

20 APR. 22

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LOST CATTLE BY DEHORNING

Mr. Wm. Cassidy of the 8th of Bruce lost three head of young cattle out of five he dehorned last week at Mr. Peter Liguart of Tiverton recently lost eight out of eleven by dehorning. Both farmers had been using their cattle sweet clover silage, which, it is claimed, makes the horns so thin that it cannot cut. The horns are cut, with the result that the cattle bleed to death. Cassidy noted a peculiar feature in the passing of his cattle in that before death the beasts be badly bloated, which is not a sign of an animal bleeding. This suggests a poison from the silage.

AFTER WRONG MAN

When Provincial Constable Blood paid his first official visit to Chesley he spied an autoist going down the street with a 1921 license on his Lizzie runabout. The result was a summons issued for J. H. McCullough of the 2nd Con. Elderslie, Chesley, on the 11th inst. on a charge of violation of the Motor Vehicle act. As John's car has been in George Burnett's stable all winter getting a new spring dress for Easter it was quite evident that the man summoned, Magistrate McNab did not put in an appearance but sent a letter to constable Kidd to announce that the case against the Elderslie agriculturist had been adjourned till the 19th. In the meantime the mystery deepens as to the identity of the owner of the car license number. As Sir Conan Doyle the author of "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" is now in this country we would suggest that Detective Blood get Sir Conan to work out by his deductive theory who the number that is causing trouble—Chesley Enterprise.

TAX UPON INCOME FOR PREVIOUS YEAR

Two important changes in the assessment law of the Province were recommended by the Municipal Committee of the Legislature. One of the bills reported provides for the adoption of the principle of Federal income taxation which bases the assessment upon the income for the preceding year instead of upon an estimate of income for the current year. Under the present law, persons who draw income from commercial enterprises, companies, etc., escape their fair share of income taxation and only salaried persons or those with fixed income are fully assessed.

Another bill provides that income from estates in the hands of trustees, etc., and not distributed shall be taxable by the municipality in which the testator resided at the time of death. At present this income is not taxable until the estate is distributed.

FACTS ABOUT THE COAL STRIKE

Number of men involved—446,545 bituminous miners in the United States and Canada; 150,000 anthracite miners in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Total including 186,700 non-union miners who are expected by strike leaders to join the walkout, upward of 600,000 men.

Number of Coal Mines—About 10,300 with 10,000 in the bituminous and more than 300 in the anthracite fields. It is estimated that some 1500 bituminous mines are non-union. All anthracite colliers are unionized.

The Bituminous Issue—The miners demand a continuance of the present wage scale, a six-hour day, a five day week and the check off. The operators demand wage cuts of from 20 to 40 per cent, abolition of the check off and new agreements.

The Anthracite Issue—The miners demand a 20 per cent increase for contract men, \$1 a day increase for day men, the check off and the eight hour day for all. The operators demand a reduction of wages as necessary to reduce coal prices. Negotiations are under way.

Stock of Coal on Hand—Anthracite, estimated at from six to seven weeks' supply. Bituminous not less than two months' supply. Large reserves are reported by railroads, industries and public utilities.

Production during Suspension—Anthracite, none; Bituminous, estimated by union officials at not more than 3,500,000 tons a week; estimated by non-union operators at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons a week. Weekly consumption in 1921, approximately 8,000,000 tons a week.

Predicted Length of Strike—Operators and miners agree that the anthracite tie-up will last from six weeks to two months; the bituminous from three to six months in most districts, and probably indefinitely in some of the outlying and more thinly organized regions.

ACQUITTED IN BOOZE CASE

Mrs. John Wilson of Greenock, who was charged with keeping the swamp variety of booze for sale, was acquitted by Magistrate McNab at Walkerton on Thursday last week after taking a week to consider the evidence as adduced before him at the Chesley Police Court. It seems that on occasion of the visit of Inspector White and Inspector Beckett on Feb. 10th last that Mr. White discovered a bottle of liquor nearly full in the pocket of Mrs. Wilson's coat in a room prior, with another bottle empty lying on the chair over which the coat hung. The cellar of the house was littered with empty Mrs. Wilson stoutly declared that she got the spirits from a daughter Mrs. G. Ritchie, who has since died, and had used a little to make a toddy. The prosecution failed to prove key, or that she had sold any whisky, hence the magistrate found her guiltless and put the badge of innocence on her. George Keyes, the Amabel Tp. farmer at whose house Irwin Kidd, the chess player, died on March 11th as the result of drinking swamp whiskey, was fined \$100 and costs for a liquor infraction by Magistrate McNab on Thursday.

CLIFFORD.

Mrs. Dan Hollinger, Maple Ave., had the misfortune to break her wrist last Thursday, she having fallen down the stairs, while house-cleaning.

A number of boys were throwing stones at each other on Saturday afternoon. The "fun" came to an abrupt ending when a stone shot past and broke a valuable plate glass window in Mr. Ruge's furniture store. It will take more dollars than the lad can earn in the summer holidays to pay the damage. This should be a warning to boys not to make the main street a field for throwing balls, stones, etc. Every once in a while a window pane gets smashed and then there is trouble getting it paid for. Bigger boys are also not a whit more careful than the little fellows. The fact is the Council should prohibit throwing balls on the street. There are lots of athletic grounds for this purpose, and that is where ball catching and throwing should be.

REPORT OF S.S. NO. 9, CARRICK.

Report for March

Marks taken from Laster Test Examination.

Sr. IV—Marian Kieffer 77; Kathleen Kieffer 69; Mary Inglis 66.

Jr. IV—Ross Vogan 68.

Jr. III—Blanche Kieffer 79; Pearl Hamilton 77; Annie Kieffer 73; Jean Inglis 68.

Sr. II—Lena Kieffer 68.

Jr. II—Vincent Stewart 72; Allan Inglis 67.

Class I—William Kieffer 80; Elizabeth Inglis 80; Louisa Kieffer 82; Clayton Tremble 82; Lily Vogan 80.

N. S. Doig, teacher

A FAIR EXCHANGE

A rich elderly bachelor named Page found the dropped glove of a charming young lady and returned it with the note:

"If from your glove you take the letter g, that glove is love, and that I have for thee."

In reply the young woman wrote:

"If from your name you take the letter p, then page is age, and that won't do for me."

Collingwood's Chemical engine, which cost the town three thousand dollars twenty years ago, was recently sold for \$21.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

Being pronounced guilty of common assault against his neighbor Mrs. Gregg, as much as he slugged him over the optic, Mr. Jack Cole disclosed the right eye and badly of Underwood settled with justice in the police court here on Tuesday to the extent of a five spot. The case, which was aired before County Magistrate McNab of Walkerton, arose out of an altercation between Cole and Gregg on Sunday morning last when the latter during the course of an argument, preceded by a ruction between the defendant's daughter and her girl friend and the plaintiff's wife which involved her baby, accused Cole of being a party to a stone throwing episode which was stated to have taken place near the midnight hour of the night before and during which Gregg's house was used as a target. Gregg, it was also alleged, accused Cole of arson, rose out of the latter during the assault charge being laid against him. After hearing the evidence of numerous witnesses, Magistrate McNab imposed a fine of \$5.00 on Cole for common assault, stating that the whole proceedings was most improper conduct for the Sabbath day, and while the plaintiff may have provoked assault yet there was no justification for the carrying out of the same. Each of the litigants were ordered to pay their own costs of the court.—Fort Elgin Times.

A BIG FACTOR IN COST

It is impossible to say to what extent present freight rates are justified, and it may be that after all railway freighting is the cheapest means of transportation now practicable but it is evident that this heavy change is one of the chief factors in depressing business and maintaining the high cost of living. In illustration of this, a man signing himself "Lumberman," in a recent issue of the Globe, published the following:

In February I shipped one carload of dry peeled cedar fence posts to Dutton. The posts cost me over 15 cents on the car, and I had them sold for 27 cents at Dutton. I have now received a cheque in settlement and the freight amounted to \$110 and I received \$107.07. The freight on each post was therefore 13 1/2 cents, and all I received for each post was 13 1/2 cents, thus losing over \$25.00 on the transaction. This is poor encouragement for the lumber industry."

It's well enough to dream about things you'd like to do, but one must wake up and get to work to make one's dreams come true.

"Did you hear that Bill was dead?" "No; what did he die of?" "Oh, he had lumbago. They rubbed his back with alcohol, and he broke his neck trying to lick it off."

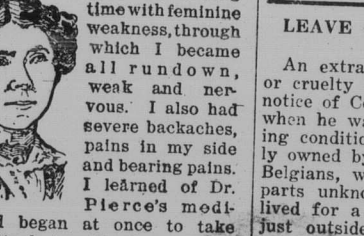
A woman called up her grocer by telephone, and after she had sufficiently scolded the man who responded, she said, "And, what's more, the next order you get from me will be the last I'll ever give you." "It probably will, madam," said the grocer at the other end of the wire, "you are talking to an undertaker."

A bill now before the Legislature will add considerably to the work of city and town assessors if it goes through. It requires that they shall enter in a book separate from the assessment rolls the names of all the children between 5 and 8, 8 and 14, 14 and 16 and 18 years of age, the name of the child's parents or guardian, their place of residence and whether they are separate or public school supporters. At present there are two columns in the assessment roll showing the number of children in each house between the ages of 5 and 16 and 8 and 14, but their names are not entered.

All Men and Women

When in Need of a Tonic Should Start on the Road to Wellville by Following This Advice

Peterboro, Ont.—"I can speak in the highest praise of Dr. Pierce's medicines. I suffered for a long time with feminine weakness, through which I became all run down, weak and nervous. I also had severe backaches, pains in my side and bearing pains. I learned of Dr. Pierce's medicine and began at once to take them. I took two bottles each of the 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and they completely cured me of all my weakness and restored me to good health."



"At one time my husband became afflicted with a chronic cough which caused him to be almost a skeleton. He got so thin he was almost a skeleton. He tried many medicines but did not get any better until he took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By taking this medicine he was completely restored to good health. I shall always speak a good word for Dr. Pierce's medicines."—Mrs. Martha Sholer, 373-Bethune St.

If you need a building-up tonic for stomach and blood obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from your nearest druggist or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial pkg. tablets and write for free confidential medical advice.

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You pump over a ton of water every day. Your wife carries over two thousand heavy pails of water every year.

My Toronto Windmill will do away with all that drudgery. It provides a supply of running water for your kitchen, bathroom, or garden. It gives you water for your stock without time lost or effort expended.

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ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
TORONTO

LEAVE HORSES TO STARVE

An extraordinary case of neglect or cruelty to animals came to the notice of Constable Wilson this week when he was informed of the starving condition of two horses, formerly owned by a family named Demar, Belgians, who have since left parts unknown. The family, who lived for a short time on a farm just outside the corporation, moved into town recently and one night last week disappeared. On Monday two horses were discovered in the barn, one still wearing the harness it had on a week ago. The animals were in a pitiable condition and had not been fed for several days. There wasn't any food on the place and from all appearances the family had hastily departed.—Palmerston Spectator.

THE SUPER-GOOD

A man may stand up so straight that there is serious danger of falling backwards. There is a good deal of difference between a straight back and a stiff neck. When you find a fellow who shows a tendency to parade his uprightness you are safe in wondering whether his righteousness is straight-backed or full-necked. "Be not righteous over-much, neither make thyself over-wise." The world respects goodness but will not stand for the kind that parades its merits on a sandwich board. Put on the sign "I am good," and every man, woman and child wants to know what is really underneath the placard. You can't fool people. They get the slant on a man better than any preacher or prejudiced friend. There isn't a thing in the world today that is more favored than common honesty. There is nothing more cordially hated than snivelling "cant." When a man is straight and true he does not need to "sell the world." The real man does not go around splitting hairs and drawing distinctions that would take some of the first century pharisees or fourth century theologians to understand.—Selected.

Have you paid your subscription to the Gazette?

20 APR 22

SOILS and CROPS

Address communications to Agronomist, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Spraying Notes.
With the prospect of the new Fruit Marks Act regulations coming into effect this season the question of finish and quality in fruit is one which more than ever attracts the attention of growers. The new regulations which are much more specific in their statement of what constitutes blemishes for the higher grades than the act now in force, make it extremely desirable that the sprays to be used should be carefully selected.

The wholesale use of Bordeaux mixture, accompanied as it generally is by lack of finish and often by an actual russeting of the fruit, should be practised with extreme caution. Russeting may now be responsible for as high a percentage of loss in the highest grade (extra fancy) as a moderate infestation of scab. Where Bordeaux is responsible for much russeting of the fruit, it is likewise admitted that lime sulphur is capable of actually improving the finish of the product and is in addition an efficient fungicide.

As the russeting is naturally caused by these sprays given, after the bloom has fallen, the use of Bordeaux previous to that stage may be advocated where deemed advisable. Undoubtedly the old 4-4-40 Bordeaux is the greater sinner in respect to russet injury than the newer recommendations of 3-10-40, 4-8-40, etc., and the later formulae should be used in preference to the older one. Taking into consideration control of scab, finish of fruit and quality, in short, the pack, out, the following recommendations for orchard use would seem to be the most commendable: 1st spray—either Bordeaux or lime sulphur, 2nd spray—either Bordeaux or lime sulphur, 3rd spray—lime sulphur, 4th spray—lime sulphur.

The absolute necessity of applying three or more sprays should be understood. Trees not sprayed, or poorly sprayed, will not only produce poor quality of fruit and less of it, but, on account of foliage injury brought on by fungous diseases as well as insect pests, are in no condition to form a crop of fruit buds for the succeeding year.

In order to determine possible reduction of crop by the use of spray mixtures an actual count of some thousands of blooms was made last season at the Central Experimental Farm and the following results noted: Where lime sulphur, specific gravity 0.07, was used 17.4% of the blooms set fruit. Where Bordeaux 3-10-40 formula was used, 17.7% of the blooms set fruit. There was practically no difference in the set of the two plots due to the spray used.

These results do not indicate a loss due to the use of lime sulphur as a spray for orchard use in the Province of Ontario.
Calcium Arsenate for Potatoes.
With the advent of calcium arsenate as an insecticide it should, on account of its cheapness and insecticidal properties, displace the use of Paris green on potatoes, which is always liable to be attended by foliage injury. For the control of fungous diseases of potatoes Bordeaux mixture of the 4-4-40 form-

ula is to be highly commended. Lime sulphur should be avoided. As an insecticide, to be combined with the Bordeaux, use one to one and one-half pounds dry arsenate of lime to every forty gallons of the spray mixture. This combination has proved on the Experimental Farms to be a thoroughly efficient control for blight and potato bugs.

The Man, the Cow, the Feed.

Many factors enter into successful dairy farming. Three of them are of vital importance. First, there is the man. It is said that some men attempt to qualify as expert machinists who could not keep a wheel-barrow, running properly. Similarly, some men attempt to make dairymen out of themselves when they have no qualifications for handling live stock. They are out of their element. The man who does not like live stock, but who is good at following rules, may get along fairly well with dairy cattle. But this is the exception and not the rule. When we find milk reaching city markets containing up to fifty million bacteria per cubic centimeter and see the great number of undernourished scrubby looking dairy herds that are found in every county in the country, we are almost inclined to believe that the proportion of misplaced workers in the dairy industry must be particularly large.

Any man who does like live stock, however, is willing to intelligently study the problems connected with milk production, can make a sure thing out of the dairy cow than from any other line of farming.
Then comes the cow. It is wasted effort to give good care and good feed to cows that just simply haven't it in them to make milk in profitable quantities. The profitable dairy herd is composed of cows from good producing ancestors, either grade or pure-bred, that have been themselves producers through one or more lactation periods. Sometimes we are inclined to believe that there are more poor feeders than poor cows, and that many of the so-called 8,000-pound cows would produce 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of milk if only given half a chance. On the other hand, there are cows producing 5,000 and 6,000 pounds of milk that should be producing 8,000 or 9,000 pounds on the feed and care that they receive. The ability to select good cows is the first and most important attribute of a good dairyman.

Finally, there is the question of feed. The farmer who is a good dairyman and has good cows, will be only an indifferent success unless he operates his farm to produce maximum quantities of nutritious roughage. On the dairy farm, large acreage will be devoted to legumes such as red clover, sweet clover and alfalfa, to the production of succulent crops, such as roots and corn for ensilage with a small acreage comparatively in grains. Where such crops are grown, very little feed will need to be purchased outside of heavy concentrates to supplement the coarse grains produced at home and there will be a maximum of increase, a minimum of outgo, and satisfactory profits.

Poultry

Chestnut hard coal makes the most satisfactory fuel for the coal-burning brooder stove as it seldom goes out if the fire is given the proper attention and there is no difficulty in making the fire last all night. Coke makes a hot fire while it burns and can be used in brooder stoves but the stove may need attention during the night to be sure that the fire will last until morning.

Soft coal can be used in brooder stoves with grates constructed for that purpose. However, it is not usually considered as satisfactory as the hard coal. It pays to have a box in each colony house that will hold nearly a week's supply of coal. This saves carrying fuel in bad weather and reduces the time necessary to care for brooder fires.

If you use oil-burning brooders it pay to buy the best grade of kerosene or the grade commonly sold by the oil companies for incubator use. This first-grade oil gives the most heat for the money and there is less soot and odor.

It pays to use a good grade of fuel in spite of the cost, as the expense can be divided among two or three hundred chicks, making the fuel cost per chick very small. And if the fires go out the injury to a brood may be so great that no amount of fuel economy can make up for it.

Caring for the Roadside.

The last two years and the next few years will constitute an era of road building. When properly completed these roads should have a nicely graded roadbed with a well-shaped roadside.
The law of each province should see to it that these roadbeds are seeded to some suitable grass seed with a nurse crop to keep the weeds from getting the start of the grass. Where we have no such laws it would be a wise thing for each farmer living along a new road to do this himself. Passing on the highways we

have noticed that this is often neglected than cared for, consequently these neglected roadsides are growing up to ragweeds, docks, thistles, etc. Perhaps in a few years the June grass will get a good start and crowd these weeds out and make a decent looking roadside, but at that think of the work without pay that we have been doing keeping these weeds down and of the weed seed that has been distributed about, also think of the poor advertising this carelessness has given our farm.

Seven years ago last fall such a road was built along the farm that now belongs to the writer of this article. The next spring the then owner of the farm disced and dragged his side of the road into a very finely pulverized condition and sowed it to alfalfa, sowing with it a small amount of oats for a nurse crop. When the alfalfa had a good start the oats was mowed down. The owner cut one cutting of alfalfa later on in that season.

The writer purchased the farm and moved into it that winter and for the past five years has cut three cuttings of alfalfa a year along his side of the road while on the opposite side of the road there has been a continued fight against the weeds without any suitable reward for labor expended.
There is no other grass that makes as beautiful a roadside as the alfalfa when it is in blossom or about a week after it has been cut when the next crop is just getting started.

The writer feels that if he had not secured the three-fourths to a ton a year extra of hay above what he otherwise would have had, that the looks of the roadsides along his farm compared to a great many stretches of roadsides in his county would have been big pay for all the seed and time expended in making the roadside beautiful.—M. G.

British princes and princesses may not marry before the age of twenty-five without the King's consent; and over twenty-five, they may marry by giving notice twelve months before-hand to the Privy Council, unless Parliament decides against the proposed match.

Put Thistles to Flight.

Five years ago when I purchased my farm there were four acres on it that looked almost worthless. There were potato plants and this four acres two seasons before and I was informed only 25 bushels per acre were harvested. The field was lying idle when I made the purchase. All there was growing on it was, as I called it, a little poverty grass, here and there in spots, and a good stand of thistles.

I plowed it thoroughly the first spring and sowed to oats, seeding to clover, producing a good stand of both, but the dry weather shortened the oats crop one-half and also the clover. However, I let the seeding stand, and the thistles made a rapid growth the following season, along with the small amount of clover, so I clipped the field the last week of June, letting the stubble of the thistle dry a few days, then I sharpened a plow point and plowed the piece about four inches deep, being very careful to cut every thistle root at this depth.

Being a new man in the neighborhood I had all kinds of questions asked me why I plowed so shallow, and if that was the way I always done. I only laughed and said, "in a case like this, as this is only an experiment."

The weather was dry and hot for some three or four weeks and I used the spring tooth harrow a couple of times, setting it the depth that the field was plowed.

Being hot and dry by the middle of August the thistles were losing vitality so I set in plowing with the sulky plow turning up about nine inches of soil. The piece plowed very easy owing to the dust mulch retaining the moisture. I immediately prepared a seed bed for wheat which I sowed the last week in August.

Now, the field being in a run-down condition, it needed some nourishment to produce a crop of wheat. As I had no money to purchase a great amount of fertilizer I decided to make some home-made fertilizer.
I collected all the wood ashes I could get handy, which was about 1 1/2 tons, also some fine manure and sifted it together so I could use it in a fertilizer drill. When ready to use I took a ton of the mixture and put in 100 pounds of acid phosphate.

I opened the fertilizer part wide open and drilled 1 1/2 bushels of good clean seed wheat to the acre. During the winter I hauled the manure direct from the stable to the field covering it thoroughly.
It was a nice sight at harvest time to see what an even stand I had. From this four more bushels of wheat to the acre than any of my neighbors, and did not see a half dozen stalks of thistles. I now have a stand of alfalfa on the land.—H.B.F.

Pig-Eating Sows.

Pig-eating sows should be fed about three pounds of salt pork cut in strips, or the pigs may be painted with muclage containing equal parts of tincture of alices and asafetida as soon as the pigs are dry.
A little wheat bran or linseed oil meal in the sow's ration will prevent costiveness at farrowing time.

Nearly one-third of the population of the world are Christians.

Making Drains Permanent

There is no farm improvement to which the adage, "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," is more applicable than to a system of tile-drainage. The links in this chain are four in number. They are in sequence:
1. Planning the system.
2. Selection of tile to be used.
3. Construction of the system.
4. Maintenance.

No drainage system will function long unless proper consideration is given to each. A failure in any system of drainage can always be traced to a weakness in one or more of these links. In planning a drainage system it not infrequently happens that soil and subsoil conditions are not carefully studied when the depth and frequency of drains are being determined. As a result tile may be laid so deep, as has been done in several cases of which the writer has personal knowledge, that water cannot get down to them because of an impervious layer of sub-soil above them. The result is little or no drainage. More frequently, however, tile are not placed deep enough, with the result that little or no drainage is obtained over a considerable area between drains.

No tile-drain is stronger than its weakest tile. A farmer in the eastern part of Ontario was obliged, last spring, to replace two carloads of soft clay tile which had broken down completely within a period of a few years after being installed. Numerous instances could be given of concrete tile having deteriorated to such an extent that nothing but a gray, gravelly residue indicated where they had been. It is poor economy to consider cost before quality when purchasing tile. The cheapest tile may be the most expensive in the end, and likewise the most durable on a foundation made of material whose strength is questionable, and yet many farmers don't hesitate to use tile that shows signs of being weak, in an equally expensive drainage system.
The efficiency of a drainage system is frequently impaired or entirely de-

The Making of a Lawn.

A good lawn is one of the first essentials in making a beautiful home. There is nothing that can take the place of a beautiful greensward about any house if it is to be really attractive. Those who are planning to build should include the lawn in the original plan for the home. Draw up a plan of the contour of the ground adjoining the proposed site. The area of land available. In the country this should be not less than four times the area of the house site. In excavating, remove all the rich surface soil separately. The subsoil from the excavation is then used for filling depressions and grading so that the surface water will always flow away from the house. When the house is completed, and the rubbish incident to building removed, the surface soil is brought back and used to make a seed bed for the lawn grasses.

The lawn should be as permanent as the house, and requires equal care in the making. The autumn is a good time to do the grading and filling. This should be done at intervals, allowing heavy rains to settle the transplanted soil several times before the final grading, ploughing and thorough tillage of the spring. This will prevent depressions developing afterwards in your lawn and tennis court. Before seeding, a finer condition of tilth is required than for any farm crop. Keep at it until the soil is like a garden or about ready for seeding onions. If the land is not in good heart, a heavy coat of manure should be worked in during preparation, and when necessary, a heavy dressing of fertilizer will greatly help to make the soil as rich as it should be for growing potatoes or roots.

The best lawns are made by having a great many fine stalks of grass. The best grass for shade and open lawns is the Kentucky Blue Grass. It is sown at the rate of about 60 pounds or 4 bushels per acre. It weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. The seed merchants sell reliable mixtures; these usually contain a large percentage of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover. Timothy and Red Top, when added to the mixture, are satisfactory grasses for making a permanent lawn. To secure a satisfactory seeding, take about one-half of the seed for the area and sow the area one way, carefully by hand, then take the other half and sow across the first seeding. By this means you would avoid any misses and secure an even stand.

To avoid having the lawn bare during the early summer, sow oats at the rate of from 4 to 5 bushels per acre before the last cultivation in preparation for seeding. This will form a dense greensward within three weeks, and though requiring frequent cutting with the lawn-mower, will not only make a beautiful lawn, but will serve as a nurse crop for the grasses until they are well established. Cover your lawn seed with a garden rake and roll from time to time after rain.

The name "Mary" has been given to seventeen daughters among twelve monarchs of England. George III, and Queen Victoria had each three daughters bearing this name, together with others.

Uzziah's Pride and Punishment.

Time—B.C. 790-749.
Place—Jerusalem.
Lesson Foreword—Josiah was succeeded by Amaziah (see 2 Kings 14: 1-20; 2 Chron. ch. 25), and he, in turn, by Uzziah. Uzziah was one of the most brilliant kings of Judah, and his reign was very prosperous.

I. Uzziah's Prosperity, 3-5.

V. 3. Uzziah; the name means, "Jehovah is my strength." In 2 Kings 15: 1 he is called by another name, Azariah, which means, "Jehovah is my help." Sixteen years old, U. leads us to infer that he was chosen king by popular acclamation rather than by hereditary right; he may have displaced an older brother. Fifty and two years; one of the longest as well as one of the most prosperous reigns in the annals of the kingdom of Judah.
V. 4. That which was right. The Hebrew word for right seems originally to have meant "straight." Thus Ps. 23: 3 speaks of "paths of righteousness"—straight paths—and Jesus speaks of the narrow way which leads to the straight gate, Matt. 7: 14. In the sight of the Lord. Judged by God's standard Uzziah did what was right in his early years.

V. 5. He sought God. "To seek God," is a frequent term in the Old Testament. It may mean: (1) to consult God through those who ordinarily reveal his will; (2) to seek him in prayer and worship; (3) to make an effort to obey his will and to practice a righteous life. The direction of Uzziah's life was set towards God. In the days of Zechariah, Zechariah, not mentioned elsewhere, was a prophet whose influence over Uzziah in his early years was for good. Understanding in . . . visions. Revelation frequently came to the prophets through visions. (See Isa. 1: 1; Jer. 1: 11-15; Ezek. ch. 1.) Zechariah not only received visions but he was able to interpret them correctly. As long as he sought . . . God, it might be said that the book of Chronicles was written to prove the truth of this thesis. Each king's reign is passed in review and it is shown that the man who seeks God prospers; the man who forsakes him is punished.
Uzziah is depicted as a man of versatile ability who used his great gifts to the strengthening of his kingdom. (1) He was a successful general conducting victorious campaigns against his enemies and extending the borders of his land, vs. 5-8. (2) He had a shrewd eye for commercial advantages. Seizing Elath, a strategic port on the Red Sea, he opened up trade with the south and east, v. 2 (3) Realizing its importance for the prosperity of the land he took a keen interest in agriculture, and devised a way for irrigating the land, vs. 9-10. (4) He was an efficient organizer, putting the army on a sound basis and strengthening the defences of the realm.

II. Uzziah's Presumption, 15-18.

V. 15. Engines, etc. This engine, whatever its nature, was apparently set on the walls of Jerusalem and was capable of beating back an invading army. He was an efficient organizer, etc. This searches Uzziah's downfall to its roots. Prosperity proved his undoing.
V. 16. His heart was lifted up. He became proud, arrogant and self-sufficient. Into the temple to burn incense. The burning of incense was a sacred rite and none but a priest was qualified to perform it (see Ex. 30: 1-10; Num. 16: 40). Uzziah's inflated

THE OUTDOOR FLOWER-GARDEN

If a new piece of ground is to be opened, as soon as the frost is out locate a stake at each of the four corners and begin the removal of the sod. Be very careful to shake the sods out thoroughly over the plot. The roots hold a considerable quantity of rich earth, and to take this away from the plot is like taking the cream away from milk.

After removing the sod, loosen the soil to the depth of several inches with a garden fork. This does not mean that the soil is to be turned under. The fork should be inserted as far as it will go, and the handle depressed as one would do if the soil were to be lifted. This done, remove the fork and insert in a new place. Go over the whole plot this way. This will open up the soil to a depth of several inches, allowing both air and water to enter freely.

A top-dressing is next in order. This should be one or two inches in depth, and is preferably of cow manure, which may be used either "green" or well rotted. If cow manure is not available, horse manure may be used, but it must be well rotted. Sheep or hen manure may also be used, but these are highly nitrogenous and should be applied sparingly. It is better to apply these in the fall. The top-dressing may be left on until the soil becomes warm enough for planting, when it should be turned under to the depth of two or three inches.

The ideal time to prepare a new plot is in the fall. The preparation is as outlined above, the cost of dressing being applied early enough so that one or two good rains may wash a portion of it into the soil before the ground finally closes up. The following spring the top-dressing may be used under the beds instead of being turned in, as the fall and spring rains will have washed a valuable part of it into the soil.

There is Safety

There is no getting a quick crop. A young farmer should consider this fact seriously. Any one-crop system is a speculation and few men gain by such speculations. It is the careful business man that avoids speculation, who succeeds at last.
The same principle is true in farming. The farmer who raises enough corn and hay for his stock; keeps cows for milk and butter; raises his own meat and work stock; grows potatoes and truck crops; helps his wife and children with the chickens, ducks and turkeys; keeps a few hives of bees and a small orchard; plants peas and pumpkins in a corn field, and raises turnips, cabbage and beans before turns his attention to a money crop may live and be able to buy books, school shoes, clothing, Christmas toys, and pay his Cattle and-hogs pay more than grain crops. Fat cows and hogs multiply faster than farm animals if you use a system that protects them against hog cholera and hogs are not perishing from starvation, and they are healthy and you may keep them and realize a fair price.
Stock on a farm save fertilizer bills, manure and clover on grain, hay and vegetables, and manure fertilize the soil, and increase the value

Garden plots already in use should be cleared of debris after the plants have been killed by fall frosts. The soil is then loosened and a top-dressing applied as for a new piece. If work is delayed until spring, the plant tops should be removed as uncovered by the snow. The ground should then be put on the ground is still frozen. If the soil will carry a portion of its weight as it thaws, though the amount is less than when a fall application is made. As soon as the frost spade the plot over and top-dress under two or three inches.

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20 APR 22

DR. J. A. CARPENTER
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Army Medical Corps, and hos-
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HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
College of Dental Surgery, and Member
of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario
Diploma in the office dentistry, G. S. Burgess
Mildmay, Entrance on Main Street, Mildmay
Dentist, who has been practicing in Mildmay, Ontario
from every first and third Saturday, and New-
burg, Ontario, and fourth Saturday, and New-
burg, Ontario, every second and fourth Tuesday of each
month.

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Optometrist
HARRISTON ONT.

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Expert Instruction
Individual Instruction
Employment Department

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A.,
Principal for 41 years
G. D. FLEMING, Secretary

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE

Morning train, southbound...	7.17
Noon mail train, northbound...	11.35
Afternoon train, southbound...	4.10
Night train, northbound.....	9.10

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

**Train Service
BETWEEN
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Daily except Sunday

Lv Mildmay	7.16 a.m.	4.10 p.m.
Arr Toronto	11.10 a.m.	9.40 p.m.
Lv Toronto	6.50 a.m.	5.02 p.m.
Arr Mildmay	11.35 a.m.	9.10 p.m.

First Class Coaches.
Parlor-library Buffet service from
Palmerston to Toronto on morning
train and Toronto to Palmerston on
evening train.

For full particulars as to tickets,
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agents.

**Jos. Kunkel
.. Mildmay ..**

Agent for the Hoag Oil
Engine, cheapest power
known. Six-horsepower
Engine, can be run for
37 cents per day.

**Cockshutt
Farm Implements**

Litter Carriers, Wooden
Shovels, Cutting Boxes,
Scales, Weigh Scales,
Machinery Separators, Brant-
Roofing.

Prices be-
low elsewhere.

For Wright of Mount Forest is
the highly distinguished.
Last week he received a piece of
Princess Mary's wedding cake from
an Ottawa friend.

Principals of Toronto schools have
found an effective remedy for pre-
venting girls from painting and
powdering by ordering the offenders
from the room to wash off the decora-
tion.

The bill introduced by R.L. Brack-
in, of Chatham, into the Legisla-
ture which would have compelled
all public, separate and industrial
schools to provide free text books
to pupils was killed by the munici-
pal committee last week.

About 70 per cent. of the total
construction work of the new Well-
and canal remains to be done, and it
is not expected that the canal will
be opened before 1927. So far the
amount expended on the work amounts
to \$30,588,026.

Canada is again importing more
than she exports, which means get-
ting further into debt to foreign
creditors, and thus increasing the
adverse rate of exchange. Is the
fault with the buyers or with the
"Made in Canada" goods, or both?

Max Raisin, a Saskatchewan resident
was convicted of breach of the
Saskatchewan Temperance Act.
Name sounds familiar, somehow.
Seems to us we've heard of mem-
bers of the Raisin family being mixed
up in homebrew affairs more
than once.

A Quebec girl, the other day cal-
led up her lover in Montreal to
whom she neglected writing for sev-
eral days and held a conversation
which no doubt proved too delight-
fully short. At the conclusion she
notified her employer to take away
a dollar from her pay. Her active
bill received later actually covered
62 minutes and amounted to \$21.85.

It is virtually certain that when
Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treas-
urer, announces his new taxation it
will provide for a five per cent. tax
on winning tickets at race meetings.
The first intimation apparently was
to make the impost ten per cent, but
it is stated, the view afterwards
prevailed that this might be too
high. On the basis of the amount
wagered at Ontario tracks last year
it is reckoned that a five per cent.
tax would bring in about \$2,500,000.

SUMMER ELECTION UNLIKELY.

Although some Toronto Tories are
of the opinion that this summer will
see a general provincial election the
prospects, according to the best in-
formed opinion of the Legislature,
are very slim for such an event. The
practical coalition of a considerable
wing of the Liberal opposition under
Mr. Hay, for voting purposes at
least with the Government, has ren-
dered the U.F.O. position sufficient-
ly secure to warrant it in going
ahead with most of its plans without
fear of being defeated in the House.
On the other hand, though, the re-
mainder of the Liberals, apparently
under the guidance of Major J. C.
Tolmie, are stiffening perceptibly in
their opposition to the Government,
and their attitude is responsible for
a kindlier interest in Liberalism by
some former Liberal members now
with the administration. One or two
Conservative U.F.O. members, head-
ed by W. Casselman, are also about
half way across the floor to again
accept Howard Ferguson's leader-
ship.

There are two other important con-
siderations which may have an in-
fluence on a summer election. These
are the reports of the Timber Com-
mission, and the action that may be
taken by the commission to be ap-
pointed to investigate the Hydro,
especially the Chippawa scheme. It
has been again suggested that the
Government is purposely withholding
the final report of the timber com-
mission from this session, so that
its condemnation may be used as
campaign material in case of a gen-
eral election during the summer or
before the next session of the House.
Similar use will be made of the
Chippawa commission's report in
case the Government feels it would
be better off to hold an election
this year instead of waiting to com-
plete its term.

**WHEN THE PAPER DOESN'T
COME**

My father says the paper
He reads ain't put up right
He finds a lot of faults he does,
Perusin' it all night.
He says there ain't a single thing
In it worth while to read,
And that it doesn't print the kind
Of stuff that people needs,
He tosses it aside and says
It's strictly on the bum—
But you ought to hear him holler
When the paper doesn't come.
He reads about the weddin's
And he snorts like all get out,
He reads the social doin's
With a most derisive shout,
He says they make the papers
For the women folk alone,
He'll read about the parties
And he'll fume and fret and groan
He says of information
It doesn't have a crumb
But you ought to hear him holler,
When the paper doesn't come.
He's always first to grab it,
And he reads it plumb, clean thru,
He doesn't miss an item
Or a want ad—this is true.
He says they don't know what we
want,
The durn newspaper guys;
I'm going to take a day sometime
An' go an' put 'em wise.
Sometimes it seems as though they
must
Be deaf and blind and dumb—
But you ought to hear him holler,
When the paper doesn't come.

The Live Corner Store The Store for

We are Here to Serve You

Mens Fine Shirts

Prices are away down! It is a long
time since we have been able to offer you
shirts of the quality of these at \$1.25.
They are not small either, but cut large
and roomy.
Also full range of qualities from
\$1.50 to \$5.00

Mens Work Shirts

Our assortment is large and complete
in Khaki, Plain light or Dark Blue, Black
or Blue and White Stripe. Spring is
here and the busy housewife will not have
time to sew. You cannot do better than
getting a supply of these good shirts.
Prices—from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Men's Overalls & Smocks

AT BARGAIN PRICES
All odd lines marked away down.
Clearing at \$1.40, \$1.68, \$1.78, etc.

Men's Nifty New Cravats

Polka Dots, Fancy Grey Effects, etc.,
etc. New goods of quality at moderate
prices from 50 cts. to \$1.00.

IT IS THE CONSTANT AIM OF
THIS STORE TO GIVE CUSTOMERS
THE BENEFIT OF CAREFUL, INTEL-
LIGENT BUYING AND ECONOMICAL
MANAGEMENT.

OUR LINES ARE SELECTED DE-
LIBERATELY AND WITH A KNOWL-
EDGE OF THE NEEDS AND DESIRES
OF THIS COMMUNITY.

WE KNOW THAT ITEM FOR ITEM
AND DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR YOU CAN
DO NO BETTER THAN WITH US.
WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU,
AND REALIZE THAT OUR SUCCESS
DEPENDS UPON YOUR PLEASURE
AND OUR ABILITY TO PLEASE YOUR
NEEDS.

GROCERY VALUES

- Lipton's Jelly Powders 3 for 25c
- California Prunes @ 18c, 20c and 25c cts.
- Large Cooking Figs reduced to ... 15c lb
- Large Pulled Figs, delicious eating 20c lb
- Canned Baked Beans, Sugar Corn and
Pumpkin clearing at 10c can
- Reckitt's Blue, one of best and strongest
blues made, regular 10c at 2 for 25c
- Big Ben Toilet Soap 2 for 25c
- Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap 3 for 10c

**Tungstan Ajax Electric
Globes**

New shipment of these reliable lamps
in 25, 40, 50 and 60 Watt sizes at 50
and 60 cts.

Hosiery Special

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Ladies Cotton Hose, sizes 8 1/2 to
Good quality in black only at 25c pair.

Ladies Brown and Black Lisle
regular value 60 cts., some
fections. Very Special 39 cts.

Spring Weight Heather
Hose clearing at 98 cts.
Special values in Silk Hose
to \$1.50.

Misses Lisle Thread Hose, in
only, @ 23 and 29 cts.
Heavy Ribbed Hose for boys
girls at 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Men's Grey Spring and Summer
weight Work Socks. Good value
Men's Cotton and Lisle
values at 25c, 39c and 50 cts.

See our range of He
and Silk Hose at 75 cts.

Housecleaning Specialties

This is the place for biggest
in BROOMS, SOAPS, CLEANING
LIQUID VENEER and OILS,
ISH, BRUSHES, ETC. Every
make the housecleaning easier.

O. L. SOVEREIGN & SON

Mail Contract

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

**HENRY FORD ADVISES
HOW AND WHEN TO MARRY**

In a recent interview with Henry
Ford, Herbert Sidney Gregg asked the
question: "Would you advise a
young woman to marry before the
young man owns a home."
"Why not?" was the quick reply.
"Two can work and plan better than
one. And, besides, one of the pleas-
ures of married life is in working
and saving for a common object.
Buy a home on the instalment plan
has been the making of many a
couple. However, I do think that
it is desirable for the young man to
have enough saved to make a first
payment on the property, no matter
how modest it may be, and he should
be able to furnish it without going
into debt. Start modestly and grow
Everything in this life is an evolu-
tion. A home is no exception. Mrs.
Ford and I began that way, and
we had found a great deal of happi-
ness in working out our problems
together. If a young couple can a-
gree to start modestly, pull together
and work, nothing can stop them
save sickness, accident or death."
"What do you regard as the most
desirable qualities a young woman
should possess in order to make a
good wife?"
Mr. Ford's prompt answer was:
"Common sense, a good grammar
school education, at least willingness
to work, and a thrifty disposition.
She should know how to do any kind
of housework, and keep herself look-
ing neat and attractive. Mere beauty
is not enough. Girls who get them-
selves up like baby dolls to please
young men are making a mistake.
Far better to show by their clothing
conversation and conduct that they
are sensible girls of the home-loving
kinds. Girls of that sort usually at-
tract fellows worth having."

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**Winter Term From
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Western Ontario's best commer-
cial school with Commercial,
Shorthand and Telegraphy depart-
ments. We give individual in-
struction, hence "Entrance"
standing is not necessary. Gra-
duates assisted to positions. Get
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**D. A. McLACHLAN,
Principal**

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 8, CARRICK.

- Vth—Nettie Gutscher 68.
- IVth—Jean Scott 61; Albert Schef-
ter 58; Leonard Harper 53; George
Mawhinney 45.
- Sr. III—Clara Weber 69; Florence
Gutscher 66; Willie Busby 54; Nor-
man Kamrath 50.
- Jr. III—Stella Harper 63; Rosetta
Kamrath 59; Olive Kamrath 40.
- Sr. II—Mary Schefter 58.
- Primer—Cyril Huber 79.
- E. B. Holland, teacher.

**CONSTABLE MOBBED AT
HANOVER**

When Prov. Constable Blood was
in Hanover on Friday on his way to
Owen Sound, he stopped a motorist
on the street for having his license
plate covered with mud. This led to
an argument and a crowd gathered.
It then became noised about town
that the Constable was in town. And
when he stepped out of a movie
theatre a short time later, a gang
of youths was waiting for him with
a large supply of rotten eggs with
which they started to make things
interesting for the constable. They
followed him to the C.P.R. station
and there peppered him at long dis-
tance. The constable by drawing his
gun was able to keep out of the
hands of the mob who hung around
until the train pulled out for Owen
Sound. We understand that the last
has not been heard of this insider.
This is not the Southern States,
that officers of the law can be inter-
fered with while on duty and we
understand that the constable
steps are being taken to bring
the offenders to the general difficulty
of making ends meet these days.
book.—Telescope.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

I handle only the best in all lines. Buy your
seeds early as they are always advancing in price.

Fresh Groceries of the best quality. No sec-
ond class goods to sell DEAR at any price.

Meals and Cereals of the best quality. All
kinds of poultry feeds on hand. Prices Right.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS AND CREAM

GEO. LAMBERT
Flour, Feed and Groceries
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No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and
fitting them with glasses, is mod-
ern, up-to-date and scientific.

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK

It costs you nothing to let us
examine your eyes.
If you are suffering from head-
aches, pain in back of eyes, or
vision is blurred, or you get diz-
zy easily. Something is the
matter with your eyes. We fit
glasses that relieve the strain.
Prices Moderate.

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Open all year. Enter Now
**ELLIOTT
Business College**

Yonge and Great Streets
TORONTO, ONT.

—the high grade business
school of Ontario. Our gra-
duates are in strong demand.
Prepare now and be ready to
accept a good position when
fall. Write for our Catalogue
which gives complete infor-
mation. The next session of
school get solidly established
their money.

W. J. ELLIOTT

Would it discourage
the guilty had to live
mothers-in-law?
The trouble with most
that they don't come

20 APR. 1922

Don't Say It!

The harshest words that one can say are often these, "I told you so."

Some people seem to take delight in anything that smacks of spite—they smile within at other's woes and pelt them with "I told you so's."

Perhaps you try a venture new and somehow fall to see it through; there's always someone standing by, to give the old "I told you" cry.

With heart and soul we all despise the man who ever waxes wise and very spitefully bestows his cynical "I told you so's."

Age Mellows Bells.

The quality of tone in many old European bells could be accounted for only by their age. After careful investigation, an ingenious bell maker determined that with a century of use the bell clapper and the inner surface of the bell became so worn that they fitted exactly and a considerable surface of each came in contact. Accordingly he cast a clapper in a form that gave them a considerable contact surface to begin with.

KEEP BABY WELL IN THE SPRING

Mothers who have little ones in the home find the Spring a time of great anxiety. At this season conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated and badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his whole system.

Hemp Hurds for Paper Making.

An interesting investigation recently carried out at the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior, Canada, relates to the value of hemp hurds as a paper-making material. Hemp hurds are the waste stalks of hemp from which the fibre has been removed.

Seventeen Dynasties Instead of Forty-one.

Seventeen sovereign ruling dynasties exist in the world, as against forty-one in 1914. Twenty-four dynasties, of which the most were German, lost their thrones through the war; and the most tragic fate was that of the Romanoff family, of which sixteen members were assassinated during and after the Russian revolution.

She Turned Out the King of Sweden.

One day a scholarly looking man, plainly dressed, went into a church in Holland and took a seat near the pulpit. In a few minutes a lady approached the pew, and, seeing a stranger in it, curiously asked him to go out.

Six New Instruments Added to the Violin Family.

It has been said by musicians that the violin family is composed of two pygmies—the violin and the viola—and two giants—the violoncello and the double bass.

SHE FOUND RELIEF AFTER FIVE YEARS

An Ex-Service Man Tells How His Wife Found New Health.

"I wish to testify," says Mr. R. A. F. Hughes, of Hamilton, Ont., "as to the efficiency of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the following reasons: "When I returned home in May, 1919, after nearly five years absence on army service, my wife had changed from a healthy, robust woman, to one whose life was a burden and ordinary duties almost impossible.

"I was fully aware from her letters that she would not find her same woman, but, when I reached home, I was terribly shocked to find her in the condition she was in. Her healthy color had changed. She seemed bloodless and her skin was sallow. She was weak and listless, and with difficulty moved about the house. She hardly ever moved out of the house as she became so short of breath, and feared she would fall during one of her dizzy spells, which she said were becoming more frequent.

Flowers Think.

Luther Burbank says that flowers think; that they have intelligence, and respond to our thought; that they know whether we love them or are indifferent to them.

Some people can raise flowers almost anywhere, even with very little sunshine, while others can do nothing with them under the most favorable conditions. That is because, as Mr. Burbank says, the little mind cells of flowers and plants know who like them and who do not, and respond accordingly.

All plant life is sensitive to our thought, to our mental attitude. The farmer who hates farming never has the success with his crops that his neighbors who have growing things have. His mental attitude is not right, and his crops respond to his thought in kind.

A Youth Preserver.

A noble life aim is more than an ambition preserver; it is also a powerful health and youth preserver. It is a tonic that prevents premature aging. When the faculties are employed in working out a splendid destiny we are happy, contented; the mind is so fully occupied that it cannot rust out or lose its buoyancy.

USE SLOAN'S TO EASE LAME BACKS

YOU can't do your best when your back and every muscle aches with fatigue. Apply Sloan's Liniment freely, without rubbing, and enjoy a penetrating glow of warmth and comfort.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

For Spanish Influenza The Liniment That Relieves All Ailments.

FARMER'S WIFE REGAINS HEALTH

Gives Credit to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fork River, Manitoba.—"I saw in the newspapers where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing so much good to women, and as I needed something I began to take it. I used to be very sick but I am not now. I live on a farm in the home-stead district and we have to do all our own work. I tell all the women I see that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for me—I think it saves me from going to a doctor and is the best medicine women can take."

Permanent Hair Health Promoted by Cuticura

Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, afford the purest, sweetest and most economical method of freeing the scalp of itches and scalings and of establishing a hair-growing condition.

The Fire-Bug and the East Wind.

"It's time to hit the trail again," The careless camper said, And left his little fire ablaze Within its leafy bed.

New Forests for Great Britain.

A shipment of seven hundred pounds of Douglas fir seed was recently forwarded from the Dominion Forestry Branch seed-extracting plant at New Westminster, B.C., to Great Britain. This is the final shipment of seed collected in 1921.

When Will There Be A Armament of Dining Tables?

Suppose everybody would recognize the fact that there's no gain but much loss in keeping up hostilities with the stomach!

Suppose the ancient aggravation of improper food on indignant digestive organs should be settled with guarantees of sensible diet and tranquil digestion!

The saving would be beyond all possibility of counting. Yet millions go on declaring war on the stomach and accepting war in return—loading up on starchy, heavy, unbalanced and highly-seasoned food at breakfast or lunch—and wondering why comfort, happiness and efficiency are out of reach.

Surnames and Their Origin

RODGERS Variation—Rodger, Rogers, Roger. Racial Origin—English. Source—A given name. The family names of Rodgers and Rogers have been formed from a given name, through the regular method of adding the termination "son," which in the course of time has been shortened to a mere "s," and in some cases dropped altogether, thus bringing the family name back to the same form as the given name from which it developed.

RODGERS

The name of Rodger, or Roger, is to be found among most of the Teutonic races. In the Icelandic, that branch of the Scandinavian tongues which has changed the least of all the Teutonic languages in the course of time, it was "Hrothger," being a compound of the words "hroth" and "ger," and having a meaning of "famous spear." Incidentally it is from this same root "ger" that the French word "guerre," meaning "war," as well as the word "war" itself, has been developed.

SO FROM STOMACH HE DREADED FOR

With heart and soul we all despise the man who ever waxes wise and very spitefully bestows his cynical "I told you so's."

Age Mellows Bells.

The quality of tone in many old European bells could be accounted for only by their age. After careful investigation, an ingenious bell maker determined that with a century of use the bell clapper and the inner surface of the bell became so worn that they fitted exactly and a considerable surface of each came in contact.

KEEP BABY WELL IN THE SPRING

Mothers who have little ones in the home find the Spring a time of great anxiety. At this season conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated and badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his whole system.

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Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder

"There's a Reason"

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

Genuine



ASPirin

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Drug Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leverkusen, Germany. While it is well known that Bayer is the manufacturer, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer" cross.

20 APR 1922

CANADIAN HISTORY

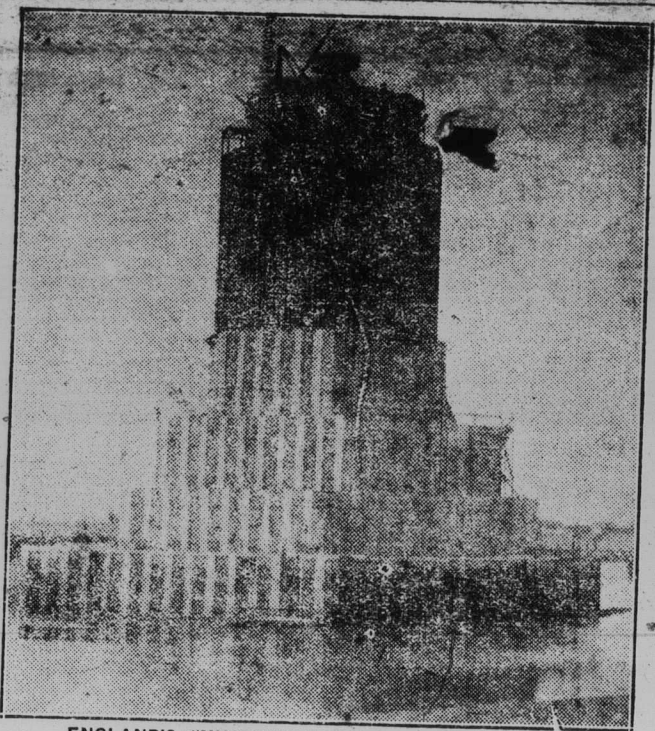
Department of History, University of Toronto.

Onto, who had a deposit of over a quarter of a million dollars, called upon the general manager and informed him that he felt he must, in justice to himself and his family, withdraw the full amount in gold, as he believed there would be a financial panic in which the banks would have to close their doors. The man insisted, and received his gold, which he locked up in his safe deposit vault.

In order to avert the calamity which was impending, a conference was held at Ottawa between the minister of finance, Sir Thomas White, and the leading members of the Canadian Bankers' Association—just as, about the same time, a conference was being held in London between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, and the leading financial experts of Great Britain. Both conferences met in an atmosphere of panic. The Canadian bankers, says Sir Thomas White, "were quite disturbed at the spread of the financial panic throughout Canada and the runs which were taking place throughout the Dominion and of which they were continually hearing word. They had numerous suggestions to make as to what should be done." My friend Professor Fay tells me—on the authority, I understand, of Mr. J. M. Keynes, the author of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace"—that similar consternation prevailed at first at the conference in London, some people proposing one thing, some another, and some throwing up their hands and saying there was nothing that could be done, until it was suddenly observed that the Governor of the Bank of England had fallen asleep at the head of the table and was gently snoring. This spectacle had the effect of immediately restoring confidence; if the Governor of the Bank of England could go to sleep on such an occasion, then obviously things could not be as black as they were painted. The conference pulled itself together, suggestions were exchanged, and finally the measures were agreed upon which enabled Great Britain to survive the crisis. History does not record that any of the leading members of the Canadian Bankers' Association fell asleep on that August afternoon in Ottawa in 1914; but there too, after the first confusion of counsel, measures were finally agreed upon. Chief of these measures was the making of bank-notes payable in gold. These measures were embodied in an order-in-council issued that evening and published broadcast in the newspapers the following morning, August 4, the day on which war was declared. Now it is a remarkable fact that all the measures adopted were directly contrary to law. The order-in-council was legally of no validity. If anyone had thought of questioning it, neither the government nor the banks would have had a leg to stand on—at any rate, until parliament met and passed ratifying legislation. But the co-operation of the banks and the government so impressed the public that, as a matter of fact, the order-in-council was not questioned. The run on the banks came to an end, and the situation was saved.

Another way in which the banks co-operated with the government during the war was in regard to the floating of the Victory Loan. Probably no banking system in the world was better adapted to serve as a medium for the handling of subscriptions to a government loan than the Canadian, with its wide-spread system of branch banks. The success of the Victory Loans was one of the most phenomenal things in connection with the whole of Canada's war effort. Before the war a loan of fifty millions had been regarded as a very large loan even for the government to attempt to float. The three Victory Loans by themselves netted a total of 1,700 millions, something that no one had ever dreamed would be possible. In the floating of these loans the banks played a vital part, and for their success they deserve their fair share of the credit.

Finally, in the period of reconstruction and re-adjustment through which we have been, and are still, passing, the banks in Canada have been a



ENGLAND'S "MYSTERY TOWER" TO BE SCRAPPED
Known as the "mystery tower" of Shoreham, this huge structure was built during the war at a cost of over \$5,000,000, but was never used. It is now to be scrapped. Its purpose has given rise to much speculation, but is a closely guarded secret of the British Admiralty. Its destruction will leave for salvage only a few steel girders.

steadying influence, to an extent which perhaps the general public does not always realize.

Canadian Science Asks Questions.

Among the important investigations, over thirty in number, which have been or are now being carried out by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa are: fog signalling; materials for insulation of high voltage electric currents; vanadium ores, vitamins, the bacterial content of cream and butter, more efficient methods of domestic heating; utilization of fish waste, the separation and liquefaction of the rare gas helium, fox breeding, the prevention of dust in wheat and the production of industrial alcohol from wood waste and sulphite liquor waste.

Ship Conveying Gifts Resembles Noah's Ark

A despatch from London says: The steamship *Oceim* is tied up at the Royal Albert Docks with a few choice presents given to the Prince of Wales during his tour of India. They include an elephant, a rhinoceros, a leopard cat, a Himalayan bear, a sambar deer, sheep, foxes and leopards. The collection is being removed to the zoo with other similar testimonials of friendship still to come.

Her Majesty to Place Wreaths in War Cemeteries.

A despatch from London says: Queen Mary is planning to place a massive wreath in each of the British military cemeteries in Flanders and France in behalf of the women of England when she and the King visit the King and Queen of the Belgians early next month.

The two royal couples plan an extensive tour of the battle grounds because of the long cherished desire of Queen Mary to go personally to the sacred shrines. She is particularly anxious to visit Ypres, Arras, the Somme, Bethune and Armentieres. The visit is in return for the visit the King and Queen of the Belgians made here last year. King George and the Queen will be gone a week.

Two Royal Yachts Taken Over by Lascelles

A despatch from London says: Viscount Lascelles is reported to be planning to take over the royal yacht *Alexandra* which is being disposed of as a measure of national economy. It is expected he will also commission the racer *Britannia*, which for years has been the King's pride during the yachting season, but which he has decided not to sail this year because of the expense.



WHERE TURKEY AND EUROPE NOW MEET
The heavy black line shows the zone around the Dardanelles which would be demilitarized under the terms modifying the Sevres treaty with Turkey, now proposed by the Allied Foreign Ministers. Greece would keep Adrianople and the Allies would hold the Gallipoli Peninsula on the internationalized straits. Turkey would regain part of Thrace and would hold Constantinople, which would be demilitarized, and would also regain Asia Minor, including Smyrna, now held by Greece.

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY DELEGATES AT GENOA CONFERENCE

Thirty-three nations represented by 690 delegates, experts and advisers, have gathered at Genoa to discuss these points:
Solution of the Russian problem by recognition of the Soviet Government or some other plan. This will follow the principles outlined at Cannes by the Supreme Council's resolution which made the present conference possible.

European peace, with the closely related question of limitation of land armaments and inviolability of frontiers.

Financial problems arising from the inability of Germany to pay the reparations demanded and the interrelated indebtedness. This will include consideration of the financial standing of Russia and the states created by the Versailles Treaty.

General economic questions, such as customs barriers, transportation and the rights of private property and industry.

The complete list of the countries taking part in these discussions, together with the size of their delegations, follows:

Albania	4	Ireland	6
Australia	14	Italy	6
Austria	6	Jugo-Slavia	12
Belgium	14	Latvia	7
Bulgaria	15	Lithuania	7
Canada	30	Luxemburg	4
Czecho-Slovakia	30	New Zealand	16
Denmark	10	Norway	8
Estonia	25	Poland	40
Finland	7	Portugal	9
France	80	Roumania	22
Germany	80	Russia	12
Great Britain	128	San Marino	16
Greece	22	South Africa	4
Holland	16	Spain	16
Hungary	7	Sweden	10
		Switzerland	8

JAPAN WELCOMES THE PRINCE OF WALES

Thousands Greet H. R. H. When He Lands at Yokohama.

A despatch from Yokohama says: The Prince of Wales arrived here Wednesday for his official visit to Japan. Thousands greeted him as he landed from the British battle cruiser *Renown*, which brought him from India.

His reception was carried out according to the program, to the minute detail, as is the Japanese custom. Yokohama's welcome was not noisy, as the children who lined the streets are disciplined to silence, but the picture they made with their thousands of waving flags, in the brilliant sunshine could scarcely be paralleled.

The *Renown* was escorted in from sea by the Japanese light cruiser division, and in the bay six battleships, including the famous *Mutsu*, joined the escort. As the vessels entered the harbor there was a roar of guns and a shrieking of sirens. Every class of

society was represented in the crowds on the wharves.

The Prince was conveyed from Yokohama to Tokio in a special train, three coaches of which were especially built for his visit. On arrival there he was driven in an open carriage, escorted by cavalry, to the Imperial Palace, where he was received by the Empress. Later he went to the Akasaka Palace, where he will reside while in Tokio.

Crowds greeted the royal visitor at the railway station and cheered him along the route to the palace, over which triumphal arches had been erected.

Except for the priceless objects of art, the Prince found little in the heretofore unoccupied Akasaka Palace to remind him that he was in the centre of Tokio. His apartments are like a modern hotel suite, and the fittings include even a barber's chair of American make, especially installed.

The Akasaka Palace adjoins the Asyama Palace, which was at one time the residence of Prince Hirohito, now the Regent. The grounds about the two palaces are most beautiful and at this time of the year present a profusion of cherry blossoms.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.51 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 60 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 76 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 74 1/2c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 63 to 65c, according to freights outside; feed barley, 60c.
Buckwheat—No. 3, 98c to \$1.02.
Rye—No. 2, 95c to \$1.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.36 to \$1.43, outside.
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.
Ontario flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, 98c to \$1.20; 2nd pats, \$1.15 to \$1.43, outside. Straights, in bulk, \$6.40.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$8.20; twins, 20 1/2c to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2c. Fodder cheese, large, 18 1/2c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 44 to 46c; No. 1, 43 to 44c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; cooking, 22 to 25c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—New laid, candled, 32c; new laid, in cartons, 35c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.25; per 5 imp gals., \$2.15; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.
Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.35; Quebec, \$1.50. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med, 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 41c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$1.75 to \$1.95; clear bellies, \$1.85 to \$2.05; lightweight, \$1.75 to \$1.95; heavy-weight rolls, \$1.75 to \$1.95.
Lard—Pure, 17 1/2 to 17c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c; pan, 17 1/2 to 18c; 15 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.
Butcher steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med, \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5.25 to \$6; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, med, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med, \$5.50 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$6 to \$6.50; med, \$6.25 to \$6.75; milkers, \$30 to \$75; springers, \$40 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12.50; do, med, \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do, com., \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$14; do, f.o.b., \$13.25; do, country points, \$18, Montreal.
Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 63c; No. 3, 59c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats, firsts, \$8.60. Rolled oats—Bage, 90 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$32.50. Shorts, \$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.
Cheese—Finest westerns, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c. Butter—Choice creamery, 40 to 41c. Eggs—Selected, 34c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 80 to 85c.

REGLAR FEELERS—By Gene Byrnes



20 APR 1922

GOOD COFFEE

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS THAT MAKES SOME COFFEE BETTER THAN OTHERS.

IT'S PARTLY IN THE BERRY, OF COURSE, BUT MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE IT'S IN THE BLENDING.

SOMETIMES THOSE WHOSE WORK IT IS TO BLEND COFFEES, HIT UPON A PARTICULARLY HAPPY COMBINATION OF TWO OR MORE KINDS.

THIS BLEND IS THEN GIVEN A NAME, ITS PROPORTIONS KEPT A SECRET, AND IS THEREFORE SOLD ONLY BY THE POSSESSOR OF THIS SECRET.

WE HAVE SEVERAL OF THESE LUCKY HITS, ALWAYS HAVE THEM.

WHICH MEANS THAT IF YOU BUY YOUR MORNING BEVERAGE HERE IT WILL ALWAYS BE AT THE TOP NOTCH OF PERFECTION.

TRY A POUND OF OUR STAR BLEND AT 40 CENTS.

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

WE HELP YOU TO HOUSECLEAN

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



In 1/4 pt., 1/2 pt., pints and quarts.



A FULL LINE OF—
SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Floor and Linoleum Varnish

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

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

Let Us Help You

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

Millinery! Millinery!

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

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

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

Miss M. Schurter

Planting a mortgage on a farm is easy enough. The trouble is to raise it.

There would be no chance for a pedestrian if he had to change gears before eluding a speed fiend.

Once they married drinking men to reform them; now they marry drinking men to find out where they get it.

A new chair that can be adjusted to 1000 different positions is likely designed for the small boy when he goes to church.

It has been estimated that the average business man takes seven million steps in a year. Wonder if any of them are wasted trying to get to work with petitions.

Herb Pross of Waterloo was an Easter visitor at his home here.

Dr. W. H. Huck is judging horse races to-day at the Drayton-Spring show.

Wheeling and coasting on the sidewalk is being indulged in by many this spring. Mr. Village Constable please take note.

Chas. Frost, of Auburn, aged 78 years, was struck by a bolt of lightning on Monday evening and instantly killed, while sitting in an arm chair in his dining room.

On Sunday afternoon when we were enjoying the warm sunshine, a heavy snowstorm was in progress at Edmonton, Alta. The icicles of snow fell from the sky and the temperature dropped to 12 degrees below zero.

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

A brisk cattle trade was in evidence at the Union Stock Yards for the first market of the week and the offering of 2,500 head was cleaned up by noon. The buying was all for the domestic trade, the big packers taking the bulk. Jewish buyers were again out of the market. The activity was due to the light runs last week, and the fact that there was an improved demand for stockers and feeders. Prices were barely as strong as Thursday of last week, but when compared with the previous Monday were up about 50c per hundredweight. In addition to the above cattle receipts about 350 were billed through.

Top prices were \$8.75 for heavy steers and \$9 for butchers. A bunch of 5 heavy averaging 1,450 pounds brought \$8.75 per cwt. with a number of loads of weighty animals running from \$7.50 to \$8.35. Three choice butchers, averaging 1070 lbs brought the top at \$9, while a load averaging 1000 pounds sold at \$8.50. The bulk of the choice killers brought prices about similar to the heavies, ranging from \$7.50 to \$8.35. Quite a few weasols sold up to \$6.75, with one at \$7, while most of the sales were between \$5 and \$6.50. Trade in bulls was a little slow, with one bringing \$7 and the rest from \$4 to \$6.25. About 7 loads of feeders changed hands at prices from \$5.75 to \$6.50.

There was a slight change in the small meats, although the calf trade was draggy through the absence of the Jewish buyers from the market. A couple sold at \$12, with the general top from \$10 to \$11, and most of the sales between \$6 and \$8. Spring lambs were scarce and some brought \$14, with an odd sale at \$15. Yearlings sold from \$13 to \$15, with one at \$16. Sheep brought from \$6.50 to \$10.

The hog market was somewhat uncertain, with the big packers bidding \$12.25 a lb., and \$13 fed and watered. Sales were being made anywhere from \$13 to \$13.75 on the fed and watered basis, the higher priced lots having been bargained for beforehand by the packers.

FORMOSA SEPARATE SCHOOL

Form V—L. Oberle, M. Bildstein, E. Montag, H. Zettel, V. Oberle, H. Opperman, L. Kuntz, N. Strauss, W. Massel.

Form IV Sr.—C. Heiss, E. Weiss, B. Bruder, M. Schnurr, A. Schill.

Form IV Jr.—M. Tiede, R. Schill, L. Opperman, E. Oberle, B. Deninger, G. Weishar, I. Schurr.

Form III Sr.—E. Dentinger, E. Tiede, E. Oberle, H. Strauss, O. Heiss, B. Schill, M. Schnurr, L. Voisin, R. Durrer, H. Kuntz, L. Weber, L. Beninger, R. Dittner, W. Kuntz, R. Weiler, G. Vogt, J. Gutscher.

Form III Jr.—J. Batte, S. Albrecht, E. Weishar, A. Weber, L. Meyer, L. Zettel, H. Kuntz, M. Weiss, J. Kraemer, F. Beninger, T. Batte, L. Weiss, Magnus Rettinger, C. Rettinger, M. Rettinger, E. Rettinger, W. Brick, B. Montag, Clara Rettinger.

Form II Sr.—I. Oberle, Marie Weiler, B. Weiler, J. Schill, H. Zettel, C. Kraemer, A. Dittner, G. Kuntz, A. Schnurr, C. Beingsesser, J. Strauss, G. Rettinger, S. Beninger.

Form II Jr.—A. Voisin, L. Deninger, O. Noll, M. Meyer, W. Heiss.

Form I Sr.—F. Strauss, P. Heiss, N. Dittner, M. Zimmer, W. Schill, M. Rich, W. Zettel, L. Montag, L. Meyer.

McINTOSH

A large number from this community attended the induction services in the Belmore Presbyterian Church last Thursday. Rev. C. N. McKenzie being inducted as pastor of the Belmore and McIntosh congregations. The service was largely attended and supper was served by the ladies in the Forester's Hall at the close of the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ritchie of Ayr, Ont., spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Renwick.

Mr. Alex Divine, who has spent the past thirty-two years in the West, is renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. John Duffy visited friends in Mildmay on Sunday.

Our new minister, Rev. McKenzie occupied the pulpit on Sunday last. He is an excellent preacher and his message was well worth hearing.

Born—On Wednesday, April 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan (nee Miss Zella Haskins) a son.

Have you paid your subscription to the Gazette?

The village of St. Jacobs suffered a great loss on Monday when the big Snyder grist mill was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Don't fail to attend the dance in the town hall on Thursday evening, April 20th. Fryfole's five-piece orchestra will furnish the music. The ladies are requested to bring cake, otherwise an admission fee of 50 cents will be charged.

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AD BY J. P. PHELAN

Helwig's Weekly Store



Ladies SPRING SUITS AND COATS

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Printed Voiles in small and large designs.

Plain colored Voiles with stripes.

Ginghams in the small checks.

Ripplette in attractive colors.

MEN'S HATS

Mens Felt Hats, "Borsolina," "King" and "Brock" makes, in all the latest shapes and colors.

MEN'S SHIRTS

Mens Fine Dress Shirts, new colors and designs with soft cuffs. Prices range \$1.50 to \$3.00. Silk Shirts at \$5.00.

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

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THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Big Specials for One Week

In Clothing, Underwear, Overcoats, Suits

Flour Specials

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

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

Bran 1.65 Shorts 1.85 Low Grade 2.25 a cwt

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