

The Mildmay Gazette

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MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 4th, 1918.

J. A. JOHNSTONE Publisher.

Farm Labor

Nothing is so important at this critical period in the history of the British Empire as food production. Every effort should be made to put in the maximum acreage of crop this, and with this end in view, a Labor Distribution Office has been opened at the Township Clerk's Office at Mildmay. All who are willing—merchants, mechanics, retired farmers or professional men—to work a day or two or longer on the farm this spring or summer, are requested to enroll their names at once. Farmers who need help are also asked to send in their requisitions, and the Committee will distribute the labor in the most advantageous manner. Enroll now.

FORMALDEHYDE

OR
FORMALIN

Smutty Grain

Government
Standard
Strength

O. E. SEEGMILLER

Druggist, Mildmay.
"Buy Drugs at a Drug Store"
Phone No. 28.

M. FINGER

Mildmay
I buy Wool, Hides, Poultry
Rags, Rubber and Metal and pay
the highest prices. Call up Bell
Phone 38, and I will call on you.
Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train, northbound 11:14
Afternoon Train, southbound 3:35

NEWS of the WEEK

Items of Interest to
Everybody.

Hat dyes at Seegmillers.

Chas. Titmus of Hanover was here last Friday.

Local drovers paid \$20.15 per cwt., for hogs this week.

Mr. A. C. Welk spent the Easter holidays with friends at Detroit.

Corp. Stuart Brohmman of Toronto spent a few days this week with his parents here.

Mrs. John M. Geil of Clifford spent the Easter holidays with her sister, Mrs. W. G. Helwig.

Mrs. Jos. Filsinger went to Sebringville last week to see her mother, who fractured her hip as a result of a fall.

Mrs. Mitchell of New Hamburg spent Easter with her sister, Mrs. Boehmer.

Mrs. A. Cunio and son Tony of Walkerton are also visiting here.

Isidore Schultheis, who has been spending the past two months with his parents here, left on Monday afternoon for his home at Richdale, Alberta.

It takes a lot of money to finance the droving business during this period of high prices. Last Saturday Schmidt & Haines paid out \$3300 for eighty-one hogs.

The Coultts residence west of the depot is offered for rent.

Miss Marie Weiler of Stratford Normal, is home for the Easter vacation.

Mrs. Anthony Shelter visited her daughters in Guelph and Rockwood last week.

A Carrick farmer took home \$330 this week, the proceeds of the sale of six hogs.

Mrs. Greenwood of Durham was the guest of her-uncle, Mr. Chas. Jasper, this week.

Misses Irene Misere of Toronto and Mary Misere of Kitchener are home for the holidays.

Don't miss the Mildmay Spring Show and Seed Fair on Thursday afternoon, April 11th.

There was a fair attendance at the patriotic dance in the town hall on Monday evening.

Mrs. Andrew Schmidt has been very seriously ill during the past ten days, but is now reported to be recovering slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Amon Buschert of Kitchener, and Wm. Diebel of Kincardine were guests at Mr. John Diebel's over Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Doerr of Rostock and Mr. Jeremiah Kalbfleisch of Milverton were guests at E. V. Kalbfleisch's over Easter.

Mr. Anthony Straus has purchased W. H. Huck's fine Belgian stallion, Max, and will manage him in this section this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hogate and son Brooks of Detroit were here on a short visit this week. Brooks will remain for a time with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Huck.

Business men needing counter check books should leave their orders at this office. Our prices are no higher than any other reputable house and the stock used is the best quality.

Housecleaning time is approaching. Why not discard your old spring and mattress and secure some of those Sanitary and comfortable Beds from J. F. Schuett and rest with comfort.

The Canadian Railway War Board acknowledge complaints from Ontario at the present curtailed railway passenger service, due to necessities of moving coal and other necessities, announces that the normal train service on all lines will be resumed on Sunday, April 28.

Mr. Wm. F. Wendt reports that the following boys have enlisted as Soldiers of the Soil:—Ralph Scheffer, Walter Schnurr, Bert Harper, Bruce Thompson Wilfred Gress, Elton Gress, Charles Jasper, Allan Pfohl, Clarence Stumpf, August Kleist. Come along boys and sign up.

The roads are in a very much better condition this spring than usual, the frost having done very little damage. Dr. Lucy of Guelph motored to Mildmay on Monday afternoon, a distance of 65 miles, in three and a half hours. This is remarkable for this early season of the year.

Mr. Adam Hossfeld, one of Carrick's most prosperous and progressive young farmers, has purchased a 1918 Ford touring car from the local agents, Liesemer & Kalbfleisch. This machine is equipped with a starter, and all other modern conveniences. We may expect other developments soon.

Pte Tony Meahan, who returned recently from France, was in town last week. He went to France with the first draft of the Huron Battalion, in the 161st, and spent several months in the trenches, being wounded twice, the last time severely. He expects to receive his discharge. Tony formerly lived with his parents on the 2nd concession of Carrick.

Who will comprise Mildmay's first municipal council? This subject is causing a great deal of speculation here. It is very important that men of the very best calibre be elected to our first council, men who have the best interests of the town at heart, and who know and respect the value of a dollar. The organization stage is a critical time, and sane municipal government is absolutely necessary. Let every citizen have this fact in view on polling day.

The appeal to the Carrick farmers to sow spring wheat this spring is bearing fruit. A great many Carrick farmers intend sowing a few bushels as an experiment. The Carrick Agricultural Society will include spring wheat in its standing crop competition this summer, which should help to encourage the cultivation of this crop. Spring wheat seed of first-class quality may be obtained in any quantity from E. Witter & Co., Mildmay.

Mrs. E. Witter has been very ill during the past three weeks and is recovering now.

Local threshers are contemplating raising their rates to \$25 per day this year.

Miss Katherine Schwalm is spending the Easter holidays with her sister at Kitchener.

Messrs. Wm. Schwalm and Edgar Witter were in Toronto over Sunday. The latter took quite ill in the city and has been confined to his bed since his return.

Mrs. John Polfuss of Carrick, daughter of Mrs. Anna Loos of Mildmay, was operated on recently at Walkerton hospital for hernea. She is recovering nicely.

Rev. W. G. Paterson, who has been pastor of the Mildmay and Ayton Presbyterian churches for the past six months has been notified of his appointment for another six months here.

It is believed that all who were liable to pay the Income War Tax in this section, sent in their forms to the Government. At least all the forms sent to the local post-office were used up.

Mrs. William Hays of Howick was here last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Gowdy, who has been ill for several months. Her many friends will be glad to learn that she is some better now.

At the request of two soldiers who returned to their homes here recently from England, no public reception will be held, but the Preparedness League will give the boys a quiet welcome back to Mildmay.

Railway passenger traffic up in this Northern peninsula has dwindled woefully since the reduction of train service. With only one train a day and that is usually hours late nobody is travelling unless he has to.

The carload of soft coal ordered for Mildmay nearly two months ago by the Ontario Fuel Controller, has been cancelled by Reeve Filsinger. With the opening up of spring the fuel problem is no longer acute.

Miss Florence Zettel of Buffalo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Zettel, formerly of Mildmay, has volunteered her services to the government of the United States and has been called to Washington to take up her duties there.

There is very little doubt that the drafts from the 160th battalion are now engaged in active warfare. A letter received last week from Chas. E. Wendt states that he is located in a dugout, and the enemy shells are bursting in close proximity. That sounds a good deal like war.

Among the Easter visitors here for the Easter holidays:—Misses Florence Keelan, Kathleen Herringer and Rena Herrgott of Kitchener; Juliette Brohman of Hamilton; Netta and Tena Remus of Stratford; Irene Uhrich of Toronto; Messrs. Henry Bergman and Jos. Ernewein of Waterloo; Stanley Eckel of Hanover; Jack Schnurr of Galt.

The military police have been active in this locality during the past two weeks. A young man living a short distance from town, who had not complied with the M. S. A. was taken to the doctor for examination, and on being found unfit for military service was released. A defaulter at Formosa was called for, but he made a hurried get-away and at last accounts he had not been apprehended.

We are very sorry to report that Miss Doretta Sauer, who has been very ill during the past three weeks with brain fever, is not recovering, and at present little or no hopes are held out for her life. Dr. Lucy of Guelph assisted by Dr. Wilson of Mildmay, performed a slight operation in the hope of giving her relief, but no improvement was made in her condition.

On April the 7th at the Methodist church the morning subject is "Comradeship" and every father and son is asked to be present and sit side by side. This is in keeping with the nation-wide "Father and Son Week." The evening session should also prove very interesting. Subject "The Wolves at the Door," a phase of the great World War. Your presence was appreciated last Sunday. Come again. A cordial welcome to all.

Tom Bennett has blood in his eye, and there is going to be trouble on for somebody in this town. Tom owned a cart last fall, but when he went to look for the vehicle this spring it could not be located. He did a little detective work, and finally found a clue that may lead to its recovery. He says the cart has been painted over so that he could not identify it, but it takes something thicker than paint to fool Tom. The guilty parties are warned to return the cart to save trouble.

Raw Furs.
Spring muskrats wanted at Seegmillers

Auction Sale.
Jacob Kreitz will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements on Saturday, April 6th, at Lot 9, Con. D, Carrick. The farm belonging to Mr. Peter Kreitz will be offered for sale at the same time. John Purvis, auctioneer.

Mildmay Spring Show.
The Mildmay Spring Show and Seed Fair will be held on Thursday of next week, April 11th. The prize list is being printed and a copy may be obtained from the Secretary, P. D. Liesemer. Nearly \$500 is offered in prizes for horses and grain. See bills for full particulars.

Spring Plowing Commenced.
The fine warm weather during the past ten days has taken much of the frost out of the ground, and many of the Carrick farmers were out plowing on Tuesday. Mr. John Weiler, our corporation farmer, is plowing the big hill overlooking the town to the north, and says the soil is working up well.

Enumerators' Pay—
The Carrick enumerators who prepared the voters lists for the federal elections on December 17th, were paid for their services as follows:—J. A. Johnston \$25; C. Schurter \$1; Jno H. Scheffer \$7.25; Jno Inglis \$7.15; Geo. McIntosh \$8.50; Thos. Hickling \$7.16; B. Ruland \$2.58; Jno A. Hogg \$7.00.

M. S. A. to be Amended
The recent outbreaks at Quebec have resulted in several amendments to the Military Service Act. Provision has been made for summary enrollment of men who forcibly visit the operation of the Act, and it is also expected that the Act will be made applicable and extend the call to arms to young men as they attain the age of 20 years. The Act will also be speeded up in other ways.

Change of Mail/Couriers.
A considerable change in the rural mail couriers came into effect here on April 1st. Michael Vogt of Formosa, who had charge of R. R. No. 1, has retired from the job and his place has been taken by Alois Meyer of Formosa. L. Grub, who carried the mail on R. R. 3, will put in all his time on his farm, and the contract has been accepted by Mr. Wm. Duffy. The public will be assured of a splendid service with the new men. The retiring couriers were also very efficient and obliging and will be greatly missed by their patrons.

Drainage Appeal Heard.
The appeal by Messrs. Anthony Weber, C. H. Weltz, Jacob Weltz, W. H. Ries and August Gebhardt against the engineer's award in connection with the Boettger ditch was heard in the town hall on Saturday last before His Honor Judge A. M. Greig. The appellants contended that the greater part of the water which Boettger wanted to have drained off his farm on the 11th concession came from his other farm on the opposite side of the road, and not from the lands of the appellants. Engineer Edgar explained the principles followed in making up his award. Mr. H. Boettger and his son, Ezra Boettger gave evidence in support of the award. The Judge reserved his decision in the matter. Mr. D. Robertson K. C. appeared on behalf of the Appellants.

Home on Furlough.
Pte. Leo Herringer, second youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Herringer of this village, who has been through some of the sharpest scraps in this big war, is home on a three months' furlough. He arrived last Saturday evening and was met by a large gathering of townspeople. Leo has grown considerably, and is now a strapping six footer, and there is no doubt that soldiering has done a good deal to build up his constitution. Pte. Herringer enlisted in August 1915. He was turned down repeatedly on account of his eyes, but he persisted in his efforts and was at last accepted. He joined the 24th Battalion and in September of the same year he volunteered to go in a draft of that body to Europe. After his arrival in England he was given a few months training at Salisbury Plain and West Sandling, and was sent into the trenches in December 1916. In March of the following year he sustained slight injuries, but was able to return to the firing line in June, and participated in the third battle of Ypres. He was a little later transferred to the district around Somme, and in this campaign he also received a little Blighty. Upon his recovery he took part in the Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele battles, and was wounded, and gassed in the latter engagement. He was sent to the English hospital where he made a good recovery and made application for a three months' furlough home. Pte. Herringer is in good spirits and hopes to return to France during the coming summer. He is confident that the Allies will win the war.

FORMOSA.

Mr. A. Heisz was in Walkerton on business last Monday.

Dr. Kirby who has been practising medicine here for a year and a half left last week for Toronto.

Mr. Alex Meyer the new contractor on the Mildmay, Formosa and Greenock mail routes started on his duties on Monday.

Mrs. N. Rudolph of Tara spent over Easter with friends in the village.

The roads are improving fast. Mr. Alex Fedy and family were in the village per auto on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Willie of Belmore spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schumacher.

Mrs. A. A. Schwartz spent Easter with friends at Kitchener.

Carrick Pathmasters.

The following pathmasters have been appointed in Carrick:—

Geo. Kleffer, John Coyle, J. L. Meyer, John Weisnar, C. Bildstein, C. Weiler, Lucas Zettel, Gregor Rich, P. Hakey, Jos. Hoelze, Geo. Schneider, L. Martin, Frank Straus, Bernard Meyer, Joseph Grub, Wendell Schnurr, Jos. Dietrich, Geo. Eickmeier, J. C. Thomson, Chas. J. Dickson, Hy Kaufmann, John H. Renwick, Geo. Harkness, Adam St. Marie, Jos. Lorentz, Jos. Vogan, Geo. Harper, Con. Hohnstein, Albert Kalkopf, Henry Fischer, Simon Huber, P. Schumacher, Jacob Scheffer, J. H. Thompson, Peter F. Diemert, Wm. Wagner, Jos. Dietner, John Vollick, Frank Dahms, John Huber, Rudy Kaufmann, Ezra Reuber, Geo. Haines, Albert Lewis, Jos. Schneider, John Niesen, Ezra Schmidt, F. Gutzke, C. Kunkel, John K. Wahl, Wm. Reuber, Conrad Hill, John Bickel, C. H. Weltz, Frank Schmidt, Wm. Polfuss, John Tegler, Dan Russvvrn, John Witter, Chas. Holland, Chas. Kreuger, John Hogg, Adam Quantz, Louis Hundt, Wm. Russell, Ed. K. Lippert and Enoch Metzger.

The following poundkeepers were appointed:—A. Opperman, B. Walter, John Koehler, Henry Halter, Louis W. Schaus, P. Hakey, Geo. Eickenswilger and Fred Klages.

Fenceviewers—John M. Fischer, J. Hoffarth, L. Kramer, John Biemann, A. Schmidt, M. Bilger, John Inglis, John W. Helwig, Wm. Polfuss.

Moving to Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Englebert Hauck and family, who have been living in Hamilton since last fall, spent a few days in town this week with their daughter, Mrs. B. Schmaltz, prior to leaving for Heisler, Alberta. Mr. Hauck has been a sufferer from asthma for several years, and is moving to Alberta in the hope of obtaining relief.

Carrick Farm Sold.

Jos. Filsinger has disposed of his 100 acre farm on the 4th concession of Carrick to Mr. Solomon Bilger, who obtains possession of the same on April 15th. This farm, although quite rolling, is well built upon, and Mr. Filsinger raises as much crop as any other farmer on the line. We learn that Mr. Filsinger will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements soon. He is at present at Sebringville looking for another large farm.

Married at Neustadt.

The marriage of Miss Olive, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Weber of Neustadt to Mr. Joseph Goetz of Carrick, took place yesterday in the Neustadt R. C. church. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. R. M. Haller of Decemerton. The bride was assisted by Miss Rosie Goetz and Mr. Elmer Weber acted as best man. The bride is one of the most popular young ladies in Neustadt. The happy young couple will take up residence on Mr. Goetz's fine farm north of this village.

Farm Labor Problem.

An advertisement appears in this issue calling upon all male citizens to give every possible aid in the production of foodstuffs. The production of food has ceased to be merely a business. It has become a National duty. Every loyal citizen who realizes the danger to our cause by reason of food scarcity throughout the world, should be prepared to do his part, and more, if possible. Definite, prompt, vigorous action may increase the field crops of this province to an enormous extent. The responsibility does not rest alone on the farmer. There are many villagers who could lend a hand on the farm this spring and summer. The need is far more insistent than it was last year. It is hoped that the entire population will yield a cordial response to the arduous of this nation and of the Allied peoples now striving for mastery over German militarism.

KITCHENER'S MOB



By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.)
 "Wot sort of a week you 'ad, mate?"
 "It ain't been a week, son; it's been a lifetime!"
 "Lucky for us you blokes come in just w'en you did. We've about reached the limit."
 "Ow far we got to go for water?"
 "Bout two miles. Awful journey! Tyke you all right to do it. You got to stop every minute, they's so much traffic along that trench. Go down Stanley Road about five 'undred yards, turn off to yer left on Essex Alley, then yer first right. Brings you right out by the 'ouse w'ere the pump is."
 "Ere's a straight tip! Send yer water fatigue down early in the mornin'; three o'clock at the latest. They's thousands usin' that well an' she goes dry arter a little while."
 "You blokes want any souvenirs, all you got to do is pick 'em up: 'olmets, revolvers, rifles, German 'd'ries. You wite till mornin'. You'll see plenty."
 "Is this the last line o' Fritzies' trenches?"
 "Can't tell you, mate. All we know is, we got 'ere some'ow an' we been a 'oldin' on. My Gawd! It's been awful. They calmed down a bit to-night. You blokes is lucky comin' in just w'en you did."
 "I ain't got a pal left out o' my section. You'll see some of 'em. We ain't 'ad time to bury 'em."
 "They were soon gone and we were left in ignorance of the situation. We knew only approximately the direction of the living enemy and the dead spoke to us only in dumb show, telling up unspeakable things about the horrors of modern warfare."
 Fortunately for us, the fire of the German batteries, during our first night in captured trenches, was directed chiefly upon positions to our right and left. The shells from our own batteries were exploding far in advance of our sector of trench, and we judged from this that we were holding what had been the enemy's last line, and that the British artillery were shelling the line along which they would dig themselves in anew. We felt more certain of this later in the night when working parties were sent from the battalion to a point twelve hundred yards in front of the trenches we were then holding. They were to dig a new line there, to connect with intrenchments which had been pushed forward on either side of us.

At daybreak we learned that we were slightly to the left of Hill 70. Hulluch, a small village still in possession of the Germans, was to our left front. Midway between Hill 70 and Hulluch and immediately to the front of our position, there was a long stretch of open country which sloped gently forward for six or eight hundred yards, and then rose gradually toward the sky-line. In the first assault the British troops had pushed on past the trenches we were holding and had advanced to the opposite slope, nearly a mile farther on. There they started to dig themselves in, but an unfortunate delay in getting forward had given the enemy time to collect a strong force of local reserves behind his second line, which was several hundred yards beyond. So heavy a fire had been concentrated upon them that the British troops had been forced to retire to the line we were then occupying. They had met with heavy losses both in advancing and retreating, and the ground in front of us for nearly a mile was strewn with bodies. We did not learn all of this at once. We knew nothing of our exact position during the first night, but as there appeared to be no enemy within striking distance of our immediate front, we stood on the firing-benches vainly trying to get our bearings. About one o'clock, we witnessed the fascinating spectacle of a counter-attack at night.

It came with the dramatic suddenness, the striking spectacular display, of a motion-picture battle. The pictorial effect seemed extravagantly overdrawn. There was a sudden hurricane of rifle and machine-gun fire, and in an instant all the desolate landscape was revealed under the light of innumerable trench rockets. We saw the enemy advancing in irregular lines to the attack. They were exposed to a pitiless infantry fire. I could follow the curve of our trenches on the left by the almost solid sheet of flame issuing from the rifles of our comrades against whom the assault was launched. The artillery ranged upon the advancing lines at once, and the air was filled with the roar of bursting shells and the melancholy whining of flying shrapnel. I did not believe that any one could cross that fire-swept area alive, but before many moments we heard the staccato of bursting bombs and hand grenades which meant that some of the enemy, at least, were within striking distance. There was a sharp crescendo of deafening sound, then, gradually, the firing ceased, and word came down the line, "Counter-attack against the Guards; and jolly well beaten off too." Another was attempted before daybreak, and again the same torments, the same sickening smell of hydrite, the same ghastly noon-day effect, the same gradual silence, and the same result.

H. Damaged Trenches.
 The brief respite which we enjoyed during our first night soon came to an end. We were given time, how-

ever, to make our trenches tenable. Early the following morning we set to work removing the wreckage of human bodies. Never before had death revealed itself so terribly to us. Many of the men had been literally blown to pieces, and it was necessary to gather the fragments in blankets. For weeks afterwards we had to eat and sleep and work and think among such awful sights. It was absolutely essential to them finally. It was absolutely essential that we should.

The trenches and dugouts had been battered to pieces by the British artillery fire before the infantry assault, and since their capture the work of destruction had been carried on by the German gunners. Even in their wrecked condition we could see how skillfully they had been constructed. No labor had been spared in making them as nearly shell-proof and as comfortable for living quarters as it is possible for such earthworks to be. The ground here was unusually favorable. Under a clayish surface soil, there was a stratum of solid chalk. Advantage of this had been taken by the German engineers who must have planned and supervised the work. Many of the shell-proof dugouts were fifteen and even twenty feet below the surface of the ground. Entrance to these was made in the front wall of the trench on a level with the floor. Stairways just large enough to permit the passage of a man's body led down to them. The roofs were reinforced with heavy timbers. They were so strongly built throughout that most of them were intact, although the passageways leading up to the trench were choked with loose earth.

There were larger surface dugouts with floors but slightly lower than that of the trench. These were evidently built for living quarters in times of comparative quiet. Many of them were six feet wide and from twenty to thirty feet long, and quite palaces compared to the wretched little "funk-holes" to which we had been accustomed. They were roofed with logs a foot or more in diameter placed close together and one on top of the other in tiers of three, with a covering of earth three or four feet thick. But although they were solidly built they had not been proof against the rain and high explosives. Many of them were in ruins, the logs splintered like kindling wood and strewn far and wide over the ground.

We found several dugouts, evidently officer's quarters, which were almost luxuriously furnished. There were rugs for the wooden floors and pictures and mirrors for the walls; and in each of them there was the jolliest little stove with a removable lid. We discovered one of these underground palaces at the end of a blind alley leading off from the main trench. It was at least fifteen feet underground, with two stairways leading down to it, so that if escape was cut off in one direction, it was still possible to get out on the other side. We immediately took possession, built a roaring fire and were soon passing contents of hot tea around the circle. Life was worth while again. We all agreed that there were less comfortable places in which to have breakfast on rainy autumn mornings than German officers' dug-outs.

The haste with which the Germans abandoned their trenches was evidenced by the amount of material they left behind. We found two machine guns and a great deal of small arms ammunition in our own limited sector of frontage. Rifles, trenching tools, haversacks, canteens, great-coats, bayonets were scattered everywhere. All of this material was of the very best. Canteens, water-bottles, and small frying-pans were made of aluminum and most ingeniously fashioned to make them less bulky for carrying. Some of the bayonets were saw-edged. We found three of these needlessly cruel weapons in a dugout which bore the following inscription over the door:—"Gott tret' herein. Bring' gluck herein."

It was an interesting commentary on German character. Tommy Atkins never writes inscriptions of a religious nature over the doorway of his splinter-roof shelter. Neither does he file a saw edge on his bayonet.

We found many letters, picture post-cards, and newspapers; among the latter, one called the "Krieg-Zeitung," published at Lille for the soldiers in the field, and filled with glowing accounts of battles fought by the ever victorious German armies.

Death comes swiftly in war. One's life hangs by a thread. The most trivial circumstance saves or destroys. Mac came into the half-ruined dugout where the off-duty machine gunners were making tea over a fire of splintered logs.

(To be continued.)

NEW ICE HARVESTER.
 Auto Found More Useful at This Work Than the Horse.

That a motor car can be used to better advantage than horses in cutting ice was shown recently by a Massachusetts man who had a large ice contract to fulfill and was unable to obtain enough men and horses to do the work. In the emergency he utilized a medium-priced car, equipping the rear wheels with demountable rims in which were set two rows of 1-inch spikes. The automobile proved entirely satisfactory in drawing the marker and grooving plow, and later was driven alongside the open water, towing large barred cakes much faster than men could push them. It was found that the ice could be cut about three times as fast as with horses.

CREAM WANTED

Sweet or Churning Cream. Highest market prices paid. We supply cans, pay express charges, and permit daily. Mutual Dairy & Creamery Co. 743-5 King St. West. Toronto

BRITISH RECRUITING MISSION.

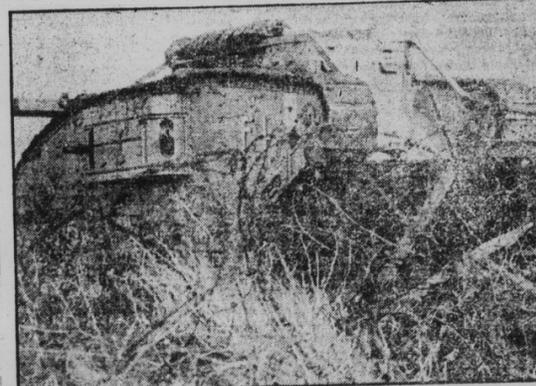
To Secure 20,000 Men From U.S. in Three Months.

For the week ending March 2nd the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission dispatched to Canada 1,089 volunteers for the British and Canadian armies. During the absence of Brigadier-General W. A. White, C.M.G., Colonel J. S. Dennis of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is in command of the recruiting program in the United States. Brigadier-General White is making a tour through the South in an effort to stimulate interest in recruiting.

The pictures accompanying this article illustrate the campaign that is being carried on in New York by the Mission. Brigadier-General White and Colonel Dennis have started a whirlwind campaign for recruiting Britishers and Canadians in the United States covering the next two months. Their ambition is to secure 20,000 men from the United States, if possible, before the terms of the draft convention between the United States and Great Britain become effective. During the eight months the Mission has been at work in the United States it has secured 22,000 volunteers for the British and Canadian armies, and has examined about 16,000 more.



Brigadier-General White has made the point that if a Britisher or Canadian desires to aid the Allies he can do so by promptly volunteering, because the machinery of the British and Canadian armies for training men has been so well developed by three and a half years of experience that it can train a man, put him in the firing line, and have him inviolate home in six months. This has actually been done in quite a number of cases. On the other hand, the United States Government, starting much later, has had its hands full in training the first contingent of the draft numbering about 700,000 men, and the second draft will follow close upon the heels of the first.



Food Control Corner

The production of food was never of more vital importance than in the year 1918. The food situation of the world is not only grave to-day but it will be increasingly so during the progress of the war and for a considerable time thereafter. The Canada Food Board's duty is to see to it that food production this year be at its maximum.

During the last year or so the cultivation of vacant lots and home gardens in many towns and cities was attended with highly satisfactory results. In Montreal for instance it is estimated that not less than \$100,000 worth of vegetables were grown on vacant lots. Calgary had 1113 lots under cultivation covering an area of 220 acres. It is important that this work is not only continued but elaborated upon. It is desirable that this movement should be instituted in every municipality in the Dominion.

Where there are no organizations the mayor of each municipality should at once call a mass meeting of its citizens, including women, for organizing purposes. These meetings should be representative of its leading citizens, the clergy, the press, horticulturists, heads of various societies, public bodies, etc.

A permanent chairman or president and as many officers as may be thought advisable should be elected at this meeting, and at least two committees formed, to include vacant lots and home gardens.

To these can be added committees on publicity, fertilizing and such others as may appear necessary. The town or city should be divided into districts, each in charge of a chairman and a local committee. It has been found expedient to have meetings in each sub-district, presided over by the president or one of the members of the central executive, at which it is important to secure the attendance of those who are disposed to cultivate vacant lots. The importance of these local meetings cannot be too strongly emphasized. The sub-committees will attend to such duties as the securing of vacant land, getting cultivators interested, etc.

The workers should be grouped on land as near their homes as possible. In this connection it will be found that, except in rare cases, the average individual, otherwise employed, has only sufficient time and strength to cultivate a lot 50 x 100 feet.

It is desirable that the growth of standard vegetables only should be encouraged such as potatoes, beets, carrots, peas, beans, lettuce, onions, parsnips, etc. These are high in food value and are easily grown by those who will volunteer for this

work, many of whom will be amateurs. For instance tomatoes and strawberries, while highly palatable, are low in food value. Only seed of proven quality should be sown. It is just as cheap to raise good as poor produce. These suggestions are naturally not intended for the experienced gardener.

The primary work of the committee on home gardens will be to encourage the cultivation of vegetables in spaces usually devoted to flowers. Aside



The best you can get

from the patriotic feature of the work it gives a direct money return while adding to the food wealth of the community. The growing of food for home consumption eliminates transportation waste with its attending cost of labor and fuel.

It is the intention of the Board to again prohibit the eating of canned vegetables, in Eastern Canada to Oct. 15th., in Western Canada to Nov. 1st., 1918. This will further emphasize the necessity of garden production on the widest possible scale.

In many places very effective work was done by the firemen and the police. Their gardens were often models in this connection and an incentive to other groups.

COCOANUTS AND GRENADES.
 African Negroes Possess Marvellous Throwing Ability.

Excellent as Canadian and United States soldiers are at "bombing," thanks to their baseball training, they are in proportion to their numbers excelled, it is claimed, by the African negroes in the British and French armies. These negroes, fresh from their savage haunts and but newly arrayed in the steel helmets and modern habiliments of war, possess marvellous throwing ability, the result of years of practice and centuries of heredity in knocking down their meals from cocoanut trees with stones.

They can "shy" pebbles with unerring aim into the top of a cocoanut tree and bring a nut down for supper. When given hand grenades it was found that they could place the destructive little affairs into the Hun trenches without the frequent misses which white troops made. Practically all colored troops from the tropics are

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past masters in this bombing work. The most noted of them perhaps is Corporal G. Roberts from Trinidad, who is attached, with a few of his brethren, to a Middlesex regiment. He is the champion bomber of his battalion and at seventy-four yards is a dead shot, having been decorated twice by the British war office for single-handed feats of daring and extremely thorough execution of Huns defending trenches and pill boxes against the Tommies' advance.

Every pound of poultry produce raised in Canada this year will release a pound of beef or bacon overseas.



KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

Is easy to use and will not burn.

Shopping In a Big City

Scarcely anything pleases a woman more than to come to the city to shop. There are so many big stores with such endless variety and choice of everything. Still there is just that little drawback about where to stay. The Walker House solves that problem. It is a home for you while in the city, and you can have all your purchases sent direct there, where there are special facilities for looking after your parcels. Come to the city to shop and stay at

The Walker House

The House of Plenty TORONTO, ONT. P.S.—Special attention given to ladies and children travelling without gentlemen escorts.

Save Food

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food. It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and thus saves food, for you need less.

5-18A

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YOU will be astonished at the results we get by our modern system of dyeing and cleaning. Fabrics that are shabby, dirty or spotted are made like new. We can restore the most delicate articles.

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Dominion of Canada 5 1/2% Gold Bonds Maturing 1st December, 1922, 1927 or 1937. Now obtainable at 98 3/8 and interest. Will be accepted at 100 and interest, in the event of future issues of like maturity or longer made in Canada by the Government.

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FERTILIZER
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 WEST TORONTO CANADA

BRITISH LINE HOLDING; COUNTER-ATTACKS BEGIN WITH SUCCESS

Enemy Thrown Back All Along Front—British Reserves Regain Terrain, Including Strategic Villages.

A despatch from London says:—Wednesday night's news from the battle-front confirms the hopeful impression formed early in the day that the British now appear to be on a line they are able to hold firmly, at least on the Somme and the Ancre Rivers. Further south in the Roye-Noyon region the situation is less well defined, but it is stated that both the French and British are bringing up reserves there. The correspondents also are showing greater confidence that the enemy will be held on this terrain.

The German official communication of Wednesday night was significantly brief and reserved. It reports the crossing of the Ancre, but only refers to Tuesday's events, while the British War Office statement shows that the Germans who had crossed that stream were thrown back today in counter-attacks.

The news from the Somme front is distinctly encouraging, the British having recaptured Morlancourt and Chipilly, and advanced to Proyart.

The infantry fighting along the major portion of the British front in the new battle zone showed a marked slowing down on Wednesday morning, indicating that the first phase of the German offensive here has been finished. From the southern sectors, however, came word that the Germans were still pressing the attack with great fury against the unwavering defence.

The enemy has paused in the northern sector, probably to reorganize and bring forward much-needed artillery before beginning the second round against the stiffening opposition of the British.

Hard local battles were, still in progress, but the first fury of the German onslaught had spent itself. Several attacks which the Germans essayed were smashed, and at Sully-Le-Sec, where the Germans gained a footing, the British on Wednesday morning delivered a smashing counter-attack, which pushed the invaders back. The spirit of optimism is higher along the front at the present time.



BIG FRENCH SHELLS
Huns do not have all the say when it comes to ordnance. Here are some of the latest production of the French munition shops.

239 AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN BY BRITISH IN SEVEN DAYS

British Aviators Dropped 30 Tons of Bombs and Work Havoc Among Enemy Troops.

A despatch from London says: The official report on aerial operations on Wednesday night says:

"Great concentrations of our airplanes were carried out on Wednesday over points threatened by the enemy, and masses of our machines attacked with machine-gun fire and bombs the enemy infantry and cavalry.

"Thirty tons of bombs were dropped by us and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired into the enemy. While this fighting was maintained throughout the day, our infantry airplanes kept watch along the front and reported changes in the

situation as they occurred. "Twenty hostile machines were brought down in air fighting and two others were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. Twelve of ours are missing. "During the night our night-flying squadrons kept up a continuous attack on the enemy's troops in Baupenne, Cambrai and Peronne. Seventy-five thousand rounds were fired by them. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped on important centres of the battle front. In addition, four tons of bombs were dropped on the Valenciennes railway station, through which the enemy's troop trains were passing on the way to the front."

BRAVE PART PLAYED BY FRENCH

The Anglo-French Line Holds Through Heroic Deeds of Poilus.

A despatch from the French Armies says:—The German effort by a terrific rush to get between French and British forces, with the object of defeating each separately, has failed up to the present, and is likely to continue to fail. The fighting qualities of the allied soldiers have served to stay the impulsive advance, and today the Anglo-French line is on strong positions.

The next few days may change the situation entirely, as the allies have had time to get their "manoeuvring reserve" to take the initiative. Noyon was evacuated late Tuesday night in good order, and the French took up a position near by.

The correspondent passed on Wednesday among troops who have borne a great share in the fighting of the last five days. Everywhere cheerfulness was to be found and perfect confidence in the future. Nowhere has the correspondent seen such splendid morale among troops after long, hard fighting, more especially when those troops had to fall back. Both officers and men, whether French or British, tell narratives of wonderful heroism on the part of the individuals and units.

The gunners of a battery of French 75's, in the neighborhood of Chauny, were surrounded for three days, without food, but fought until the last round was fired; then, taking advantage of some confusion among the Germans in the course of the third night, they somehow made their way through their encircling force and escaped, carrying their wounded comrades with them. This is merely one instance among many similar daring deeds.

SEEDING SEASON EARLY IN WEST

Week of Mild Weather Sees Spring Work Under Way.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The weather in the Prairie Provinces has been Springlike for the past fortnight, exceptionally mild for March, and there is every prospect of a very early seeding this year. In the Brandon district of southern Manitoba seeding will be general within a week if the mild weather holds.

It was 67 degrees Fahrenheit at Moose Jaw, and it is raining at this and a number of points. At practically every point on the prairies temperatures have been well above 50 degrees for a week or so. At the Pacific coast it has been about 10 degrees colder.

Women of Canada—the kitchen is your fort. Food will win or lose the war.

28 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Submarine War in Connection With Big German Drive.

A despatch from London says: Submarines and mines have increased their weekly toll of British shipping. The Admiralty report shows that in the last week 28 merchantmen were sunk, 16 of the vessels being 1,600 tons or over and 12 under that tonnage. One fishing vessel was lost.

Nineteen merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom numbered 2,471, sailings 2,488.

The Admiralty report for the previous week showed the loss of 17 British merchantmen by mine or submarine, while for several weeks preceding that the weekly loss was 18.

GERMANS WOULD DESTROY BRITISH ARMY, SAYS HAIG.

A despatch from London says: Field Marshal Haig has issued the following special order of the day, dated March 23:

"To all ranks of the British army in France and Flanders: We are again at a crisis in the war. The enemy has collected on this front every available division and is aiming at the destruction of the British army. We have already inflicted on the enemy, in the course of the last few days, a very heavy loss, and the French are sending troops as quickly as possible to our support.

"I feel that every one in the army, fully realizing how much depends on the exertions and steadfastness of each one of us, will do his utmost to prevent the enemy from attaining his object."

GERMAN LOSSES 400,000. 50 PER CENT. OF EFFECTIVES.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: From the average of casualties in the various German units, as given by prisoners, one arrives at the conclusion that the enemy has lost 50 per cent. of these men. The official British statement of Tuesday said it had been established that more than 70 German divisions had been engaged in the battle. The present strength of a German division is 12,000 men, so that a loss of 50 per cent. would mean casualties in excess of 400,000 for the Germans in less than a week of fighting.

ADMIT SUFFERING DURE PRIVATIONS.

A despatch from London says: The tenacity of the British resistance in the big encounter, German prisoners say, exceeded anything the Germans deemed possible. They complain of great privations, on account of lack of supplies, and extreme weariness also is telling heavily. Owing to the dense masses of supporting troops, however, the enemy is able to replenish his forward line with fresh units.

VALUE OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

Why Germany Hangs Desperately to This Rich Region.

France will never consent to a peace that does not at least restore her northern districts to her for the reason that her national industries cannot be rebuilt to their pre-war standard without the wealth that these provinces hold. At present Germany holds them at a great sacrifice of life because they contain the richest products of the soil and underground stratas.

This territory, according to Lectures pour Tour (Paris), supplied one-fourth of France's wheat crops in 1912. In 1913 it furnished 87 per cent. of the sugar beets for the distilleries and 24 per cent. of the beets used for feeding purposes.

The invaded regions gave France 90 per cent. of its iron ore and 83 per cent. of its cast-iron. Half of the iron foundries are located in this captured land.

Of 55,000 shops devoted to the weaving of wool, 45,000 are held by the Germans. Ninety-four per cent. of the spinning mills of combed wool are lost; over half of the mills spinning carded wool are found in the occupied territory. Of 550,000 looms whirring before the war only 50,000 are now turning.

In cotton the same story is true. Of 7,525,000 looms in France 4,475,000 are in the Huns' grasp, and of 140,000 mechanics in the work 81,000 were taken.

The loss in dwelling houses, factories, warehouses and shops has been enormous. Thirty-eight per cent. of French factories are in German hands; 23 per cent. of the total number of dwelling houses in France are destroyed. The total damage done to northern France is estimated at 95,225,871 francs.

Germany has, with systematic precision, destroyed everything that she could not use and used everything not worth destroying. The coal and iron mines have made possible the German offensives.

A RENOWNED SPELLER.

The World's Champion Spelled 15,000 Words Correctly.

Professor David Jones, the world's champion speller, recently retired on a well-earned pension after school teaching for fifty years in Missouri. For thirty-three years the champion issued an annual challenge to all comers to spell against him. Many tried to wrest from him his title, but none succeeded.

His record is 15,000 words correctly spelled straight off the reel at one sitting without a single mistake. Professor Jones had defeated in spelling contests heads of universities, famous teachers, scholars, authors, and professional proof readers, and his sidebar is loaded with silver cups and other similar trophies, won all over the country at the once popular "spelling bees."

With him spelling is an art, just as music or painting or sculpture is an art with others. He pounces on and treasures a rare and difficult word as eagerly as an enthusiast does on a scarce and elusive butterfly.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irish.

The late Major W. C. Hall, 19th Royal Irish Rifles, was buried with military honors in Clonalan churchyard.

Thomas Hamilton, J.P., Raphoe, has been notified that his son, Lieutenant Hamilton, has been killed in action.

Several farmers were fined various amounts at the Limerick Petty Sessions for selling straw without a permit.

Pegsboro House, a fine old Tipperary mansion, has been sold by auction to Nicholas Maher, a Tipperary solicitor.

Samuel Gedde, of Waterside, Derry, was fined ten shillings for not having a price list displayed on his potatoes.

A farm sold recently at Stranorlar, Ulster, realized the sum of £129 per acre.

The remains of the late John Douglas, a member of the Dublin City Council, were interred in Glasnevin Cemetery.

Several business people of Dublin were heavily fined for exceeding the retailers' profits allowed by the Food Controller.

W. M. C. McDonald, Limerick, has sent £100 to be spent in the cultivation of plots on the lands of Derryknockane.

Another twelve months' leave of absence has been granted to Dr. J. Russell Magee, R.A.M.C. by the Derry Guardians.

WHAT THE BOYS CAN DO.

25,000 Soldiers of the Soil Should Produce 5,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

Previous experience has shown that there are few of the phases of farm work the older boys cannot accomplish. Their main work, perhaps, lies in the fact that by attending to the chores; looking after feeding and milking of cows, weeding and such other lighter but necessary farm work, they release the regular farm labor for the more strenuous farm tasks.

Reports of work done last year show that the Soldiers of the Soil looked after the hoeing, harrowing, lighter seeding, weeding, raking, mowing, planting, churning and delivery of cream and milk, general farm chores, feeding of all live stock, and the letters received from farmers who had these older boys assisting them told not only of the good work done but also of the desire of these same farmers to have the boys help another year.

The productive capacity of 25,000 boys on the farm, according to authority, should be equal to at least five million bushels of wheat, if we take the labor of one boy as equal to the cultivation of ten acres of wheat at twenty bushels to the acre; which calculation it would appear is conservative.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, April 2—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2, do., \$2.20; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, wheat, \$2.14; In store Fort William including 24c tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 96c; No. 3 C.W., 91c; extra No. 1 feed, 96c; No. 1 feed, 91c. In store Fort William—American corn—The War Board in the United States prohibit importations. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 93 to 94c; No. 3 white, 92 to 93c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal.
Peas—No. 2, \$3.80 to \$3.70, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malt, \$1.75 to \$1.78, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.83 to \$1.85, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$2.25, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—War quality, \$1.10, new bags, Toronto.
Ontario flour—War quality, \$1.07, new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.
Milfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal, real freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$35.40; shorts, per ton, \$40.40.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$18; No. 2, \$16 to \$17, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Eggs—Current receipts, cases returnable, 38 to 40c.
Butter—Creamery, solids, 48 to 49c; country, prints, 49 to 50c; dairy, 34 to 38c.
Live poultry—Buying price, delivered. Turkeys, 3 1/2 lbs. un., 25c; hens, 3 1/2 to 5 lb., 25 to 28c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 30c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30c; milk fed, 30c; hens, 3 1/2 lbs. un., 25c; hens, 3 1/2 to 5 lb., 25 to 28c; roosters, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 27c; turkeys, 35c.
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23 1/2c; twins, 23 to 23 1/2c; spring made, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c.
Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, \$7.50 to \$8; foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.
Comb honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$3.50 per dozen; \$3 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 34 to 35c; do, heavy, 28 to 30c; cooked, 45 to 47c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 42 to 43c; house, 45 to 46c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.
Lard—Pure lard, tins, 30 to 30 1/2c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 30 3/4c; lard, 30 1/2 to 31c; compound tins, 25 to 26c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; lard, 26 to 26 1/2c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, April 2—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.07; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.07; No. 2 local white, \$1.07; No. 3 local white, \$1.04; No. 4 local white, \$1.03. Flour—New standard Spring wheat, grade, \$11.10 to \$11.20. Rolled oats—Bugs, 90 lbs., \$5.60. Bran—\$35.40. Shorts, \$40.40. Middlings, \$45 to \$50. Meal, \$60 to \$62. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, April 2—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 93c; No. 3 C.W., 91c; extra No. 1 feed, 96c; No. 1 feed, 91c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.65; No. 4, \$1.60; reject, \$1.45; feed, \$1.40. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.94; No. 2 C.W., \$3.894; No. 3 C.W., \$3.718.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, April 2—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.75 to \$1.83. Oats—No. 2 white, \$1.05 to \$1.10. Flour unchanged. Bran—\$33.14.
Duluth, April 2—Linseed—\$4.21 to \$4.29; arive, \$4.21; May, \$4.24; July, \$4.32 asked; October, \$3.65 asked.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, April 2—Choice heavy steers, \$12.25 to \$12.75; good heavy steers, \$11.75 to \$12; yearlings, \$12.50 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$11.85; do, good, \$11 to \$11.25; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do, common, \$9.25 to \$9.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8.75 to \$8.50; do, rough, \$6.50 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8 to \$8.50; stockers, \$8 to \$9.25; feeders, \$9.50 to \$10.50; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, medium, \$7 to \$8; milkers, canners and cutters, \$6 to \$7; milkers, \$8 to \$9; choice, \$9 to \$12; do, com. and med., \$5 to \$8; springers, \$9 to \$12; light cows, \$12.50 to \$15; yearlings, \$11.75 to \$12.75; lambs, \$18 to \$20.50; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$21; do, weighed off cars, \$21.25; do, f.o.b., \$20 to \$20.25.

Montreal, April 2—Choice steers, \$11 to \$13; good steers, \$10 to \$10.50; med., \$9 to \$10; choice heifers, \$10 to \$12; good cows, \$9 to \$11; medium, \$8.50; choice butchers' bulls, \$8 to \$11; canners' cattle, \$6.50 to \$9.25; milk-fed calves, \$7 to \$14; sheep, \$11 to \$13; lambs, \$14 to \$17; choice select hogs, off cars, \$21 to \$22; sows, \$19 to \$19.50.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commerce of the World.

The Halstead Workhouse, Essex, will be closed owing to the decline of pauperism.

Tiverton has a fund to buy War Bonds for its townsman, Private T. H. Page, V.C.

Edwin Jeffrey, a local milkman, was fined £50 at Lincoln for selling adulterated milk.

Although 104 years of age, Mrs. "Granny" Lambert, of Gloucester road, Edmonton, is still hale and hearty.

Private Arthur Hutt, V.C., of Coventry, has been given £250 in War Bonds by his employers and £500 by the city.

The Aldershot Town Council have opened a communal kitchen for women workers and children, at a cost of £250.

A bill has been introduced in the Manx House of Keys to provide for local option in the Isle of Man.

Owing to ill-health, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia, is returning to his home.

Berkshire school children have collected 50 tons of horse chestnuts for munitions, 19,000 eggs and invested £5,000 in war savings.

Peter Maddox, who claimed to be the oldest Freemason in England, died recently at his home in Bootles.

The steamer Wandale, while making her 500th trip from the Tyne, ran aground off Flamborough Head during a fog.

The proceeds of Prize Court sales on ships and cargoes by the Admiralty since the beginning of the war amount to over £11,000,000.

Major D. Watts Morgan, D.S.O., has been nominated by the miners as candidate for the new Parliamentary division of East Rhondda.

A fire at Layham's farm, West Wickham, Kent, destroyed about three hundred tons of unthreshed wheat, oats and barley.

Phillip Gordzinsky, a Russian baker at Mile End, was fined £100 at the London Sessions for selling bread less than four hours old.

A wild goose, which was shot on the Thurne at Martham, was found to contain five roach, one of which was six and one-half inches long.

What Maple Trees Have You?

Every average maple tree will produce about five pounds of sugar in a season.

If 200,000 farmers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were to each tap 100 trees, we would have this year 20,000,000 trees producing.

20,000,000 trees at five pounds per tree will produce 100,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This will provide the entire supply of sugar for Canada for about three months, and would be worth approximately \$15,000,000.

Isn't it worth while as an investment, aside from the fact that every pound produced is helping the food situation?

A recent patent covers a piano or organ keyboard that can be moved laterally for transposing a musical composition written in one key to another.

The Doings of the Duffs.



**Shorthorn Cattle
Oxford Sheep.**

Present Offering in Shorthorns:—
Young Bulls from 8 to 10 mos. old, by same sire as Junior Champion, Female, at Leading Canadian Fairs, 1915.
In Oxford:—
Choice Ram Lambs by Imported sire.

JAS. G. THOMSON

Shorthorn Cattle.

Winners of the Silver Medal at the Northern Exhibition for the past three years.
Choice young stock of both sexes on hand on hand.

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HONOR Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Has opened his offices next to C. S. Currier's, Mildmay, Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Ayton every first and third Saturday, Clifford every second and fourth Saturday, and Neudick every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now—will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places and they need training.



OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

remains open all summer to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter at any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, P. A.
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Spring Term from April 2nd.



Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as \$1000 per annum. The last application we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of \$1800 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott
President.

D. A. McLachlan
Principal.

The reports from some districts of Ontario state that the outlook for the wheat is very poor indeed. The recent thaw has removed the light covering of snow, leaving the wheat exposed to the rigorous weather that has since followed. Last fall was an unsuitable season for this particular crop and it didn't develop much top. It may be that a large acreage will have to be plowed up and put into spring grain.

The Spring Assizes.

The Bruce Spring Assizes, which were held before Mr. Justice Latchford of Toronto in the Court House here on Tuesday last, were noted for the smallness of the docket and the shortness of the sitting, they lasting only from 2.30 to 6 p.m. Mr. Arthur Collins, who was Crown Counsel at the Assizes, asked that proceedings be stayed against two brothers, Neil and Murdoch McLeod of Kincardine township, against whom a true bill for tape had been found by a Grand Jury at Walkerton in 1906. The pair had, it seems, absconded before the case came up. One chap, Sam Sturgeon, who was indicted along with them, was tried and acquitted at the time. As they would be liable to arrest as long as the charge was held over them, and as twelve years had elapsed since the charge was laid, Mr. Collins, at the direction of the Attorney General asked that proceedings be stayed, which was granted by the Judge. As this is equivalent to dropping the case, the two brothers may return, with impunity, to their old Bruce home.

The only case to be argued at the Assizes was the interpleader of Robinson vs. Robinson, and which was an action to determine the ownership of the farm stock, implements, grain, etc., which were seized by the Sheriff under an execution to recover \$1250 damages and costs ordered at the Fall Assizes to be paid by Robert Robinson, a Bruce township farmer, to his young cousin, Annie Robinson, whom he was adjudged to have seduced. Robert's wife, however maintained that she owned the stuff the Sheriff seized, and in her evidence showed that her father had given her the farm on which they reside and that she had mortgaged it to enable them to start up work. Her husband, she claimed, was merely acting as her agent, and therefore he didn't own the things on the place. The other side, however, maintained that as he did the buying he was in reality the owner, and that his wife was merely his surty. After a number of witnesses had been heard and the matter had been argued by David Robertson, K. C., for the executing creditors and Lawyer Klein for Mrs. Robinson, the Judge decided for the present to reserve his decision on the matter.—Herald & Times.

Germany's New Gun

The Germans have produced a big gun which will throw a shell more than seventy miles. One or more of these was brought into play on Paris last Saturday and for about twenty-four hours dropped shells at intervals of twenty minutes in the French capital.

Until this monster was brought out, the longest range was 25 or 26 miles. Perhaps there is no limit to the distance a projectile can be thrown. Taking a gun which will throw a shell 25 miles, the German gun-makers have made one that will use a diving charge three times as great, have used a suitable shell and they have a gun of 70 or 75 mile-range.

The production of such a gun is an extraordinary accomplishment, and we must give the barbarian credit for a big performance.

The usefulness of the big guns, however may be questioned. Doubtless the bombardment gave the people of Paris a very uneasy day and night, but it is difficult to see where in it would be more effective than an air raid. It can be longer continued, but the shelling will not come as fast from the big guns as from the airplane. Months ago the Germans set up a big gun near the Belgian coast and threw shells 23 miles into New Port. This gun was soon silenced by air men dropping bombs upon it, and it has not since been heard of.

We need not be surprised if the 70 mile gun—though an extraordinary production—should soon prove as impracticable as the Zeppelins of which so much was expected.

Canadian heating experts have already devised a system of electric steam radiation which seems to be entirely practical once the power rate is brought down to the half-cent rate. The system now being developed is direct application of electric power to each radiator. There is a small boiler into which the electric current passes and comes directly into contact with the water. This water circulates through the radiator and gives off low-pressure steam. The advantage of this system of direct attachment to each radiator lies in the fact that heat can be turned into any part of the house desired or it can be turned into the whole system. There is one hundred per cent. efficiency here, for every atom of heat given off goes directly into the water and is thus radiated into the room. By the time the Hydro Commission has developed power sufficient to heat the homes of the people of this province the devices will have been perfected. In fact they are already near enough to completion so that with power at one-half cent per kilowatt hour and plenty of it, electric heating of homes would be entirely feasible. Then good-bye coal—and ash sifting.

Knechtels' Spring Shopping News!
Trade Here. Save Money. Simple Enough.



CORSETS...

Close to Canadian Women's Hearts are the three Favourite Canadian Corsets—D & A, Goddess and La Diva.

Made in Canada by Canadians for Canadians.

Over half the Corsets worn in Canada are made by the makers of these brands. They combine Quality, Style and Moderate Prices.

Try a La Diva or Goddess Model.

The Finest Corset that money and experience have made possible to produce.

They give Style, Grace and Comfort, and meet the requirements of the most fastidious followers of the latest fashions.

Speed Up Production

Of your Garden. Steele Briggs', Rennie's, Ferry's and Ontario Garden Seeds, Turnip and Mangel Seeds.

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

LET'S HELP YOU TAKE THE X OUT OF EXPENSE



With our customers' interest always first, we have worked hard to be able to offer you a suit that would look good, feel good and wear good at a reasonable price. We have succeeded, for in our

Bachelor
SUIT SOLD AT \$21.00

"The Suit with the Guarantee" we have a line to be mighty proud of. Drop in and see our splendid range. It is surprisingly wide and in all the season's latest effects.

Knechtel's Quality Clothes



ON GUARD

At this time of the year people feel weak, tired, listless, their blood is thin, they have lived indoors and perhaps expended all their mental and bodily energy and they want to know how to renew their energy and stamina, overcome headaches and backaches, have clear eyes, a smooth, ruddy skin, and find the exhilaration of real good health tingling thru their body. Good, pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against ill of all kinds. Almost all diseases come from impure and impoverished blood. It is to be noticed in the pale or pimply face, the tired, haggard appearance or the listless manner. Drink hot water a half hour before meals, and for a vegetable tonic there's nothing better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the old-fashioned herbal remedy, which has had such a fine reputation for fifty years. It contains no alcohol or narcotics. It is made from Golden Seal root, Blood-root, Oregon grape root, Queen's root, Black Cherry bark, extracted with glycerine and made into tablets and liquid. Tablets fifty cents, at most drug stores. In order to insure pure blood and to build up the system try this tonic known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Get it now!

Report of S. S. No. 6.

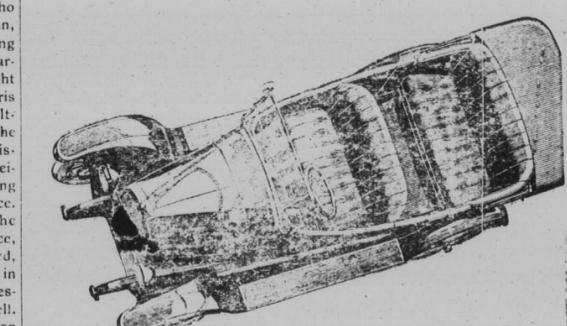
Exams in Arith, Comp., Writ., Read., Lit., Gram., Spell., Geo., Hist., and Art.
Jr. IV promoted to Sr. IV—Sarah Bickel 71%, Edna Eidt 67, Henry Russel (to write exams after Easter).
Sr. III—Henry Hammer 58, Maudie Eidt 54.
Jr. III—Luella Russel, Emerson Losch (to write after Easter).
Jr. II—promoted to Sr. II—Arthur Juergens 69, Wilfred Kaufmann (to write after Easter).
Sr. I promoted to Jr. II—Eldon Kreuger 70, Adeline Kreuger 68, Arthur Losch, Keuben Russel (to write after Easter).
Wm. F. Wendt, Teacher.

Arrested as Defaulters.

Conrad Krohn, aged 32, and his brother, Peter Krohn, aged 28, and who with their father, Mr. William Krohn, have been working the old Robt. Long farm on the 11th con. Brant, were arrested at their home on Monday night by two Dominion officers, Chas. Norris and Frank Seale of London, as defaulters under the Military Service Act. The two young men, who are unmarried, disregarded the Conscription Law by neither registering, reporting nor applying for exemption from military service. Upon being arrested and brought to the Walkerton jail, they pleaded ignorance, we understand, of the law in this regard, notwithstanding that both were born in Canada, and, although of German descent, can read and talk English well. The prisoners were taken to London on Tuesday, where after being turned over to the military authorities, they will be ushered before the London Magistrate on a charge of defaulting under the Military Service Act.—Herald & Times.

Between now and June 1st, 20,000 soldiers are to be weeded out and sent back to Canada as unfit for active service. Report says there is to be no more allowing of men to stay comfortably in England at the country's expense for one, two or three years without ever getting into real active service. If they are not able to fight, and are not really needed for work in some branch of the non-combatant service, they must come home and re-enter civilian life.

Capt. Bailey has been fittingly punished, and it is possible his punishment will be even more severe when he meets the cold greetings of his dismayed friends, who resent the libel he passed upon Canadian soldiers. But what about the others who have been maligning our men ever since they went overseas—and not one of the accusers have been as near as was Capt. Bailey to the front line trenches. Let it be a lesson to men and women—to be more guarded in this connection, else a worse fate overtake the libelers who have kept three thousand miles off from the men they have dared to slander in various ways.
"The line's busy" is the old story. I can't answer from Central when we ask for a subscriber on one of the rural lines. When a man is busy it makes him say naughty things to wait half an hour for some one to explain to a neighbor the best time in the moon to make soft soap.



Overland
Light Four Model 90
Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this utility car is Good Business and Good Health!
Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as desirable as it is useful.

Local Dealer:—
PETER REUBER.
Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.



Military Service Act

Important Announcement to All EXEMPTED MEN and to the Public Generally

IN dealing with the very large number of claims for exemption brought forward for consideration in connection with Class 1 under the Military Service Act, it has occurred, as was inevitable, that as a result of false statements and difficulties put in the way of investigation, some individuals have secured exemption whose proper place is in the Army.

It is not the intention of the Government to allow these men to evade permanently their obligation to bear their part in the military defence of the Country and of the ideals for which we are fighting. To do so would defeat the purpose of the Act, and cause grave injustice to men in the second class necessarily called out to fill their places.

Exemptions Granted on False Grounds

It is, therefore, proposed to scrutinize carefully all exemptions granted to date in order to separate those which have been granted on false or insufficient grounds from those that are well founded.

With this object in view the various Registrars under the Military Service Act have been instructed to issue a series of questionnaires to exempted men. These questionnaires must be filled up correctly and returned promptly under penalty of forfeiture of exemption for failure to do so.

Exempted Men Who Have Changed Address

It is therefore important in their own interest that all exempted men who have changed their address since their exemption was granted and who have not already notified the Registrar of such change should notify him at once. Under the Regulations it is the duty of exempted men to keep the Registrar advised of any change of address, and failure to receive the questionnaire by reason of neglect of this duty must be treated as equivalent to failure to return the questionnaire after receipt.

Citizens Urged to Assist

In many instances information has been furnished by members of the public which has led to the cancellation of exemptions obtained by false or misleading statements. Further co-operation of this character is invited. The Government regard it as the Duty of all loyal citizens, not only to the Country, but to the men at the front, to assist in this way in securing reinforcements on a just and legal basis. Correspondence of this character will be treated as strictly confidential and will receive the fullest investigation.

CHARLES J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

Correspondence should be directed to W. E. Wismer, Esq., Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, London, Ont. 402A

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Kohl, late of the Township of Carrick in the County of Bruce, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the revised Statutes of Ontario (1914) chap. 121, Sec. 58, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Andrew Kohl, who died on or about the 17th day of August A. D. 1912, are required on or before the first day of April A. D. 1918 to send by post prepaid or deliver to George Weiler, Mildmay, P. O., one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them. And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 1st day of March A. D. 1918.
George Weiler } Executors
Agnes Weiss }

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the Twenty-sixth day of April, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the FORMOSA No. 1 Rural Route, from the 1st of July, 1918. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of FORMOSA and MILDMAY and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

Chas. E. H. Fisher, P. O. Inspector, Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 15th March, 1918.

Keep Rabbits for Food.

One pair of rabbits in one year would increase to 2484 in twelve months at the rate of six young ones per month, which is a very conservative rate, some young families numbering as high as thirteen. This is also allowing for the elimination of surplus male bunnies as they are big enough to eat. Rabbits can live on hay and get along very cheaply. They provide five pounds of meat when full grown.

Report of S. S. No 10, Carrick

IV—Eleanor Scheffer, Julia Scheffer, Marie Scheffer, Priscilla Hoelzle, Geo. Schneider, Eugene Schwehr, Zita Weiler.

III—Eleanor Schwehr, Rosie Weiler, Hilda Kucznig, Florentina Schnurr, and Loretto Hoelzle (equal), Frieda Weiler, Katie Schneider, Allie Reinhardt.

II—Mary Schneider, Oswald Schwehr, Frank Schnurr, Zeno Kempel, George Reinhardt, Barney Hundt, Alphonsus Kempel, Joe Moyer, Louis Strauss, Gertrude Hoelzle, Leo Hundt (absent).

I—Albinus Schnurr, Harry Weiler, Johnny Kucznig, Josie Schwehr, Sam Moyer.

Absent—Marie Schumacher, Evelyn Schumacher, Margaret Hoelzle, Susie Schneider, Loretto Hundt, Mary Kucznig.

Average attendance 27. F. G. Kchoe Teacher.

FORMOSA SCHOOL REPORT.

Sr. IV—H. Benninger, I. Hihn, L. Dentinger, M. Fedy, L. Tiede, C. Schnurr.

Jun. IV—M. Schnurr, H. Strauss, C. Hundt, R. Weishar, O. Kraemer, W. Waechter, L. Scheffer, C. Zimmer, R. Kuntz, J. Fedy.

Sr. III—M. Dentinger, C. Oberle, L. Oberle, L. Massel, G. Kuntz, M. Weiss, A. Brick, M. Durrer, C. Weiss, N. Weiler, N. Albrecht.

Jun. III—M. Bildstein, G. Zimmer, E. Montag, C. Benninger, M. Brick, H. Zettel, C. Lehmann, M. Kraemer, L. Benninger, W. Massel, M. Gutscher, L. Kuntz, L. Beingessner.

Sen. II—L. Oberle, H. Opperman, J. Weiler, P. Altman, E. Weiss, A. Schill, V. Noll, D. Weiss, J. Schmitzler, E. Scheffer, P. Tiede, C. Obermeyer, L. Durrer.

Jun. II—L. Opperman, M. McCue, I. Fischer, B. Dentinger, B. Noll, M. Fischer, M. Tiede.

Sr. I—R. Montag, H. Kuntz, R. Schill, A. Gutscher, L. Weber, W. Brick, H. Strauss, L. Benninger, S. Benninger, E. Rettinger, R. Shoemaker, R. Weiler, R. Durrer, E. Schnurr.

Jun. I—F. McCue, E. Oberle, C. Reinhardt, M. Rettinger, O. Heisz, M. Schnurr, B. Schill, E. Dentinger, M. Weiss, B. Montag, E. Tiede, A. Reinhardt, W. Zimmer, E. Weishar, A. Weber, L. Benninger, H. Kuntz, A. Benninger.

With warmer weather and spring starting us in the face we only lift our hat once when we meet the coal man.

WANTED

468 Farmers and others to buy Farm and Garden Seeds of the best quality at Geo. Lambert's Produce Store. I never handle any but No. 1 Seeds. Buy your Seed early as there will only be a limited quantity to offer this season. Thesame with Binder Twine. Buy it now.

Try our new

War Quality Flour

for bread. The only difference between the old and new is that the new makes sweeter and more wholesome Bread.

I always keep a good supply of Low Grade, Midds, Bran, Chop; also in Grain, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat.

For your Poultry—Dr. Hess's Stock Tonic, Pratt's Poultry & Stock Food and Remedies.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Butter, Eggs, Beans, Onions, etc

GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay

Ontario

Bargains In - -

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry,

Silverware, China and Glassware, Musical Instruments, Spectacles, Smoke pipes, Purses, Corr.bs, Gold filled Rings, Cuff links, Tie pins and Locketts at less than half regular price.

Wedding rings in stock and made to order.

Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. Wendt - Jeweler

Protection and Profit

When money is in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank, it is absolutely safe from loss, as far as you are concerned. All the time it is here, it is earning interest—so that the bank actually pays you to let it take care of your money. Don't carry unneeded sums on your person or hide them at home. Protect them against loss, theft and fire by opening a savings account.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
MILDMAY BRANCH, A. C. WELK, Acting Manager.
HANOVER BRANCH, J. H. ADAMS, Manager.
WALKERTON BRANCH, W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

That at least one farmer has faith in the ability of women to fill a man's place on the farm is indicated by the fact that a well-known Bronte farmer has engaged a young woman and has promised her the same pay as a man if she makes good. His new farm hand comes from the old country. She has had considerable farm experience and is said to be able to drive teams of three or even four horses handle any farm machine.

A very unfortunate accident befell three young cattle belonging to Mr. J. H. Wal on the 10th con. last week. During the warm days the animals had been let out of the stables for a little sunning. When three young animals failed to return a search was made and they were discovered in the swamp where they had strayed. They had broken through the ice and were drowned.

The South Bruce Stockbreeders' Club at their annual meeting in the Dept. of Agriculture at Walkerton elected the following officers for the coming year:—Hon. Pres., T. H. Jasper; Pres., W. A. Tolton; 1st Vice-Pres., E. G. Kuntz; 2nd Vice-Pres., Abe Rowand; Sec.-Treas., N. C. McKay. Directors all re-elected. Arrangements were made for holding the next sale the first Thursday in March 1918.

Chesley Enterprise: It required 967 tons of coal to keep Government House warm during the year 1917. Quite an item for fuel in war times, eh? The coal used in Chesley in a year would average about nine tons and this one family of high-mucky-mucks required as much fuel as 100 families in this town. It cost \$28,000 last year to finance this castle of folly. Feulless days last winter for three days in all but a few of the business places of Ontario but the volume of carbou going up the big chimneys of Government House never slackened.

In rummaging through some old files the other day a cheque book of August 1892 came to light, with the record of eggs selling at 6 cts a dozen, and butter at 15 cts a pound. Twenty-five years has made a wonderful change in the price of farmers' produce, and anyone complaining of hard times, or not settling their accounts promptly with the merchants should meet with little sympathy to say the least.

It looks much like an early spring. The bluebirds and killdears are here, and the robins and blackbirds have been with us some time. Everyone is getting ready to help along the greater production campaign—we mean everyone who amounts to anything—and gardens and vacant lots in town will be good to look at the coming summer. May all be successful with their "crop" this season is our wish.

No Change Made.

The existing law relating to the keeping of hogs in towns and villages provides that: "Swine shall not be kept within the limits of a municipality, except in pens with floors kept free from standing water and regularly cleaned and disinfected, and distant at least 100 feet from any dwelling, school house or church." This is a statutory by-law in force in every municipality and under the statute cannot be changed without the consent of the Provincial Board. There have been perhaps half a dozen applications from different municipalities to reduce the distance mentioned to fifty feet, but upon the matter being brought before the Provincial Board, the consensus of opinion among the members was that it was not advisable to allow hogs to be kept in a city, town or village at a less distance than 100 feet from a dwelling.

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated 80-page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Root Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, Etc.

SPECIAL—We will also send you free a package (value 15c) of our choice Butterfly Flower

This is one of the earliest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plant a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The Butterfly Flower make admirable pot plants for the house in late winter and early spring. For this purpose sow in the autumn.

Send for Catalogue and learn of other valuable premiums

DOMINION SEEDS LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA. Formerly DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO. LIMITED

Advertising Rates Raise.

To show how hard newspaper men are hit by war conditions, and how necessary it is that they must have increased prices for everything that is turned out of a printing establishment, and higher rates of advertising in keeping with the advance of paper stock of all kinds, and all that enters into the publication of a newspaper, the increased cost of the necessities of life, etc., it is only necessary to say that at least 1200 publications in the United States and Canada quit publishing during the year past. The principal decrease was furnished by the weekly, daily and semi-weekly papers ranking first, and the daily papers second in the increase.

Tailor Arrested On Theft Charge.

A young man who moved here with his wife and four children some time ago from Hanover and took a position as cutter at S. A. Rife & Co.'s tailoring establishment, was placed under arrest by Chief Ferguson on Wednesday morning and remanded to the county jail on the charge of stealing goods from his employer. On being arrested the young man is alleged to have admitted to the Constable to stealing goods and making two suits for two youths in Hanover. A search warrant for being sworn out, the officer visited the prisoner's home, in company with Miss Gladys Rife, and secured a big quantity of goods which the latter identified as having been taken from their store. The stuff seized by the Constable is stated to be worth between \$50.00 and \$60.00, and was of such bulk that the Chief staggered under the load. The accused is scheduled to appear before Magistrate Tolton here on Wednesday to answer to a theft charge. —Herald & Times.

Not so many years ago, Andrew Sanderson, a farmer in the township of York took a load of hay one autumn to Toronto to sell in the open market. Finding sale, and unwilling to take the load back with him over very heavy roads, he offered it to the proprietor of Elgin's Hotel on Yonge Street, who offered him in return the lot at north east corner of King and Yonge Sts., Sanderson reluctantly accepted. That lot was sold not long ago for a million and a quarter dollars.

Help For Farmers.

The Ontario Government's Public Employment Bureau with offices at 108 Dundas St. London, Ontario have issued a circular to local Production Committees offering to supply men to work on farms. Farmers wishing to make application for this help can secure the necessary application blanks from Mr. T. S. Reid, Molsons Bank, who is secretary of the local organization.

Regarding the supply of men and wages they are asking the London office makes the following statement:

A great number of men are coming in to our office who have had experience on a farm; some for a great number of years, and some for a few; in addition to these we have, of course, inexperienced help. We find that wages for farm help for this year is as follows: Boys, fifteen to thirty dollars a month, experienced single men are getting as high as forty-five a month, for eight or nine months, a girl up from thirty dollars according to their strength, married couples to live in with farmer, wife also to work, forty-five to sixty dollars a month, married couples in separate house forty to fifty dollars a month, with garden, summer fuel, some annual fuel, one quart of

milk daily and other privileges. At the present time we have a large number of married men on our list or can supply more fully experienced men from that source than from any other, but few single men are available also.

Yours truly
J. A. Miller.

Report of S. S. No. 8 Carrick.

Jr. IV—Margaret Scheffer 100, Gertrude Gutscher 92, Hilda Gutscher 86, Sr. III—Herbert Busby 90, George Harper 76, Alfred Filsinger 74.

Jr. III—Thalma Filsinger 89, Hilda Miller 81, George Mawhinney 67, Leonard Harper 65.

Sr. II—Annie Huber 88, Annetta Gutscher 75, Jean Scott 70, Albert Scheffer 68.

Jr. II—Joseph Huber 86, Norman Kamrath 69, Oliver Kamrath 60.

Jr. I—Gordon Filsinger and Willie Busby (equal), Adeline Huber, Florence Gutscher, Rosetta Kamrath.

Primer—Stella Harper and Permilda Wenzel (equal), Stella Filsinger, Mary Scheffer, Verena Huber.

Priscilla L. Schneider, Teacher.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

H. J. S.—I had a field of beans last year, would it be all right to put in beans this year again? Is fertilizer any good for growing beans? 2. What percentage should fertilizer have for growing tobacco? 3. Is there any way of finding out if the winter wheat has been killed before spring comes? Would it be advisable to sow spring wheat?

Answer:—1. The largest bean growers of the East, are large users of fertilizers. The bean crop is a rapid growing crop and thrives where there is a ready supply of available plantfood. Investigation of their methods show that many successful bean growers use from 200 to 600 pounds of fertilizer per acre, carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. or over potash. In applying this fertilizer, on account of the tenderness of the crop, do not apply the fertilizer too near to the row. Many successful growers apply the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill 7 to 14 days before planting the beans, and never at planting time. If you do not have a drill, any broadcast distributor may be used, provided that you thoroughly harrow and disk the land after the fertilizer is spread. When the fertilizer is applied with the grain drill at planting time, it should be allowed to run in the hoe on either side of the one dropping beans, and not in the hoe dropping the seed. 2. A good tobacco fertilizer for medium loam soil, carries 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 4 to 8 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 3 per cent. or more potash. 3. There is no way of finding out whether wheat has been killed or not, until there has been sufficient growing weather to allow for the germination of the crop. Do not be in too great a hurry to plow your winter wheat field. In view of the opinion that Ontario farmers would do well to put in a conservative acreage of spring wheat.

F. C.—I have 8 acres of wheat that was sown in good time but didn't get a very big top. Would it be advisable to top-dress with manure on the snow? Now, I am going to seed this field in the spring, and I thought of getting some kind of fertilizer, then seed with the disk drill, running the disks light, and sowing the fertilizer at the same time. If you think this would be all right, would you advise sowing the same way this wheat is sowed or go crossways?

Answer:—I believe you would do well to top-dress your spring wheat with manure or fertilizer. Indications from experimental tests are that you will get biggest return by applying the manure at the rate of about 5 tons to the acre. If you have a manure spreader, you will be able to distribute the manure evenly over the wheat. In view of the fact that you are going to seed this field to grass and clover, I would advise you to top-dress it with a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia and 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid. The method you have in mind of applying the fertilizer is all right. I would by all means advise sowing the same way that the wheat was drilled.

C. F. H.—Please advise me if the culture for inoculating alfalfa sold in bottles is a success? What kind of alfalfa seed should I sow, Grimm or common alfalfa? I have a fairly good ground, sandy in character. Is it all right to sow with oats in the spring?

Answer:—Well prepared inoculated cultures for alfalfa, sold in bottles, have proven very successful. I believe the Bacteriological Department of Ontario Agricultural College is putting out such cultures. Best results are obtained by sowing Grimm seed. Common alfalfa seed does not tend to be as strong in germinating quality. The oat crop, I am afraid, will provide a little too much shade for a good catch of alfalfa. I would rather recommend about a bushel and a peck of barley seed per acre instead of oats. I know a successful alfalfa grower in Wisconsin who never attempts to get a good catch of alfalfa without applying 250 pounds of fertilizer per acre. This available plantfood gives the young crop a strong, vigorous start. The fertilizer for this purpose should analyze 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid, and possibly 1 per cent. potash. It can be applied with the fertilizer dropper of the grain drill at the time the alfalfa is sown, or broadcasted like lime and then harrowed into the soil just before the seed is sown.

Canker is best treated by the trained and experienced veterinarian, but there is no specific remedy. Before succeeding with a bad case it usually is necessary to alternate remedies and try a great number. The first step in all cases should be to cut down the sprouting growth level with the walls of the foot; then it is usual to cauterize the sole with a red hot iron or with some strong caustic. We usually employ perchloride of antimony, or full strength formaldehyde to start with, and if that does not suffice change to chromic acid, or strong nitric acid. After applying the caustic, oakum saturated with tincture of iron, or a solution of two ounces of sulphate of copper (blue-stone) to the pint of hot water, is bound upon the sole in such a way as to cause firm pressure, for pressure is absolutely necessary. The dressing is changed or renewed every twenty-four hours. Dry dressing powders also are useful, such as a mixture of equal quantities of calomel, subnitrate of bismuth and tannic acid, or burnt alum, or a cheaper mixture of slaked lime, alum, sulphur and charcoal. Naphthalin sometimes is added.

The Centre of Hospitality. The centre of hospitality in the home is that point about which the family itself gathers most often. This point is in most homes the fire-place. Hence its location and construction are of vast importance in building a home.

The fireplace, if there is only one, should be in the living-room, for there the family and friends can enjoy it most. It should be located in the centre of a wall space, either on one side or at one end of the room. Select the space which will permit the greatest number of people to sit around it. In the construction of the fireplace you must not forget that its chief purpose is for a fire. The more simple the lines of construction, the better taste is displayed, and the more room the open fire receives.

There is a great variety of materials suitable for a fireplace, and your individuality and taste can be well expressed in this important factor of the home. Brick, tile, wood, and many tile substitutes may be used. These offer great possibilities both for good color and design, and lend themselves to any style of architecture.

Sewing Hint. When sewing on hooks and eyes, pin a tape measure where the hooks are to go and sew on hooks an inch apart, then pin the tape measure on opposite sides and sew on the eyes. This is much simpler than measuring for each one separately.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Greater Crop Yields in 1918

If you cannot increase the area of your fields in crop you can increase the yields by means of proper fertilization.

An increase of 8 bushels per acre in wheat yields in Ontario this spring would mean 6½ millions of bushels more food grain. This increase was reported in 1917 by the Ontario Agricultural College as a result of top dressing wheat in the spring with suitable fertilizer.

The Canadian Fertilizer Association announces the establishment of its Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau, under the direction of Henry G. Bell, (a native of Ontario, and graduate of Ontario Agricultural College), formerly Professor of Agronomy at the University of Maine.

The purpose of the Bureau is to collect and disseminate practical information regarding soil tillage, fertility management and crop production.

The Bureau co-operates with all organizations working for the betterment of Canadian Farming.

Write for bulletin, "How to Increase Ontario Crop Yields."

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
OF THE
Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Building Toronto



INTERNATIONAL LESSON
APRIL 7

Lesson I.—Jesus Sets Men Free—
Mark 7. 1-37. Golden Text, John 8. 36.

Verse 24. The borders of Tyre and Sidon—Jesus' purpose in going so far, and into Gentile territory, seems to have been for retirement, which we may infer from the statement "He would have no man know it." The hostility of the Jewish leaders was growing in Galilee, and the multitude was increasing in enthusiasm, so for a time he would get away. These two Phoenician cities figure prominently in biblical history. They were great centres of commerce and culture, but at the time of Christ had lost much of their ancient importance. He could not be hid—the report of his great works had penetrated even to these remote parts.

25. Straightway a woman—At once, when it became known that he was in the neighborhood, the seclusion which he sought was broken in, upon by a suppliant.

26. A Greek, a Syrophenician—Matthew describes her as a Canaanitish woman. She belonged to the Phoenicians of the Roman province of Syria. Though a Phoenician, she spoke Greek. Besought him—Matthew tells us that she adored him by the title "Son of David" to have mercy on her. Through the Jews in the vicinity she had doubtless become acquainted with their Messianic expectations and with the name "Son of David." "Her use of this title would not necessarily mean that she had accepted the Jewish Messianic hope, or that she had a religious faith in Jesus as the Messiah; but that she adopted the title bestowed upon him by his countrymen as a way of approach to him in her need."

27. Let the children first be filled—This is the principle on which his mission was to proceed. The Jew had the first claim, but his was not the only claim. The Greek also was included.

28. The dogs under the table—Dogs are seldom mentioned in Scripture except in terms of contempt but it is usually the street dog, the out-cast animal which infests Oriental cities as scavengers. The Jews alluded to the Gentiles as dogs. The dog here alluded to is the little house dog, likely to be under the table at the family meal. Yea, Lord: even the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs.—It is as if she said—I grant, Lord, that the meal is for the family, and that the children must be fed. But are not the dogs also of the house, and is there not also something for them in their turn? She does not think of contradicting Jesus, but accepts what he says as true, and turns it into an argument in favor of her appeal.

29. For this saying—Matthew men-

tions the greatness of her faith as the reason that Jesus granted her request. He shows how Jesus met her first by silence, then by refusal, and finally by seeming reproach (Matt. 15). Over this apparent rebuff her faith triumphed. She was willing to take the humblest position and take the slightest favor, anything, so that her little daughter might be cured.

30. Found the child laid upon the bed, and the demon gone out—Her faith had its reward. The demon was gone, though the child was not yet recovered from the exhaustion of the possession. It will be noted that it was not the faith of the sufferer but the faith of the mother which here was honored. This is one of three instances of healing at a distance. The nobleman's son (John 4. 46-54) and the centurion's servant (Luke 7. 1-10) are the two others.

31. He went out from the borders of Tyre—Having come out of Galilee for retirement, the performance of this miracle with the inevitable gathering of the populace around him determined Jesus to leave the neighborhood of Tyre for other regions further removed from the border and therefore more likely give him the settled retirement he needed. Through Sidon into the Sea of Galilee—This would lead him northward along the coast through the city of Sidon, then southward over spurs of the Lebanon mountains—a difficult journey of several days. We have nothing of the details of this journey nor of any incidents on the way. There must have been some reason for such a detour, which ended not as we would suppose, at his favorite lake home, Capernaum, but which led around to the other side of the lake through the borders of Decapolis.

32. One that was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech—This he had been practically expelled some time before, but now he is received quite differently, and exercises his healing power upon the deaf mute. They beseech him—This is one of the cases where the sufferer is brought by his friends to Christ. They had besought Jesus to leave their region, now they seek his gracious help.

33. Took him aside—Usually his cures were performed before the people. In this case, for reasons not stated, a less public treatment was necessary. Instead of the cure being immediate he now uses means—the thrusting of his fingers in the ears, the spittle, and touching his tongue. These were no doubt simply visible signs to help the man's faith.

34. Looking up—As when he brake the bread in the feeding of the multitude. Sighed—Or groaned. The only time when this word is used in the Gospels. An expression of Jesus' deep sympathy. Ephphatha—Like talitha cumi, this is an original Aramaic word, treasured as having been used by Jesus.

35. Spake plain—No stammering or sluttering now. Which indicated that he could speak articulately and at once. The cure was complete.

36. The man he charged then, so much the more a great deal they published it.—"The command to sil-

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Rickets.

X. Y. Z.—Please write an article on Rickets. My baby eleven months old cannot sit up, and seems to have no power in her back. What kind of food is suitable and how long does the disease last?

Perhaps your child is not affected with rickets, but with some other disease. Rickets, or rachitis, is the result of bad nutrition, affects all the tissues of the body, and chiefly leaves its mark on the bones—which it softens and then deforms.

It usually occurs before the third year, but the bone deformities appear later.

It is caused by food which is not assimilated, but also by neglect of the skin, bad air, insufficient sleep, etc. The child of the poor have it, but so do those of the rich.

In the great European cities one sees it everywhere. The urine of rachitic children contains phosphates in abundance and the bones, being deficient in lime, bend and break easily.

Rachitic children have soft spots in the bones of the skull; and the membranous portions of the skull, where you notice throbbing and pulsation in an infant, and which ought to harden during the first few months of life, remain soft.

All the bones of the skull, instead of being firmly united, are loose and easily moved. The face of a rachitic baby is small, and the head seems disproportionately large.

The liver, spleen and lymphatic glands are enlarged, the muscles soft, and the ligaments weak.

The child's appetite may be good, he may even seem voraciously hungry, but his food doesn't appear to nourish him, he becomes fretful, gets diarrhoea and this alternates with constipation.

He is sensitive, cries when touched, his diarrhoea is offensive, the appearance of his teeth is delayed, and when they break out, they are irregular and of poor quality.

When he begins to walk, the weakness of the bones of the legs becomes apparent and they bend or break easily; the joints are weak and he falls frequently.

ence had been earnestly and repeatedly laid upon them. In their excitement they disregarded it, and the more the charge was urged the more did it stimulate their zeal to proclaim the work." They filled the neighborhood with the good news.

37. Beyond measure.—"A very strong word of which this is the one occurrence in the New Testament. The impression produced in all cases by our Lord's mighty works was in this case, and among these half-pagan people, far greater than ever." He hath done all things well—He has everywhere distributed his works of mercy and has been successful in everything.

This cure stands out for the comparative privacy in which it was performed and for the manifestation of intense feeling on the part of Jesus.



Our meat supply is short and more poultry will help solve the problem. More poultry means more eggs and more eggs and poultry meat means a greater food supply. Poultry can be raised at lower cost and brought to maturity quicker than any other kind of live stock.

Never allow the mother hen to range with the young chicks until they are at least two weeks old.

Enormous numbers of young chicks are lost each year by allowing them to run in the wet grass during their early life.

Eliminate the male bird at end of hatching season. Many million dollars are lost each year by allowing the rooster to run with the hens during the summer months. Produce the infertile egg. Dispose of the male bird not later than June 1. Market a better quality of eggs.

Green feed is excellent for poultry and can be substituted for a considerable amount of the grain ration. Grow oats, vetch, and rape for summer use; cabbage and mangrel beets for winter. Store cabbage and beets in a dry room or bury in a pit and cover with straw and earth.

Save eggs during April and May for winter use by preserving in water-glass. Mix nine quarts of water, boiled and cooled, with one quart of water-glass. Will preserve fifteen dozen eggs.

Place the solution in a five gallon jar. Store in cool place for winter use.

Poultry meat can be raised quicker than any other kind of meat and could be made a most important source of supply for the nation. If breeding is started in March the surplus roosters may be dressed for meat in July at fancy prices and egg laying will begin in September.

Lloyd George recently declared that the British have 2,000,000 horses engaged in this war. It is estimated that on the whole Western front the number of horses and mules in service is close upon 5,000,000.

When he tries to move himself with his arms, the arm bones bend or break and there may be an outward hump on the spine.

On the ends of the ribs there are knobs or bead-like structures, the breast bone projects and the child becomes pigeon breasted.

The pelvis may become deformed and, in females, this has a very important bearing upon the successful delivery of offspring, if impregnation should ever occur.

Rachitic children are frequently bow-legged, knock-kneed or flat-footed; they are also sensitive to bronchitis and croup, and die from these diseases more frequently than children who have better physical development.

If they reach maturity, they are short and poorly formed and their limbs often reveal the marks of early disease.

Rachitic children should be taken to the mountains or sea-shore, if possible, and should have abundance of good plain food which they can assimilate—which will be indicated by the change in their stools and in their general nutrition.

Fats in the form of cod-liver oil, or olive oil, should be given them; also as much of eggs, milk, and cereals as they can dispose of. Treatment with mechanical apparatus is important to prevent deformities, and they should have all possible benefit from public parks, sea-baths, sleep, fresh air, and life in the country when this can be provided.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

X. 1.—Can water on the brain be cured? The patient in question is a child two years and nine months.

2.—Do you advise an X-ray examination?

Answer—It is sometimes possible to tap the skull and draw off some fluid in this condition—which is known as "Hydrocephalus." But unless skillfully done, this is likely to do harm—and even when skillfully done, it is by no means always successful. The condition is usually a hopeless one.

2.—There would be no harm in having an X-ray examination.



Raising Lambs by Hand.

When raising lambs by hand the only caution is: Do not feed too much. A baby lamb should receive only a few spoonfuls of fresh cow's milk. When a couple of days old give one-fourth pint, which should gradually increase to one-half pint when the lambs commence to eat grass. When two months old they may have a pint of milk.

So much for quantity; now for feeding times. The first three weeks, feed regularly every three hours during the day; after this feed every four hours. When they begin to eat grass, feed morning, noon and night, and finally drop the noon feeding.

I always use bottle and nipple to feed until the lambs learn to drink. Where one has a large number, feeding from a pan is more tedious, as each lamb must have a separate pan, and milk must be measured, for some drink faster than others.

Feeding too much will produce scours. Lessen the quantity of milk and give a dose of castor-oil (one teaspoonful) followed by ten drops of ginger extract. In severe cases increase the dose and give browned flour gruel. To lighten weak, chilled lambs give a little milk, and keep them in a warm room. If lambs look droopy and walk stiffly, give castor-oil.

I have had lambs brought me which were wet and chilled, and appeared dead. I pour a spoonful of milk down their throats and lay them on the furnace register. In a few hours they get up and walk.

I feed the lambs for about three months; skim-milk the last two months.

Try, Try Again!

Young writers will do well to remember that Lord Bacon rewrote one of his works twelve times; and Pascal his letters several times, and one of them thirteen times; while Edmund Burke had his works printed two or three times on a private press before offering them to a publisher.

Mussed pieces of tissue paper are excellent to clean mirrors. First rub the mirror with a damp cloth, then polish with the paper.

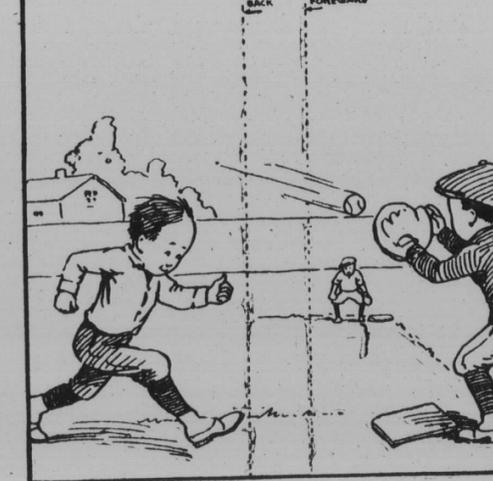
In Canadian cities 28 per cent. of the buildings in business districts are of frame or brick veneer, whilst in residential districts the proportion is 69 per cent.

"The world is always romantic if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—faith and sense of beauty and the sense of humor."—Henry Harland.

FERTILIZER PAYS
Better than ever. Write for Bulletin
ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO CANADA

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



On the bases Willie's fine,
Captain of the sixth grade nine;
And he needs this run to win,
See if you can help him in.

WEAK, ANAEMIC GIRLS

Can Regain Good Health Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bloodlessness is the trouble of many girls who ought to be full of life and good spirits. Instead they are pale, their lips have no color, they have no appetites, their digestion is poor, and if they walk fast, either in the street or going up stairs they are so tired and out of breath that their hearts beat as if to burst. Almost always such girls are thin, flat-chested and sallow, with nothing attractive about them. If they do not get better they will have a cough in the winter and then, not unlikely, consumption, that most hopeless of all diseases will develop. No girl should be like this. She should be plump, rosy-cheeked and full of life, able to talk fast and to stand exertion without being breathless and palpitating. To be in this healthy, happy condition she must have plenty of good, rich, red blood, as it is only through the blood that the body can be healthy. And the only medicine that will keep the blood supply rich and red and pure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their effect upon the pale, weak girl who gives them a fair trial is wonderful. They improve the appetite, backaches and headaches disappear, the glow of health tinges the cheeks, the eyes sparkle, and the step becomes light and elastic. Thousands of girls throughout Canada owe their health and attractive appearance to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not hesitate to say so. Miss Jennie Book, Beamsville, Ont., says:—"I suffered for over two years from anaemia, and gradually grew very ill. Previously I had been strong and robust, but grew pale and a mere shadow of my former self. I tried several medicines, and while some seemed to give me temporary relief, I soon grew worse again. As the months went by I began to despair of getting better, when my mother happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and suggested that I should try them. By the time the first box was finished I knew they were helping me, and I continued the pills for nearly three months, using in all nine boxes, when I was restored in every respect to my old time strength. This was several years ago, and as I have not since had any return of the trouble, I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a permanent cure for this trouble, and I strongly recommend them to all anaemic girls.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germans Salute British.

"During my first few days in Luzerne I had an experience that was humorous and seemingly anomalous until I got an explanation," said a Red Cross worker who returned recently to the United States. "The mountain republic is filled with interned soldiers from both sides, and I went about a good deal with a British officer in charge of many British prisoners.

"Is he a German?" civilians whispered to one another as we walked to our hotels. The Britisher was literally bombarded with salutes from German soldiers, and at the outset it became embarrassing for him. But his embarrassment could not continue long, as the salutes were too frequent. Soon he was acknowledging them as mechanically as if he had been walking through the streets of London.

"The matter was made plain to me when later I found out that it is the rule in Switzerland that soldiers of all armies salute officers of all armies. German discipline did the rest."

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

A flock of sheep add to the appearance and value of the farm, both by keeping down the weeds and manuring the ground that they are grazed over. Ton for ton sheep manure is more valuable as fertilizer than that of any other farm animal.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. **YOUR EYES** No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist, or by Murine Eye Remedy, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Remedy, in Tube 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

If there is an old building in the neighborhood and the plaster can be had from the walls and ceilings gather it and spread over the garden. The lime will improve the condition of the soil. When old ceilings are torn down be sure to save the old mortar for use on the garden.

Gunn's Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Beside the Marne.

Beside the Marne fair Springtime comes again,
Wild flowers breathe fragrance and the soft winds blow,
And all day long and while the night hours creep
White crosses stand on guard where brave men sleep,
And winding waters ever onward flow
Beside the Marne.

Beside the Marne the graves lie very close,
And sacrifice is writ on earth and air and sky,
We bare our heads for lo! 'tis God we see,
Clearly as on the Hill of Calvary,
Where heroes fought and laid them down to die
Beside the Marne.

Beside the Marne did the great dead behold
The Flag upborne by our dear lads and fit?
Did journeying sun record each well-loved name
On some clear page within the Book of Fame?
The Empire's debt forevermore is writ
Beside the Marne.

Beside the Marne Canadian glory lives,
In those who sleep where crosses heavenward turn,
And mothers yet unborn the tale shall tell,
How Godlike men o'ercame the powers of hell,
And future sons a code of honor learn,
Beside the Marne.
Lucy C. Gilmour.
Brockville, March, 1918.

NEED OF BETTER DEVELOPMENT

Recognized by All the Belligerent Countries.

The importance of promoting more scientific methods of rural as well as of urban development is engaging the attention of prominent groups of citizens in all belligerent countries. It is generally agreed that recovery after the war in each nation will be the more rapid in proportion as more efficient methods are applied to secure the increase of production. Canada has never failed to apply the doctrine of Adam Smith to incite the natural efforts of the producers by means of promoting a condition of freedom amongst its citizens and encouraging the settlement of land by the real users of the land. Unfortunately, however, land speculation has been so little controlled and the planning and laying out the land for economic use has been so much neglected, that production has been hampered and bad social conditions have grown up. Incitement to natural effort by means of mere ownership of the land has proved inadequate because of these deficiencies—and the quality of the natural effort has been impaired as a result of overcrowding and bad sanitation in the cities and isolation and poverty in the country.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Their use touches her they are absolutely safe; that they never fail to give relief and that the little ones do not dread taking them as they do castor oil and other harsh purgatives. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N.B., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from THE DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Water in which rice has been boiled makes one of the best starches for old lace.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA. NINETY-MILE FIGHT AT SEA.

Gunners, After Long Range Duel, Score a Perfect Hit.

An officer of a steamer from an American port gives a stirring account of a ninety-mile fight with a U-boat in the Atlantic. It lasted from the firing of a torpedo, which just missed, at a quarter to twelve a.m., until twenty minutes to six p.m. During that time the stokers worked without ceasing to get every ounce of speed out of the boilers. The engineers got her up from a normal ten or eleven knots to more than thirteen and a half. "The gunners were on duty every second," said the officer. "From the bridge we could see every shot from the submarine. We formed a big, high target 500 feet long, and the enemy showed only a small dome five miles away. A couple of hours ineffectual shelling made him a bit venturesome, but our gunners speedily showed him that it was unhealthy to come too close.

"We had plenty of ammunition, and we used it lavishly. With constant practice, too, our gunners began to get better. Nevertheless, about three o'clock the German gunners got out some better shells and shrapnel began to rain on our decks. The man in the wheelhouse was struck by a splinter. A shot pierced the scupper over the boatswain's room. Another struck us abaft the engine room on the port side.

"For a while the fight was fierce. Then for half an hour no shot was fired, while the submarine manoeuvred

for position. Our ship was vibrating with the speed. Our captain paced the bridge, keenly observant. When the U-boat finally got the position he wanted and renewed the shellfire, our gun crew decided to let them have it as hot as our gun would stand. After a few minutes we landed a shell squarely on the German's back. It apparently disturbed him a good deal, for he stopped firing at once, then slackened speed, altered course and submerged.

Proved Once More In Southampton, Ont.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Rheumatism.

Harold D. Bertram Had Inflammatory Rheumatism and One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleared It Out of His System.

Southampton, Ont., March 25th.—(Special)—That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it is again proved by the case of Harold D. Bertram, a young man well and favorably known here. He had inflammatory rheumatism for two months. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"The doctor said my trouble started with the gripe," Mr. Bertram states. "My hands and feet were badly swollen and the doctor did not seem to be doing me any good. My grandmother, Mrs. G. Grasser, advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took one box of them and I haven't been bothered since. I am clear of the rheumatism."

That Mr. Bertram's trouble came from his kidneys is shown by his other symptoms. He had stiffness in the joints, was tired and nervous, and there were flashes of light before his eyes. He had a dragging sensation across the loins, was always thirsty and felt heavy and sleepy after meals. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Cured kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys.

KHAKI DATES BACK TO 1848.

It Was First Adopted in That Year in British India.

Khaki is said first to have been adopted in British India in 1848 by Sir Henry Burnett Lumsden, who had been asked to equip a corps of guides to collect intelligence and to conduct an English force on the northwestern frontier of India.

The cloth was a light cotton drill, as suited the climate of Hindustan, and took its name from a native term "khaki," which means in the Urdu language "dusty," being derived from "khak" or dust. Thus the term applied to the color of the cloth rather than to the material.

According to the dictionary, it is pronounced kaykee by the natives, but the English pronounced it kharkee, and this is correct.

But as cotton was not warm enough for all climates, uniforms of the same kind were made of serge, and the term khaki thus included woollen.

Because it was well fitted for the climate of Cuba and the Philippines the United States chose khaki for the soldiers' uniforms during the Spanish American War.

EX-CZAR UNSOCIABLE.

Empress Says He Has Grown Dull Since Enthroned.

Imprisonment has affected greatly the mental capacities of the former Emperor Nicholas II, according to a letter from the former Empress Alexandra Alix, written from Tobolsk to one of her former maids of honor in Petrograd, which has been intercepted. In it the former empress gives a detailed account of the royal family's life in Tobolsk.

The former emperor, she writes, seems to have grown dull and very unsociable. He does not evince the slightest interest in current events,

Wakeful Nights

go out of style in the family that once drank tea or coffee but now uses

Instant Postum

This wholesome beverage of delicious flavor contains no drug elements to upset heart or nerves and its cheery goodness is just the thing in the way of a hot table drink.

"There's a Reason"

Order Now

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO CANADA

has ceased to think about the crown, and only wants to be allowed to live in his own way. His only regret is that he cannot live in his old palace at Livadia in the Crimea. Nicholas dresses in civilian clothes and spends much of his time with his son Alexis. He corresponds only with his mother.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten the skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Where Trousers Grow to Order.

When the poorest class of Gauchos, who live in a very primitive state in the southern Argentine pampas, need a pair of pants they kill an old mare and strip off the hide of the forelegs, as one would draw off a glove.

These are drawn, hair side in, over the feet and legs up to the hips, when they adjust themselves like tighties. They are thus worn continuously day and night until a new pair is needed.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezezone. This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it. If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Nothing so good for a sprain as bathing with very hot water, to which turpentine has been added, an ounce to a quart.

Nothing will take the place of sunlight for a vegetable garden. Don't try to raise crops under trees. The shade is bad, and the roots of a tree, spreading as far out as the crown spreads, "wolf" the moisture that the vegetables need.

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A Boy That Laughs.

I know a funny little boy—
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan—
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks
Like waves on snowy sand.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and mope and sigh.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Mix together 2 table spoons cornmeal with 1 pint cold milk, ½ cup molasses, a little salt and 1 well beaten egg. Stir gradually into a quart of boiling milk, stirring until thick and free from lumps. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake slowly three hours. Serve with rich milk or cream.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance cleared \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured with out pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Selgel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound.

HUBS and HORSES

The world is short of horses. To get the most out of your team use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

The mica flakes fill the pores and crevices in the axle and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease means fresher horses at the end of the day and longer life for your harness and wagons.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life"

Overcomes leather's worst enemies—water and dirt. It makes harness pliable and waterproof, prevents breaking of stitches and imparts that rich black lustre to all dark dressed leather.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial. —Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Dangerous Gas and Acids That Hurt The Stomach—Sour The Food Cause Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Recommend a Safe Way to Treat Stomach Trouble At Home

Many stomach sufferers who are always full of gas and whose stomachs burn with acid after nearly every meal think these things are the RESULT of indigestion when in reality they are the CAUSE.

It is just as foolish to give artificial digestants such as pepsin, etc., to a stomach full of gas and acid as it would be for a man who had stepped on a tack to rub liniment on his foot without removing the tack.

Some stomachs generate too much gas and acid. Gas distends the stomach walls, causing a full, bloated, oppressive feeling while the acid irritates and inflames the lining of the stomach. Naturally the food ferments and sour, digestion is often delayed and stomach misery is the result. Artificial digestants will push this

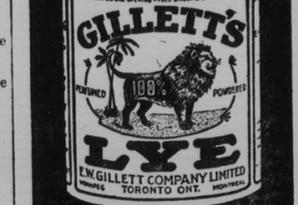
sour fermenting mass into the intestines and so relieve the stomach pain but the acid still remains in the stomach to generate more gas and produce more trouble at the next meal.

If you are using digestive aids after meals drop them for a while and instead get a few 5-grain tablets of pure bisulphated magnesia from any druggist and take two with each meal. Bisulphated Magnesia does not digest food but will neutralize the excessive acid in your stomach, keep the food sweet and will drive the gas and acid right out of your body. As Magnesia is prepared in various forms be sure to get Bisulphated Magnesia for this purpose as it is not a laxative and in this refined form will not injure the stomach in any way.

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c 61c

ED. 7. ISSUE 13—18.

MADE IN CANADA



Use for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

To Brighten Linoleum.

To make linoleum or floor oil-cloth look brighter and keep it bright heat buttermilk and wash the linoleum with it, allowing it to dry thoroughly before stepping on it.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Cuticura Stops Itching At Once

Treatment: Cleanse With Cuticura Soap, Dry and Heal With Cuticura Ointment



For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective as well as ideal for toilet purposes.

Samples Each Free by Mail
Address "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial. —Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.



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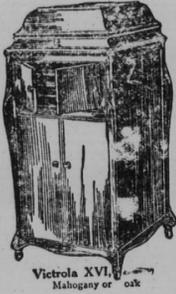
Victrola supremacy and what makes it

You are likely not interested in the interior mechanism of the Victrola.

What does interest you is what that mechanism, the designing, the construction, give you—the unequalled Victrola tone.

Tone and the control of the volume of tone are the things you want in a talking-machine—two dominant Victrola characteristics.

And because their development represents years of patient experiment and the expenditure of millions of dollars, it may be well for you to know about some of the exclusive features that make the Victrola supreme among musical instruments. Come in and let us show you the advantages of these



Victrola XVI, Mahogany or oak

exclusive patented Victrola features:

Tapering tone arm—with its exact taper and perfectly smooth bore, which is scientifically calculated and constructed to conform to the expanding sound waves created by the sound-box.

"Goose-neck" sound-box tube—the flexible metal connection between the sound-box and tapering tone arm, which enables the Victor Needle to follow the record grooves with unerring accuracy.

Canceled sounding-boards and amplifying compartment of wood—provide the very limit of area of vibrating surface and sound amplifying compartment, so absolutely essential to an exact and pure tone reproduction.

Modifying doors—may be opened wide thereby giving the tone in its fullest volume; or doors may be set at any degree graduating the volume of tone to exactly suit every requirement. Closed lights the volume is reduced to the minimum and when not in use the interior is fully protected.

Victor system of changeable needles—a perfect reproduction is possible only with a perfect point—therefore a new needle for each record is the only positive assurance of a perfect point. You also have your choice of full tone, half tone or further modification with the fibre needle.

We're glad to make you fully acquainted with the Victrola and its delightful music which is at all times in exact accord with the artist's interpretation. Stop in any time.



At the Sign of The Star.

The Store of Quality.

J. N. Scheffter

Terms—Cash or Produce.

If You Are Thinking of Building or Repairing This Spring?

This store would like to supply your needs in the hardware line, and we know that we can satisfy you from every point of view, if favored with your trade, as we are in a position to furnish everything you require from Hanover Cement for the cellar wall to Paroid Roofing for the roof. Our stock includes Plain Building Paper, Tared Building Paper, Asbestos Paper, Paristone Wall Plaster, Asbestos Plaster, Plaster Paris, White Lead and Oil, Sherwin-Williams Paints, Galvanized Cutter Iron, Eave-troughing, Floor Registers, Partition Safes, Chimney Thimbles, Wire Nails, Pressed Nails, Finishing Nails, Wire Spikes from 4 inches to 8 inches long, Hinges, Locks, Knobs, etc.

Liesemer & Kalbfleish
THE CORNER HARDWARE.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

There was a comparatively light run of cattle on the Union Stock Yards market yesterday, 116 cars altogether, comprising 2165 head of cattle, 334 calves, 1296 hogs and 41 sheep and lambs, but this fact, while it served to clean up the offerings in short order, was not reflected in any particular improvement in prices.

For the extra good to choice heavy steers and heifers the market was admittedly better, from 20c to 25c per cwt. and more of this class would have sold just as readily. They were wanted and the buyers were prepared to take them off hand, at the advance, but the medium weight butcher were not so much in demand and barely held steady with last week's prices; indeed, it is questionable if they did.

Bulls held steady, as did the canners and cutters, while the market for stockers and feeders was steady to strong.

There was a light run of sheep, lambs, and calves with steady prices.

The market was firm at from 21c to 21½c fed and watered, 21½c weighed off cars, and 20½c f. o. b.

Report of S. S. No. 13 Carrick

Jr. IV—O Lantz, L Hill, F Filsinger.
Sr. III—A Dahms, P Reuber, J Eichelmeier, C Ruhl.

Sr. II—G Lantz, A Baetz, W Filsinger.

Jr. II—S Ruhl, F Baetz, G Reuber.
Sr. I—H Kuester, L Lantz, A Hill, E Weigel.

Jr. I—P Kupferschmidt (absent)

Primer—T Hill, E Lantz, E Reuber, L Lantz, N Ruhl, C Filsinger, N Kuester.

W J Lippert, teacher

Rioting at Quebec

The attempts to enforce the Military Service Act in the Province of Quebec is meeting with organized resistance. In the city of Quebec the civilians organized a mob several thousand strong, and attempted to raid the Armories. They were opposed by the military and several sharp skirmishes occurred. Hardware stores were raided in an attempt to secure firearms for the rioters, and the military had considerable difficulty in suppressing the outbreak. Three civilians were killed, many others were wounded, and scores of soldiers also suffered injury. The city is quiet now, and it is hoped that the trouble is over for good.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Bruce Municipal Telephone System has raised the phone rate to \$15 for 1918.

A young man who was fined at Lindsay the other day for being drunk, had found the necessary stimulant in a mixture of extract of vanilla and 2% beer.

A Midland township farmer sold a sow in Guelph for \$117. It weighed 740 lbs., and as a fashion sheet says, had a waist measurement of 77 inches.

A Walkerton hotelkeeper interviewed Premier Hearst last week asking that the sale of tobaccos and cigars be given solely to hotelkeepers. The Premier did not give the hotelman much encouragement.

Don't blame the newspaper man for what happens in the community. If there is anything in the life of the place that you do not wish to go abroad in the world, blame yourself that it exists—not the paper for saying something about it.

Not a Good Season.

Mr. Adam Darling sr., who goes into the maple syrup business each spring on an extensive scale, says that this has been a rather poor sap season so far. He made the first lot of syrup last Friday and although he has a great many trees tapped, he has no trouble keeping up with the boiling.

Meatless days have been suspended for one month in the United States. The great need now is to save wheat, and Mr. Hoover says the nation is facing the most critical time since Gettysburg. A problem hardly less serious than that of stemming the German drive is to get wheat to our French and Italian Allies.

Prof. Zavitz, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, strongly advises the sowing of spring wheat, and points out that when the best seed is obtained the crop should be successfully grown in Ontario. In 1917 there were 182,957 acres of spring wheat in Ontario—21 per cent. more than the year previous. He highly recommends Marquis wheat as a variety to sow, which, he says, with favorable weather conditions, should give satisfactory results in Ontario.

A very unfortunate accident befel three young cattle belonging to Mr. J. H. Wahl on the 10th con. last week. During the warm days the animals had been let out of the stables for a little sunning. When three young animals failed to return a search was made and they were discovered in the swamp where they had strayed. They had broken through the ice and were drowned.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

NEW SPRING MODELS

In Ready-to-Wear Apparel

Ladies New Spring Suits

All wool serges, gaberdine and tricotine made up in the latest spring styles, silk linings. Colors—black, navy, brown and green. Sizes 16 to 20 and 36 to 42. Prices range from ... \$25.00 and up to \$38.50.

Ladies New Spring Coats

A splendid variety of new models are ready for your inspection. Made from all wool serges, with belts and buttons for trimming, colors—black and navy. Sizes 16 to 20 and 36 to 43. Prices range from ... \$15 and up to 22.50

Silk Gloves and Silk Hose for Spring

"Niagara Maid" silk gloves with double tipped fingers, extra wearing qualities. White, black and navy. All sizes. ... \$1.25 a pair
"Niagara Maid" silk hose, made from best quality of glove silk. Colors—black, white, sand, bluette and paddy. ... \$2.00 a pair

Mens and Boys Suits for Spring

Mens' clothing for Easter wear, fine serges and tweeds made in the leading styles, good wearing and comfortable. Sizes 36 to 48. Mens' suits range from ... \$12.50 up to 35.00
Smart Ready-made Suits for the boys in belted Norfolk styles, Grey and Brown mixed tweed effects. All sizes. Prices on boys suits range from ... \$5 up to 15.00
Get your Boys a suit for Easter.

Mens' Felt Hats for Spring

"Borsalino" Our best hat for men, will stand color and wear. Colors—black grey and green. ... \$5.00.

Mens' Furnishings for Spring

"Arrow Brand" shirts and collars for fit, quality and style are the leaders, we have them. Splendid range of neckwear for Easter, also well assorted stock of cashmere socks.

Crepe-de-Chine Blouses

New Models of Crepe-de-Chine, in White, Black, Cream, Peach, Flesh. Sizes 36 to 42. Price \$4.50 to \$6.00.
Bring us your Cream, Butter and Eggs.

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

4 Big Specials for Saturday, March 30th.

Curtain Scrims

Newest Patterns in all Designs, selling cheap from 30c to 40c a yd.
Special ... 23c a yd
Do not miss this chance. 500 yds for sale.

1.00 Groceries 1.00

Regular \$1.39; Special for \$1.00
1 lb Rio Coffee regular ... 30c
1 package Starch ... 15c
1 " Macaroni " ... 13c
1 " " " " ... 10c
1 box Shoe polish " ... 20c
1 glass Baking powder reg ... 15c
1 tin mustard reg ... 13c
1 pc Toasto Corn Flakes ... 8c
1 cake Laundry soap reg ... 15c
1 tin stove polish ... \$1.39

Mens Whipcord Pants

Regular \$6.50 a pair
Special ... \$5.00 a pair
Free with every pair: 1 cutlery set high grade tempered steel, 8 pieces. Price of set \$2.00.

Fine and course Laces and Insertions

Price 5c to 10c a yd. Good quality for trimming dresses, handkerchiefs, etc, 2000 yds on hand.
Special ... 12 yds for 35c

Bring Us Your: Cream, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Onions, &c

Phone No. 14

Prompt Delivery

Cash or Produce

Weiler Bros., Prop.