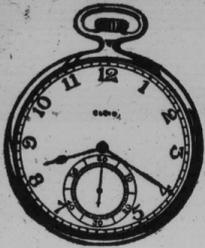


The Mildmay Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 In Advance.

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1925

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher



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PLAIN TALK

A great many people buy cough medicines without any thought about their actual value as remedial agents and with no knowledge of their contents. We don't recommend such medicines, but we

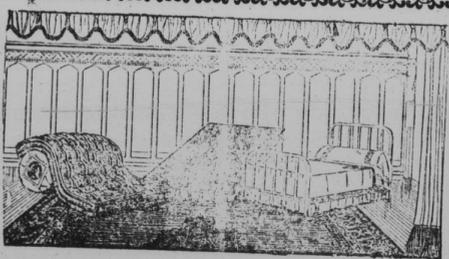
Nyal Pinol

because we know what it contains and that it is positively the best general purpose cough medicine we have ever known. You should have a bottle in the house in case of need.

Three Sizes: 25c, 50c and \$1

J.P. PHELAN PhmB

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Reduced Prices for Sixty Days

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

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

J. F. SCHUETT

FURNITURE DEALER

Go to Lambert's for your tankage.

Carrick Council meets next Monday, February 9th.

Bring in your next can of cream.

O. L. Sovereign & Son.

Mr. O. L. Sovereign paid a business visit to London on Monday.

Miss Beatrice McNab of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. J. P. Phelan this week.

Weiler Bros. loaded a car of potatoes yesterday. They paid 60 cents a bag.

Leonard Schuett is at Toronto this week attending the Embalmer's Convention.

Misses Hilda Kunkel and Helen Sauer have gone to Toronto to take positions.

Mrs. Adam Fink and Mrs. George Griffiths visited relatives at Hanover on Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Thos. Godfrey of Detroit was here this week attending the funeral of her aunt, the late Mrs. M. Haefling.

Misses Estelle and Antoinette Scheffer are spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in Waterloo.

We are sorry to report the serious illness of Mr. Wm. Helwig sr., who has been laid up for the past ten days.

The approaching marriage of Miss Babe Kramer, to Mr. John A. Goetz, was announced in the Sacred Heart Church last Sunday.

An English mason, to win a wager, laid 809 standard sized bricks in an hour. This is interesting only as showing that it can be done in an hour instead of two days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berberich and Mr. John Lingfelder of Detroit, and Mr. Alphonse Diemert and daughter, Luella, of Millbank, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Haefling last Saturday.

Mr. Nich Durrer and Dr. W. H. Huck went to Toronto Tuesday afternoon to represent the Carrick Agricultural Society at the Fairs and Exhibitions Convention to be held at the King Edward Hotel.

Mrs. George Schmidt left last week for her home in Michigan after a two months' visit here with her two sisters, Mrs. J. J. Schill and Mrs. Henry Schill, and her three brothers, Peter, John and Stephen Zimmer, and other relatives.

Dennis Phelan, a former reeve of Greenock, was elected as Councillor on Monday over Jas. Fisk by a majority of 80 votes. Fisk was elected at the municipal election on January 5th, but was disqualified by reason of having been a school trustee.

Coming again, to test your eyes, Professor Katz, the noted eye sight specialist of Listowel, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th, at the Commercial Hotel. Will relieve all eye sight trouble by the method that hardly fails to relieve eye-strain, headache, or any other eye trouble. Special attention paid to young people's eyes, and to those afflicted with cataracts and other defects of sight, and cross-eyes.

John Harder, a German Russian, accompanied by his wife and child, has taken up residence in Mrs. Loos' residence and is employed in cutting ice at Witter's mill pond. Mr. Harder, who came to Canada last summer, was one of those unfortunate who had all his property confiscated by the Russian government, and is now trying to get a fresh start in Canada.

Try our Canned Corn and Peas. Best on the market. G. Lambert.

Flour—Cream of the West on hand. Every bag guaranteed. Weiler Bros.

Poultry—Highest prices paid, live or dressed, for heavy poultry. Sovereign

Misses Maud and Babe Kramer spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. MacGowan is disappointed this week with an attack of the gripe.

We regret to report the illness of Mrs. A. A. Dickson, who is suffering with peritonitis.

With ice under foot and icicles over head, walking is among the dangerous sports.

Carrick patrolmen are doing good work in plowing the roads in some of the divisions.

There has been so much snow this winter that the blacksmiths have had an unusually easy time.

A good comfortable village residence can be bought for \$350. Apply at this office for particulars.

A Grand Masquerade Carnival will be held in the Mildmay Skating rink on Thursday evening, Feb. 5th.

Those who want a supply of good home bottled maple syrup should send their orders early to Adam Hossfeld.

Eggs—Bring in those large eggs. It pays to sell by grade. Sovereign

Potatoes—Bring in a load any day. Sovereign's

Rev. K. Gretzinger will preach next Sunday evening on the subject "Marriage, or Choosing a Partner." All are cordially invited.

Campbell's Lunch Room serves hot lunches at all hours. Three year's restaurant experience enables the proprietor to guarantee satisfactory service.

Mr. Jos. Dietrich sr. has been having a great deal of trouble recently with his eyes, and his vision is very seriously impaired. He fears the total loss of his eyesight.

Mr. Henry Privat wishes through these columns to express his sincere gratitude to the many friends who by their sympathy and assistance, did their best to lighten the burden of his recent bereavement.

The marriage of Miss Laura Gilman, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gilman of Carrick, took place quietly on Jan. 14th, to Mr. William Angus of Wingham. The marriage took place at Bluevale. Mr. and Mrs. Angus will live at Detroit.

Mrs. Henry Hill of Kerr Robert, Sask., arrived home last Saturday afternoon to attend the funeral of her mother, the late Mrs. M. Haefling. The burial was to have taken place on Saturday afternoon, but was held over until the afternoon, pending Mrs. Hill's arrival.

Mr. Arthur Long received a letter last week with the sad news that his mother had passed away on Jan. 3rd at her home in Bristol, England. She was 82 years of age, and had been an invalid for nearly a year. Mr. Long had not seen her since he left England eighteen years ago.

The Dorcas Band of the Evangelical S. S. spent a very enjoyable evening at the home of Mrs. Charles Koehnig on Tuesday evening of last week. A good programme was rendered after which the re-organization took place. The hostess served a dainty lunch and everyone enjoyed the social evening.

Mr. Wm. Allan of Melita, Man., a former Carrick farmer, in renewing his subscription to this paper, says they had a fine crop in that section, although the wheat graded low, on account of the rust. Barley was an extra good crop, and prices are very encouraging. The winter so far has been exceptionally fine, somewhat cold, but not enough snow for sleighing.

Reeve Fedy of Mildmay was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Bruce County Council last week. This is a very important committee, and we can assure the ratepayers that under Mr. Fedy's watchful eye, the County finances will receive a much needed scrutiny.

Reeve John Weigel of Carrick was appointed chairman of the Equalization and Salaries Committee and he is also a member of the Property Committee.

The public, particularly those who drive cars, will be interested in the decision of the judge in the court action brought by Miss Whittaker of London against Mrs. Baxter of the same city. Both ladies were going to Branford last summer to play golf, the former accepting an invitation to ride in defendant's car. On the way the car skidded and upset, injuring Miss Whittaker who sued Mrs. Baxter for \$3000. The Judge dismissed the action.

BORN.

HOFFARTH—In Carrick, on Jan. 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hoffarth, a daughter.

It isn't at all difficult to save a little money. The hard part is to keep it saved.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Diebel of Kinross spent a few days visiting here this week.

Feed on Hand—Bran, Shorts, Middlings and Feed Flour. Oyster Shell \$1.35 cwt. Weiler Bros.

Lack of space compels us to hold over school reports and county council minutes till next week.

You are cordially invited to Campbell's Lunch Room. Special lunches served after skating and carnival.

Keep an open date for the Grand Masquerade Carnival to be held in the Mildmay Rink on Thursday evening, February 5th.

Mr. E. Knechtel of Hanover, accompanied by Mr. Patterson, of the firm of Mills and Patterson, was in town last Thursday afternoon.

January 1925 went through without a thaw or anything approaching it. February is starting off a little milder, and every person hopes it will continue.

The Ontario Motor League is in receipt of advice that the provincial police have been instructed to vigorously enforce the law against glaring headlights and insufficient light.

Paisley hockey club showed real class on Tuesday evening when they defeated Listowel in a Northern League semi-final by a score of 8 to 5. The game was played at Paisley.

Monday was Candlemas day. The groundhog saw his shadow, Kml.88a groundhog was able to see his shadow, for the sun shone brightly, and the dealers are hoping that the old legend is true.

Why shouldn't all the awkward 5-cent nickles be called in as fast as possible and be substituted by our former most convenient and elegant silver five-cent pieces? The smaller cents of the U.S.A. are a good deal, but the larger nickles the very reverse.

A warrant was issued at Southampton Saturday last for a man named Hepworth for fraud. He sold a load of wood and dumped it in the yard of the purchaser, and when piled and measured next day there was only two-thirds as much wood as he claimed there was.

Horses for Sale.

Two horses, choice of mine, from three years upward, for sale. Good sound working horses. A. Diemert, R. R. 3, Mildmay.

Farm for Sale.

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

Auction Sale.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements at lot 12, Con. 6, Carrick, on Thursday, Feb. 13th. Owner has sold the farm, so there will be no reserve. Nelson Harrison, proprietor; John Darroch, auctioneer.

One-Legged Skater.

C. H. Pletsch has made arrangements with Norman Falkner, a famous one-legged skater, to give an exhibition of fancy figure skating in the Mildmay rink on Wednesday evening of next week. His performance is attracting big crowds and is said to be perfectly marvelous.

Ford Snowmobile.

A Ford Snowmobile, which gave a brief demonstration here on Tuesday, aroused a great deal of interest and admiration. The attachment that so successfully manipulates the snow roads, can be fitted on any Ford car, and costs \$325. It has four wheels placed well back to the rear of the outfit, which propel the vehicle by means of caterpillar belts. The runners are placed in front and appear to be quite easily steered and controlled. A London man was in charge of this demonstrating machine and came here from Owen Sound, going to Teeswater, Wingham, Brussels and Listowel. When the roads are packed it makes 10 to 12 miles per hour. What speed it could make in drifted roads is not announced.

Enjoyed Their Visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Griffiths, who have been visiting here for the past three weeks, commenced their return journey to their home at Port Huron on Tuesday afternoon. They will visit relatives at Guelph and Elmira en route. Through the columns of The Gazette they wish to thank their many friends for the royally kind manner in which they were entertained in their first trip back to Mildmay, and especially to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Fink, for the extra efforts they took to make their visit so enjoyable. They assure any of their friends who may be able to visit them at Port Huron, a return of the compliment with true American hospitality. Although they are now American citizens, they still feel a pride in having lived and been brought up in this great country, where they received noble ideals of manhood and womanhood, that have made life worth while for them through all these years.

Farm for Sale.

50-acre farm on Con. 6, Carrick, all in grass. Will be sold at a reasonable price on easy terms. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Mildmay Council.

The Mildmay Council will meet in the Forester's Hall on Thursday evening, 5th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business.

B. Goetz Will Retire.

Mr. B. Goetz has leased his farm just west of this village to his son, John, and intends retiring from farm life this spring. He has arranged to hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements on Thursday, Feb. 26th. John Purvis will conduct the sale.

Masquerade Carnival.

A grand masquerade carnival will be held in the Mildmay rink on Thursday evening of this week. Liberal prizes will be awarded for the different events, and good music will be furnished. Every person invited to come out and enjoy a good evening's fun.

Farm for Sale.

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

Found Home Brew.

License Inspectors Widmeyer and Beattie and Constable Bone, acting on information received, made a search of the premises of Louis Porter, an Arran Township farmer, last Wednesday, and found a quantity of home brew buried under a pile of chaff in the barn. Mr. Porter was summoned to court, charged with violating the O. T. A.

Some Farm Deals.

Louis Martin recently disposed of his farm on Con. B, Carrick, to John J. Waechter, to Mr. Edward Gilmar of Carrick, took place quietly on Thursday of last week at the Lutheran parsonage, Howick, the Rev. Mr. Malinsky officiating. The happy young couple have taken residence on the second concession. Their many friends extend best wishes and congratulations.

Naturalizing Aliens.

Alien residents who are not yet naturalized will be given a chance to obtain Canadian citizenship by applying to the Clerk of the Peace at the County Buildings before March 1st. Notice has to be given at least three months before the hearing which takes place the second Tuesday in June. Only aliens who have been five years or more in this country are eligible to apply for citizenship papers.

Mildmay Property Moving.

Some activity was shown in real property in this village during the past week. Wm. Kupferschmidt disposed of his brick residence and lots west of the depot to Mr. John A. Taylor of Howick, who will move to Mildmay about the first of March. Edward Wenzel, who is at present tenant of this property, has purchased Michael J. Weber's property in Noeckerville, which includes nearly eleven acres of land, and will also be given possession on March 1st.

Best Year on Record.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the South Bruce Rural Telephone Company, was held at Teeswater on Wednesday afternoon of last week. There was not a large attendance, on account of bad roads, and also owing to a big auction sale being held in that vicinity on the same day. The report of the auditor's, which was read by Mr. K. McKenzie, would indicate that the Company has just closed the most successful year in its history, and its liabilities have been materially reduced. Extensive alterations and improvements have been made during the past year, including a double circuit trunk line between Mildmay and Teeswater, which cost about \$4700. One circuit is for free service for the use of the subscribers, and other for commercial or paid calls. The company's lines have been well maintained, and the whole system is in good condition. The following directors were appointed:—W. G. Moffat, D. Borho, Walter Renwick, M. G. Filsinger and John Ireland, the latter taking the place of T. B. Aitken who resigned on account of ill-health. A resolution was passed, regretting the cause of his resignation, and wishing him a speedy recovery. The director's meeting was held immediately after the shareholder's meeting, at which Mr. Moffat was re-elected President, Walter Renwick, Vice President, J. N. Scheffer, manager, and Messrs. K. McKenzie and Geo. Helwig, auditors.

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher

Schwalm's Sawmill Goes Up In Smoke

BIG SAW AND PLANING MILL TOTALLY DESTROYED

Fire, of an unknown origin, and which spread with almost incredible rapidity, completely destroyed the large sawmill and planing mills, belonging to the firm of Geo. Schwalm & Son of this village, on Monday night of this week. The sawmill had just undergone extensive alterations and improvements in preparation for extra large season's work, and it was the intention of the firm to commence sawing on Tuesday morning. A fire was placed in the big furnace on Monday afternoon by John Hafermehl, who went back to the mill at about 9 o'clock by the night train, and it was not until about 10:30, when everything seemed at that time to be in perfect order. At about 10:30, Joe. A. Hesch, from whose residence was possible to notice an unusual brightness at the mill, and a moment later he was alarmed to see flames emerging from the building. He at once rushed to give the alarm. The brigade turned out in fine time, but it was apparent that with the flames spreading at an alarmingly rapid rate, it would be impossible to save anything. In less than twenty minutes from the outbreak of the fire, the whole building, which measured some one hundred and fifty feet in length, was in flames. It was a most spectacular blaze, and it illuminated the sky for miles around. Many farmers awakened by the unusually bright reflection drove in to see the fire.

Many of the buildings in the vicinity of the doomed mill, were in the greatest danger for a time, but the men kept a close watch and aided by the firemen were able to confine the flames to the Schwalm building. The foundry was on fire several times, but each time it was extinguished. The large frame foundry, which stood nearest the fire, looked at one time to be doomed to destruction, but the firemen were able to put the flames under control, and thus saved Herrgott Bros.' a loss of many thousands of dollars.

The Schwalm mills have been for many years one of Mildmay's most important industries. A tremendous lumber and building trade has been established, and employment was given to a great many hands. The winter the wage bills of the firm have been enormous, as many as thirty-two teams having been on the pay roll for the past two months.

The mill building was exceptionally heavily stocked, when the fire occurred, and many thousands of dollars worth of the finest finished material was also consumed. A car of piano rails was to have been loaded on Tuesday.

It is difficult to estimate the exact amount of the loss caused by the fire. If the replacement of the machinery were calculated, the loss would run up to \$25,000, but the loss is more likely to be in the neighborhood of \$18,000. Against this the firm carried \$5000 of insurance as follows:—Economic \$2500 on building and machinery; Waterloo \$1000 on stock; and Gore \$2000 on stock. Mr. Devitt of Kitchener, representing the Economic and Waterloo companies, and Mr. Robertson, representing the Gore, were here on Wednesday adjusting the loss.

We understand from Messrs. Schwalm that it is their intention to erect a portable sawmill to cut up the sawlogs this winter, and in the mill will not be as large as the one destroyed, and will be of an entirely different design.

Messrs. W. J. and E. A. Schwalm, who lose so heavily by the unfortunate conflagration have the sincerest sympathy of every citizen in their loss. While the fire will not cripple them financially, their plans for the future have been badly shattered, and it is sincerely hoped that they will be able to get their business into full operation again in the near future.

Cows for Sale.

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

Auction Sale.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements on Thursday, Feb. 12th, at lot 9, Con. A., Carrick (Culross township). No reserve as the proprietor has sold out, and is quitting the farm. Alfred Illig, prop., John Purvis, auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE

The John D. Feick Farm, Lots 14 and Pt. 15, Con. 11, Normanby, 187 Acres, Bank Barn 80x84 and addition 20x40, New Brick House, Rural Mail and Rural Telephone, School 1/2 mile, Churches 1 1/2 miles.

This is one of the best farms in the Township of Normanby and must be sold before March 1st, 1925. For terms, etc., see R. H. Fortune, Ayton, Ont.

Young Tender Leaves

and tips used in

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

are sealed in air-tight aluminum foil. Their fresh flavor is finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Try SALADA.



ENTERTAINING MOTHER.

"What are you giggling about in here, all by yourself?" said the voice at the door. "I've heard you laughing for an hour or more, and I'm curious."

"I'm writing a letter to mother." "What is so funny about that?" I write to my mother every day, but I never find anything in that to laugh about. On the contrary, those are solemn occasions with me, for I almost never know what to write that will interest her.

The girl at the desk looked astonished. "Not know what will interest your mother! Why, yourself of course. I write about myself, what dress I am wearing, what we had for dinner, what the teacher said when I turned in a good paper, how the girl in the room across the hall wears her hair and what she said about mine. When you heard me giggling it was because I was trying to give last night's menu in rhyme. I was glad it was fish, because of dish and wish, instead of roast beef, which doesn't rhyme with anything. Ten to one mother will make a rhyme when she replies.

"Why," she grew more serious, "you couldn't if you tried, trying anything that would not interest your mother; she is interested in just your hand-writing on the envelope. But I want to do more than interest her; I want to entertain her. Mothers are good sports to let their girls go miles away from home to boarding school, not knowing whether they are sick or well or go out in the rain without their rubbers or have enough covering on their beds and all those things. I knew mother would wonder about the extra covering, so I drew a picture of the blanket rolled at the foot of my bed and labelled it 'First Aid.' Why, she knows every stick of furniture in this room, just as if she had bought it, and she knows the pattern of the wall-paper because I drew a picture of that, too. Look here, Sarah, if you can tell me something about this school and yourself that will not interest your mother, I'd like to know what it is. It is part of my school work here to make my mother laugh, and in making her laugh I just naturally boil over into giggles myself. It was the boiling over you heard. That reminds me," she made a good-bye gesture as her caller went toward the door, "I forgot to tell her how dissipated Professor Gilder looks with that pimple on his nose!"

EASY WINTER MENUS.

Breakfast—Stewed prunes with pineapple juice, cereal with top milk, creamed chipped beef on toast, coffee, milk.

Luncheon or Supper—Cream of corn soup, toasted crackers, salad of carrots and peas on lettuce leaves, boiled dressing, canned fruit, oatmeal bread, tea, milk.

Dinner—Plank steak rolled and stuffed, baked potatoes, spinach in white sauce, pickled beets on homemade relish, tapioca and apple pudding, hard sauce or cream, tea or coffee.

Breakfast—Oranges, wheat cereal, top milk, omelet or poached eggs, toast or muffins, coffee.

Luncheon or Supper—Shepherd's pie, apple salad on lettuce leaves, baked bananas, cream, Graham bread, tea, milk.

Dinner—Scalloped salmon with tomato sauce, creamed potatoes, parsnip patties, orange short cake, tea or coffee.

DEVILED PIGS' FEET.

Boil five pigs' feet until tender, in water which has had added to it two bay leaves, a pinch of thyme, a pinch of marjoram, one small carrot, one onion and two cloves.

Let them cool in the water. With a small knife, loosen the bone so it can be slipped out of the foot.

Stuff the feet with this mixture: One cupful of bread crumbs, one egg yolk, half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one saltspoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of hot sauce and one pinch of cayenne.

Rub with melted butter and brown well.

Serve with pickle sauce, made as follows: Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a small fryer and when melted stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour. Blend well. Add one cupful hot water and stir until creamy. Add three-quarters of a cupful of finely chopped sour pickles and serve hot.

ORANGE CAKE.

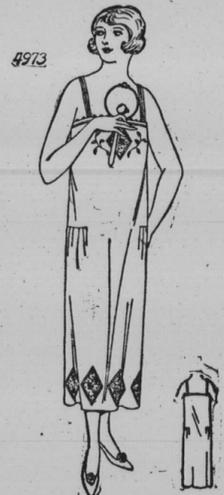
1 1/2 cups brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 3/4 cup of sour milk, 1 tsp. of soda in a little hot water, 2 cups of flour, 1 orange, 1 cup seeded raisins.

Squeeze the juice from the orange and then put the rind and pulp through the chopper. Use the juice of the orange in the cake also. Put the cake together in the usual way. Bake in layer pans and use plain white icing.

RAISIN PIE.

1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup buttermilk or sour milk, yolks of 2 eggs (beaten), 2 heaping tbsps. of coconut, 1 tsp. vanilla, pinch of salt.

Mix together, cook over water and pour into a baked crust. Use egg whites for a meringue and brown lightly.



A PRACTICAL POPULAR UNDERWEAR STYLE.

4973. Batiste, cambric, satin, crepe, radium silk or crepe de chine may be used for this model. It may also be made of dress materials, such as faille, satin, velvet or flannel, and worn under a tunic.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 1 1/4 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

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

NECTAR JELLY.

Cook together to a pulp two pounds of sour apples and two lemons, including their juice, pulp and rinds. Strain, and to each cupful of juice add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Use cupful for cupful of sugar.



With Congress Assembled it is, Southerner (proudly)—"Norfolk is the peanut capital of the nation, my friend."

Englishman—"I thought Washington was still the capital, y' know."

CHESTERFIELD SUITES

All hand made—they are beautiful—latest tapestries and mohairs. We will save you money. Prices and samples on request. Freight prepaid. J. S. Fagel, 516 Danforth Ave., Toronto

ISSUE No. 5—25.

The Hypocrites

BY ARTHUR B. REEVE.

PART III.

Suddenly behind us I heard a terrific crash. A huge tree had crashed over the road a hundred feet back just after we had passed along it. Suddenly there loomed up in the road ahead of us another fallen tree. No need of brakes. The snow piled up and jammed us.

Now we were in a trap, unable to go ahead, unable to go back. How long could we last in a storm like this?

Kennedy smiled a serious smile. Wind and snow were against starting a fire. "I'm going to see if there's anything that might provide more shelter than this car," he muttered, starting off to reconnoitre.

He was several yards ahead of me, floundering in the drifts, when I heard his voice above the wind in the trees. A few feet ahead of him I could just make out through the blinding flakes some low shacks.

Once the place had been a lumber camp and evidently a busy one. Now doors were hanging on rusted hinges, broken windows made no effort to keep out the snow.

Imagine the thrill when we came upon an old cross-cut saw lying on the ground in one of the shacks. Craig picked it up as solicitously as if it were a nugget of gold or the Koh-i-noor.

"A little oil and elbow grease, Walter, and we can get this saw to work. Do you know what that means?" "Do I? Yes—we go on!"

Quickly Craig turned, made his way back to the car for oil and grease.

It had been a long time since I had taken an end of a cross-cut saw, and then only for fun. But when one's life is in danger, almost any kind of work comes easy. Kennedy and I went to work at the other, we set to work at that tree. The saw was not much, but it was good enough for us finally to get through the trunk.

With much heaving and shoving and coaxing we managed to topple the sawed-off top over the side where it hung, and it rolled a bit down the side of the mountain. Next we had to scoop the snow from about the car. Kennedy took the shovel. I used one of a couple of planks wrenched from the deserted shacks.

"We'll take the planks along, Walter. We may have to use them."

It was well we did, for their usefulness lasted until the rear wheels with their chains split them into match-wood, getting us out of sloughs of snow.

It was slow traveling. Many times we had to stop and clear the way. But always we were getting on. At last we reached the other side of the mountain. What before had been a gradual ascent, hard to accomplish on the slippery road, now became a speedier descent.

We had not gone far down the other side when Kennedy suddenly drew my attention to other sounds above the wind.

"Can you make that out, Walter?" "Sounds like voices."

In a short time, in spite of being swallowed up in the storm, in the road ahead of us we could see a closed car, stalled.

Kennedy kept his motor running and we jumped out to see what was the trouble with these people. A young couple advanced to meet us. The girl showed the effects of her distressing experiences. The man nearly carried her through the drifted snow.

"What's the trouble?" called Craig. "A tree—across the road—just ahead of us. There are more of us stalled—two other cars ahead. The man's voice was a bit shaky."

There were two other touring cars ahead, and lying across the road in front of the first was a tree larger even than the tree we had cut through already.

I tugged at Craig's arm. There in the first car was a preacher, alone now, kneeling in the snow, praying.

But it was the second car, back of his, that caught my eye. This was the car of McDonald, a rum runner. There was no concealment about it.

"Sure, I'm bringin' it down. This is my Christmas stock for my customers in the cities down the Connecticut Valley." He jerked his thumb over his shoulder, not unkindly. "That's the Rev. Jones, of the House of Gideon, he calls it. A regular fellow, though."

Kennedy was studying everybody and everybody was studying us. As we approached we had heard the preacher praying eloquently for deliverance. It is at such times that God seems closest.

"Come on, now," cried Kennedy. "You people all get together. Let's pool our resources, and make a fight for it."

"I'm on. My name's Soper—James Soper." This was from the young man with the girl. "Traveling salesman."

Kennedy smiled and nodded. "Mrs. Soper." The fellow's face flushed in spite of the cold. I think he was going to accept it. But the girl would have none of it.

"No! I've been living a lie for the

last three days and God has punished me for it!" she exclaimed hysterically. "If my end is only a few hours off, I'll not make it worse by adding one more lie. Oh, God, forgive me. I loved him so—and I thought it was all right, that no one else would suffer for my happiness." She broke from him and threw herself in the snow.

Kennedy reached down to raise her up gently. "We all make mistakes, my girl. It's the brave people who are willing to admit them. Things may not be so hopeless. We'll probably be needing your help shortly, to get out of all this trouble."

Kennedy's confidence and simplicity had stirred her. "What can I do?" she cried. "Only let me help, let me do something until the end—whatever that may be. Don't touch me. I'll get up myself."

It was McDonald, the rum runner, who brought us to a graver realization of our danger. "Did you know this region has wolves in winter? No? People scoff at the idea of it, but I know a man whose gasoline gave out one night on this pass. When they found what was left of him the coroner brought in a verdict of one word, 'Wolves.'"

Night would be on us before we realized it. Whatever was to be done had to be done quickly.

The preacher, Jones, was again on his knees in the snow. The presence of a man of God in times when death hovers near often lends courage and confidence to worldly men. I could see that Kennedy knew and felt the inspiration he would be to all the rest of us.

"Brothers, do you want me to stop praying?" He asked it gently. "Go on! Go on! Pray!" I felt we all wanted his prayers. But this was the girl. "We all need it so!" she said.

I felt sorry for that girl, no matter how foolish she had been. She was plucky.

"Soper confided to me," the rum runner had told. "She is a farmer's daughter up here somewhere. You can see she is mighty attractive. He is an agricultural machinery salesman. He came up to see her dad several times on business. That's how he met her. She fell in love with him, was wild at the thought of another winter coming on the farm. The end of it was that she up and left her home, eloped with him. They ain't married yet, and from what I figure she ain't likely to be married to him. He ain't the marryin' kind."

(To be concluded.)

One Dollar a Pound for Tea Predicted Before Long

The tremendous increase in the popularity of tea as a beverage has been such that the producing countries have been unable to satisfy the demand. The price of tea has been steadily increasing for a number of years. Since, however, you can make from 250 to 300 cups of tea to the pound, even at the price of \$1.00 the cost per cup is only one-third of a cent.

Flashlight Aids Seamstress.

After wearing out her patience in threading the needle of her sewing machine, an ingenious housekeeper in Portsmouth, Ohio, attached a flashlight to the arm of the machine and thus ended her troubles, says "The Popular Science Monthly." The light was clamped to the machine with a strap of brass and a pair of bolts and wingnuts in a position that throws the needle into silhouette when the light is turned on.

Safe.

The awkward waiter dropped the steak on the restaurant floor. "Now I've lost my lunch," said the angry customer.

"Oh, no, sir," said the waiter; "I've got my foot on it."

Minard's for Sprains and Bruises.

Old Age.

I dreamed that growing old would be so sad; I long-drawn dying, as when creeping cold.

Drifts down damp autumn dawns bring gold To broken daisies and slowly fades the plaid

Of maple leaves with which the trees are clad

To the brown monotone of forest mold—

Yet, when I woke one morning I was glad,

The days of dreaming, doing shone so fair

Behind me; I was glad to leave them there,

To learn that only little lay ahead,

And glad at last to lose the lurking dread

Of loneliness—this truth I had not guessed;

When birds are flown, leaves dead, the tree can rest.

—John Haunon.

Forests of Floating Seaweed.

The greatest seagoing expedition ever organized is about to start from New York to explore the Sargasso sea. Discovered by Columbus, this remarkable sea is covered by a huge gathering of seaweeds, a floating mass of vegetable growth extending for nearly 260,000 square miles, around which the North Atlantic slowly revolves. Numerous air bladders, like small berries, keep the plants afloat.

Seaweeds thrive chiefly in the 100 fathom limit—within 600 ft. of the surface—but small and almost invisible forms are found everywhere in the ocean. Round British coasts a primitive variety is seen in the bright green and hair-like "crow-silks"; but no essential difference exists between the small weeds and the immense growths found in Pacific waters.

Thicker than the trunk of a large tree, the gigantic stems of seaweed near Tierra del Fuego attain the astonishing length of 400 ft. Huge fronds resemble the spreading leaves of tropical palms. There are extensive sub-oceanic forests of kelp, and floating islands of weeds swarming with live animals often measuring 8 ft. from base to tip.

Seaweeds multiply chiefly by means of spores, but near land the waves render unique assistance. In rough weather, numerous small pieces of weed are stripped from their moorings by the sea and are carried away until they become entangled and held fast. Then, if not dislodged and other circumstances are favorable, the pieces of weed settle down and become fresh plants.

Beginning of Scraps.

"Why do you call the marriage certificate a scrap of paper?" "It's the beginning of all other scraps."

Ghosts.

The Monday wash, in winter time, Will freeze so stiff with frost and rime, That when it's taken in at night, As rigid as a paper kite.

A shirt will stand upon the floor For fifteen minutes, often more, With its uncanny arms akimbo, A ghost of some forgotten limbo.

And as I'm wondering "Will it keep?" It falls, exhausted, in a heap. So soon extinguished is its glory, I always feel a little sorry.

—Blanche D. Small.

The Egyptian baker makes puff balls and the tourists say this product is "a hole wrapped in a crust." The dough is rolled out thin as pie-crust and the edges of two pieces are joined all around. The heat does the rest.

RADIO

A 5-Tube Radio Set Complete and ready for the air as follows: \$150

- 1 5-Tube Sweeney Tully Set
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OXO CUBES

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

Some Stock Phrases Defined.

"Two or three" always mean at least three, or three and upwards.

"One or two" seldom means one. "In a minute" means anywhere from five to fifty minutes.

"That reminds me of a story" means: "Now you keep quiet while I tell my joke."

"I hold no brief for" means, "I am now going to defend—"

"While I do not wish to appear critical" means, "But I am going to have my say out anyhow."

"Of course, it's no business of mine" means, "I am simply devoured with curiosity."

"My conduct calls for no apology, and needs no explanation," is the usual introduction for an apology or an explanation.

"No one could possibly have mistaken my meaning" is what we say when someone has mistaken it.

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.

Marry and Grow Rich!

A wife is the quickest way to wealth. Mr. Patrick Carr, treasurer of Cook County, Illinois, declares that statistics, culled from the income-tax reports and personal property taxes, show that, although the married man at twenty-four has 5 per cent less property than the bachelor, at thirty-eight he has 17 per cent more taxable wealth, and at forty-eight 20 per cent more than the bachelor.

Mr. Carr concludes that it inspires a man to better work habits, and that a wife is the best financial investment a man can make.

"DIAMOND DYE" IT

A BEAUTIFUL COLOR

Perfect home dyeing and tinting is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes. Just dip in cold water to tint soft, delicate shades, or boil to dye rich, permanent colors.

Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, drape-ries, coverings, hangings, everything new.

Buy "Diamond Dye"—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

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SMOTHERING THE ENEMY—"ALL BLACK'S" STYLE

The "All-Blacks," famous New Zealand Rugby team, is to tour Canada, sailing from Liverpool on January 24th aboard the "Montclair" and travelling via Canadian Pacific lines. At Vancouver and Victoria they will play Canadian teams. They did not lose a game on their recent tour of the Old Country and France. The photograph taken in the match against Cardiff gives an excellent impression of the deadly "All-Blacks" team-work.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

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

Child welfare is a big subject. It would tend to lower vitality or hamper normal progress. Some of the things we have to keep in mind in this sense are adenoids, diseased tonsils, decaying teeth, constipation and other conditions that often are thought to be of little account in the progress of a child's life, but which have a profound bearing on its general vitality. One of the most important features of child welfare work is the reduction of infant mortality. There are far too many deaths in Ontario and indeed in Canada, of infants under one year of age. Many features contribute to this high death rate, one of the chief of which is intestinal troubles brought about by improper feeding. Artificial feeding is difficult to carry on successfully. It can be done, but it requires care and attention with strict medical supervision. By far the best means of feeding an infant is by nature's way, viz., at the mother's breast. If all the mothers of this province could be impressed with the necessity of breast-feeding their babies except in one or two special instances where the doctor in attendance advises against breast-feeding, there would be a great drop in infant mortality. Statistics show that eight babies fed artificially die to every one fed at the breast, and this fact in itself should make us stop and think. Prenatal care, or care of the mother before her child is born is another important way to reduce infant mortality. This is a feature of child welfare work, the importance of which is becoming more and more clearly recognized. If we could concentrate our thoughts on the care of mothers before birth and the inestimable benefits of breast-feeding for infants, we would have struck two notes that would do much to reduce our present high rate of infant mortality.

There is something in heredity. As a child inherits the looks and physical appearance of the parents, so it inherits some of their health characteristics and their freedom from or susceptibility to certain disease or weaknesses. Child welfare includes all this and more. It, in fact, can be defined as "everything to do with the child." It includes every possible provision for children before and after birth; before, during and after school age; and into adolescence and suitable employment. Child welfare work includes the care of those children who are destitute, neglected, delinquent, abnormal in mind and body, orphaned, badly born, deprived of natural relationships and support. Protection must also be given to prevent children, for the great aim of preventive medicine is to keep well children. The great purpose of preventive medicine, of course, applies to adults as well as children, but it is to children that we are especially directing our thoughts at the present time. It is, therefore, the duty of all who are interested in Child Welfare to remove all sinister influences which militate against perfect growth and development. These influences include not only environment and general upbringing as regards children, but also the condition of their physical health, their freedom from any condition that

WOMAN'S HEALTH WHEN FORTY-FIVE

A Critical Period When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are a Real Blessing.

At special periods a woman needs a medicine to regulate her blood supply, or her life will be a round of pain and suffering. It is at such times that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold, for they make the new rich blood that banishes the symptoms of distress that only women know. The better blood that comes with the use of these pills strengthens every vital organ and brings womanly health and happiness. This is fully proved by the case of Mrs. G. Witthuhn, Arcola, Sask., who says: "I am one of the many for whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders. About three years ago I was so weak that I could not do my household work, or even go about without feeling utterly worn out. The doctor suggested that an operation was the only thing that would help me, but this I refused to undergo, and I returned home almost in despair. My trouble was all due to the lingering change of life. At this stage I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. By the time I had used six boxes there was no doubt they were just what I needed, and under their continued use for some time my health was fully restored, and since that time I have been in the best of health. I am writing this letter in the hope that it may induce some other suffering woman to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and regain her health."

These pills are sold by medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50c a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A DANGEROUS SEASON FOR THE LITTLE ONES

Winter—with its extreme changes of temperature—one day warm and bright, the next cold and stormy, is decidedly dangerous to the health of little ones. The mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. The children are cooped up in over-heated, badly ventilated rooms and in consequence many of them are seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They are a sure regulator of the stomach and bowels and in this way drive out constipation and indigestion and break up colds or grippe. By their use baby will be aided over the winter season with perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

War Holds Up Soy Beans.
The export of soy beans from China is threatened by the present warfare, which involves Manchuria, the chief centre of soy bean cultivation.

A man who may be able to speak six languages may be unable to think of anything worth saying.

Canadian Almanac 1925

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The Known Fact.
Wife—"They say it takes nine tailors to make a man—I hope that isn't so in your case."
Hubby—"I can't say; but I can tell you for a certainty one dress-maker can break me."

Alligators by Air Mail.
One of the strangest "parcels" ever sent by air arrived at Croydon recently in an aeroplane from Amsterdam, says a London newspaper.

The "parcel" consisted of six baby alligators, in a special tank, the temperature of the water in which had to be kept at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If they had been sent by any other way the journey would have taken so long that there would have been a risk of a drop in the temperature of the tank that would have proved fatal to the infant saurians.

Throughout the trip a special attendant was watching over the comfort of the reptiles, who seemed none the worse for an adventure that was surely new in the experience of their kind.

But Seldom Is.
Many a man who has made a failure of everything else imagines he is a success as a husband.
Parents usually appear infallible in their children's eyes. And that is as it should be.

For First Aid—Minard's Liniment.

Stars in Pairs.
There are many stars that are double, says Nature Magazine. That is, they are made up of stars revolving around one another. Most of these pairs are of contrasting colors, one blue and the other gold, or one red and the other green. Albrecht is considered to be one of the finest of the pairs that are visible in small telescopes.

A Wonderful Hat.
Miss Gush—"I want you to see my new hat. My friends say that I look well in it."
Mish Gush—"I am anxious to see it. It certainly must be a wonderful hat."

Chinese Exports.
Exports from the Chinese province of Chihli include feathers, goats' beards, fox tails, floorice, human hair, pig bristles and lanterns.

Birds in Yellowstone.
About 300 kinds of birds are found in Yellowstone National Park.

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Famous for its European Atmosphere.
Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Single rooms from \$5.00
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European Plan
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EASY TRICKS The Disappearing Tumbler



This is a favorite trick with several professional magicians. If you will practice it, you will discover that it will make a veritable sensation when you perform it. It is performed while the performer is seated at the dinner table.
A coin is borrowed and marked and is placed on the table in front of the performer. A tumbler is inverted over the coin. A sheet of newspaper is placed over the tumbler and is moulded to its shape. The performer makes a few mystic passes over the hidden tumbler and lifts it, seemingly surprised to discover that the coin has not vanished. He repeats the performance. Again the coin does not vanish.

"This time it has got to go!" he exclaims. "One! Two! Three! Go!" As he says "go" he strikes the tumbler with his open palm. No harm is done, however, for the paper collapsed. The tumbler has vanished! The coin is still there—its mission being merely to mislead the spectators as to the purpose of the trick.

The secret is simple. The second time he lifted the tumbler all eyes were on the coin. The magician took advantage of this to let the tumbler slip out of the paper into his lap. The moulded paper, holding the form of the tumbler, looks exactly as if it did and the absence of the glass is not suspected. The magician makes a sort of runway for his legs and lets the tumbler slide, noiselessly to the floor. When he strikes the paper, he gives the tumbler a shove with his foot so that when it is discovered it will be as far away from him as possible.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

World's Storehouse.

Mexico is often referred to as the "storehouse of the world" because of the great fertility of its soil and its almost inexhaustible natural resources. Humboldt, the German naturalist, nearly a hundred years ago spoke of Mexico as the "treasure house of the world." Although still undeveloped, Mexico is one of the most richly mineralized regions of the earth.

Imagination, Reason and Good Judgment.
Look ahead! Think! Plan! Dream. And have faith in your dreams. For out of dreams grow empires. Let imagination be the architect of your future. But do not forget that reason and good judgment must be the actual builders of it. Without their service your plans will never be anything more than plans.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Romance in Transportation.
Probably the most romantic chapter in Canadian history is the one which has to do with transportation. First there was the pack horse, then the ox-cart, finally the wagon. Now the modern locomotive and automobile lead the list.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment.

A tea your grocer recommends is usually good tea

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

And most grocers recommend it.

Frontier College.

The Frontier College, established by the Canadian government to educate the workers in the lumber and construction camps, is generally known as the University in Overalls. Since its beginning it has sent more than seven hundred instructors into camps in different provinces, and each year approximately fifteen hundred men receive instruction in some kind of school work. The founder writes: "Education must be obtainable on the farm, in the bush, on the railway and in the mine. We must educate the whole family wherever their work is, wherever they earn their living, teaching them how to earn and at the same time how to grow physically, intellectually and spiritually to the full stature of their God-given potentialities."

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York city. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 487, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

The ship encircles the earth of one's own effort and fetches back a cargo only in return for one sent out. Call it trading if you will. I call it "God's law of compensation." It is as absolute as gravity's law itself.—O. S. M.

Court-plaster, used to cover a wound, will be much more comfortable and less likely to draw, if it is pricked all over with a fine needle before being applied.

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Wild ducks are very fond of the bulbous rootstocks of the arrowweed; they are sometimes called duck potatoes.

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On Face, Neck and Chest. Were Hard, Large and Red. Lasted Six Months.
"My trouble began with pimples on my face, neck and chest. The pimples were hard, large and red and festered and itched very badly, especially at night. The irritation caused me to scratch and the scratching caused eruptions. The trouble lasted about six months."
"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they afforded relief, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Harriet Gushdorf, 617 S. Elm St., Spokane, Wash., June 4, 1923.
Cuticura Soap daily, with Cuticura Ointment occasionally, prevents pimples or other eruptions. They are pleasing to use, as is also Cuticura Talcum, an excellent deodorant.

NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN
Pains in Back and Legs Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Ford, Ontario.—"I had a nervous break-down, as it is called, with severe pains in my back and legs, and with fainting spells which left me very weak. I was nervous and could not sleep nor eat as I should and spent much time in bed. I was in this state, more or less, for over two years before Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me by my neighbor. Before I had taken five doses I was sitting up in bed, and when the first bottle was taken I was out of bed and able to walk around the house. During my sickness I had been obliged to get some one to look after my home for me, but thanks to the Vegetable Compound I am now able to look after it myself. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine in turn with the Vegetable Compound, and I certainly recommend these medicines to any one who is not enjoying good health. I am quite willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. J. SHEPHERD, 139 Jos. Janisse Avenue, Ford, Ontario.

Nervousness, irritability, painful times, run-down feelings and weakness are symptoms to be noted. Women suffering from these troubles, which they so often have, should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial. All druggists sell this medicine.

For Colds

ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache
Pain Neuralgia
Toothache Lumbago
Neuritis Rheumatism

Safe

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

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetone-acid of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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C. N. R. TIMTABLE

Southbound 7.16 a.m.
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Southbound 3.19 a.m.
Northbound 8.51 p.m.

Wit and Humour
The year before they were married
she gave him a book on his birthday
entitled "A Perfect Gentleman."
The next year she gave him "Wild
Animals I have Known."

Seeing that they use such a long
word as "tobogganing" to describe
the quick slide down the ice, they
ought to use as long a word as "histoindian-
tethripack."

Voice in the dark—But dearest, I
can't leave you now I am all wrapped
up in our love.

The Old Man (at door)—That's all
right young man, I'll unwrap you in
just a second.

"How can I keep my mince pies
free from juvenile raids?" asks the
mother of a large family.
Lock the pantry door and place
the key under the soap in the boys'
bedroom, is my advice.

A Virginia gentleman of color tells
us that he doesn't hit his wife any
more since he got fined in police
court.
"No sah, from now on when dat
wife asparates me, I's gwine kick
her good—den she can't show it to
de judge."

Housewife—Fancy a big, strapp-
ing young fellow like you asking for
money. You ought to be ashamed of
yourself.
Beggar—I am, ma'am. But once
I got twelve months for taking it
without asking.

After morning service when the
family dined, the church and its pro-
cedure came in for criticism. Father
criticised the sermon. Mother dis-
liked the blunders of the organist.
The eldest daughter thought the
choir's singing was atrocious. But
the subject had to be dropped when
the small boy of the family with the
school boy's love for fair play, chipped
in with the remark: "Dad, I
think it was a jolly good show for a
nickle."

An elderly lady entered a shop
and asked to be shown some table-
cloths. The salesman brought some,
but nothing seemed to suit her.
"Haven't you anything new?" she
asked. The perspiring shopman
brought another pile and said "These
are the newest pattern madam. You
will notice the edge runs right round
the border and the centre is in the
middle." "Dear me, yes, so it does.
I will take half-a-dozen of these,"
replied the lady.

A number of gentlemen in a hotel
were discussing as to which country
was the oldest, when a waiter, a
genial old Irishman, entered the
room. One of the gentlemen spoke
to him of their discussion, and asked
his opinion. The waiter, of course
said old Ireland was the oldest.
"How is it then, there is no record
of any of you being in the ark with
Noah?" "Oh, sure, Ireland was al-
ways an independent nation" said
the Irishman, "and she had boats of
her own then."

Ain't Women Funny?
If they are under 20 they want to
appear to be 25.
If they are 25 or over they are al-
ways 21 or 22.
They are always trying either to
reduce or put on weight.
They are never "very hungry" but
they always eat a lot.
They are never happy until they
get a certain dress, then they won't
wear it because "Mary has one just
like it."
They "just love to walk" but never
when you have a date with them.
They marry men.

Wanted a Demonstration
A tramp called at the house of a
blunt farmer and asked for food and
old clothes.
"You appear to be a stout, hearty
looking man," said the farmer;
"what do you do for a living?"
"Why, not much," replied the fel-
low, "except travel about from one
place to another."
"Travel about, ha!" rejoined the
farmer; "can you travel pretty
well?"
"Oh, yes," returned the beggar,
"I'm pretty good at that."
"Well, then," said the farmer,
"let's see you travel."

TWO KITCHENER CROOKS

The Ontario crooks are not all in
Toronto and Hamilton, there are two
in Kitchener and they're in a peck
of trouble and disgraced for life,
one because of his itching for office
and the other because he was too
weak to refuse to do wrong because
a friend requested him to violate the
law. Alderman Hahn, an ex-Mayor
of Kitchener, requested W. H. Gott-
fried, one of the deputy returning
officers at the municipal election in
January 5th, to mark some of the
ballots for him as they had always
been friends and the prospective
winner promised to make it right
with his pal. There was a recount
after the election and the judge
noticed peculiar crosses on the bal-
lots opposite Hahn's name. He be-
came suspicious and urged Gottfried
to tell the whole truth. The deputy
admitted marking 29 ballots for
Hahn. The deputy and alderman
are now out on bail and will soon be
in the Gough-Stewart class. A
campaign for honesty in public life
is about due in this province which
is supposed to have a high state of
civilization. We would suggest the
campaign among the crooked whites
be carried on by representatives of
the red, yellow and black races.

FEW THERE BE THAT FIND IT

It is said of John R. Booth, the
lumber king of Ottawa, who is as
famous for his sturdy longevity as
for his success, that he left the farm
at the age of twenty-one with no
capital in his pocket except \$9.
Others have done the same. Jay
Gould went around in his bare feet
with the mud squirting through his
toes when he wanted to wear shoes
but couldn't afford them. Stories
of young fellows quitting the farm
as Sir Donald Mann did, and James
J. Hill and many another, are told
from the platform and printed in
newspapers and books, and boys on
the farm, as they ponder such cases
can see themselves following these
examples and making names for
themselves and amassing great for-
tunes.

There are two sides to this sort of
thing. When a lottery is held you
hear of the lucky winner, but not a
word about the ten thousand others
who put in their money and lost. It
is well to remember that lotteries
are forbidden by law, not because a
few win prizes, but because nearly
everybody who has anything to do
with them gets trimmed. They are
rightly condemned as promoting an
unhealthy hope that one can get
something for nothing in a practical
world that is not run on that plan at
all.

It would be hard to say just how
many young Booths it would take to-
day quitting farms at the age of 21
with \$9 in pocket to yield in the end
one millionaire aged ninety. There
would not be produced one in a hun-
dred, nor in a thousand, not likely
one in ten thousand. The case of
John R. Booth is interesting precisely
because of its extreme unusal-
ness, and not for its value as an in-
citement to others to go out and at-
tempt to do likewise.

The notion that what anybody has
done anybody can do has been very
prevalent in Ontario and perhaps it
has helped the exploration and settle-
ment of a new country like ours, but
if statistics were available on the
subject it could probably be shown
that most men who get up and go a-
way in quest of fortune find just a-
bout the same work and similar re-
ward to that which they left behind.
It is only the odd one here and there
who finds something at the end of
the rainbow.

It is said that a good many of the
automobile accidents are caused by
tight nuts.

Held fast in the talons of a big
hen hawk, a cat, which the bird had
seized in a farm yard near Kings-
ville and carried 50 feet up into the
air, fought its enemy so strenuously
that the hawk was forced to loosen
its hold. In spite of the long drop
the feline alighted on its feet, and
apparently uninjured, scurried away
to safety. The incident occurred
several days ago. Persons who wit-
nessed with strong marine glasses
the battle in mid-air say the hawk
circled above the farm yards several
times at a great height. Then it
dropped to earth like a plummet,
sinking its claws into the cat's fur.
But the load was more than the bird
could carry and it rose with diffi-
culty. Observers saw the cat fight-
ing like a young tiger to free itself.
Amoment later the hawk gave up
the battle and released its prey.

HUNTINGFIELD

If the old legend concerning the
Bear seeing his shadow on ground-
hog-day is true, he will return to
his nest for another six weeks. So
if we are to have six weeks more of
cold weather there will be lots of
curling yet, boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harkness and
family spent Sunday afternoon with
Mr. and Mrs. Clark Renwick.
Miss Longman spent the latter
part of last week with Miss From
Bender.

Mrs. Ed. Renwick was down to
Windsor to see her sister, Miss Freda
Duffy, who has a position there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harris took a
business trip to Clifford the end of
last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Inglis spent
Sunday afternoon with friends in
Howick.

Mr. Clifford Scott of the Second
of Carrick was the guest of Bender
Brothers on Sunday.

Mr. August Wilke was laid up last
week with a bad cold, but is able to
be about again.

Rev. C. N. MacKenzie's rink, com-
posed of Clarkson Douglas, Ralph
Metcalf and Geo. R. Johnston, are
retaining their lead in the Belmore
Curling Competition.

CHANGE IN LOCAL PARISH

Rev. Father Halm, who has been
the much esteemed priest of the
Church of the Holy Family here for
several years, left this week for Pa-
ris, Ont. He preached his farewell
sermon last Sunday, at which service
there was a large attendance, many
from the other churches of the town
being present, as Father Halm coun-
ted among his friends people of all
denominations here. He was a singu-
larly tolerant and broad-minded
man, of a benign disposition, and
consequently won the esteem of all
who got to know him since his re-
moval here from Aytou. He is get-
ting up in years, and as Hanover is
rather a heavy charge he leaves the
work to a younger man. His suc-
cessor is Rev. Father Haller, who
comes here from Deermerton. Father
Haller was formerly at Walkerton.
Rev. Father Dehler, who since grad-
uating as a priest six months ago
from St. Augustine Seminary, Tor-
onto, has been assisting Rev. Father
Maloney at the Sacred Heart parish,
Walkerton, takes charge of the pa-
rish at Deermerton as successor to the
Rev. Father Haller. Rev. Father
O'Shaughnessy of Brantford will be
assistant at Walkerton. He acted as
assistant at Formosa last Summer.
—Hanover Post.

MOTOR CARS AN INDEX OF PROSPERITY

Motor cars are said to be the out-
ward and visible sign of progress and
prosperity. While a long way behind
the United States, where there is an
average of one car for every 6.5 of
population, Canada has a total of
nearly 645,000, according to latest
available figures, or one car for
every thirteen persons.

Ontario has more motor cars than
any other three provinces put to-
gether, and four times as many as
the Province of Quebec. Toronto
easily heads the list, with 60,150,
more than 50,000 of which are pas-
senger cars. Montreal has 38,802
registered passenger cars last year,
and a total of 44,957 for motor ve-
hicles of all kinds.

NEUSTADT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN GOOD SHAPE

The annual meeting of the Neu-
stadt Agricultural Society was held
last Wednesday afternoon. The fi-
nancial statement showed the society
to be in good shape, with a substan-
tial balance on hand. Neustadt fall
fair will be held this year on Satur-
day, Sept. 26. The following officers
were elected: President, F. Klages;
1st Vice-Pres., F. W. Meyer; 2nd
Vice-Pres., John W. Helwig; Sec-
Treas., Albert Weinert.

Freedom from Pain
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Neuralgia

Thousands of Canadians have found that
TRC's give quickest and surest relief from
Pain. TRC's act directly on the poisons that
cause the pain. They contain no dangerous or
habit forming drugs. They straighten recom-
pacted muscles. Send 10c for generous trial.
Templeton's, Toronto.
\$1.00 Rheumatism 50c. Headaches
Neuralgia Neuralgia
SIZE Lumbago SIZE Pains
TRC'S TEMPLETON'S
RHEUMATIC
CAPSULES 750
For Sale by J. P. PHELAN

HURON & ERIE DEBENTURES
A Safe Investment
The Huron & Erie is chartered by the
Government and is "Older than the Domini-
on of Canada."
Surplus security for Debenture owners
and depositors totals \$6,650,000.
Debenture owners and depositors have
First claim upon every dollar of the Corpor-
ation's assets.
**5 1/4 per cent. per annum is
payable half-yearly**
Let us arrange a Debenture investment
in your name.
Applications for
Huron & Erie Debentures
are accepted at any time by
J. A. JOHNSTON - Mildmay

THE HERO
I like a hero in a story, a man of
character and brain, who winds up
in a blaze of glory, while villains
plot his fall in vain, who wades
through tragic scenes and glory, to
wed the girl, Eliza Jane. The last
few books I have been reading are
full of cheap, unpleasant knaves;
conventors of the past unheeding;
they jog along to fire-sale graves;
and none of them shows any breed-
ing, and none like Ivanhoe behaves.
Their souls are bared for our inspec-
tion, but they are tinhorn souls at
best; they fill with sorrow and de-
jection the gentle reader's troubled
breast; "These modern authors need
correction," he sighs, "they leave my
heart depressed. They've borrowed
from the Russian writers the trick of
painting squalid woe; with desolate
and godless blighters through all
the slums and stews they go; they
spring no blithe heroic fighters as
Scott and Dumas used to show.
There's nothing healthy in their
pages, there's naught to stimulate
or charm; there is no hero who en-
gages the villain with his strong
sword arm, who in the end draws
virtue's kages, and takes Eliza to
the farm. Where al lare base and
cheap and vicious, an old time hero,
brave, and true if smuggled in,
would seem delicious, the contrast
would improve the view; I wish
these writing men would dish up a
stainless Bayard knight or two."
—Walt Mason

HOW'S THIS ONE?
There was a woman whose hus-
band was killed in a railway acci-
dent. The railroad to avoid suit,
gave her \$5,000 damages.
The sum satisfied the woman, but
a month or two afterwards, taking
up a newspaper, she read about a
man who had lost a leg in the same
accident, and behold
given by the company
the amount of \$7,500.
It made the woman mad. She
hastened at once to the office of the
railway's claim adjuster. She said
bitterly:
"How is this? Here you give a
man \$7,500 for the loss of his leg,
while you only give me \$5,000 for
the loss of my husband!"
The claim adjuster smiled amiably
and said in a soothing voice:
"Madam, the reason is quite plain.
The \$7,500 won't provide the poor
man with a new leg, whereas with
your \$5000 you can easily get a new
husband, and perhaps a better one."

PROSPERITY COMING IN 1925
(Electrical News)
We can look forward confidently
to the coming year. There are a
number of factors which lead to the
belief that there will be a noticeable
increase in the volume of construc-
tion and engineering work during
the coming spring and early summer.
For one thing, it is generally as-
sumed that there is to be prosperity
in general business, which, of course
will lead to a revival of building.
In fact, this fall has been notable
for a pronounced recovery in con-
struction from the general slump
that characterized the summer. This
movement of revival had its source
in the better tone with regard to
business that became prevalent in
the early autumn. As this prosper-
ity in general business manifests
itself more distinctly, as it will do
during 1925, electrical contractors
will become involved in the volume
of construction that will be offered
for tendering. The position of elec-
trical manufacturers and retailers
will, of course, improve with the re-
vival of general business. Central
stations everywhere report increased
business during the past year, and
look for considerable increases dur-
ing 1925.

NEWSPAPER VS. BILLBOARD
Here's a good advertisement story
which is taken from the Milwaukee
Journal: An editor and a merchant
were discussing the virtue of bill-
board advertising. The merchant con-
tended that more people read the bill-
boards than the newspaper. After a
lengthy conversation in which neither
man would give in, the merchant
The next week the merchant came
tearing down to the newspaper of-
fice wanting to know why the obitu-
ary of his wife's mother was not in
the paper, especially after he had
seen the copy was taken to the news-
paper office. "Well," said the editor,
"I knew you wanted that obituary
read by the people so I took it out
and nailed it on your billboard."
Just think it over.

Order your daily papers at The
Gazette Office.
Sixty-five below zero is the record
of the Yukon.

Fire of an unknown origin com-
pletely gutted the Avery garage in
Kincardine early Saturday morning
last, nothing but the walls of the
brick structure remaining. There
were 28 cars in the garage at the
time, all of which were lost with the
exception of two, these being saved
from the flames after they had
had scorching. Only five
were insured.

A "TEST" OF HONESTY

An American periodical made a
test of honesty by sending a dollar
bill to various people, explaining that
the money was "in adjustment of an
error in our account." Clergymen,
as one would expect, head the per-
centage list of honest people, only
three out of nine of them retaining

How the Bank can help the Farmer



There are scores of ways in which your Bank can help you—methods that will surprise you by their convenience and safety.

Take the sale of an animal. If it is a cash transaction, you can ask the purchaser to send you a marked cheque or your bank will attach a sight draft to the bill of lading.

If it is a time sale, your banker will handle and collect the note.

Our manager will be only too glad to outline to you the scores of ways in which he can serve.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

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

REPORT OF COUNTY ENGINEER STEPHENSON FOR 1924

This year, owing to the cut in our county highways rates, we have cut down on construction work with the exception of completing what work was on the way and culverts and bridges, which were absolutely necessary. Owing to our roads being in a fair state of maintenance at the end of 1923, we have been able to hold our own in that respect. However, in the coming season more will have to be spent in maintenance particularly gravelling, than in the past season.

In another year I hope that all narrow and dangerous places will be eliminated and the system brought to such a standard that with the exception of ordinary maintenance, a section of the system will be satisfactory to the travelling public until such time as it can be properly reconstructed. This will mean that reconstruction will not have to be carried on in as many parts of the county as hitherto and will, I believe, mean greater efficiency, as a few well organized gangs can do work more efficiently than a great many small gangs which frequently have to have foremen with limited experience, and may possibly be improperly equipped. The latter is due to the fact that it would not pay to move heavy equipment a great distance for a small job, nor would it be good policy for the county to buy equipment for such jobs.

This might be illustrated by the following: Often it does not pay to move wheel scrapers a long distance for small jobs where they might be used to advantage. Often, say six slush scrapers could be used to get the proper number. It is usually cheaper to screen gravel than crush, unless you can crush 1500 yards or more in one place.

Re new equipment, we have purchased only what was absolutely necessary. This consisted of ten slush scrapers, one small grader one drag and a small rotary screen, which was specially designed for our drag line outfit. This screen was used to screen the gravel before going into the crusher, and proved very satisfactory, as no fine material could get into the jaws of the crusher which would stop it if wet. This scheme enabled us to crush gravel immediately after a rain, increase the capacity of the crusher, and also allow us to crush the gravel finer than was possible when the ordinary screen furnished on the crusher was used. We also traded a 17-84 Sawyer-Massey gas tractor which was not used in 1923, for a steam engine. The latter, after being overhauled, has given us good service. We find we can use steam power to better advantage than gas in crushing as it is easier to get capable steam engineers than gas, and steam power is more dependable

for steady work.

Last winter we had large expenditure on snow roads, \$4,100.00, having been spent on snow roads and fence bonuses, so we intend building this season about 4000 feet of portable snow fence which will cost about \$1,000.00 and for which we have reserved sufficient funds. We have also asked practically all the farmers having fences which hold snow badly to have them replaced with wire, and have offered them a bonus for so doing. Most of these property holders have complied with the request so we hope that in the coming winter we will have little trouble with snow.

I have kept a very careful record of the cost of operating our truck and the value of the work done by it and find that the past season has been most successful. After allowing for interest on our investment and all possible charges, and taking into account the work done by it, we could sell it for \$1670.00 without losing anything. In view of the fact that it cost us \$2900 and is still in good condition, I believe we could easily get that amount for it. In another year I expect it will have almost paid for itself. The chief value, however, of the truck is that it keeps machinery going steadily which would otherwise be idle a good part of the time.

During the past season we put on the roads 18,000 c. y. of crushed material and 22,000 c. y. of run or screened gravel, making a total of 40,000 c. y. as compared with 65,000 c. y. each of the previous two seasons.

All of our concrete culverts and small concrete bridges have been built by day labor, which we have found more satisfactory by that method than any other. The cost has been as cheap or cheaper than by contract and the quality of the work has been better. During the season we built six reinforced concrete bridges, a retaining wall, fourteen concrete culverts, and extended two culverts. One of these bridges, 36 ft. long and consisting of two 18 ft. spans, was built by one of our foremen, Mr. Jenks, and I think was a creditable piece of work both in appearance and cost, the latter amounting to \$1630, including the building of expensive approaches.

The contract work consisted of a heavy retaining wall at Kincairdine, a concrete bridge at Mildmay, Irwin's bridge, a 100 ft. span, on the boundary between Elderslie and Brant, Dow's bridge, 73 ft. span, on the boundary between Grey and Bruce counties, Steffler's bridge, a 26 ft. span, on the boundary of Carriack and Culross, refooring and steel stringers on Willow Creek bridge, Paisley, erecting of the superstructure on Stoddart's bridge between Chesley and Paisley, and the re-surfacing of three other bridges. In addition to this a carload of B. C.

air was used in refooring two other bridges. A number of other bridge floors were resurfaced with tar and other minor repairs, such as fixing of approaches, etc.

Owing to our crushers shutting down earlier than usual, Mr. Ruttle assisted in the erection of Irwin's and Stoddart's bridges, earning over \$200.00 and expenses, which were credited to the county. Grey county's share of engineering on Dow's bridge was \$112.00 which was also credited to the county, and these two items materially assisted in reducing overhead costs.

In the spring of this year I made a summary of the cost of road work in the past years north of Warton. I found that approximately one-seventh of the mileage is in that district and that up to that time one-seventh of the highway expenditure had been there. This year to date \$11,860 has been spent in that district, amounting to 1-13 of the total year's expenditure.

The Elora road, from Dunkeld to Dunblane has been reconstructed with the exception of a small section north of Paisley and the Dunblane hills. The cost of this section, for construction and maintenance, for the past three years, with the exception of bridges and culverts, has been \$48,000.00 or \$3,300.00 per mile. If we assume the cost of maintenance at \$200.00 per mile per year, the cost of construction would be \$2,700 per mile. I might add that the gravel on this road was hauled a comparatively long distance compared with many of the roads.

The cost in the last three years of the Hanover—Walkerton road was \$513,580, or \$2,470 per mile. Allowing for maintenance as above the cost of construction would be \$1870.00 per mile.

It has often been suggested to me that we oil or use calcium chloride on roads, or even pave them. The cost of oiling and maintaining would be about six hundred dollars per mile, so that unless gravel had to be hauled great distances, or dust was a serious problem, it would be much more economical to renew the surface at \$200.00 including dragging. Paving at present should not be considered unless in the case of towns or large villages. For instance, assuming that a pavement costing \$30000 a mile was constructed and the life of it was twenty years, the cost per annum of retiring debentures would be at prevailing interest rates about \$2,500 per annum, while for a \$3,000 gravel road it would be \$250. Summing this up and assuming that the pavement has no maintenance, the cost of it per annum would be \$2,500 per mile, while the cost of the gravel road would be \$250 to retire debentures, and \$200 maintenance, making a total of \$450 per annum—less than one-fifth the cost. However a time arises in many roads when the traffic is so heavy the gravel has to be hauled too far for it to be economical to build that type of a road, or the dust so serious a problem that it is a good proposition, from an economic standpoint to pave.

In this connection I believe it would be wise for some of our towns and larger villages to consider this seriously in the near future, especially as interest rates will soon be back to normal. The most important thing in paving is to decide the proper type of pavement. This can only be decided by considering carefully the subgrade, local materials, the amount of traffic, and future requirements of the town in the way of sewers and water.

Before closing I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the County Council, and all who have been associated with me in this work, for their courteous treatment and hearty co-operation and support.

"AIN'T IT SO?"

(New York Evening Graphic)

When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, it's what he wanted—because he has a chance to try the case over.

When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

When an electrician makes a mistake he blames it on induction—nobody knows what that means.

When a realtor makes a mistake, he draws a law suit.

But when the Editor makes a mistake—GOOD NIGHT!!!

Robt. Caudle is putting Wightman phone this week. He had the Springbank phone in but took it out as he claimed the service was not satisfactory.

The Sangster Bros. have their stables filled with cattle again. They bought 15 head from Walter Harris-bough, Hardings school. They averaged over 1000 pounds and are in good feeding condition. By next June they will each be many hundred pounds heavier, as Sangster Bros. are the best cattle feeders in this township.

These past few days the score given for and against Union by the different churches voting is decidedly against. However the tangle can be straightened out is more than we can fathom.

The hall here was comfortably filled on Wednesday evening of last week, when the burghers and people of the surrounding country met, the occasion being the presentation of an oak rocker and arm chair, upholstered in leather, also a brass jardiniere and berry spoon to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Darroch, as an evidence of good will and esteem on the eve of their starting up housekeeping in the burg. A complimentary address was read by Garnet Wright, and Mrs. J. H. Wolfe, Mrs. Harold Cook and Robert Caudle made the presentation. A lunch followed by a couple of hours dancing brought the proceedings to a close. A few weeks previous something of a similar nature was pulled off when all those who were interested in the recent Literary Society, of which Arnold was president, met and presented the couple with a buffet set. There is a lot more fuss made over youngsters now-a-days than there was when some of us older chaps passed through the ordeal, but then the world does move on.

BELMORE

Those who made preparations of viewing the eclipse, were much disappointed, the sun failing to rise above the tree tops. One man carried his ladder to go to the house top, when he wouldn't risk his sweet life to clean the chimney.

Those on the sick list are: Mrs. John Darling, Mrs. Richard Jeffrey and Mr. Irwin Edwards, being still confined to his bed.

A happy event took place last Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Willie, when Miss Gertie, became the bride of Mr. J. Kennedy of Culross. A wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride, the remainder of the day being spent in merry making and dancing. The young couple will make their home on the gravel road, having rented the farm of Mr. Livingston, Wingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hackney, Miss Eleanor and Minnie Jeffrey, spent an afternoon recently with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickson sr., and Miss Margaret, Carrick.

The W. F. M. S. will be held the coming year on the last Wednesday in the month instead of Friday as in the past.

SENSATIONAL STORY NOT TRUE

A sensational story about the treasurer of Lorne School, over in Kincairdine Township, having made off with some \$1200 of the school funds, got into the papers a couple of weeks ago. It turned out fortunately that there was no truth in the story, although there was some excuse for it. The treasurer, Mr. Ross Robinson, had failed to attend at a couple of Board meetings, and finally a meeting was called at which he specifically promised to attend. Evidently forgetting the date, he made a business trip to Toronto, and the trustees on looking into his books concluded that there was a shortage of about \$1200. However Mr. Robinson came back, and no doubt was greatly surprised to learn of the trouble he was in. He admitted that he had been rather negligent in handling the school account, but being able to make the arrangements necessary to square the account, charges laid against him were withdrawn.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Register says it's the fellow who can pay his debts but won't that is blocking the traffic on the road to prosperity. Isn't it the truth. Some well-off citizens do altogether too much side-stepping when payment time comes round, and are just one more reason for the continued high cost of living.

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

TRY OUR CURED FILLETS AND LAKE SUPERIOR HERRING.

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

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

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

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

GEO. LAMBERT.

FLOUR FEED & GROCERIES

PHO: 35 36

HELP THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

The following appeal sent out by the Walkerton Women's Hospital Aid explains itself, and should meet with a liberal response.

Walkerton, January 26th

Dear Sir:—

In view of the present financial situation in regard to the Bruce County Hospital, the Walkerton Women's Hospital Aid is reviving the custom of soliciting contributions from the citizens of the community.

The special need this year arises from the fact that the County Council last year reduced the annual grant from \$3000 to \$2000.

The Hospital is a boon to the entire community. You are doubtless able to call to mind many cases in which patients have been saved long and expensive journeys for medical and surgical treatment, and emergency cases where lives have been saved.

If you have not yourself needed the services of the Hospital, you will perhaps be glad to help others less fortunate. The Hospital gives free treatment to those who cannot afford to pay for it.

The Hospital has always laboured under the disadvantage of being forced to practice the strictest economy but despite that handicap, it has cared for and helped many penniless people.

Although even small contributions will be gratefully received, we trust you may see your way clear to donate as large a sum as your generosity prompts.

Contributions will be received on February 6th and 7th at places to be announced in the local press, or may be sent to the treasurer, Miss M. C. McGregor, Walkerton.

Yours truly,
May R. Shaw President
Marion Hoger Secretary

HE HADN'T TIME

The funeral procession that held you up as you were driving along the street, was in honor of a man who hadn't time. He was only 54, yet in that brief span of years had built a fine, substantial business. He couldn't be enticed away from his desk. One meeting followed up another. One conference crowded up another. His daily correspondence was a veritable mound. He hadn't time for anything but business—until they called in the undertaker. Most of us have the promise of a good three score years and ten. Twenty-five of these years we spend in growing up and getting prepared to make good. Then we work madly for another twenty-five years or so, promising ourselves to sit down and enjoy the last ten or twenty years, with a big roll in the bank. But the life insurance statistics suggest that that promise is not always performed. So, why make the promise? Why delay the fun of living until that golden moment of your dreams when you are going to take it easy? Why wait? Life is only so long. Nobody can crowd all the good things it offers into a decade. Even though you live, age will creep on to take away the bloom from the things you try to do. You can't remotor across the Continental Divide at 60 and get the same punch out of it you could have gotten at 40. At 60 you can't hike in the woods and brave the dangers of the outdoors and as you did when young. What does it profit a man to gain the whole world and then shuffle off? What is the sense of making a great pile of mon-

ey and lose the power to enjoy it? Horace Grenley, who died untimely at 61, promised a friend shortly before his end, that he expected to quit the game soon and go fishing. But he never did. He hadn't time. Have you?

HURON & ERIE

adds \$100,000 TO RESERVE FUND

The remarkable progress of The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation during recent years is well known to investors in this district. The results for 1924 were equally gratifying.

Total assets increased from \$26,800,000 to over \$28,400,000.

First mortgages upon improved Canadian Real Estate now total over \$19,000,000—and the Corporation owns not a dollar's worth of real estate other than its own office premises.

Liquid assets (cash on hand together with immediately saleable securities) totalled over \$400,000 greater than the total of deposits in Huron & Erie savings departments.

Huron & Erie Canadian Debentures and Savings Deposits increased \$1,300,000. Funds now invested or deposited by the public total over \$19,200,000.

Before closing its books for the year, the corporation transferred from its profits to Reserve Fund the substantial sum of \$100,000.

This fund, together with the Paid up Capital, now reaches \$6,750,000. The Canada Trust Company under Huron & Erie management and control reports an increase of \$762,000 in its Guaranteed Mortgage and Passbook Certificate Departments.

Applications for investments with these sound old institutions are accepted at any time by—
J. A. JOHNSTON, MILDMAY, ONT.

BONE IN HER THROAT

Mrs. (Rev.) Grenzebach of Shakespeare, is at present in the Stratford General Hospital practically recovered from an extremely delicate and unusual operation performed on her throat by Dr. G. H. Ingram, on Thursday last. Mrs. Grenzebach was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday with the small bone of a pig's foot, which she had been eating, caught in the wall of her throat, just below the "voice box." All efforts to dislodge the foreign particle had failed. The bone made it practically impossible for her to swallow. X-rays were taken and the position of the bone ascertained. The operation was an extremely delicate one, but was successfully performed by the Stratford specialist.

OLD TIME HOME NEEDED

The modern home is heavily handicapped. The prevailing craving for diversion is one that robs the quiet of the home of its charm and restfulness. The question of every day is "where shall we go to-night?" Too often the home is entirely forsaken. Members of the family return at all hours and retire without meeting each other. Breakfast is eaten, if at all, as each is ready for it. In many homes there is no family meal time, evening, if then. Home life and influence in such is practically hopeless. If we are to get back to some of the old-time honesty, parents will have to get together in a movement to re-establish the old-time home.

FUEL BOARD COMPLETES INVESTIGATION.

Low-grade Fuels Can be Utilized in Central Plants—A Service of the Future.

Central and district heating can be profitably employed to a considerable extent in Canada and that the supplying of heat as a public utility in the denser sections of cities and towns may be looked for as a general service of the future are among the salient points brought out by the investigation into central heating recently completed by the Dominion Fuel Board. A widespread interest was found in the subject and much information, of practical value in the consideration of any particular application, has been compiled and is contained in the Board's report.

The present high cost of fuel and the frequent disturbances in domestic fuel supplies have led to considerable attention being given to possible economies and benefits to be derived from centralized heating. In almost every civilized country, during some period of the year, artificial heat is needed in dwellings, and buildings required for modern social and commercial life. The supply of such heat becomes a very large, in fact a vital, factor to contend with in northern climates where temperatures are low during the winter and where the heating season extends over more than half of the entire year. Under these conditions, efficient and economical methods of heating and utilization of fuels are of particular importance, and demand the most careful attention and study, both from the standpoint of the conservation of fuel and other natural resources, and of the health, comfort, and budget of the country and the individual.

40% Used for Heating.

Particularly in this case in Canada, where nearly forty per cent. of the entire coal consumed is used for heating and where over sixty per cent. of the total coal consumed is imported, in spite of the fact that the Dominion possesses immense resources of coal within her own borders. Economic and geographic conditions have necessitated the importation of the large percentage of coal. The most highly industrialized section of the country is in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec where there is an abundance of water-power for the generation of electricity. These provinces are fairly close to the large anthracite and bituminous coal-fields of the United States, but a considerable distance from Canadian coal areas. Hence the bulk of the imported coal is used in these provinces.

Various methods of heating have been adopted and developed in different countries dependent upon the climatic conditions and the requirements and progress of the inhabitants. The tendency in recent years, especially on the continent, has been towards centralization of heating plants, the heat being distributed through pipes by the medium of steam or hot water to serve groups of buildings, or, as a public utility, entire sections of cities. As a general utility service, central heating replaces the wasteful methods of burning fuel in a multitude of small heating units. Each progressive step in other public services has involved an increased cost to the user, but the additional comfort and convenience therefrom have been sufficient to warrant a general adoption. So with the supplying of heat. The advantages of district heating are apparent and in general may be stated as being: to the user: cleanliness, comfort, health, convenience, safety, and saving in space and furnace equipment; and to the community: economy in fuel consumption, possible use of low-grade fuels, and appreciation in rental values of property.

Groups of Buildings.

In many cases central or district heating can be advantageously combined with the generation of electricity from steam stations, the steam being supplied for heating after it has passed through the engines or turbines driving the electric generators. In addition to actual heating service steam can also be supplied from large central stations for the requirements of laundries, hotels, manufacturing, and for miscellaneous industrial purposes with the same advantages, and as a rule at a lower cost than steam generated by small independent boilers. However the introduction of central heating in any particular locality should be preceded by a detailed and careful study of local conditions and of the factors bearing upon the problem in order that there may be reasonable assurance of financial success.

Central heating has been adopted in Canada to a considerable extent for groups of institutional buildings. As representative of the large central heating installations may be mentioned the University of Toronto (27 buildings); the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa (7 buildings); McGill University, Montreal (9 buildings); Alberta University, Edmonton (18 buildings); and Queen's University and Kingston Hospital, Kingston (22 buildings). Examples of community heating in Canada are to be seen principally

in the solution of the "Fuel Problem" in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, nevertheless the replacement of small anthracite-burning units by centralized plants burning low-grade fuels will contribute towards the reduction in importations from the United States. High-priced anthracite coal which is so rapidly becoming a luxury fuel of indeterminate availability.

Dross of Earth.

The fault of most biography is that it represents the one who sits for the portrait as incapable of wrong and innocent of failure. We are given what Henley called a chocolate candy or barley sugar seraph in place of the real man with blood in his arteries and human frailties and passions. That is a mistake, against which Owen Wister lodged his protest when he wrote "The Seven Ages of Washington." Recently a biography appeared which, in describing the earlier career of a well-beloved English author, makes it appear that he was a prodigal son and an ingrate given to dissolute courses and impervious to rebuke. But it does not fail to show that the later man grandly redeemed the old Adam and left an example of the triumph of the spirit over bodily weakness that will inspire mankind more than the printed book of the writer through all days to come.

We are, in fact, more likely to be seduced by the stories of failure than by those of shining and complete success. A play recently seen in this city satirized the average "uplift" story of the greenhorn who breaks into a business and goes by leaps and bounds to the top. The young hero is seen attending a directors' meeting, describing to his approving elders the story of his rapid ascent of the ladder and moving them to such enthusiasm that they jump to their feet and press upon him checks for hundreds of thousands of dollars. That is the way it happens in romance. In real life men must work for what they get. They must expect crushing defeat. They must learn to meet with triumph and disaster and treat those two imposters just the same.

And men are not as gods nor as angels. There is dross in their make-up, and they must pass through the refiner's fire of adversity that shall bring out the best that is in them. They must expect to endure hardness as good soldiers. Grave peril to the soul it is to find a place where no storms come, and there is nothing but the lazy pleasure of a tropic isle as one drifts and dawdles through the unresisting hours.

There are human beings who seem so good one can hardly imagine any need or mode of improvement; but they know how imperfect they are. We call them saints, and they are fairly bewildered, for they know not that their faces are radiant of the spirit of goodness that is a lamp within. We know nothing of the battle they fought ere they won to the peace we see, but they would tell us that they came out of great tribulation and ate the bread of weariness and tears before joy came with the light of the morning.

Romance of the Bank Book.

An English writer recommends a bank book as good reading and adds: "The general reader will find therein a demonstration of the weakness of human resolves and the vanity of human wishes." That, however, is only one side of the story. There are better things to be found in most bank books. For example, you can find in them evidences of love and self-sacrifice and heroic thrift—a sum withdrawn to keep a boy in college, another to help a friend in distress; frequent deposits, perhaps of a few dollars, hard-earned, hard-saved, made in an effort to lay up something against old age. To get the real significance of a bank book you must read it with sympathetic imagination.

The Oldest Animals.

Efforts are to be made to prevent extermination of the great tortoises on the Galapagos Islands, believed to be the oldest living animals, by finding a refuge for them on some desert island near the United States.

Dr. William Beebe, the naturalist, told the National Geographical Society at Washington that the tortoises, some of which were in existence before Columbus came to America in 1492, are rapidly being killed off for oil, and will disappear unless an isle of refuge is found.



Accounted for it, Uo Doubt. Grocer—"Eggs hit rock bottom, madam, last week." Lady—"Then that accounts for why most of those you sent round were cracked."

The average life of goats is about 12 years.



STRAW GARDEN

By David Churohill

The winds of January howled round the house and slapped together the limbs of the big maple. Sleet beat a tattoo on the window pane. Mary had gone to bed, so I drew my chair to the fire and sat down with my garden notebook.

It was too early in the year for new catalogues with their gay covers and their inflammatory literature. It was too early in all conscience to plan a garden, but I couldn't wait a day longer. I simply could not keep out of my garden.

Before I opened my notebook I heard boots on the scrapper outside the door and Neighbor drifted in with a gust of wind and sleet. He blew on his hands and asked if I were busy. I drew him a chair.

"Making straw garden," I answered him; "you're just in time."

"Straw garden? How do you get that—straw garden?" he asked.

"Straw vote—straw garden. Great deal of indoor sports."

Neighbor sat down and stretched his feet to the blaze.

"Go on with your plants," he said, "your ground ain't frozen more'n a foot deep."

The wilder the night and the colder it is, the better for straw gardening. Neighbor took up my notebook, open on the table. He read aloud: "Go back to first garden plan, 70 by 70 feet, fenced. A little more work but considering time spent chasing out neighbor hens and dogs, no loss."

"My hens?" he queried.

"No," I told him. "Pacific Coast hens."

He studied my diagram. A lot of work, he agreed.

"But," I explained, "it means a vegetable garden pretty as a posy bed—laid out like one, with paths where I can take my friends when I want to show off."

"Remember you've got an apparatus bed this year as well as young trees to take care of," he suggested after I had finished.

"I am remembering—I never forget. It makes me warm on cold nights and happy on dull days; it makes me gay and young, just to think of those trees out there, clipped and collared with tar paper, their buds all set for the first spring day."

"Mary feel like that?"

"Only more so."

"Go to it," said my neighbor. "Go right to it. Anything to make the girls happy."

"That garden 70 by 70 was the nearest available ground to the house. There was just a lane between it and the kitchen, a green lane down to the lake. Mary's sweet peas had the fence outside. She says she got out into the garden a hundred times as often because it was so near—that have no idea how it rests her to run out a minute and pick a dish of berries, choose her vegetables, a sprig of parsley. She says it helps her feed us better."

Neighbor nodded. "That ground near the house ain't much but clay. Have to fatten it up," he suggested. "Better make your gate big enough to let the wagon go through with manure if you are going to plant berry bushes all round next the fence as you show here. You can have a small gate, too, a light one for the womenfolk. Neighbor lost his wife. Now there isn't much favor to his success."

"I've got dead chestnut you could use for that seat I see," he said, "and for a couple of uprights to hold a cross-piece for the grapevine."

I was wondering if the path round the garden, inside the berry bushes, ought to be four and a half feet instead of four feet as I had it. Also about the hill system I used with the strawberry borders along the sides of my paths—it was a nuisance because of the bother of keeping runners down.

"You've got one of those new-fangled cultivators now," Neighbor reminded me; "it will cut off most of the runners for you. And if you keep the hills fourteen inches apart you can use them for markers top and bottom of the bed. It makes a good distance for carrot rows and most of the little stuff. An a multiple of fourteen would be good for anything else—corn, tall peas, tomatoes."

"About resetting strawberries the third year—"

"Let them set a runner between and grub out the old plant in the fall. You say you don't mind the work."

"I don't mind. There is more satisfaction in a garden that is beautiful, complete, inclosed and laid out with paths bordered with bloom and fruit. Even in the fall when most things were brown, that border was bright as a sugar tree. We really had more out of that square garden 70 by 70 than we ever had before or since."

"Because you had to plan close and keep your succession going and because you piled on the manure and fertilizer—kept turning it over and over," Neighbor said. Then he picked up my plan.

"Now this diagram—with the space off for bushes and rhubarb and for the path all round leaves 62 by 62. Is that a path across the middle?"

"Yes, two feet wide."

"Sixty-two by sixty-two divided by a two-foot path that crosses in the middle, leaves four beds thirty feet square."

"What's to go in those thirty-foot beds to satisfy hill appetites?"

I read: "First plot, ten rows of seed onions, fourteen inches apart. They could be a foot, but I will keep them to the strawberry borders this year. Next come five rows of early carrots, five of early beets, two rows of early cabbage plants set alternating with head lettuce plants between the rows and between the plants in the row."

"The onions will be ripened in time to plant winter spinach in September; the early carrots will give place to top-set onions for winter and the early beets to the last planting of lettuce in August."

"The whole plot will be under cultivation at the same time and be left mulched to last for our tubs as late as possible."

"Across the centre path, the next plot reads: Early radish followed by cauliflower—the same spacing as the cabbage and lettuce in the first plot; then five rows of late beets; six rows of late carrots; six rows of early and three of medium peas, planted at the same time and followed by bush beans and, at the far side, by tomatoes. All these harvest together after the frost, so the bed can be spaded and enriched for the next year."

The lower plot reads, beginning

VERANDA AND WINDOW BOXES

The time is close at hand for the planting of this season's porch and window-boxes. Make your window-box of one-inch boards, at least one foot wide and one foot deep. The length will depend on the width of the window. Fill the box to within one inch of the top with ordinary garden loam. To this you will need to add a little fertilizer from time to time for the plants will exhaust the nourishment of the soil. Bone-meal, liquid manure, fertilizer tablets, etc. are excellent stimulants for this purpose; but you must bear in mind that liquid manure should never come in contact with begonias.

Study the location of your window-box; and don't make the mistake of planting in a shaded place, the flowers which love sunlight—devote such positions to ferns and palms. Reserve your porch and window-boxes for the choice varieties; choose the flowers that are long blooming, and be sure that their size and color will harmonize when grouped.

Of the general plants, a great number are suitable for box culture. The following are among the most popular: Ageratum, antirrhinum, begonia, caladium, candytuft, coleus, croton, fuchsia, geranium, heliotrope, lantana, moneywort, pansy, petunia, phlox, nasturtium, mignonette, salvia, sweet alyssum, verbena, and ferns and palms.

Young potted plants should not be transferred to the window-box immediately after they are received from the artist; give their roots a chance to

develop before you transplant them. And don't set them out until an danger from frost is passed; a sudden return of cold weather might injure them permanently.

Although plants are grouped more closely in a window-box than they would be in a garden-bed, they must not be overcrowded, or the effect of the whole will be lost and the progress of each plant handicapped. If they are inclined to be spindly, cut them back to induce stockiness. The pinching off of the first buds which appear will strengthen the plant; and the frequent culling of subsequent blooms will produce a greater profusion of flowers.

A very charming effect may be had by planting vines at the back and front of the box. Manetta, for instance, along the outer edge will droop gracefully over the box very effectively. Climbing vines planted at the back may be trained up each side of the window; and they may even be made to serve as an awning if a frame is placed at the top of the window for them to climb upon. Climbing vines from porch-boxes should always be furnished with supports. String supports are no doubt the easiest and most available; but it is far more effective to build a light trellis of lath. Pleasing results may be obtained by arranging the strips to extend from the back of the box to the top of the porch, like the ribs of an open fan. Lobelia, manetta, maurandia, morning-glory, saxifrage, and wild cucumber are popular vines for box culture.

Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of proper watering when flower-boxes are concerned. For the much-debated question of when to water, no other guide than one's own judgment can be given. The earth in a box is exposed, so to speak, on all sides, and evaporation is much more rapid than it would be in the garden-bed. In most instances we find only a quart of water given when a gallon is required. The soil should be thoroughly saturated once a day, and in receive late cutflower, cabbage, possibly sprouts, kohlrabi and kale, with celery near the centre path.

"Across that path there are three rows of early turnips, which are to be followed by late beans; then three rows of bush Lima, to be followed by early potatoes, to be followed by spinach. The rest of the space was left vacant for sprouted sweet corn."

"Where are your cucumbers? And tomatoes?.. he demanded.

"My tomatoes? Ah, there they are, sitting about among the bushes in tomato cans, waiting for those early peas to get out. Sixty plants for a double row thirty feet long. I give them eighteen inches between rows—"

"What, you mean sixty plants—eighteen inches?" Neighbor demanded.

"Military style," I said. "I once saw an officer's garden—a war garden, two by two. They were supported on a frame. Two slender poles were stuck in the ground a few feet apart and connected at the top with a slender crosspiece. Below this crosspiece at regular intervals were attached three rectangular frames. The tomatoes, naked of a single leaf, starting directly below the lowest rail—or frame—were trained out and trained and crossed inward again over the third and crossed from both sides at the top where they were cut off. Each tomato plant set three to four bunches—all they can ripen before frost—and when I first saw them the whole frame was a mass of fruit, green and ripening."

My neighbor stood up and stretched himself.

"Do you grow your cucumbers on poles?" he asked, "or on the fence?"

"Neither. I need the fence for pole beans and Italian squash. I grow the cucumbers on a slat frame, raised to let them hang through."

He shook his head, opened the door. I closed him out and the warmth in. Half an hour yet before Mary would call me to bed. Time to take everything out of my garden as I would a trunk that must be repacked. Time to plow, harrow, drag and plant it all over again and yet again for two months to come.

No Baby Carriages.

Pushing baby carriages on the sidewalk is an offense against the law in London, although prosecution seldom occurs.



Dr. D. M. Connan, deputy medical officer of a municipality in England, makes sure that the children in his district have no tooth troubles. He travels with a motor van giving illustrated lectures.

Fish Catch of the World.

According to the most authoritative estimate the total fish catch of the world is valued at over \$1,000,000,000 a year.

That represents the price the consumer pays, and includes the cost of cold storage, dealers' profit, etc.

Japan leads the world as a fishing nation, her catch totalling for the year about \$90,000,000. The United States comes next, with just over \$85,000,000; France third, with rather less than \$85,000,000; and Spain fourth, with \$70,000,000. Britain comes next, with about the same value.

The value of fish per hundred weight has fallen greatly in recent years. A year or two ago Britain's catch was valued at \$90,000,000.

During recent years there has been a big increase in the amount of capital invested in the industry, the United States alone having added nearly \$25,000,000 to the value of her fishing-boats, nets, and so on.

Most of the world's fish supply comes from the shallow banks near the shores of the continents. It is here that the fish live; and it is well that they do so, for fishing on a large scale is much easier in such places than it would be in the deep seas.

Notes About Noses.

One of the purposes of the nose is to raise the temperature and humidity of inhaled air before it enters the lungs. The colder and drier the air, the greater the need for this function, so that in a race which has lived long in a cold, dry environment the nasal passages become long, and the nose high and narrow.

After migration from one type of environment to the other the adjustment is not immediate, but takes many generations. Thus, the high, narrow noses of the dominant castes in India indicate that the latter are comparatively recent immigrants from the north.

Fossil skulls found in Europe indicate very high, narrow noses during the Ice Age, gradually becoming shorter and broader as the climate improved.

Hatters Had Union.

Journeyman hatters in England had a trade union as early as 1667.

What Orange Pecco Means.

The label "Orange Pecco" means the size of the cured leaf and not the particular kind or quality of tea.

On Only Two Estates in England—

Dalemain, in Cumberland, and Duncombe Park, in Yorkshire—can deer-stalking, similar to the sport of the Scottish Highlands, be enjoyed.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 78 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

HARVESTING THE ICE CROP.

The ice crop is the one that does not rob the soil of fertility and, considering the advantages of a good home supply of ice, no improvement is more satisfactory than a good stock of ice.

"Keep cool" is exceptionally good advice to the political spinster; it is even better to the farm family on hot summer days when the glass registers around ninety in the shade and the folks wish to preserve fruit and vegetables, and when cool drinks are so delicious. Then there is the milk and cream to be cooled and kept cold until ready for market.

Eighty per cent. of the dairy products of the farm require artificial cooling before they are ready for market or home use, while thirty per cent. of the value of dairy products is lost through the failure or inability to cool quickly to a low temperature. Abundant testimony can be given by the manager of the milk plant, cheese factory or creamery, as well as buyers of cream and eggs.

Ice on the farm is not a luxury. It is a money saver and at the same time adds to the comfort of the living during at least three months of the year. Six months is a long time to look ahead and these winter days do not suggest the added heat of June, July and August. But now is the time to "can next summer's cold."

When Jack Frost snaps a sign in January or February, it's a way for the farmers to prepare for next summer's heat and the ice season is at hand. There is no crop that is produced so cheaply and brings higher returns than the ice crop. Instead of depleting the pocketbook it enriches the farmer and makes life more attractive to his family, because it supplies a wider variety of high-grade foods in summer.

Co-operation in ice harvesting is more important perhaps, than the common community get-together at threshing time. It is best that the ice be cut out and hauled to the storage house as soon as possible to prevent weathering. Then, too, the work can be done much more efficiently when there are enough men and teams to do all the operations at the same time.

To harvest ice efficiently a few tools will be needed. A steel scraper is desirable; some types of road scrapers can be used for this work, or a very good home-made scraper may be made of wood and faced with an iron plate. An ice-plow is almost essential. If any great quantity of ice is to be harvested, this facilitates the removal of the porous surface ice and greatly simplifies cutting into blocks. Half a dozen pike poles, bearing vertical points and horizontal hooks, are needed in floating the ice to the loading platform. An ice saw may be useful or an ordinary crosscut saw may be used by removing one handle.

Ice cutting is best conducted by three squads of men, each with a team. The first squad removes the snow or spongy ice from the surface of the field and plows, saws and cuts the ice into blocks of a size most convenient to handle. If the ice is more than twelve inches thick blocks two feet square on the surface would be most convenient; if it is thinner than this, blocks three feet square can be prked conveniently into the house. But thick ice should be cut in proper blocks so as not to call for undue lifting.

The second squad of men cut loose the blocks and float them to the side of the open water where they are ready to be loaded on the sleigh or wagon. Here a tramway with a pair of hooks attached to a rope will make

loading a relatively easy task. Let the ropes extend across the load from the tramway; hitch a horse to it and drag the blocks from the water onto the load.

The third gang of men should be at the ice house to place each load in position and pack sawdust around it as rapidly as possible. Eight men with three teams can work rapidly in harvesting a crop of ice by this co-operative method.

Where the ice is not quite thick enough to meet the need the snow should be scraped off the surface the day before the cutting is started, if indications are that the night will be severely cold. The snow acts as an insulation and retards freezing, and when it is removed not only is the entire mass of ice better frozen, but a few inches in thickness is added.

On small ponds the snow may be removed to the shore, but on large fields, especially if the snow is deep, it is impracticable to scrape the snow entirely off the field. It becomes necessary, therefore, to pile it in windrows.

KEEP THE CAKES UNIFORM. After the snow is off the field is ready to be marked for cutting. The marking must be done carefully so that all cakes will be rectangular, which aids in economical handling and packing in the ice house. If the proper start is made in marking off the ice field no trouble will be experienced, but if not, subsequent cuttings will be difficult.

Success in marking depends largely on getting the first line straight, which may be done by placing a stake at each end of the proposed line to serve as a guide.

A straight-edge, consisting of an ordinary board about fourteen feet long, is then aligned with the two stakes and the cutting tool or hand plow run along its edge, after which the board is pushed forward and again aligned with the stakes. This is continued until the entire distance between the stakes has been covered.

Another way is to stretch a line between the stakes and do the marking with a hand-plow, though this is not so satisfactory, as the hand-plow can not be operated in so straight a line with the board. After the first line has been cut it can be used as a guide for the horse marker, if this implement is used.

After the ice field has been lined off in one direction, the cross-lines should be made. Care should be taken to have these at right angles to those first drawn, which is accomplished by use of a square. A suitable square may be made easily by first nailing the ends of two boards together with a single nail. Measure a distance of eight feet on the outer edge of one board and six feet on the outer edge of the other board, then nail a third board diagonally across the two, adjusting it until the two marks are exactly ten feet apart on a straight line. Nail the boards together securely, forming the desired square. If the first cross is drawn with care it is easy to draw the remaining lines parallel.

HOW TO ESTIMATE QUANTITY NEEDED. To calculate the amount of ice needed on a dairy farm, take the number of cows kept as a basis. If the average cow produces 3,500 pounds of 3.7 per cent. milk per year, which is equal to 431 pounds of thirty per cent. cream, it will require 431 times 1.16 pounds, or about 500 pounds of ice, to cool the cream produced by each cow and keep it in good, sweet condition until delivered to market. In addition it is best to store 500 pounds additional ice, or a total of 1,000 pounds per cow. This is sufficient to cool the cream needed for household uses, and allow for reasonable waste. Therefore, the twenty-cow dairy should have 100 tons of ice stored.

of several years' work on this question:

1. The optimum temperature for the incubation of hens' eggs was between 100 and 103 deg. F., measured by standing thermometers in a hot-air-type incubator, with the centre of the bulb one and a half inches above the egg tray.

2. A temperature of 101 deg. F., throughout the period of incubation measured with a standing thermometer, gave the best hatching results.

3. The optimum temperature for the incubation of white and brown eggs was the same.

4. White eggs usually pipped and hatched a few hours earlier than brown eggs at the same temperature.

5. Temperatures below the optimum tended to delay the hatch and gave a large number of undesirable chicks.

6. Temperatures above the optimum brought the hatch off earlier, but gave a greater number of undesirable chicks than optimum or lower than optimum temperatures.

7. Standing thermometers with the middle of the bulb one and a half inches above the egg tray and near to but not touching the eggs gave the most dependable temperature for incubation.

Hard work is the best yeast with which to make dough.

DAIRY

The dairyman who plans to have his cows freshen during the fall and early winter months finds himself confronted with the problem of stabling a number of young calves. The common practice among dairymen is to stable a number of calves in one pen, stanchioning while feeding, and turning them loose for exercise. I have never been very successful in rearing a number of calves together. They contract bad habits that not only impairs their growth, but gives trouble later in life.

Young calves should be given the best of care. They should not be bundled and jostled around. I find it a good way to provide small pens about four by six feet to keep the calves in for the first few weeks. These pens are made of light panels and can be very easily put up and taken down. Each pen has a small feed box and rack for feeding.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of having light, dry, well-ventilated quarters for young calves. Damp, poorly-lighted quarters are productive of many of the troubles attacking young calves, and causes heavy losses. Plenty of bedding, I find, helps to keep the pens dry and comfortable. Frequently cleaning of the pens is necessary, and, in case of bad odor, the use of powdered lime keeps the pen clean and sweet.

For the first few weeks during the winter months, I like to keep the calves in a warm part of the stable. Young calves are tender and sensitive to sudden weather changes. Later, as the calves get older, they will stand considerable cold if the pens are kept clean and dry. Give the young calves plenty of exercise.

Well-Earned Rest.

One day a farmer went to the country fair and his hard-working wife remained at home to see that the farm suffered no loss during his absence. He returned about dark, and coming out on the porch he inquired:

"I'm about tired out, Mary. Is the cows in the barn?"

"Yes, long since," replied the wife. "Is the harness unharnessed and fed?"

"Yes."

"Fowls locked up?"

"Wood chopped for mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Be them ducks plucked and dressed for market?"

"Yes."

"Wagon wheel mended and ready to start in hauling wood to-morrow mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Well, then," he concluded, with a sigh of relief, "let me have my supper, Mary, and I'll turn in. Farmin' is beginnin' to tell on me."

The wrong variety of soy-beans may get in wrong with the crop.



This is the latest study of Capt. Anton Flettner, inventor of the new sailless boat, which has become the centre of attention in all engineering circles on the continent and in America.

Something Good Coming.

Of the forty leading varieties of winter wheat under test in each of the past five years the six kinds which gave the highest average yields per acre were all produced at the College some of which have not yet been distributed throughout Ontario.

Of the fifty-two varieties of winter wheat grown under test in the past year the thirteen (13) highest yielders were all produced at the O.A.C. through hybridization and selection with but two exceptions, namely, Dawson Golden Chaff which came fourth and Red Rock which came tenth.



Sports in Their Proper Place. College Head—"And sports have their proper place in our curriculum, of course." Student's Dad—"Glad to hear it, glad to know my boy will have some chance to study, you know."

The dairyman should ever keep in mind these facts: That the tendency to put on fat, while one with a narrow nutritive ratio tends to promote milk production.

FINANCIAL VALUE OF FLORAL DECORATION

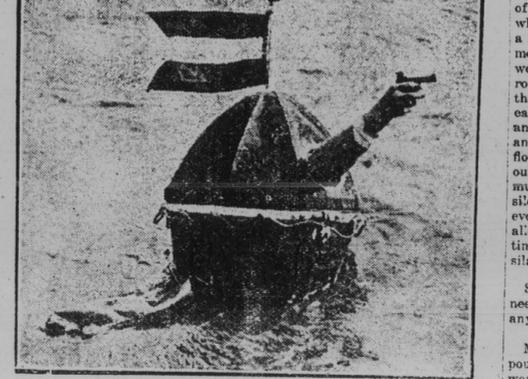
It has become the practice of house builders in some cities who have put up dwellings for sale to set out some shrubs and get them growing before putting their property on the market. Even a small amount of preliminary planting makes it much easier to find a purchaser. One does not require a very vivid imagination to realize the value of this practice. A fine looking house that is completed and the grading only commenced is much less attractive than another of similar type presenting a grassy lawn and foundation shrubbery set out with judgment. A very slight planting adds an air of mellowness and links the dwelling with its surroundings. It makes it appear to be at home and peaceful on its site, which will often attract a buyer that would otherwise make a further search for his prospective home.

The speculative builder who does planting does not do so from the goodness of his heart or because of his aesthetic sense. The few dollars he invests return to him not only the quicker sale of his house but a substantial profit on the investment. In touring through the country one may go into raptures over a romantic vine-covered cottage or the entrancing glimpse of such a home seen among the trees. Strip away the vines or take away the trees and the place, if looked at all, would be regarded with disfavour.

In the city of Toronto the appreciation of horticultural ornamentation is stirring some of the realtors of the city to action. It is announced that a campaign has been started to make more attractive the approaches to the city. The routes by rail are to be looked after first. Owners of manufacturing plants and warehouses are being requested to join the movement by cleaning up their properties facing the railways and by making them as attractive as possible. Plots of shrubbery and beautiful lawns are being planned by the realtors, and it is expected that in a few years the approaches to Toronto will be of such a character as to make a fine impression on the minds of the many thousands of visitors to the capital city of the province each year.

The city of St. Thomas, by working along these lines through the instrumentality of the Horticultural Society, has worked a revolution not only in the appearance of the town but in the pride of the citizens in their streets and homes.

—Canadian Horticultural Council.



This new life saving apparatus is constructed so that the person inside is protected from the water and still has excellent shelter. It is equipped with a small aperture to permit the firing of a pistol to attract attention.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel.
Profitable Fussing—By Mary S. Stover.

A successful primary teacher of my acquaintance is an advocate of close supervision in both work and play, so she sharply criticized the methods of a certain new-style private school. While visiting there she found one child fussing by herself with various boxes and other objects on a small table.

"What are you doing?" she asked. The child tossed her curls and replied in a fretful tone, "I don't know what I'm doing."

The visitor regarded this as strong evidence against the school and the lines of incidental education. To me, the happening by itself was not conclusive. Surely it isn't well to get children in the way of aimless work, play or idling, yet why shouldn't they fuss away sometimes, even irritably and resentfully, without knowing what will come of their efforts? All worthy creative workers have gone through hour after hour of such experiences.

Often, even as children, these future artisans and artists had a definite goal in mind but would have hesitated to disclose it for fear of ridicule. At other times their manipulations were purely experimental; the sum total of profit to be shown—and perhaps shown only years afterward—was mastery of the tools of thought and hand. Children need to spend much time just getting acquainted with things.

Rightly circumstanced boys and girls will do enough of this outside; but how few in this age are rightly circumstanced for normal childish development!

Literally millions have no suitable home play space and playthings; many (rich, poor and middle class) have their hours too crowded with other things to allow for developing individually outside of school. They must have their chance there or nowhere.

Directed play and study have their place, but are they not given too large a place in the lives of most twentieth century children? That means too little margin for the experimenting, the observation and first hand thought, the self-exploration and independent actions which are basic elements of all true education.

"Do something; don't idle!" was the frequent injunction of the mother of a famous son. This was good counsel, yet how often a child might fail to know that he or she was truly "doing something," when engrossed in a very worth while way!

We have a homely word to describe such employment of one's time. It is "fussing." "I've been fussing over that for a long while," says the successful inventor, the statesman, to explain results over which we exclaim with pleasure and respect.

What valuable creative work, or executive work of the higher types, is ever performed by individuals who never spent long hours concerning which they didn't know then what they were doing? Failure is often the road to success, and the habit of patient fussing is a profitable one for every child to form.

Triangle Experiments—0-12-4—Best Yield and Largest Profit.

This is the name applied to the form of experiments that the Chemistry Dept. of the O. A. College have been using to ascertain the needs of certain soils for certain crops. The plots are not triangle but the name refers to the arrangement of the quantities of the three fertilizer constituents which are used on the different plots. The experiment as conducted on six farms growing potatoes in Kent, five in Wellington, and four in Middlesex, called for twenty-one plots, giving twenty-one different arrangements of the three fertilizer constituents. One of the most important points that was demonstrated by means of these plots throughout the season of 1922 and 1923 was that where clover was plowed down and some manure used in preparing ground for potatoes, no increase in yield was obtained from added nitrogen. Phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate always has a decided influence on the yield. The results of the first two years' experimental work all point to the fact that a fertilizer mixture of 0-12-4 type was most likely to give the best yield of potatoes and largest profit.

This year a little nitrogen in the fertilizer mixture gave paying results. This was probably due to the wet season which kept the ground cold and delayed nitrification, thus making the added nitrogen especially useful. The results of the three years' experiments bring out very clearly the possibility of growing sufficient nitrogen into the ground to make the use of added nitrogen unnecessary for the potato crop in most seasons. It has also been shown that acid phosphate is essential for economical returns.

Triangle experiments are also being conducted co-operatively with bean growers, sugar-beet growers, celery and onion growers.

Corn Versus Sunflowers for Silage.

Where corn does well it proves a more profitable crop than sunflowers for silage purposes. Not only do the sunflowers give a smaller crop yield, but the crop is more difficult and expensive to handle, besides this the quality of the silage is not quite as satisfactory. It is in the colder parts of Canada, where corn does not thrive well, that sunflowers find a place.

The Dominion Field Husbandman in his report for 1923 gives the yield of sunflowers at the Central Experimental Farm as 20 tons to the acre, while the corn yielded about three-quarters of a ton less. In dry matter, however, which is a truer index of the value of a fodder crop, corn gave almost a ton more. Both the sunflowers and corn were planted with the grain drill in rows 42 inches apart. In harvesting the crop the sunflowers were not so easily handled with the corn binder and gave greater difficulty in hauling and putting through the cutter. Sunflower silage, owing to the large amount of moisture it contains, freezes much more readily than corn in the silo. This latter difficulty may, however, be reduced, states the report, by allowing the sunflowers to wilt for a time in the field before hauling to the silage cutter.

Some men never think to see if they need gasoline until the car won't go any more.

Many women succeed in the care of poultry under adverse conditions that would cause men to quit in disgust.

Brains as well as feed are important factors in poultry culture. There must not be a shortage of either.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

THE DAIRYMAN OF PASS-A-GRILLE.

Nestling in the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, a few miles off the southwest coast of Florida, there is a "little bit of Heaven" in the shape of an island known as Pass-a-Grille, and it is here that Silas Dent, the dairyman, better known, however, as the "Hermite of Pass-a-Grille," lives with his twenty-two cows, his horse, his dog, and a few chickens.

His dairy is two and a half miles from the little town which has its being on the south end of the island, and twice a day Silas makes the round trip of five miles down the beach back in his wagon drawn by "Chick," old and faithful. Every one of his cows and their calves are pals of Silas; each has a name which he, or she knows; and to which each gladly responds. One calf is called "Jesseamine," a little Jersey who accompanies her owner on his delivery rounds, riding in the wagon like a dog.

It is by no means unusual to find Silas seated under a palm-tree with a calf in his lap, tenderly stroking it or scratching its head. It seems to be a source of sorrow to both when the calf outgrows the lap. Another sad event is when a calf inadvertently chances to be a male, and must go to the butcher. On these occasions Silas is invariably pensive for several days preceding and following the transfer. The friendly relations between man and cows and the utter lack of fear on the part of the cows, may have something—a great deal, in fact—to do with the quality and output of the milk. While not insisting that every dairyman shall rock his calves to sleep in his arms, would it not be a good idea if more consideration were shown all cattle, in fact all animals?

Turkey Meat Healthful.

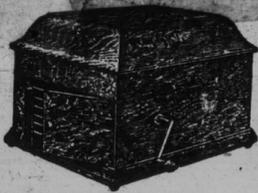
Scientists claim that turkey meat has a much larger percentage of protein, or flesh-forming food, than beef. It is more easily digested, because the fibre is shorter and yields more readily to the digestive process. Beef contains a high percentage of extractive matter which is nearly entirely lacking in turkey.

Turkey diet is considered especially beneficial to persons troubled with acidity of the stomach, a condition often caused by an excessive beef diet. There are the same nutritive qualities in turkey meat as in beef. Beef stimulates the acid secretions of the stomach, and if there is an excess of acid, turkey counteracts the effects.



"Has George decided on your present yet?"
"Yep—and my future."

The mongrel is a haphazard combination, neither one thing nor the other. It is a weed on the poultry farm.



There ought
to be a
Victrola
in every home

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED OUT FROM YOUR DAY'S
WORK, YOU NEED MUSIC AND FUN TO REFRESH YOU
AND DRIVE AWAY YOUR CARES.

NOTHING LIKE THE VICTROLA TO DO THAT—TO
MAKE YOU FEEL LIFE IS REALLY WORTH LIVING.

COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU.

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

Stock Foods

We Carry the 3 Leading Varieties
of Stock Poultry Food

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

ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL IN 20, 50 and 100 lb. bags . . .

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

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

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

HARDWARE

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 5, CARRICK

Month of January
Sr. IV—Elmer Diebel, Mattie Stroeder.
Jr. IV—Amelia Klages, Lecta Losch, Monica Stroeder, Willie Diemert, Alvera Schmidt, Urban Wagner.
Jr. III—Lavina Fischer, Alvera Weber, Leo Stroeder, Vera Diemert, Edward Krohn.
II—Doretta Weber, Norman Diebel, Gertrude Fischer, Gladys Diebel, Adella Diemert, Melvin Wolfe, Edwin Stroeder, Norman Schmidt.
I—Ella Diemert, Loretta Stroeder, Emma Weber, Elsie Schmidt, Freddie Klages.
E. Widmeyer, (teacher.)

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 10, CARRICK

Sr. IV—Verena Huber, Aibnus Schnurr.
Jr. IV—Susanna Schneider, Margaret Haezle, Joseph Schwehr and Hilda Schnurr (equal).
Sr. III—Madeline Reinhart, Sybilla Kempel, Magnus Scheffter, Rosie Becker, Johanna Becker, Josephine Schneider.
Jr. III—Gertie Becker, Evelyn Schumacher, Mary Kuenzig, Simon Huber, Norman Hundt, Margaret Schumacher, Clarence Haezle.
Sr. II—Edwin Scheffter, Marie Huber.
Jr. II—Joseph Schumacher, Leonard Martin, John Schneider, Norman Haezle, Clarence Schnurr.
Sr. I—Marie Becker.
Primer—Rosie Schneider, Martena Seifried, Jerome Hundt, Eugene Hundt.
A. J. Weiler, teacher

READ THE ADS. AND BUY AT HOME.

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 11, CARRICK

Sr. IV—Albert Lorentz 73%.
Sr. III—Theodore Dietz 77, Karl Koehler 72, Cameron McIntosh 63, Pauline Dickison 47, Edith Reddon 46.
Jr. III—Esther Schnarr 82, Herbert Waechter 35.
Sr. II—Ralph Reddon 54, Gladys Schweitzer 47, Margaret Schnarr 46.
Jr. II—Norman Dietz 90, Nelda Werner 85, Ruth Koehler 83, Stanley Kroetsch 82, Elsie Schnarr 81, Marie Lawrence 77, Gladys Reddon 62.
Pr.—Clarence Lorentz, John Lawrence, Arthur Schnarr, Clarence Dietz (absent.)
L. B. Scott (teacher)

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 9, CARRICK

Month of January
Sr. IV—Blanche Kieffer 72; Jean S. Inglis 66.
Jr. IV—Vincent Stewart 66, Allan Inglis 64.
III—Elizabeth Inglis 76, Lily Vogan, William Kieffer, Clayton Tremble 58.
II—Margaret Darling 77, Myrtle Dustow 75, Grace Inglis 72.
I—Isabel Darling 82, Carl Nickel 66, Lila Tremble 52.
Primer—Jean M. Inglis 67.
Marjoria Murray, teacher

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 6, CARRICK

Month of January
III and IV—A. Eickmeyer, E. Losch, R. Reuber, N. Russwurm.
II—W. Wiseman, E. Fischer, S. Reuber.
I—L. Wiseman, F. Losch.
Pr.—L. Wiseman, G. Eidt, O. Russwurm.
C. L. Thaler, teacher

MILDMAY PARATE SCHOOL

Month of January
Form V Sr.—Osgard Weller, Josephine Schmidt.
Form V Jr.—Isabel Weber, Florence Weller, Florence Schuett, Genevieve Scheffter, Helen Kunkel, Leonard Weller.
Form IV Sr.—Helen Schmidt, Beatrice Weller, Beatrice M. Weller, Lenora Devlin, Lucy Beninger, Margaret MacDonald, Leo Missere, Willie Zimmer, Dorothy Walter, Arthur Herrgott, Francis Bergman.
Form IV Jr.—Evelyn Scheffter, Gertrude Devlin, Beatrice Herrgott, Kathleen Lenahan, Loretta Dietsch, Genevieve Sauer, Apollonia Frank, Alexander Herrgott, Albert Goetz, Estel Bergman, Gerard Fedy.
Form III Sr.—Leo Weber, Harvey Weller, Hubert Schmidt, Irene Hofarth, Helen Missere, Edward Dietrich, Alfred Diemert, Mathilda Palm Anna, Lobsinger, Bertha Dietrich, Helene Herrgott.
Form III Jr.—John Lenahan, Amelia Dietrich, Arthur Sauer, Hilda MacDonald, Jerome Bergman, Loretta Buhlman, Gerald Beninger, Raymond Weishar.
Form II Sr.—Francis Schmalz, Francis Diemert, Antonetta Missere, Leonard Arnold, Norman Herrgott, Anthony Hoffarth, Cyril Fedy.
Form II Jr.—Agnes Bross, Dorothy Weller, Mary Diemert, Catherine Diemert, Magdalene Missere, Magdalene Buhlman, Martina Steffler, Rita Beninger, Roy Weller, Elden Arnold.
Form I Sr.—Florian Weller, Margaret Weller, Mary Weishar, Evelyn Scheffter, Florence Missere, Patricia Sauer, Florence Bergman, Stanley Weller.
Form I Jr.—Milton Lack, Alphonse Steffler, Cyril Hesch.
Primer—Alice Beninger, Anna Marie Schmalz, Oscar Arnold, Wilfrid Lobsinger, Gilbert Arnold.

AMBLESIDE

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Obermeyer visited at John Cronin's last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weber and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Illerbrun spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. And. Schnurr.
St. Valentine's day falls on Feb. 14th. We thought that Willie might like to know.
Eugene Meyer visited his friend, Mr. Leo Meyer, last Sunday.
Mr. Arthur Weller, teacher of the B Line school, Carrick, visited Mr. Frank O'Hagan on Wednesday night.
Mrs. J.L. Meyer and daughter, Alma, spent over Sunday with friends in Walkerton.
Miss Edna O'Hagan of Teeswater spent over the week-end with her friends, Miss Besilla Cronin.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reinhart spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Trautman.
Mr. and Mrs. John Weishar and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Meyer were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Illig last Sunday.
Miss Isabella Schnurr spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Alfred Illig, last week.

CARLSRUHE

Mr. Charles Schwan finished last week putting his ice in for the brewery for the coming summer.
We noticed in one of the local papers that Mr. Ned Hoy died at his home very suddenly. This news was a great shock to his many friends here. Mr. Hoy has travelled through here with different horses for the past forty years.
Mr. and Mrs. John Rossell and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rossell spent Sunday with friends in Hanover.
Misses Georgina and Hattie Witter spent the past week with friends in Toronto.
Mrs. Bauers and sons of Durham is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rossell's at present.
Mr. Seim of Hanover has installed a radio in the Separate School here and a free concert will be given on Wednesday evening.

REPORT OF P.S.S. NO. 7 CARRICK

Sr. IV—Emma Dahms, Margery Perschbacher.
Jr. IV—Mirenda Perschbacher, Otto Dahms, Edward Kutz, Beatrice Harper.
Sr. III—Eileen Taylor, Lloyd Harper and Wellington Dahms (equal), Nicholas Hohnstein.
Jr. III—Melinda Dahms, Myrtle Perschbacher.
II Class—Lorena Dahms, Emma Hohnstein, Walter Borth.
Jr. I—Harvey Reddon, Nelson Kutz, Milton Dahms.
Those marked * absent part time.
C. Pearce, teacher

ETIQUETTE OF THE HAT

Without consulting any of the authorities on etiquette, we will answer the question, "When is the proper time for a man to lift or remove his hat?"
At the following times and on the following occasions, respectively, the hat should be removed or lifted as the circumstances indicate:
When mopping the brow; when taking a bath; when eating; when going to bed; when taking up a collection; when having the hair trimmed; when being shampooed, and when standing on the head.
Facts show that men are getting smaller every generation. Who wouldn't work all day to make it and stay up all night to see how much they owe the government.

MID-WINTER Clean-up Sale

This Clean-up Sale is put on for the purpose of turning into cash the balance of Winter Goods on hand, also for clearing out all Odd and Broken Lines, Odd Sizes and Remnants.

Below is only a partial list of the Money-Saving Bargains
You Need The Goods — We Want The Money

SALE COMMENCING FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

ENDS SATURDAY, FEB. 7th

Mens Suits

Mens ready-made Suits, fancy worsted, and tweeds, well-made, best linings and tailored in correct styles. \$18.00 to \$35.00 values.
SALE PRICE \$12.95 \$14.95 \$19.95 \$24.95

Boys Bloomer Suits

Boys ready-made Suits bloomer pant, in dark tweed and worsted. Sizes 26 to 34. Regular values \$8.50 up to \$15.00.
SALE PRICE \$5.95 \$8.95 \$11.95

Mens Overcoats

Mens Winter Overcoats, all this season's styles dark overcoating. Sizes 36 to 42. Regular price \$20.00 up to \$35.00.
SALE PRICE \$14.95 \$19.95 \$24.95

Boys Wool Pull Overs

Boys all-wool Pull Over Sweaters, and Union Sweater Coats. Colors Navy, Brown, Castor, with contrasting bands. Sizes 26 to 34. Values \$2.50 to \$3.00.
SALE PRICE \$1.95

Mens Sweater Coats

Mens all-wool two-tone checked Sweater Coats Regular \$6.50 values for \$4.95
Mens all-wool Sweater Coats, brown heather yarns. Regular \$3.00 values for \$2.38

Mens All wool Underwear

Mens Heavy ribbed pure wool Stanfield's shirts and drawers, but not all sizes. Regular \$2.50.
SALE PRICE \$1.95

Ladies Winter Coats

Ladies and Misses Winter Coats, with and without fur collars. Come in brown and beaver shades. Regular values \$20 up to \$33.00.
SALE PRICE \$14.95 \$19.95 \$24.95

GIRLS WINTER COATS

Girls Winter Coats. Colors, beaver, brown. Regular values \$9.00 up to \$15.00.
SALE PRICE \$6.95 \$9.95 \$14.95

GIRLS WOOLLEN GLOVES

Girls Woollen Gloves in beaver and taupe shades, some in gauntlet style. Regular values 75c up to \$1.00.
SALE PRICE 38c pr.

HAND TOWELLING

Fine linen crash and heavy union crash towelling. Regular value 25c to 30c.
SALE PRICE 19c

WOMENS FINE HOSE

Womens Hose, heather mixed union silk and wool two-tone colors, also plain colored cashmere. Regular values \$1.00 up to \$1.50.
SALE PRICE 78c pr.

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Attractive Specials

Knitting Yarns

For Sweaters, Mitts, Scarfs
Velvo Brand 2 pck. for 25 cts.

Flanelette Blankets

In Grey and White
12-4 Regular \$4.00 Special \$3.25
11-4 Regular \$3.50 Special \$2.50

Fish on Hand

Fresh Herring, Salted Herring
Fresh Salmon, Labradors

Feeding Molasses

A few barrels left at 32c gal.
Oyster Shell \$1.35 per cwt.
Oatmeal \$4.75 bag

Wanted--Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Dried Apples, Turnips

WEILER BROS.

Terms: Cash or Produce