to the number he wrote, subtracting it from the number he wrote or ignoring it altogether. Ask him to ask his right hand neighbor to mention any number to him. He may add this, subtract it, multiply by it or divide by it. He is to take the sum he now has and multiply by any multiple of 9. Then for the finish of the trick, in which the friend loses a little of his freedom of action. He is to cross out any digit in the product excepting a cipher and to mention to you the digits he did not cross out. Immediately you will tell him the number he crossed out. The secret is that you add the digits he gives you and subtract their total from the next multiple of 9. The remainder will be the number struck out. (Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series in a scrapbook.)

Payment for articles advertised in this column should be made with Dominion Express Money Orders—a safe way of sending money by mail.

Human health and strength are greatest when the temperature drops to about 56 to 60 degrees at night and rises to somewhere between 68 and 72 degrees during the middle of the day.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment. "It is the greatest mistake a woman can make to marry a man, thinking she is going to reform him," said a London coroner recently.

Quinine-bearing bark has been found in large quantities in New Guinea.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS

ON CANADIAN SUBJECTS. Send particulars to the Wilson Publishing Company, 78 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Too Hot. A doctor received the following note from a patient: "Dear Doctor,—The mustard plasters you prescribed for me twice a day may be all very well, but they're so hot I can't eat more than one a day."

Classified Advertisements

REMINGTONS.
BARGAIN PARCEL, \$2; 5 LBS. Patches, \$2. McCreery, Chatham, Ontario.

FREE CATALOGUE.
RASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLUS, Iris, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

LADIES ONLY—OUR BOOKLET. Ladies' Friend, mailed in plain envelope, free. CASIER 2423, Montreal.

EXCELLENT

for rheumatism, neuralgia, backache and kindred ills. Rub it in well with the tips of the fingers. An enemy to pain.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

Suffered Misery With Itchy Eczema Cuticura Healed

"I was troubled with eczema for over two years. At first it appeared in small spots and then began to spread all over my face and head until I suffered awful misery. The itching and burning were terrific. At times I thought I would go crazy, and was obliged to give up my work. I was treated and tried different ointments without any benefit. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. After the first application I felt relief. I continued the treatment for a time and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Y. Wood, 885 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Quebec.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian

FOR Rheumatism

ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

- Rheumatism
- Colds
- Headache
- Pain
- Neuralgia
- Toothache
- Lumbago
- Neuritis

Safe—Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monacowitz, Germany. Aspirin is a registered trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monacowitz, Germany. Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

Minard's Vegetable Compound is a trial. This dependable medicine has helped thousands of women and it is reasonable to expect that it will help you. Try it today. Your druggist sells this medicine.

THE FAMILY GROCERY BILL

IS IMPORTANT TO DEMAND THE ATTENTION OF EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.

THE GROCERY ACCOUNT RUNS INTO A LOT OF MONEY IN A YEAR, AND WE SUPPOSE EVERY HEAD OF A HOUSE WISHES TO MAKE HER GROCERY MONEY GO JUST AS FAR AS SHE CAN.

IT HAS BEEN PROVEN OVER AND OVER AGAIN THAT THIS CAN BE DONE BEST BY SPENDING THE MONEY ON THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF Eatables THAT CAN BE FOUND.

AS WE HAVE OFTEN TOLD YOU PEOPLE, THIS STORE STANDS FOR PURITY IN Eatables—AND WE ESPECIALLY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF HOUSEKEEPERS WHO THINK AS WE DO ON THE QUESTION OF GROCERY ECONOMY.

TRY US ON A POUND OF STAR BLEND TEA OR COFFEE

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

Stock Foods

We Carry the 3 Leading Varieties of Stock Poultry Food

Royal Purple	International Stock and Poultry Foods	Herbageum
Stock Specific 30c, 60c, \$1.75	100% Pure	The well-known tonic for stock and poultry.
Poultry Specific 30c, 60c, \$1.75	Stock 75c, \$1.50	In packages 75c
Louse Killer 30, 60c	Poultry 75c, \$1.50	6 for \$4.00
Roupe Cure 30c	Heave Cure 75c	
Worm Specific 30c	Distempure Cure 75	
Cough Cure 60c		
Liniment 60c		
Gall Cure 30c		
Collic Cure \$1.50		

ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL IN 20, 50 and 100 lb. bags . . .
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL IN 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags .

BLATCHFORD EGG MASH, OYSTER SHELL, GRIT BONE MEAL, CHARCOAL, BEEF SCRAP, SULPHUR, SALTS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Leisemer & Kalbfleisch
HARDWARE

Farm for Sale.
50-acre farm on Con. G, Carrick, all in grass. Will be sold at a reasonable price on easy terms. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Cows for Sale.
Owing to a shortage of feed, I offer for sale several fresh milking cows, and some to freshen soon. Wesley W. Johnston, lot 13, Con. 4, Carrick.

Farm for Sale
Good 50-acre farm composed of part of lots 19 and 20, Con. 8, Carrick, adjacent to Deemerton, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. See J. A. Johnston.

Farm for Sale.
Lot 30, Con. 11, Carrick, is offered for sale at a very reasonable price. No better wheat farm in Carrick, no waste land, fairly good bush, plenty of water, and fences all good. Good frame house and fine bank barn and stabling. 15 acres fall wheat. Everything in great condition. Apply to Mrs. John Wilffang, or to J. A. Johnston.

MOLTKE.

Mr. Fred Wells of Listowel was around these parts attending to the teeth of the horses. He is just as lively as ever and likes his job just as well.

On Friday night a number of the young folks planned a party for Mr. and Mrs. Louis Becker of Neustadt. The folks gathered but the house was in darkness. Whether the inmates were in bed or away was hard to tell. It was rather a good joke on the crew who were looking forward to a bumper good time. However they repaired to Fred Weigel's and spent the evening playing cards. Here's hoping they have better luck at the next party in Neustadt.

Mr. and Mrs. Con. Kuhl have the gang at making "wurst" to-day. A grand day for such an occasion.

Miss Zetta Baetz is spending a few days in Neustadt.

Mr. and Mrs. Alles made a call at Albert Baetz's on Monday.

Mrs. August Lantz, who has been ill for some time, is still unable to go about. Her many friends wish her good health again.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baetz, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baetz, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Kuhl and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Holm were guests at A. Weigel's on Sunday.

The St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Neustadt, intend giving a social evening on Friday, Feb. 20th, if the weather permits. A good program is being prepared. Should the weather be unfavourable, it will be postponed until Feb. 23rd.

AMBLESIDE

Miss Loretta Schill of near Formosa visited Miss Bella Schnurr last week.

Mr. Frank O'Hagan spent the week-end with his parents near Riversdale.

Mr. Jack Coyle went to Niagara Falls last Thursday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas McGee.

Miss Amelia Ohlheiser, teacher near Teeswater, was the guest of her friend, Miss Melinda Cronin last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Charles Bildstein of near Formosa visited Mrs. Joseph Illig last Friday. Mrs. Illig is under the doctor's care. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

Misses Melinda, Besella and Marcella Cronin and Messrs. Frank O'Hagan and Bert Cronin attended a Valentine party at Harry Weishar's last Saturday.

We wonder what Millie will do with one rubber. Guess she'll have to go to another dance and lose the other one.

HUNTINGFIELD

STATUTE LABOR—ITS PERFORMANCE AND FAILURE

Statute Labor in the primitive settlement of the country blazed the trees to mark the road leading from one settler to the other and showed a footpath to be followed.

Statute Labor next cut the giant trees on the land set apart as a Public Highway, and made a way to lead a yoke of oxen through the bush.

Next he cleared the highway of trees and stumps so that the oxen could draw a load after them. It also put down the corduroy roads over wet and swampy parts of the road, in order to have a straight way to the next hamlet.

It next filled in the hollows in the road so as to make travelling easy and have the road fit for a team of horses to travel on the road and draw a load of grain after them.

Again the surface of the road was travelled so that the horses could go somewhat faster than a walk and have a democrat behind them at all seasons of the year.

Again he cleared the surface of the road of ruts and mud so that for buggies passing over them needed no special washing and painting after each trip.

But then along come the automobiles making the dust fly sky-high and going at the rate of fifty and sixty miles an hour and demanding hard-surfaced, even graded, and sand-raperoed roads and Statute Labor had to admit that it was not instituted for this kind of road-building, and laid down the shovel, pick and gravel box and make room for the steam shovel, truck and road grader and take an honest rest for all time hereafter.

Statute Labor has performed work that deserves the praise of every citizen of our land.

William Woods of Algoma is visiting friends and relatives in this section. He was a former resident of the 4th concession of Carrick, but it is about 35 years since he left these parts.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown of Clifford visited friends on the boundary on Sunday.

There will be no service in McIntosh on March 1st, on account of Sacramento service at Belmore.

The Belmore Curling Contest is over, and Rev. C. N. MacKenzie's rink won the trophy, losing only one game in the series. Mr. Jack Fitch's rink had the distinction of defeating the winners.

Mumps are somewhat prevalent in this locality.

Mrs. Edward Renwick and family purpose going to Michigan to visit relatives this week.

Mrs. August Wilke has been laid up with an attack of pleurisy, but is now recovering.

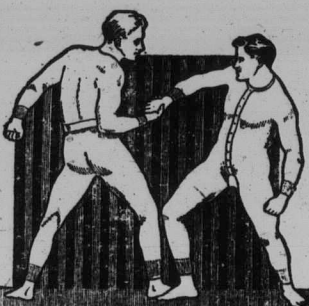
The Ku Klux Klan has been outlawed in Kansas, largely through the efforts of the Attorney-General of this state. Kansas has managed to do what many another commonwealth would like to do. Formally outlawed in Kansas, the Klan is actually outlawed by enlightened public opinion everywhere.

Mr. Mulligan was lying upon his death bed. Mrs. Mulligan was seated at his side, giving him what small consolation she could offer in the circumstances. "Sure, and Mike," said she, "is there anything I could do fer yez before yuh lave us?" "Margaret, me darlint," said he, "I think I smell the odor of roasting pork. I believe I could eat a bit of it." "I'm sorry, Mike," said she, "but I can't cut into that pork roast; we're savin' it fer the wake."

Helwig Bros. Weekly Store News

New Spring Arrivals

GINGHAMS, RATINES AND PRINTS



STANFIELD'S
UNDERWEAR
IT WEARS LONGER

Mens and Boys Wear

"STANFIELDS" HEAVY RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, \$2.50 for	\$1.95
MENS FINE COMBINATIONS, UNION AND WOOL, \$4.00 for	\$2.95
MENS FINE WOOL COMBINATIONS, \$7.50, for	\$4.95
MENS KHAKI FLANNEL WORK SHIRTS, \$2.50 for	\$1.95
MENS FINE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, \$3.00, for	\$1.48
MENS FINE MOCHA LINED GLOVES, \$2.00 for	\$1.48
BOYS ALL WOOL PULL OVER SWEATERS, \$2.50, for	\$1.95

Ladies and Girls Wear

SILK AND WOOL HOSE, BLACKS AND COLORS	78c
CHILDS AND MISSES' BRUSHED WOOL GLOVES	38c
GIRLS SWEATER COATS, SIZES 28 to 34	\$2.95
SCARF AND TOQUE SETS, SKY TRIM CAMEL	\$1.25
LADIES CORSETS, SIZES 22, 23, 25, 27, 30	98c
GIRLS LONG BLACK DRAWERS	69c



WINTER OVERCOATS

Womens Winter Coats	\$9.95	\$14.95	\$19.95
Girls Winter Coats	6.95	8.95	9.95
Mens Winter Overcoats	14.95	19.95	24.95
Boys Winter Overcoats	4.95	7.95	12.95

Terms: Cash or Produce

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

February Clearing Sale One Week

Art Sateen Special One yard wide. Regular 60 cts. yard. SPECIAL 34c yard	Gingham Special Regular 40 to 60 cts. yard CLEARING AT 25c yd.	Mens Suits Made-to-order. Regular \$40.00 to \$45.00. CLEARING AT \$29.00
Cretonne Special One yard wide. Regular 60 to 65 cts. SPECIAL 39c yd.	Dress Goods Special Serges, Cashmeres, Voiles, etc. Regular \$1.00 to \$2.50 yd. CLEARING AT 49c yd.	Mens Ready-made Suits Blue and Grey Serges. Reg. \$30.00 to \$35.00. SPECIAL \$22.95
Curtain Scrims Regular 60 cts. yard SPECIAL 29c yd.	Wrapperette Special Regular 45 to 50 cts. yard CLEARING AT 29c yd.	Boys Ready-made Suits Regular \$15.00 to \$18.00 SPECIAL \$9.95 Regular \$8.00 to \$12.00 SPECIAL \$6.95
Curtain Scrims Regular 75 cts. yard SPECIAL 34 cts. yd.	Kimona Cloth Special Regular 75 cts. yard CLEARING AT 29c yd.	Black Messaline Silk One yard wide. Every yard guaranteed. Regular \$3.50 yd. CLEARING AT \$1.95 yd.
Curtain Scrims Regular 35 to 50 cts. yard CLEARING AT 10 cts. yd.	Mens Fine Shirts Regular \$1.75 to \$3.00 CLEARING AT 95 cts.	Linen Towel Special Regular 35c. With every dollar purchase we will give a towel for 9 cts.
Mens and Boys Caps Regular 75 cts to \$1.50 CLEARING AT 39 cts.	Overalls Kitchen and Leather Label Brand. Regular \$3.00. SPECIAL \$2.29 Regular \$2.50 SPECIAL \$1.95	

WEILER BROS. Terms: Cash or Produce

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

BUY AT HOME!

Hamilton burglar took a case of bottles from a cellar and found it was mineral water. From the same house he got a bunch of bills, but they were of the worthless Confederate variety. Hamilton is not playing fair with its burglars.