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On all interior or exterior woodwork (except floors) a brilliant lasting lustre that will not be marred by soapy water cannot be obtained with any other varnish. It is particularly adapted for use on porch ceilings and is particularly resistant to the ravages of the weather.

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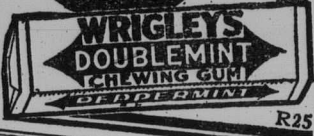
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Chew it after every meal

It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.

Whitens teeth, sweetens breath and it's the goody that L-o-o-ks.



Explosives weighing 2½ tons are to be put into the largest air bomb in the world, now being constructed. It is intended for use on isolated islands in the United States to test the effect of the explosion.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

Early delights cannot long survive.

When there is no love in trouble its weight grows double.

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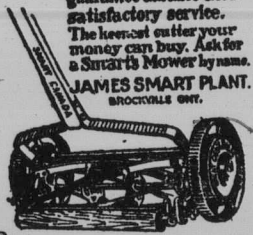
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Boils in 8 minutes

Shows an interesting test you can do in your own kitchen. It proves the superiority of enameled ware for cooking. SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pans of equal size made of aluminum. Into each pour a quart of water. Place both sauce pans over the fire. SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pan will boil in about five minutes, while the metal sauce pan will come to a boil in eight minutes—three minutes less in cooking. Use

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Soils and Crops

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

KEEPING YOUNG CHICKS GROWING.

A quick maturity means heavy laying. The pullet that drags along, gaining slowly, very seldom is able to gather enough energy to make a record. While a chick properly hatched has a better chance for maturing rapidly, it is no guarantee unless subsequent feed and care are right. Stunted chicks will not respond even to the best of feed.

The diet of the chick is practically that of the hen. The feed that makes eggs will likewise grow bone, muscle and feathers. The food must consist largely of nitrogenous material, balanced with sufficient carbonaceous matter to offset any ill effect that might result from too much nitrogen. To have early laying pullets in the fall, and vigorous layers all winter, the chickens must be kept growing. If they are in good health they will have a growing appetite, and this must be supplied with a liberal quantity of the best quality of food in order that they may store up energy.

There is nothing better for growing chickens than a good grass range. Here the youngsters not only gather green food and insects, but they are continually exercising. At night their crops are as hard as bullets, and the good night's rest fits them for renewed foraging the next day.

But the range must have some shade. There must be cool spots where the youngsters can rest on hot summer days. During the cool morning hours you will notice the chicks working on the west side of the tree, and as the afternoon sun strikes under the branches the birds will be found on the east side, and far enough away so they are out of the sun. They follow the shade.

Berry bushes make good shade, and also protect the chicks from hawks and crows. By all means use growing plants for shade, because they give off moisture which makes the spot cooler than shade obtained in any other way. There is nothing better than a range in a corn-field or a large patch of sunflowers. Here shade will be found, and there will be plenty of young tender green shoots and fat, delicious lugs and worms. Where natural shade is lacking, artificial shelters must be provided.

On the ordinary farm the growing chick is too often left to hustle for itself. This is not entirely a bad move, since there is so much grain, etc., about. But the demands made by the developing bodies of chicks are great; the materials the chicks have gathered to meet these demands are diverse. The chick in ten weeks shows a gain of 1,500 per cent., and duck-

lings may add from 50 to 100 per cent. to their weight weekly.

This growth is not merely of flesh, fat or soft tissue, for the extensive, strong, bony framework must be formed with equal rapidity. Ten per cent. of the body of an average fowl is made up of mineral bone elements or "ash"; and the percentage must be much greater in lean, immature birds.

Hence you will see that grain is not enough for chicks. The ordinary grains will not supply this ash in the proportion needed. Corn contains only 1½ per cent. of ash; wheat less than 2 per cent.; wheat screenings or oats, 3 per cent.; middlings, 3.1-5 per cent.; and bran (the richest in this element of grains) carries less than 6 per cent.

To obtain the needed amount of ash must either force the fowl to eat large quantities of food, or some foods richer in mineral elements than grains must be provided. If the bone-making material is not abundant, the bones of the bird will be large, soft and weak, resulting in lameness or deformity; or the bird will make slow and unsatisfactory growth.

Experiments made at the New York Station show plainly the need of plenty of ash for growing fowls. These tests indicate that tiny chicks can make good use of such uncommon elements as sand and rock phosphate.

Those elements, however, can be more easily obtained, in better combination and in more palatable form in materials already recommended by our most successful feeders—fine raw or cooked bone. Every grower of chicks should use constantly some animal meal, green vegetables, clover or alfalfa, and good, clean grit.

Weaklings should be removed from the flock whenever found. Very little is gained in trying to save them, for they seldom become vigorous. They are an easy prey for parasites and readily contract disease.

Rigid selection for vigor should be practiced throughout the life of the chicks, so that no weak or undesirable specimens will find their way to the breeding-pen. Weak chicks grow into poor breeders.

Early roosting should be encouraged, along with plenty of exercise. Roosts should be placed not more than a foot above the floor when the chicks are about a month old. Early roosting will prevent crowding, overheating and smothering at night.

Cockerels should be separated from pullets about the time the cockerels begin nagging. This gives both lots more room and the cockerels may be fed more heavily. When possible, chicks should be grouped according to age. Above all, the coops and houses must be kept clean and well disinfected, for no chicks will thrive if tormented by vermin.

The British Empire Exhibition

The Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will be represented at the British Empire Exhibition by a model experimental farm surrounded by typical scenic work. The space occupied will be 40 by 60 feet. The model will be to scale, and complete as to buildings, fences, roads, shelter belts, rotation fields, experimental plots, live stock, and horticultural sections. A display will be made of sheaves of grain, storage crops, fruits, etc., originated, improved or introduced by the Branch. Transparencies, pictorial and otherwise, will give further information as to the services rendered, and a booklet will be distributed for the information of prospective settlers and others.

The exhibit to be made by the Dominion Live Stock Branch will occupy a space of 128 feet long by eight feet deep. Canadian bacon will be featured in an attractive manner in cooperation with the Canadian Packers, who will keep the exhibit supplied with this commodity.

The stock and feeder business will be presented by means of scenes showing: (1) Cattle on Canadian summer pasture; (2) Cattle on the western range in winter, and (3) Canadian cattle after their transfer to British pastures.

Displays will be made of Canadian poultry, eggs and wool. Canadian egg standards will be depicted, as well as the Canadian system of recording the performance of poultry. The wool and textile exhibit will include an exhibit of wool from the Prince of Wales' ranch in the Province of Alberta. Numerous transparencies will illustrate Canadian farm scenes and typical specimens of live stock.

The Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture has collected an exhibit of seed from commercial sources and plant breeders to exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition for the purpose of showing this branch of Canadian industry and stimulating trade in the export of hardy, northern-grown seed within the Empire and to Northern European countries.

There have been secured for this exhibit the prize winning samples from national and international seed shows, including the championship wheat, oats and peas at the Chicago International, which were all Can-

adian-grown exhibits. The plant breeders have supplied samples of elite stock seed representing the main kinds and varieties originated by them and those in process of improvement. From commercial sources, including the Canadian wholesale seed trade, larger exhibits have been secured showing high grades of cereal grains, alsike and other clovers, grasses, peas, beans and corn, representative of the qualities of this season's crop, and available for export in car lots.

Some 3,000 boxes of apples have been collected by the Fruit Branch to represent Canadian fruit at the exhibition. The display will be set up and maintained by the Exhibition Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Hatching With the Incubator.

When using an incubator for the first time, one is fortunate if a high percentage hatch is secured, as experience is needed to be able to follow even the clearest directions in work of this sort. Exhibition Circular No. 2 of the Experimental Farms, recommends a well ventilated cellar with a fairly even temperature, as a good location for the machine. In any case, fresh air is necessary, but draughts should be avoided. It is also important, if one has not a suitable cellar, that the machine should stand on a floor that does not vibrate when walked upon. To get satisfactory results it is necessary to have the conditions right in relation to heat, moisture, cooling, turning, and testing. The Circular to which reference is made, "Artificial Incubation," is obtainable from the Publications Branch, and deals with these points, and shows by illustrations and contrast pictures, suitable and unsuitable types of eggs for hatching. An essential point brought out is that the eggs for hatching should be secured from vigorous well bred stock. With such eggs a modern incubator should be depended upon, if properly handled, to yield a good proportion of chicks from the eggs entrusted to it.

The radical is usually the man who likes to blame somebody else for his own mistakes.

The Rainbow-Flowered Iris

The refined and delicate beauty of the modern Iris has been aptly compared to that of the sky and sea. It is well named the "rainbow flower," for its various hues, less substantial than the rose, for example, have the limpid quality of a perfect June day, and flush and fade like the rainbow itself.

To garden lovers this flower makes a strong appeal. To-day it is held in much higher esteem than was the case twenty-five or thirty years ago, due to no small degree to the introduction of varieties that are far more attractive than the old blue flag and other mediocre kinds in grandmother's garden.

It is just as easy to grow a good iris as an ordinary one, so we should harden our hearts and dismiss with a blessing some of the older varieties that have done good service in the past but are now far eclipsed.

The tall, bearded irises, to which this article refers, are among the most satisfactory of garden plants. First, the iris is a plant of unusual distinction both as regards flower and foliage. It flowers abundantly, and in all hues and tones of lavender, mauve and purple. Then there are white, cream, pale yellow, deep yellow, and combinations of these.

Second: The irises of this type are entirely hardy, need no winter protection, and increase rapidly. This iris is not exacting as to soil or location. It will thrive anywhere but in sour, wet, low-lying, shady spots. It responds best, however, on the upper level, where drainage is sharp, and on soil of light to medium texture. Where well grown, it is not likely to

be seriously affected either by disease or insects.

That these are strong qualifications, all will admit, and justify our advocating a more general use in garden planting.

The best time to plant the iris is either in the early spring or in the month of August. If it is simply a question of dividing old clumps, or if the source of supply of new plants is near at hand, planting may be undertaken at any time after the flowering season is over.

In planting, the rhizomes should be set near the surface. The fibrous roots attached to the rhizome should extend down into the soil on all sides. A good practice is to mound up the soil in the centre of the hole and set the rhizomes on this.

The iris may be given a place in any perennial border, whether long or short, wide or narrow. If the space will permit, it is a good plan to plant medium sized divisions of one variety two feet apart in groups of three to five plants. Repeated at regular intervals in a long border, the plants form accent points or centres of attraction because of their marked divergence from other types. A fine effect is often produced by planting with a background of flowering shrubs such as lilac and spirea. The well-known variety *pollida Dalmatica*, a clear lavender with flower stems four feet high, bearing from three to five gigantic flowers, combined with the wisteria vine or the apricot-flowered Oriental poppy, Mrs. Perry, will produce a color combination worth a long trip to see.—The Ontario Horticultural Association.

One Hour's Carelessness.

"I don't think much of these colony brooders," said Careless John, yawning wearily. "I tried them out last summer and it didn't seem to me that they saved any work to speak of. Just kept me running down to the cornfield seeing if things were all right. And, at the end of the season, I didn't have any more chickens that I had when I let the hens take care of 'em!"

The county representative had been trying to impress on John's mind the importance of brooders, and the profit in poultry. But John was not interested. First of all, he didn't like the bother of so many hens all summer with their broods of little chicks, and when the agent had suggested the use of the colony-house system, John said the colony house was a joke; he "knew all about them" because he had failed to make them go, and according to his logic, anything that wouldn't work itself into money for him, wasn't "worth its salt."

He yawned again and stretched his arms slowly. "Why, I had two of them colony houses last year, neighbor, and put them down in the corn-field, just as the Agricultural College fellow told me. Well, the chicks, 800 to each house, were four weeks old when I moved them down there, along about the first of May.

"They got along fine for a few days, and then a cold night came along, just as sudden as lightning. The next morning when I went down there, I found that all the chicks had crowded into one of the colony-house brooders. I thought a weasel had been busy when I first went in.

"There was a big pile of dead chicks. A lot were standin' around humped up and wet as the dickens. I reckon they just sweat themselves to death that night. Anyhow, there were only about 150 chicks left out of the 800. So, you can't talk colony houses to me, neighbor!"

The county representative tried to explain to John that the trouble was not due to the colony houses, but to the fact that the chicks had all stampeded into one house and smothered themselves to death later in the night. Six hundred chicks will generate a tremendous amount of heat when crowded into one little colony house.

Had Careless John taken the trouble to move his colony houses some distance apart, he would not have lost his chicks. It is in sense for all to crowd into the smaller of two brooders, if two are placed close together. Fowls do not roost by themselves, unless separated and trained to do so. They all flock together in the smaller brooder, every time. If Careless John had gone down to the corn-field that cold May night, he would have saved his flock even then, but John wanted to sit down that evening and enjoy himself. His hour's rest cost him a season's profits.

Some Recommended Roses.

There are wide differences with regard to the susceptibility to disease between the various modern roses. Bulletin 85 of the Experimental Farms, entitled "Hardy Roses," names twenty varieties of hybrid teas that are regarded as fairly resistant to black spot and mildew. Five of these are Avoca, red; Dean Hole, pink; Etolie de France, red; Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, cream; Lady Ursula, pink. In the climbing varieties American Pillar is resistant, and Excelsa might take the place of the old Crimson Rambler which is a susceptible variety. Good pinks are Dorothy Perkins and Tausendschon.

The difference between men and motors is that usually motors knock when they go uphill while men generally knock when they are going down hill.

Depth to Plant Potatoes.

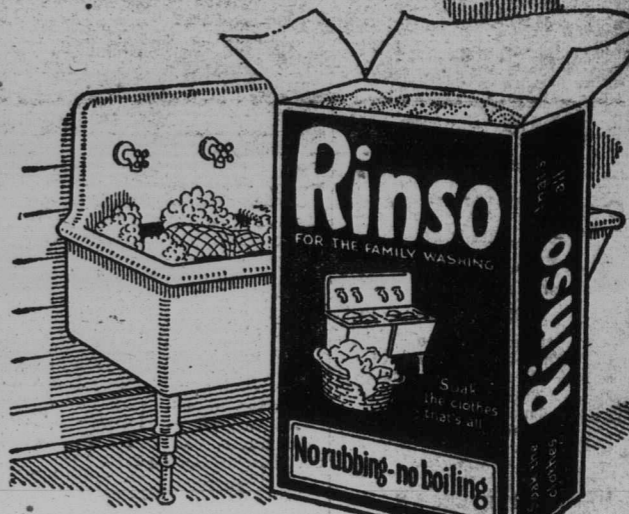
The depth at which potato sets are planted has a marked influence on the yield. Shallow planting has been found by test at the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, to give much better results than deep planting. In loose, sandy soil at Ottawa, the most economical depth has been shown to be from four to five inches. At this depth the seed is not disturbed at harrowing the crop soon after planting, to destroy weeds and conserve moisture. On very light soils liable to dry out a little deeper planting is better.

For the early crop, shallow planting has an advantage, because the warm surface soil is favorable to quick growth. Seed planted only one inch deep gave best results, but is not to be recommended for field culture.

An experiment was conducted for seven years in planting potatoes at different depths in rows two and a half feet apart, the sets being placed twelve inches apart in the row. The sets had at least three eyes each. The soil was sandy, and level cultivation was used in the experiment. When the sets were planted less than four inches deep, nearly all of the crop was found between that depth and the surface of the soil. The best results were obtained with planting one inch deep and the poorest at eight inches. The yields were as follows: one inch, 466 bushels to the acre; two inches, 381; three inches, 405; four inches, 394; five inches, 387; six inches, 377; seven inches, 307; eight inches, 284. The shallow planted seed was given slightly more covering.

Sprouting Oats in the Runs.

This spring and summer, trials will be made in sprouting oats in the runs so that there may be a constant supply of green food available. For this purpose frames are made out of 2x4-inch scantling, and over the top one inch wire netting is tacked, which prevents the fowls from grazing the oats too closely and also from scratching out the roots. These frames are made of a length convenient to be handled. The ground is first dug up and manured, and the oats planted. From time to time the frames can be removed to new sections of the runs, and a new supply grown while the hens are finishing up the roots of the old one.



Soaking takes the place of rubbing—

JUST by soaking the clothes in the suds of this new soap, dirt is gently loosened and dissolved.

Even the dirt that is ground in at neckbands and cuff-edges yields to a light rubbing with dry Rinso. Not a thread is weakened. The mild Rinso suds work thoroughly through and through the clothes without injury to a single fabric.

Rinso is made by the makers of Lux. For the family wash it is as wonderful as Lux is for fine things.

All grocers and department stores sell Rinso.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

How Cracked Eggs May Be Hatched.

I often send away for fine eggs for hatching, paying a good price for them. In spite of the fact that they are carefully packed, when they reach me some of them will be cracked. For a time my loss in this way was heavy, until I decided upon this plan to save them:

I examine each cracked egg carefully to see whether the skin under the shell is broken. If it is, the egg is worthless, but if the skin is unbroken I cover the crack with a thin coating of glue, and allow it to dry before placing the egg in the incubator. I find that an egg treated in this way will hatch as well as one not cracked. I have hatched eggs having spider-web cracks as large as a quarter-inch in several instances when the shell was slightly dented in by the crack—by treating them with glue beforehand. For a number of years I have not lost a fertile egg on account of a crack, unless the skin under it was broken, or the crack covered more than half the egg.—M. J. Atkinson.

Hot-Water Bath.

Hot water is a good medicine for sick cabbages as determined by college pathologists, who have discovered a new cure for black leg, an infectious disease which has caused a loss of thousands of dollars to cabbage producers. The corrosive sublimate treatment which has been used for black rot and recommended for black leg is not altogether satisfactory, so the experts say. Now they have found that seed immersed for thirty minutes in water kept at 122 degrees is free from both

infections, but the hot water also reduces the germination. Plump and healthy seed stand the treatment much better than poor seed and there is no doubt that the advantages gained in freeing the seed from the disease overbalances the reduced germination.

HOGS

We are just glad that hogs like water—fresh, clean, pure water—in abundance. If they did not like water, they might then be demanding a substitute that is more costly to provide. The good hog man sees that every hog on his premises has every ounce of this liquid elixir of life that is needed. He does not stint where the cost is so little and the results are so certain.

The pig drinks more pounds than he eats. Piggies' all important body when very young may carry as high as 80 per cent. of water, and from this down to as low as 35 per cent. when he is well fitted for the shambles. See, therefore, that he has plenty of plenty of liquid refreshments that are not too cold in winter, nor too hot in summer.

Raw linseed oil, applied once or twice daily, removes warts or corns in a few days. With it we removed warts from a cow's teats, a patch of warts from a cow's nose, warts from our hands, a corn from the end of my finger, and those terribly painful "soft" corns between toes. It is good for chapped hands and burns. To prevent staining clothing, wrap parts to which it is applied.—L. L. L.

Legume hay, tankage, or dairy products fed to the sow will make the pig crop strong and increase the percentage of those maturing.

When you want Syrup, always specify the



"Benson's Golden"
Equal to the best Cane.

"Crown Brand" "Lily White"
The Standard Corn Syrup. A White Syrup like Honey.

"Lassies"
Equal to the best Molasses.

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Northbound 11.20 a.m.
Southbound 3.19 a.m.
Northbound 8.51 p.m.
"Husband "Spring has come, Let's rouse up, you bum and beat it."
"What has become of the fine old days," replied the old grouch, "I had a couple of daughters I chided them Extravagance and Heceria."

A floating debt in a municipality can hardly be termed a life-preserver. It's more like a sinker.

The big stone quarry west of Walkerton, owned by the Hanover Stone and Cement Co. will not be operated this year.

He isn't a confirmed bachelor until he gets the complacent feeling that most of the ladies would like to have him.

Beauty clay is just the kind my wife smears on her face; But let me bring some on my feet— She drives me from the pace.

Mary's Little Shoes
Mary had a little limp
And furrows in her brow,
She couldn't wear a number two
But tried it anyhow.

The Judge—Madam, do you understand the nature of an oath?
The witness—You seem to forget your honor, that I've been married for more than 20 years.

"Prohibiting thugs from legally having in their possession firearms is a good deal like curing a drunkard by passing a prohibition act. It sounds well but fails to work out."
—Toronto Saturday Night.

Since 1900 the death sentence has been executed in Canada on 291 persons of whom 104 were hanged in Ontario. This record is bad enough but when compared with that of other countries is favorable rather than otherwise.

The Sarnia Bridge Co's tender of \$4,962 for the steel work on the new county bridge to be built over the creek on the townline Brant and Greenock, near Ellengowan, is accepted, also Hugh Watt's tender of \$1694 for the cement work.

That a strike in the Alberta coal mines should be sustained by financial aid from Indianapolis, headquarters of the International Mine Workers' organization, makes one wonder if we are living under the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes. Canadian labor takes too many orders from across the line.

"The typewriter is too prosaic an instrument for me. My instrument must be attuned to my mood. When I feel fierce and aggressive I write with a steel pen; when I describe beauty, riches and power I write with a gold one."
"I suppose then, ordinarily, you use the quill of a goose."

The U.F.O. should insist on a probe into the statement that "hogs aged 5 months and 21 days, weighing an average of 208 pounds have been sold off Premier Ferguson's farm." If the statement is found to be true they have a real grievance against the man who put them out of politics and is beating them at their exclusive game of growing hogs.

One Lucky Editor.
There is said to be one editor in heaven. How he got there is not positively known, but it is conjectured that he passed off as a minister and stepped in unexpectedly. When the dodge was discovered, they searched the realms of felicity all their length and breadth for a lawyer to draw up the necessary papers for ejection, but they could not find one, and of course, the editor held the fort.





Takes Fifth Husband.
A Walkerton woman who had gone through the marriage ceremony four times and followed as often the funeral pall of those she had taken for better or for worse to the necropolis lead (leap year) to the altar recently her fifth husband in the person of ex-Councillor Reinhold Weiss of the county town. The bride's name is McKillop, the third syllable of which must sound sort of uncanny to Reinhold considering he is the fifth.

\$200 and Costs for Making Boozie.
Sam Scott of Huron Township was in the toils of the law last week, a charge having been laid against him under the Inland Revenue Act by Andrew Porter, revenue officer of Goderich. Scott having fallen under suspicion, his farm on the 8th of Huron Twp. was visited by Porter, Constables Fellow of Goderich and Douglas of Lucknow. They found 12 barrels of "mash," a still and other evidence that the inland Revenue Act was being violated. The arrest of Scott followed and he was brought before Magistrate Johnston of Lucknow. Rather than go before County Magistrate McNab, Scott admitted the charge, and paid the customary fine of \$200 and costs. The "mash" was found in a gravel pit on the farm.

Listen, Brother!
If you are blessed with good health, surrounded by friends, able to work and enjoying the sunshine, flowers, outings and other opportunities, you have no kick coming. If you, with all the modern advantages and sixteen hours out of every twenty-four for freedom and rest, think you are having a hard lot in life, what of the blind, and lame, and halt, the sick and dying, tossing on beds of pain? In this life we should all have just enough pain to cause us to appreciate pleasure. We should have just enough trouble to make us thankful that we are not hopelessly crippled or without the light of day. Trouble is a medicine that our gracious and wise Physician prescribes, and sometimes it takes a pretty big dose to bring us to a full understanding that there are no crown-wearers who have not been cross-bearers.

SOVEREIGN'S Ice Cream Parlor

We invite all --- old and young, large and small --- to visit our Ice Cream Parlor. Open every day except Thursday afternoon. Also open evenings. Nothing is more acceptable than a delicious dish of Neilson's Ice Cream or an Ice Cold Drink.

Neilson's ICE CREAM
TAKE A BRICK HOME!

MEN'S SUITS
At Prices that can't be equalled. We have both Ready-Made and Tailored-to-Measure.

SHOES! SHOES!
You can't buy at lower prices than at Sovereign's. Why? Because we are selling out our entire stock.

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED THURSDAY AFTERNOONS

Phone 20 **O. L. SOVEREIGN & SON** Mildmay

LIME!
Order your Lime for building purposes from **Chalmer Lime Works**
Write for prices or Phone 302 Owen Sound

THAT SPRING FEVER
Saturday Night—I'm gone, I feel weak.
Rubber—I'm all stretched out.
Indigo—I'm feeling blue.
Ground—I'm feeling dirty.
Fish—I feel scaly.
Egg—I feel rotten.
Razor—I'm dull too.
Tea—Gosh I'm weak.
Tissue—Oh, but how thin I am, I'm just tear-able.
Doctor—I must have patience.
Tires—I'm all out of wind.
Home Brew—I'm full of hops.
Tree—I'm leaving.
Calendar—My days are numbered.
Stamp—I'll be licked sooner or later.
Match—I'm all lit up.
Storm Door—I'm off for quite a while.
Bud—I feel like bursting.
Tree—I've got the same old bark.
Sneak—I certainly am tough.

Mr. Spoonmore—Ah, dear, you're worth your weight in gold.
Miss Plumleigh—You're perfectly horrid to think I'm as fat as that.
William Hough, a middle-aged laborer from Warton, was brought from the lake town to the House of Refuge last week. William prefers loafing around Warton to any other occupation but the authorities there objected. He has been three times previously domiciled at the Refuge but on each occasion he out and returned to his favorite haunts.

FREAK EGGS
Freak hen's eggs are generally numerous at this season of the year, and the one brought to this office on Thursday last by Wilfred McBride was no exception. The egg was a miniature egg about the size of a marble, the interior of which was a golden color, or the yolk. On Tuesday morning Wm. Foster of Honeywood brought in a hen's egg of unusual proportions. It was laid by a Plymouth Rock hen and measured 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches and weighed 4 1/2 ounces.—Durham Chronicle.

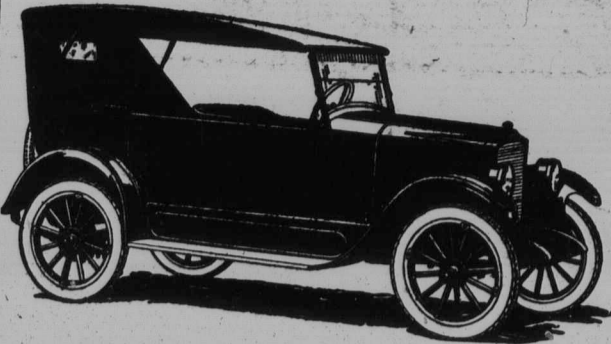
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT
(Issued by Ont. Hort. Association)
The improved highways and the motor car have put an obligation on every town and village in the country to clean up and plant their streets and open spaces. The announcement of "Welcome" that met the motorist as he approaches a progressive town, naturally leads him to expect to find an evidence of refinement when he complies with the rule to slow down, even though he does not stop to pass an hour or a day. This is the time of year when effort has to be made if our towns are to present a bright and colourful appearance in the summer months. Some agencies, however, are needed to at least direct the work of beautification. The Horticultural Society is the logical leader in a movement of this kind. The Province already has two hundred of these Societies, twenty of which are township Societies operating in the rural districts and small villages. The total membership of the combined Horticultural Societies of the Province last year was 50,000. One has only to visit or enquire about the city of St. Thomas to learn what a town can accomplish under the direction of a Horticultural Society. Many other places show similar, if not quite as spectacular results. In a speech in the House of Commons this year, a member made the claim that horticulture is growing to a large extent in the Province of Ontario and that Horticultural Societies are of great benefit. A difficulty frequently encountered in Horticultural Society work is a lack of public support. It is a rule for members to be given a premium of the full value of their annual fee, but these premiums naturally are

NOW FOR SPRING!
GET YOUR HORSES IN GOOD SHAPE FOR THE SPRING WORK BY FEEDING PRATTS' & HESS' STOCK TONIC. ALL STOCK REQUIRES A TONIC AFTER THE LONG HARD WINTER. TAKE A PAIL ALONG HOME AND FEED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS AND IF YOU SAY YOU DERIVE NO BENEFIT FROM IT, YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY FOR IT.
I also have Oil Cake, Tankage, Bone Meal, Feed of all kinds, whole or ground.
Buckwheat Seed and Flax Seed, also the best Clover and Timothy Seeds.
Choice fresh Groceries always on hand and at right prices.
Try our Black Tea at 60 cts. Also Uncolored Japan at 60 cts.
EGGS, GOOD DAIRY BUTTER, ONIONS, ETC. WANTED.
GEO. LAMBERT.
Flour, Feed and Groceries.
Mildmay - Ontario Phone 36

used for private gardens. For public planting the grant of the Provincial Department of Agriculture helps, and to this is generally added a vote from the local council. Where more funds are needed, the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs in many places stand ready to get together financial help. The town or village that is without a Society should lose no time in organizing. Where Societies already exist, for the sake of the Province, and for the home town, it is the privilege of every citizen to lend a helping hand.

STILL UNCOVERED IN GREENOCK HAY MOW
(Paisley Advocate)
For the second time Inspector White made an official call at Mr. Jos. Rathwell's farm, lot 1, con. 17, Greenock, in search of evidence that the owner has been producing a more stimulating beverage than milk, and more pungent canned goods than maple syrup on his premises. After looking through all the outbuildings the Inspector head

The New STAR



Don't think that a low cost car can't give satisfaction. The Star Car is one car you will admire, no matter what your ideal car may be.

ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

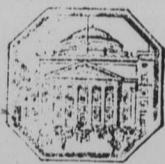
L. PLETSCH & SON
Local Dealers



To the Farmers of Canada

To the men who till the soil and who thereby add to the wealth and prosperity of Canada, the Bank of Montreal extends its complete facilities and the helpful co-operation of its Branch Managers.

In all parts of Canada the Bank has conveniently located Branches to which farmers regularly come to discuss their plans and seasonal requirements with the Managers.



Small accounts are willingly handled.

C. V. MILLS, Manager.
Mildmay Branch:

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

THE BRUCE HOUSE OF REFUGE

For the year 1923 there were 14 new inmates admitted to Bruce County House of Refuge which was established about a quarter of a century ago for the homeless poor of the County, says the Chesley Enterprise. There were 47 in the institution for the year. The average expense per week for each person was the modest sum of \$2.67 which would barely pay the cost of one meal on a railway diner if a traveler's pocket book was large enough to appease the cravings of a voracious man. The keeper and matron and the hired help all get their grub at the big boarding house. The products of the farm amounted to \$1594.19 and the produce sold to \$43.75. The old men in the House of Refuge do considerable of the work on the farm and thus help to pay their keep of \$2.67 per week. There are opportunities for grafting at the House of Refuge just as there are in any public institution, and charges have been made in other counties of crooked work, but Bruce County has been fortunate in its choice of such men as Joseph M. White and John H. Wiles, and beginning in 1924 the latter's son for keeper, who are men of high character and would not condescend to thieving like many in high positions of trust these days.

IT PAYS TO BUY NEW PLUGS

Motorists generally do not realize the benefit that will result in spark plugs that have been run a season and replaced by new ones. When new plugs are fitted the performance of the engine is generally increased about 15 per cent, the reason will be readily understood after reading the following facts: In the engine used in motor cars to-day, the charge is fired in each cylinder

at every other revolution of the crank shaft. This means that the spark plugs are called on to deliver times per minute, according to the speed of the engine. The temperature around the firing point runs from 690 degrees up to 1800 degrees Fahrenheit, the average being around 1300. This tremendous heat and stress due to the rapid alternating compression and firing strokes, gradually affects the efficiency of the spark plug, no matter how well made it may be. The spark plug will continue to fire and ignite the cylinder mixtures; but combustion is not nearly so complete. The products of combustion gradually adhere to the surface of the core and eventually induce surface leakage which weakens the spark after a long period of service. The electrodes are pitted and excozided by the terrific heat and the incessant sparking. This materially increases the electrical resistance, with the result that the explosions are delayed to the detriment of the power output.

"Back to the old grind," he said as he slid his false teeth into his mouth.

A Tongue Twisting Query.
Should a shad, shelling shrimps for a shark,
Cease to shuck the shamed shrimps who remark:
"Serve us not without dressing.
"Tis really distressing?"
Or should he shuck shrimps in the dark?

Charles Watson, an employee, at the sawmill at Dromore, was badly injured last week when caught in a belt and wound around it. Besides internal injuries, which, however, are not regarded as serious, he had his right arm broken in several places, and was otherwise badly bruised up.

FOOL AUTO DRIVERS

While we believe there are too many laws of one kind and another in Ontario, a number of which could be well done away with, still we submit that the motor laws are not stringent enough and it is little wonder that so many accidents occur last Sunday afternoon, while motoring about the country, we met, as usual, many drivers who thought they were entitled to more than half the road and who passed us at a high rate of speed. Many drivers, so, seem to delight in seeing how close they can pass another car without hitting it. On crowded city streets there may be some excuse for this hair-line driving, but there is none in the towns and the country. We also passed a big closed car in which the driver was taking the curves at from 25 to 30 miles an hour, smoking a cigar, holding a baby on his knee and chatting to a friend sitting in the front seat with him. A good many people fail to realize the power behind a motor car and the possibilities for disaster that is not driven competently. It is not always the intoxicated driver that is to blame for some perfectly sober people can't drive a car, and in the interest of public safety, it seems about time that every auto driver should be licensed.—Hanover Post.

GRAVEL PIT A GOLD MINE

What the County Highways Committee is up against at times in their business dealings and have to take steps to get a square deal, is shown by their action at the January session of County Council in asking for a by-law to be passed for the appropriation of gravel from Alexander Hardman, of Albemarle Tp. The committee had already paid Mr. Hardman \$466.25 for gravel at the rate of ten cents a yard, and he also wants to charge the same amount for clay and boulders on the top of the gravel pit. The usual practice of the committee where large quantities of gravel are removed is to pay \$100 or \$300 per pit, or if bought by the yard in very large quantities the maximum price has been five cents per yard. Having been unable to deal with this man except on the terms referred to, the committee asked permission to expropriate, which was granted by the Council.

GREY BRIDGE CRASHES JUST AS AUTOS PASS

Immediately after three motor cars had passed over it on Friday night a section of the bridge which crossed the Sydenham River between Inglis Falls and Rockford, a short distance from Owen Sound, broke down and fell into the river. The bridge is not a new one and is subjected to particularly heavy strain at this time of the year owing to the force with which the river runs at this point. It is really marvelous that a car did not go into the river, as when the third car reached the opposite side the whole section went into the river. The township authorities are making repairs and hope to have the road open for traffic in a few days.

A LEAP-YEAR STORY

They had been talking as they sat on the "sofy." She had remarked (incidentally, of course): "Oh, it must be terrible to a man to be rejected by a woman."

"Indeed it must," was his response.

Then, after a while, with sympathetic genuineness, she exclaimed "I don't think that I could ever have the heart to do it."

And then came silence as he began to think it over and discovered that he was being shoved over the brink of the matrimonial precipice.

Another Leap Year Jump

"Good-bye, I'll give you a ring (telephone, he meant), tomorrow."
"Oh, you dear. Do you mean it? This is so sudden."

CLEAN UP

A little neighborly spirit shown at this time of the year may prevent a squabble later. The question of gardens vs. chickens will be a live topic in a few weeks. See to it that when your neighbor starts his garden that your chickens will not destroy his labor. You can be a good neighbor by improving neighborhood conditions. Keep your lot in good shape. One ill-kept plot can give a black eye to the neighborhood. A little cleaning up each week from now on will soon put a shine on. Help make Mildmay beautiful.

Although in the Province of Quebec liquor is legally sold, over 900 municipalities out of 1100 are under local option prohibition. Sale of liquor is practically confined to cities and towns.

Has a Chinaman any humor? Unquestionably. The story was told recently of one who was visiting Yellowstone Park in winter. He happened to glance back over his shoulder and saw a huge bear sniffing at his tracks. Startled, he broke into a run, casting back the remark as he did so: "You like my tracks? I make you some more."

REPORT OF S. S. No. 3, Carrick

The following is the report for Easter. Numbers given indicate the percentage taken. Those marked with an asterisk were absent for one or more examinations.

Sr. IV—Willie Dickison 61, Leo Grub 79.*

Jr. IV—Steven Hickling 94, Hilda Scott 91, Allan Timpson 64.

Jr. III—Howard McConkey 87, Violet Weber 82, John Hopf 82, Barbara Hopf 79, Joseph Walker 77, Irma Tegler 79, Norman Mesz 70, Herman Tegler 71.*

Sr. II—Elmer Russwurm, Lorne Timpson.

Jr. II—Matilda Mesz.

Sr. I—Andrew Hutton.

Jr. I—Bobbie Tegler, Gordon Scott, Gordon Hopf, Noah Mesz.

Primer—Elvira Hickling and Elmina Russwurm (equal), Henry Mesz, Verina Walters.*

No. on roll—25.

Alice E. Low (Teacher)

REPORT OF P. S. S. 10, CARRICK

Senior Fourth—Melvin Haines, John Schill, Sylvester Grub, Gertrude Grub, Albin Beninger.

Senior Third—Beatrice Grub, Kathleen Kestner, Clarence Kestner.

Junior Second—Kathleen Grub, Anthony Strauss, Loretta Kestner.

Senior First—Marie Grub, William Beninger.

Junior First—Edwin Kestner, George Grub.

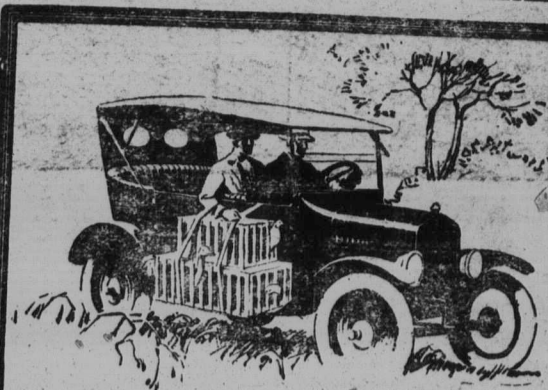
Rita L. Weiler, teacher.

"Will wolves attack a man?" is the subject of much controversy. Those that wear trousers certainly will.

Every time we see a young fellow wearing one of these new style derbies I want to go right up to him and ask him "Ikey, what can you let me have on my Ingersoll?"

The assessment of Chesley has increased over \$1000 in the last year and they are in the same class as the young man driving an auto with one hand and the other around his best girl: "We're holding our own."

"This is a foine country, Bridget!" exclaimed Norah, who had but recently arrived in Canada. "Sure it's generous everybody is. I asked at the post office about sindin' money to me mither, and the young man tells me I can get a money order for ten dollars for ten cents! Think of that now!"



The Car That Tackles Every Job

When a man needs a car for many jobs he turns instinctively to the Ford touring car.

Primarily, the Ford touring car is a family car and as such has established a splendid reputation for service and dependability.



But its usefulness does not end there. You will find the Ford touring car doing every job that cars have ever been used for—making the quick run to town on urgent errands—taking produce to market and supplies back home—doing everything, in fact, that a utility car is called upon to do.

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario \$445. Taxes extra. Electric starting and lighting equipment \$85 extra.

See Any Authorized Ford Dealer



CARS - TRUCKS - TRACTORS

READ THE ADS!

CHEVROLET

gives Quality Transportation at the Lowest Cost per Mile

THE automobile as a productive factor in Canadian business has proved of greater value than any other single invention. By shortening distances and time, the automobile brings buyer and seller together more quickly, conveniently and economically than any other means of transportation.

per mile than does any other car built.

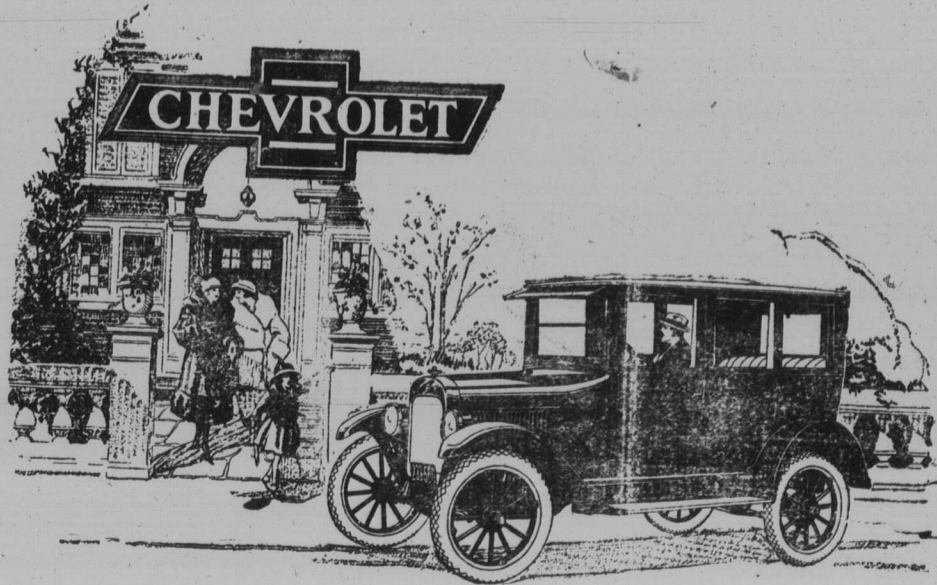
Continuous daily service under difficult conditions only proves the complete dependability and stamina of this practical car.

In appearance Chevrolet does credit to any business house or professional or private person. In appointments and equipment it is as complete as the most discriminating owner could wish.

Chevrolet is an investment that will pay good dividends. Investigate.

The automobile has increased man's earning power many times over. And Chevrolet, the lowest priced quality car in the world provides this efficient transportation at a lower price

Ask us about the G.M.A.C. Deferred Payment Plan



J. H. BROWN, Dealer, TEESWATER
G. J. Dickison, Salesman, Teeswater

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR IMMIGRATION SEASON

BRITISHERS EXPECTED IN INCREASING NUMBERS

Strong Conviction Throughout Canada That Growth in Population is Most Desirable.

The opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence is expected to usher in the greatest immigration season Canada has experienced since 1914. The total volume of immigration to the Dominion in 1923 was 137,681, as compared with 70,153 in the previous calendar year, an increase for the twelve months of 95 per cent. There was an increase of 126 per cent. in the case of British immigration; United States movement recorded a decrease of 14 per cent.; while the movement from all other countries taken together increased by 119 per cent. Predictions are freely made that the influx of new citizens to Canada in 1924 will record a further increase of 100 per cent. or so, which, should they prove correct, will result in the entry of some 280,000 people to Canada, or a volume approaching that of the days of 1913 and 1914, when Canadian immigration reached its zenith.

Such estimates are not extravagantly sanguine. Taking every pertinent factor into consideration, there is no logical reason why these figures should not be reached. Canada is without any doubt on the threshold of a new and very promising era in immigration affairs and it is impossible to foretell the proportions of a future movement. At the time of writing the figures of only one month of 1924 have been published, one which is relatively quiescent in a popular movement. Yet January, 1924, has recorded an increase of 56 per cent. over 1923 in the total of immigration, whereas the corresponding month last year indicated an increase of 6 per cent. only.

British Immigration.
A vastly increased immigration in 1924 is inevitable. The general feeling on the subject alone in Canada practically assures it. The Dominion's attitude on the matter and its bearing on national economics has undergone a virtual revolution, and in addition to a great stimulation of interest and keying up, there is a practical union on the beneficial effects and necessity of promoting immigration by all possible means, and therefore a unity of activity and more general action than has been seen since the conclusion of the war. The Canadian governments, the railways, national patriotic and benevolent societies are all working for the same object, and in addition now and novel channels, created in 1923 to supplement the voluntary tide, are functioning at greater efficiency this year.

British immigration, which last year recorded an increase of 126 per cent. over the previous year, should this year in all reason show an even higher rate of increase. Canada has gone a considerable distance in encouraging the British movement above all others, in opening the door as wide as possible making concessions of various orders, and facilitating entry by every means. Taking this in conjunction with the very apparent desire of so many British people to emigrate, and the agreeable attention Canada is again receiving, there should be a tremendous flow of people from the British Isles to the Canadian provinces throughout the spring and summer.

United States and Central Europe.
There is general expectation of a tide of agricultural immigration from the United States to Canada this summer, reversing the tendency of 1923 statistics. Preliminary indications of the winter and early spring show the eyes of many middle western farmers turned Canada-wards. Depressing farming conditions, the high prices of farm lands, and high farm taxation is largely accounting for this. The conclusions reached by the United States



This huge section of a log was part of the exhibit that Canada has sent for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. It was by far the hardest that the men had to handle, weighing over four tons.

tariff commission after long and searching investigation, that the Canadian farmer can produce wheat at a substantially lower rate than the American farmer, has naturally not been without its effect. The remarkable crop production of Western Canada in 1923, particularly the extraordinary yield of Alberta, which is believed to have constituted a world's record, together with the Prairie Provinces' unusually heavy aggregation of winnings at the Chicago International, has tended to throw this territory once more in the limelight. It is anticipated that immigration from Central Europe will be heavier. The knowledge that Canada is throwing her doors wider open and is making every endeavor to secure agricultural immigrants naturally has a pronounced effect on people seeking fresh spheres for their endeavors, and the effects of the United States quota law inevitably react to Canada's benefit. There is little doubt, with this U.S. quota law in force, but that at the present time Canada is looming large in the minds of European immigrants as the land of opportunity, and that they are realizing that the Dominion stands today in the place the United States did a century or so ago, and should be where the United States is to-day in a century or less.

The prospect is much brighter for Canada at the present time, and one of the most gratifying features of the situation is the general unity of agreement on the desirability of further immigration which is resulting in a general and united activity. After being divided for years the conviction is to all intents universal that a steadily maintained growth in population is absolutely necessary to Canada to keep pace with productivity in its many lines of natural wealth.

Royal Wireless.

A wireless set, especially designed for the King by the Chief Engineer of the British Broadcasting Company, was recently installed in Buckingham Palace.

This set has some novel features. For instance, the aerial and earth are formed by copper-plate, let into the top part of the cabinet and into the lower part close to the floor. There is thus no need to make any external connections at all.

The set, which works a loud speaker, embodies two high-frequency valves, one detecting and three resistance capacity not magnifiers. The doors are of open-work construction, filled in with semi-transparent silk panels of Royal purple.

On a Sudden Disturbance.

A tumult in the kitchen! Cup and saucer
Ring out their protest. Glasses jingling wake
The silence, and the Dutch clock chokes a tick,
The candle flickers, and down droops the wick.
The gray cat starts and stiffly arches up,
And wonders wild eyed at the noise they make.
Tumult grows silent. Kettle gently sings.
The candle burns with steady flame and takes
The leaping shadows from the wall, and draws
Them firm and still. The cat with outstretched paws
Purrs by the fender dreaming happy things,
Bravely the kettle thrills and bubbling makes
A firsong. Glasses gleam; the china winks
In flame-light, and the Dutch clock stares and thinks.
—V. C. Clinton-Baddeley.



Dr. Gonzalo Cordova was recently chosen as the president of the Republic of Ecuador at the recent national elections. He has long been in the public eye of his people and is considered the only logical man for the post.

Pictures in the Sky.

Before the yellow sun has set
Or shadows gathered round as yet,
I like to watch the clouds on high
With filmy figures flitting by.

Sometimes a dancing clown I spy
With peaked cap and twinkling eye,
And then again I see a boat,
With all its gleaming sails, afloat.

At times a king upon a throne
Is seated silent and alone,
More often, though, a lady fair
In trailing robes I see up there.

I wonder where they go at last—
They always hurry up so fast!
Perhaps they gather in the moon
And feast and dance to merry tune.

But still I somehow think it's true
That they are people just like you—
The sky a great big looking-glass
To catch their pictures as they pass.
—Eugenia T. Quirkenden.

Prompt Action Necessary.

Doctor—"Well, Mr. Jackson, how are you feeling this morning?"
Mr. Jackson—"Much better, thank you. The only thing that troubles me is my breathing."
Doctor—"Um, yes. We must see if we can't get something to stop that."

Yielding is sometimes the best way of succeeding.

MONTREAL'S FUR AUCTION

The Canadian fur auction sale which took place in Montreal in February was termed by those who conducted it and those who attended the most successful held since the inauguration of Canadian sales four years ago. Well over three hundred fur buyers were present, a record number coming from the United States, a good representation from Europe, including the first buyers from Germany to attend, and representatives from Siberia and Manchuria.

The Canadian fur auction sales have definitely achieved for Canada a noteworthy and enviable place in the fur industry and one which logically Canada should have occupied years ago. Canada as the world's prime producer of superior pelts should be the market for this same product, and since the establishment of the sales it has been proven that the Dominion can attract buyers from the corners of the world by reason of the magnitude and quality of her fur collections. Since the first fur sale was held in Montreal in 1920 fur to the value of \$13,866,500 have been auctioned off at the tri-annual sales.

Canada's rapidly achieved dominance in the fur trade is further evidenced in a very significant announcement, which is to the effect that at the spring fur sale at Montreal the Hudson's Bay Company will offer a limited quantity of its raw furs for auction, and that if results are satisfactory the experiment will be renewed in future years.

For two and a half centuries the Hudson's Bay Company's raw furs have been first offered to the public in London, and their semi-annual fur auctions have for generations determined the price of pelts for the world. The new policy is, therefore, by way of being an acknowledgment of Canada's reasonable right to market her own produce within her own domain. It is interesting to note the manner in which Canada's export trade in furs has grown since the beginning of the century. In 1901 the Dominion exported furs to the value of \$1,653,965; in 1905 to \$2,398,890; in 1914, \$5,622,546; in 1917, \$5,856,714; in 1919, \$13,737,621; in 1920, \$20,821,871; in 1921, \$12,230,444; and in 1922, \$14,978,199. The decreasing values in recent years have been attributable to a drop in market values rather than to diminishing quantity.

It is significant to note that the increase is not wholly accounted for in the greater volume of undressed furs exported, though this is naturally the item of major importance, but that a greater volume of furs is being shipped from the country dressed and in a manufactured state. The value of dressed fur exports in 1901 was \$33,353; in 1914, \$11,550; in 1917, \$70,747; in 1920, \$94,838; and in 1922, \$41,013. Manufactured furs rose from \$13,134 in 1901 to \$53,070 in 1914; to \$161,347 in 1917; to \$199,174 in 1920; and, on account of dwindling values, dropped to \$144,899 in 1922.

Royal Robes.

Sir Harry Johnston in the Story of My Life tells his experiences with many African headmen and chiefs. A few whom he encountered in the region of old Calabar were chiefs of the Ekki tribes; two of them were known by the curious titles of King Eyo Honesty VII. of Creek Town and King Duke Ephraim IX. of Duke Town. Both "Duke" and "Ephraim" were probably traders' corruptions of native names of somewhat similar sound. "Honesty" was an inherited second name, fairly earned by its original bearer some hundred years earlier. Two other native rulers were John Boko Cobham V. and Asibon Edem III.

"All these chiefs spoke English more or less," says Sir Harry, "and John Boko Cobham struck me as a shrewd, well-instructed man, a natural lawyer versed not only in the intricate native code but also acquainted with the main principles of English jurisprudence. Despite such abilities and accomplishments both John Boko and Asibon vacillated in clothing, sometimes donning royal robes trimmed with real ermine and not infrequently appearing at my house in nothing more pretentious than a yachting cap."

King Duke Ephraim IX. was at first even more unconventional, since until the consul remonstrated with him he would pay an official call at the consulate with simply a tall hat on! After his attention had been called to the want of respect that his lack of clothing implied the costumes he later wore at official meetings were disturbing to every one's gravity of countenance. "The last time I saw him, when he came to bid me good-by in May, 1888," Sir Harry concludes, "he wore pink tights, a cabman's many-caped coat, a red chimney-pot hat and blue spectacles!"

All in the Meaning.

Mrs. Peck—"Oh, Henry, what does the word 'contract' mean?"
Mr. Peck—"It means to make smaller, my dear. For instance, heat expands and cold contracts."

Mrs. Peck—"Then it's all right. Harry told me he was contracting some heavy debts, and I was nervous till you explained it."

Faultfinders are never out of a job.

Chivalry in Silence.

Courtesy is not only a matter of speech; we may observe the forms of politeness in what we say and yet miss its essence, perhaps because we are not willing to listen to others.

For instance, when old people are speaking the majority of us are frankly impatient. Grandpa perhaps is about to launch an anecdote. It may be as ancient as the hills—it probably is—but that is no reason for our scarcely-concealed boredom. If we were truly courteous we would listen with a good grace, as though we really were interested.

But youth, nowadays, seldom stops to consider other people's feelings; and sometimes the old folk—and middle-aged folk, too, for that matter—are hardly allowed even a share in conversation.

If they do attempt to take part in the talk someone says: "Oh, please spare us that story—it's so ancient." Whereupon aunt, or grannie, lapses into a hurt silence, while the young people prattle merrily on. More pain than one would imagine is given by remarks of this kind; for by such means those older than ourselves are made to feel their age, to realize that they are "out of things."

Willing or unwilling, the old are thus relegated to the background, and the knowledge that they are superfluous hurts. For, dull as we may think them in some ways, they are not slow to discover when they are not wanted.

The other day, in a boarding-house, an old lady of eighty-four, who was all alone, said, rather wistfully: "You see, the old people don't matter."

Can we not make the old feel that they are wanted—can we not try to make old age a time of happy and peaceful waiting for the end which comes so very soon? This would be showing true courtesy and, perhaps, it would not be so very boring after all. For those older than ourselves have a wider store of experience than our own, and some of them, at least, can talk very charmingly of what they have seen and the people whom they have met.

Memories.

Sometimes a shadow from the past
Falls on my heart;
Love smiles and laughter rings in
vain;
All light and music from my world
depart.

Sometimes a shadow from the past
Darkens me so
I cannot see, because someone I loved
Shed tears long years ago.

Sometimes the sunshine from the past
Streams round my head;
Again in ecstasy I breathe
The fragrant flowers that now long
since are dead.

And though the twilight hour be dark,
Ice-bound and drear,
I thrill and glow, because someone I
loved
Was glad that yesteryear.
J. Breckenridge Ellis.

What Puzzled Him.

A motorist gave an old farmer a ride in his car. It was years ago, and the farmer, who had never seen a car before, was tremendously impressed. To impress him still more, the motorist put his foot on the accelerator, and for six or seven miles they tore along like the wind. Then something went wrong with the steering gear and they ran into a tree.

But no harm was done. The farmer and the motorist alighted on a bank of moss. The car seemed unhurt.

"That was fine," said the farmer, as he got up and filled his pipe. "We sartly went the pace. Tell me this, though—how do you stop her when there ain't no trees?"

He that loveth pureness of heart
for the grace of his lips the king shall
be his friend.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Mrs. James A. Wilson, known as the "mother of Australia's children" and a member of the Australian court, has arrived on this continent to study juvenile court methods and procedure.

RED ROSE TEA

TEA "is good tea"
and the choicest of Red Rose Teas is the
ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

Surnames and Their Origin

MANNING.
Variations—Manning, Mainwaring.
Racial Origin—Norman French.
Source—Geographical.

The family name of Manning runs true to form in its origin. It is a peculiarity of the host of names which the invasion of William the Conqueror threw into the English language that an exceptionally large percentage of them take their origins from geographical sources.

This is natural and easily understood when the circumstances and conditions under the Norman conquest took place are considered. The Anglo-Saxon population of England, prior to that time, was not more than a very few million, less than a tenth of what it is today. England was a land of open countryside and little hamlets. The communities were so small that men needed no family names. Occasionally a man would add a descriptive name or adjective to his title to distinguish him from a neighbor who happened to have the same name, and this was all that was necessary.

But when William gathered his hosts for the invasion of England he gathered them from all Normandy, and the natural method of avoiding confusion was to refer to Hugo, of "this city," and Rudolf, of "such-and-such a place." No doubt the Anglo-Saxon army did the same thing. But it was scattered. The Normans were not. They settled themselves in a strange land and kept the ties of mutual defence and intercommunication close. Hence, with the necessity for such distinctions still existing, such names tended to perpetuate themselves.

Manning is simply a shortened form of Mainwaring, which, as pronunciation went in those days, was pretty close to the Mont Guerin of the Normans. Were Robert de Mont Guerin ("de" meaning "of") alive to day, he might be Bob Mainwaring, Manning or Manning.

ROTHCHILD.
Variations—Fortescue.
Racial Origin—German, also Norman-French.
Source—Nickname.

It is probably stretching the point to list names of Rothchild and Fortescue as variations. Yet it is permissible if you regard the names as types rather than individual surnames. Rothchild and Fortescue are not the same name. They do not come from the same source. Yet they are the same kind of names.

Rothchild is German. It means "red shield." Fortescue is a Norman-French version of Latin "de Fortescuto" or "strong shield." In the same classification belong such sobriquets as "Brownsword" and "Strongbow." It was the first Norman Earl Strongbow who made the first serious inroads of his race in the conquest of Ireland.

The first Rothchild was evidently so named because he bore a red shield in battle. There are evidences of individual warriors in the Middle Ages who chose for some reason to abandon the heraldic designs to which they were entitled and go forth into battle, as it were, incognito. Nevertheless, such instances are rare enough to warrant the assumption that very few families can trace their names to such sources.

The more likely explanation is a commercial one. Merchants and innkeepers of the Middle Ages were wont to place outside their buildings various signs and designs by which they could be recognized by a populace which could not read. Undoubtedly many merchants in various parts of Germany came to be known as "Isaac Blue Horse" or "Moritz of the Blue Horse" and the like. The custom was as common throughout Europe as it was in England, and as most of the Rothchilds belong to the Jewish race, which always has been a leader in the commerce of the nations in which it is found, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of this explanation.

STORIES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

Kipling Selects Names for Exhibition Streets.

Rudyard Kipling was entrusted with the task of selecting names for the streets of the British Empire Exhibition being held at Wembley. Devising names is never quite so easy as it sounds, and the promoters of the exhibition display a very proper—and very British—unwillingness to descend to the American ignominy of numbering the streets. In fact, the only way to have a street properly named is either to give the national spirit a chance to work through a couple of centuries or else to hand the job over to a genius. Not having the centuries to spare, the directors of the exhibition picked out the most available genius.

The choice of Mr. Kipling, who has spent his life as the doughty pamphleteer of the Empire, could hardly be bettered. He has not confined himself to such common appellations as "road," "street," and "avenue," though all these occur. The pavements of King's way and will doubtless want to stroll down Drake's way and Dominion way. He will certainly find it interesting to visit Pacific slope, and if he is not allured by that Farway of the Five Nations there is really no hope for him. He had better stay at home and not visit the exhibition at all.

Knew What He Was Up Against.

Lord Reading—better known to fame as Sir Rufus Isaacs—recently told the story of his first brief. He had been retained to defend a man, a street trader, who had been summoned for selling bad figs. Mr. Isaacs, as he then was, expatiated at length on the quality of the fruit, and in this he was, as was only natural, backed up by his client. Presently the magistrate intervened. "Had either of them tasted the fruit?" he asked. They both confessed that they had not. Whereupon the magistrate suggested that either the defendant or his counsel should eat some in court. Mr. Isaacs turned to his client: "Go on," he whispered, "eat one or two." "What will happen if I don't?" whispered the other in reply. "You'll lose the case." "All right," answered the defendant resignedly, "then I'll lose it."

A Great Archbishop.

If the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Davidson, declines to accept an invitation to go to the United States our cousins will have a long-wished-for opportunity of seeing the holder of the most historic Church office in Eng-

land, one which dates back for hundreds of years before America was even discovered! The first Archbishop of Canterbury was Augustine, appointed A.D. 597.

Seventy-five years of age, Dr. Davidson is a Scot—a curious fact when one remembers that he is head of the Church of England. No fewer than 25,000 clergy look to him for advice and spiritual guidance. For twenty years Dr. Davidson has been Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty years ago he was a humble curate in the North of England.

Being a Scot, Dr. Davidson is gifted with a keen sense of humor, and is quick at repartee. At a certain ecclesiastical luncheon one of the guests remarked: "Now to put a bride on our appetites," when Dr. Davidson retorted: "Do you please, but I am going to put a bit between my teeth."

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child and are absolutely safe. They cannot possibly do harm—always good. The Tablets are mild but thorough laxative which regulates the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus relieve baby of any of the minor ills of childhood such as constipation, indigestion, colds, colic, etc. Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Ellison, St. Sylvester, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of wonderful benefit to my baby who was suffering from constipation and indigestion. I always keep the Tablets on hand and would advise all mothers to do likewise." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cent a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cut Down the Cost of Cleaning the Barn.

By building a small platform out of scrap lumber near the dairy barn door, a dairyman has cut down the cost of handling manure.

No spreader is used, but this platform would serve a spreader equally well.

As the barn is cleaned each morning, the refuse is wheeled up on the platform and easily dumped into the wagon. There is a clear running the full front of the platform which stops the wheel of the barrow at the right time.

The owner figures that he saves in a single year about 800 hours of one man's time. At twenty or thirty cents an hour, this is quite a saving.

The dog is mentioned thirty-three times in the Bible.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

THE MYSTERY OF THE NIGHT.

I'd like to know the matter which The small folk of the night Spend so much time in arguing, And which of them is right.

Has someone done a naughty trick? And pray, what did he do That Olly Owl on his high perch Should question, "Who? Who? Who?"

A shrill, high-pitched accusing voice Declares that Katy did; I wish I might discover where This tattle-tale 'is hid!

A bass, emphatic voice is heard Insisting unashamed, He knows that Katy didn't do The thing for which she's blamed!

Contenting voices follow me As I drift off to sleep; The small folk of the night should have

A judge the peace to keep! —Daisy M. Moore.

LOWERED VITALITY

A Condition Following Indoor Confinement of Winter.

There are very few people who do not need a tonic at this season of the year. The reason for this is that whether in the home, the office or the factory, people have been living throughout the long winter months in an atmosphere more or less vitiated, and as a result find themselves not up to their summer-time health. Through the long months of winter your blood has been growing thin and poor. Closer confinement and lack of exercise have used it up and exhausted it. You are not as energetic as you could wish. Your work tires you and perhaps your digestion is none so good. Your nerves may be shaky and your appetite poor. All these things point to poverty of the blood. It is a scientific fact that if the blood of the strongest is tested in the spring there is less of it and it is poorer than it was in September. The spring medicines of our grandmothers—sulphur and molasses, salts and the like—recognized the necessity for aid at this season, but were an unscientific attempt to cleanse the blood. Modern medical science has found a better way. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood at the first dose and at every dose afterwards. Thus they strengthen every organ of the body and give new vitality to the faded system. Here is proof. Miss Clara Cheslock, High Falls, Que., says:—"I was in a much run-down condition and my blood was thin and poor. I must thank you for the good they did me. I never enjoyed better health than I have since I took them."

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



H. Grindell Matthews

Noted British scientist, says he has a super-powerful heat ray, which will demolish everything in its path. He claims that a plane five miles away can be shivered up to a mass of cinders.

A Hint.

Little Elinora, aged nine, who has recently moved from a distant city, corresponds frequently with Mary, who was her closest chum. A few days ago, Elinora received a letter from Mary which said:

"Tell me when your birthday comes, for I want to send you a present. My birthday is next Tuesday."

It is always safe to send Dominion Express Money Orders.

Scientist (to his housekeeper)—"Hannah! You have been in my employ for twenty-five years, so as a reward for your faithful service I have decided to name after you this species of water-beetle I have just discovered."

"What'll I do," sobbed the little boy, "when my lessons are bad Pop spanks me, and when they're good teacher kisses me."

The talk of lovers may be mere foolishness, but their silence is unutterable wisdom.

The Candy Man of Japan.

A queer figure is the vendor of candy in Japan. Down the narrow streets he comes, singing, with his small square and his stock of candy figures. A crowd of children follow him, as the boys and girls of Canada follow an organ grinder with a monkey.

When the crowd is large enough to suit the candyman he sets down his stand and begins his business. With a little bamboo tube he blows bubbles of hot sugar somewhat as a child blows soap bubbles. Then he twists and shapes them into figures such as a glass blower fashions objects from bubbles of hot glass. Flowers, fruits, animals and fishes the candyman blows; and when he has completed a figure he hangs it on a nail in the edge of his stand.

All the while the candyman is working he entertains the children with humorous remarks or with wild tales of adventure in which the successful hero is usually a man who eats quantities of candy. One droil old candyman who always kept his head neatly wrapped in a towel while he worked, would say:

"Now, little masters, my candy is the best candy for the hair! If you eat my candy you will never lose a hair from your heads. I have not lost a hair for ten years!"

With that he would pull off the towel and show—his bald head!

"Oh," some serious-minded youngster would cry, "how did you lose your hair if you ate candy?" "Little master," the funny old fellow would reply, "if I had always eaten candy, I should still have my beautiful hair, but one day I stopped and ate cake instead. My hairs were so angry at the change that they all pulled themselves out by the roots and ran down my back, tickling me all the way. They crawled off in the grass and never came back! So you see, little masters, you should eat only candy. Then you will never be bald like me!"

Most candy vendors are old men who are fond of children, and they love their calling. "Once a candy man, always a candy man!" They tell of a candy man who was so skillful at fashioning his figures that a toy manufacturer hired him to design toys in his factory at several times the wages that he had been earning. The candy man took the place, but he was not satisfied; he missed the children. One day he walked through the streets where he had peddled candy; there he saw a children's man followed by the same children that had once followed him. Thereupon the poor man was so unhappy that he gave up his place with the toy maker and went back to his old profession.

THE PIONEER IN CANADA

Thirty-two years ago the now famous "SALADA" Tea was placed on the market in metal packages. "SALADA" was the pioneer package tea in Canada. Immediately its superior flavor and purity won for it a great popularity that has been growing ever since. It is still a little different and a little better than ordinary tea.

Fido and the Flock.

On a great many farms, especially with rough pasture land, a flock of sheep is one of the most profitable side lines a farmer can carry. A great many more farmers would keep sheep if the dog menace could be reduced or eliminated.

Some ten years ago we surrounded our farm with a woven-wire fence, with several fields cross fenced with the same kind of fencing. Since then stray-dog intrusion on our farm has been reduced almost to zero. On neighboring farms here with poor outside fences, sheep losses from dogs have been heavy, financially disastrous in cases.

We also see to it that our sheep come home at least every night. To accomplish this we keep a box of salt for them continually at the barn and we offer the older sheep a little grain every night and morning, even when pastures are good. This brings the flock home, the older sheep leading. And it keeps them near till after breakfast in the morning. And if a flock of sheep remains at or near home every night, dog menace is reduced.

Children can stand a whole lot of things; they are verile, strong, and cheerful. Naturally they do not protest as we older folks would, at having cold noon-day lunches. The fact remains, however, that they make more rapid gains in both weight and mentality when given hot lunches at the noon hour.

Time is money; therefore, all time-savers are money-savers. Refrigerators, fireless cookers, oil stoves, bread mixers, food-choppers, dish-drainers, colanders and graters, washing machines, double boilers, vacuum cleaners, carpet-sweepers, paper towels, measuring cups, egg-beaters, save time, money and strength.

There is nothing so false that a sparkle of truth is not in it. When nothing is enjoyed, can there be greater waste?

MURINE You Cannot Buy New Eyes
But you can Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition of Your Eyes
Use Murine Eye Remedy Night and Morning.
Keep your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy.
Write for Free Eye Care Book.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

Ogden's CUT PLUG

Now in Vacuumized Tins



80¢ the ½ lb

always fresh

Ogden's Liverpool.

Cashing In on Odds and Ends.

In nearly every country home there are articles that might better be turned into cash. They are surplus pieces of furniture, such as tables, bureaus and chairs; usually of old style and honest workmanship. Perhaps the finish has been marred; perhaps some other trifling defect has caused them to be put aside in favor of newer articles.

When these bits of furniture were cast aside or stored away, they were worth but little. It is unnecessary to point out the advance in the cost of furniture, or the scarcity of the woods which were used so freely in the old days. You may reason that they will go still higher; if they are rare pieces, maybe they will.

It is human nature to prefer neat and attractive articles over dusty and marred ones; any auctioneer will verify this. So it may be profitable to have the worn articles refinished and repaired before offering them for sale; they will bring more than enough to pay for this expense.

You may sell them privately, or possibly sell them on commission. There may be articles too damaged to sell; perhaps they are made of black walnut or other woods now in demand by cabinet workers who will pay a good price for all they can get.

It is more difficult to avoid being governed than it is to govern others.

There are reproaches which praise and praises which convey satire.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds
Headache
Toothache
Neuritis
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Rheumatism
Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetacacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacturing, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Rheumatism

Minard's penetrates to the root of the trouble and eases pain. The universal remedy.



Kept It Nice.

Mrs. Brown was bathing her baby, when a neighbor's little girl came into the room carrying a doll. She watched the process for a few minutes and then said: "Mrs. Brown, how long have you had your baby?"

"Seven months, dear," answered the mother.

The little girl stole another glance at her doll, which was very much battered and minus a leg and an arm.

"My, but haven't you kept it nice!" she said, with an envious sigh.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Scatter with one hand, gather with two; scatter with two hands, gather with none.

Words are thorns to grief.

Classified Advertisements

PURE, BEAUTIFULLY PLUFFY, carded wool; ample, enough light comforter; one dollar. Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ont.

Miss Eva Roddick Tells How Cuticura Healed Eczema

"My trouble began with an itching and burning of the skin and then eczema broke out on my hands in a rash. It got so trying on my nerves that I scratched it, which caused watery, sore eruptions. It was very painful to put my hands in water, and hard for me to do my work. I also lost my rest at night because of the irritation."

I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they helped me, and after using almost two cases of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Eva Roddick, Fallowfield Lake, Nova Scotia.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum helps to prevent skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Agents: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 3114, Montreal. Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c; Talcum 50c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY

Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Other Mothers

Hemford, N. S.—"I am the mother of four children and I was so weak after my last baby came that I could not do my work and suffered for months until a friend induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Since taking the Vegetable Compound my weakness has left me and the pain in my back has gone. I tell all my friends who are troubled with female weakness to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I think it is the best medicine ever sold. You may advertise my letter."—Mrs. GEORGE I. CROUSE, Hemford, N. S.

My First Child

Glen Allen, Alabama.—"I have been greatly benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for bearing-down feelings and I was troubled in this way for 1 1/2 years following the birth of my first child, and at times could hardly try to get up. A neighbor recommended the Vegetable Compound to me after I had taken doctor's medicines without much benefit. It has relieved my pains and gives me strength. I recommend it to give you permission to use my testimonial letter."—Mrs. IDA RYAN, Glen Allen, Alabama.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lowell, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

GARDEN SEEDS

IT'S TIME TO THINK OF THEM—DON'T YOU THINK? THERE ARE GOOD SEEDS AND BAD SEEDS—JUST LIKE IN EVERYTHING ELSE.

DON'T EXPERIMENT—BECAUSE SEEDS ARE THE VERY WORST THING IN THE WORLD TO EXPERIMENT WITH. IF THEY ARE TESTED AND FRESH, LIKE OURS ARE, THE RESULT IS SURE, AND NOT THE SLIGHTEST NEED OF BUYING POUNDS WHERE OUNCES WILL DO.

WE SELL ONLY BRANDS WITH A REPUTATION FOR RELIABILITY.

ANYTHING YOU MAY WANT WE EITHER HAVE IN STOCK OR WILL PROCURE ON SHORT NOTICE.

At the Sign of the Star
The Store of Quality

J. N. Scheffter

Going to Paint?

Then use

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
MADE TO PAINT BUILDINGS WITH OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

and you'll get satisfaction. It's the best protection you can give your house.

It's made from pure white lead, pure zinc white, and pure linseed oil.

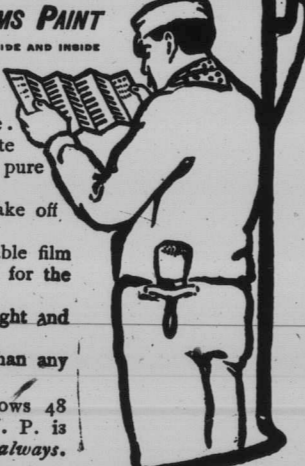
It does not powder, flake off or crack.

It forms a tough, durable film that wears and looks well for the longest time.

Its colors are clear, bright and lasting.

It costs less by the job than any other paint made.

The full color card shows 48 handsome shades. S. W. P. is put up full measure, always.



Floor Wax
Aerio 1 lb. tin 50c
Johnsons 75c

1001 Varnish
WE RECOMMEND THIS VARNISH FOR ALL PURPOSES—FLOORS, WOODWORK, FURNITURE.
1/2 pts 40c pts 70c
qts. \$1.40

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch
HARDWARE

Step Ladders
SAFE, DEPENDABLE
LADDERS
4 ft. 5 ft. 6 ft.

Japalac and Chi-Namel Varnish Stains
1/2 pt., 1 pt., pts., qts.

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

Expectations that cattle receipts would be light at the Union Stock Yards this week were considerably upset by the offering for the opening market. Approximately 4200 cattle were offered for sale yesterday, which compares with 2500 head the same day a week ago. Live stock men were of the opinion that shipments would be light owing to the farmers being busy with seeding operations. Shippers, however, appeared to be anxious to take advantage of the prices prevailing, and the result was a good-sized decline in values for both export and killing cattle.

The offering contained a good many quality shipments, and while trade was fairly brisk up till noon, it was slow after that, and salesmen had quite a few cattle left on their hands at the close. Exporters were active in the market, but the demand for store cattle failed to show any improvement. The supply of good feeding cattle is none too heavy, but the inquiry is not all that the dealers were anticipating.

Prices generally eased from 25c to 35c a hundred for all classes of steers and heifers, while cows and bulls remained about steady. A lot of export cattle were purchased, and the prices paid for these were down about 25c a hundred. The bulk of the choice heavy steers sold from \$8.50. The top price for heavyweight steers was \$7.75, the best price for a load was \$7.75, whereas the best load last week made \$7.25. The bulk of the best killing steers and heifers sold from \$7 to \$7.50, with medium to good from \$6.25 to \$6.75. There were few sales below \$6.25 and none under \$6.

There was a good trade in cows and bulls, with exporters active in

both classes. Cows were taken for export from \$6 to \$6.25, while butchers paid from \$5 to \$5.75 for the best, and from \$4 to \$4.75 for fair ones. A couple of choice butcher bulls went to a packer at \$6 a hundred, while exporters paid from \$4.50 to \$5.25 for the bulk of the heavies. Medium quality butcher bulls sold from \$4 to \$4.50. One load of stockers brought \$5.50 and one load of feeders sold at \$6.65.

A big run of calves was in evidence and the quality was generally none too good. The Buffalo market was lower and prices locally declined 50c to \$1 a hundred. The top price was \$11, while the bulk of the choice moved at \$10. Good calves sold from \$9 to \$9.50, with medium quality ones from \$6 to \$8.50. The bulk of the common offerings sold from \$4 to \$5.75.

There was a light run of sheep and lambs, and prices generally were unchanged from the previous week's close. Spring lambs sold from \$10 to \$14, with an odd one at \$16 each. A few old lambs brought from \$7.50 to \$9, and a few heavies at \$5.50. There was an easier feeling in the hog market, although some of the sales were made at a steady price, which had been guaranteed to shippers. A number of sales were claimed to have been made at 25c a hundred lower. On the fed and watered basis sales were made from \$7.75 to \$8 a hundred.

"A woman can't keep a secret, declared the mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorted his companion, "I've kept my age a secret since I was twenty-four."

"Yes, but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it for ever."

Spring makes people lazy. The other seasons that make people lazy are summer, fall and winter.

This advice may save your life. Use only one hand in switching electric lights on or off, and keep the other from metallic contact. Never switch on an electric light with one hand while the other hand is in water or on a water faucet. Never operate an electric light while standing in a bathtub. Always be sure that the hands are dry when operating an electrical device. Never tamper with an electrical circuit with which you are not familiar.

A PLAIN TRUTH

A man may patronize the mail order houses for years—may send them in that time hundreds of dollars—and at the same time they wouldn't accommodate him for a two-cent stamp. This is the plain, unvarnished truth. If you think otherwise try it for yourself and see. These out-of-town houses do not know you—do not care to know you—are not interested in you in any way—only in the money you send them. Spend your money with our own townsmen, who know you for what you really are, who appreciate your worth, your business, your assistance in building up home interests.

DEEMERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL

(For March and April)

Form V—Alberta Goetz, Florence Stroeder, Anthony Niesen, Caroline Stroeder.

Sr. IV—Magdalen Ernewein, Stanley Niesen, Wilfrid Kocher.

Jr. IV—Marie Goetz, Lucy Huber, Florence Kunneman, Monica Huber, Clarence Huber.

Sr. III—John Ernewein, Eugenia Kunneman, Loreta Meyer, Gertrude Meyer, Susanna Stroeder, Alphonse Niesen, Annie Niesen, Cecilia Niesen.

Jr. III—Allan Rehkopf, Nathalia Goetz, Cletus Wagner, Annette Niesen, Cletus Kunneman, Mary Kocher, Teresa Stroeder, Eugene Huber.

Sr. II—Viola Schneider, Luella Schneider, Erwin Kunneman, Joseph Stroeder, Cletus Huber, Mary Fortney.

Part II—Wendelin Niesen, Wilfrid Niesen.

Part I—Justina Huber, John Huber, Andrew Fortney, Agnes Fortney, Albert Niesen.

ARE YOU FRIENDLY?

(By Edgar L. Vincent)

I have a friend, and I believe he is a friend, too, but somehow I dread to see him coming. I know I am in for a siege; for this really kind-hearted man never fails to just about talk me to death telling me about the shortcomings of others. Nothing is ever just right. The world has no really good folks in it. Everybody has so many faults. When the session is over and at last I have succeeded in getting away from my friend, I feel just about sick.

Now, I am sorry for this man. He is such a lonely sort of a chap. Few love him, and those who do, love him in spite of his failings. He is going through life blundering along in the dark, when he might travel a road that is always lighted up and beautiful. If there is anybody in this world that is to be pitied it is the man that has no friends to whom he can cuddle up and talk with about the big things, the beautiful things and the joyful things of life.

For, let me say this, and I believe it is true: If you and I want friends, we must show ourselves friendly.

There is something about an iceberg travelers on the ocean do not like. It makes the water cold all round it. It hits the ship that gets in its way an awful blow, and maybe sends it to the bottom. So the moment a ship sights an iceberg, the captain gives orders to watch the thing and keep far out of its way.

And human icebergs are ten times as dangerous as icebergs of the sea, because when they come in contact with an immortal soul, a shipwreck is imminent—shipwreck of hopes, shipwreck of peace of mind, shipwreck of everything we hold dear, and that kind of a wreck is a thousand times worse than to sink a boat and send money to the bottom of the sea.

Down the road from our farm home lives a little old man. He never did anything very great. Year after year he works away on his land. His name never gets into the paper. And yet, that man has more friends than anyone else I know. Little children run to meet him. When folks are in trouble they seek his home. His life is always sweet, happy and bright as the summer noonday.

Why does this man have so many friends? Because his face never wears a frown; he is always smiling; he does not pick out the faults and the failings of all his fellow beings and spread them abroad to the four winds of heaven. He has friends because he is friendly. When folks are in trouble they know where to go for comfort and good advice. Living so close to the heart of nature, his own heart has grown pure, strong and simple.

Are you friendly? Then God bless you! There is a lot of work for you to do in this cold old world of ours. It needs your ministrations every moment. It can get along without men with long titles hitched to them, but it must have men of the kindly heart.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

"Spring House Cleaning"

Spring cleaning has commenced. You will need to replace the worn out Curtains, Carpets, Mats, Rugs, Linoleums and Floor Oil Cloths. We are well stocked in these lines. Good qualities. Prices right.



LOOK AT OUR RUGS

Rugs and Mats

Velvet Door Mats at \$1.25 to 1.75
Axminster 27x54 at \$4.00
Velvet Mat 24x45 at \$3.50
Tapestry Mat 27x54 \$2.75

Tapestry Squares

Madalon and all over patterns. Sizes 2 1/2 x 3, 3 x 3, 3 x 3 1/2 and 3 x 4.

Prices range from \$15 up to \$35

Linoleum best patterns comes 3 and 4 yards wide

Congoleum Squares

SUITABLE FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE.
SIZES 2x3, 2 1/2 x 3, 3x3, 3x3 1/2, & 3x4.

Panel Curtains

NOTHING LOOKS MORE DAINTY THAN OUR NEW DESIGNS IN PANEL CURTAINING.

Per Panel 50c up to \$1.10

Linoleum Squares

FOR WEAR THERE IS NOTHING BETTER, NEW PATTERNS THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.
SIZES 3x3 1/2 and 3x4.

Curtain Nets

PLAIN, SCOLOP AND LACE EDGE CURTAIN MATERIAL, IN WHITE AND CREAM NETS.

Per Yard 35c up to \$1.50

Floor Oil Cloth in all widths

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Linoleum, Congoleum and Beloeil Week -- April 25 to May 3. 8 days

Linoleum 4 yd. wide \$3.95 yd
Congoleum 2 yd. wide 80c yd

Beloeil Rugs

Regular \$18.00. Sizes 9 ft. x 12 ft.
Special \$12.50

Congoleum Rug Specials

Size 9 x 15 ft.	Regular \$22.50	Special \$19.00
Size 9 x 13 1/2 ft.	Regular \$20.25	Special \$17.75
Size 9 x 12 ft.	Regular \$18.00	Special \$14.75
Size 9 x 10 1/2 ft.	Regular \$15.75	Special \$13.25
Size 9 x 9 ft.	Regular \$13.50	Special \$12.00
Size 7 1/2 x 9 ft.	Regular \$11.25	Special \$9.75
Size 6 x 9 ft.	Regular \$9.00	Special \$8.25

TWELVE DIFFERENT PATTERNS TO PICK FROM

Special Prices on Linoleum in short ends.
\$3.35 per yard

Tapestry and Woodstock Axminster Rugs at Special Prices.

Bran Special \$28 a ton. Bags to be returned.
Fish Special: Trout 10c lb. Lake Herring 5c lb.
Oranges 25c a dozen. Potatoes Wanted.

WEILER BROS.

Chamois

1924

WILL PRESERVE THAT
FINE FINISH ON YOUR
AUTOMOBILE.

You cannot injure your car
by polishing with a good
Chamois.

We carry only the best

English Oil Cured Chamois

which will stand the wear
without losing their softness.

For cleaning the wheels and
chassis use one of our AUTO
SPONGES.

Their quality is unsurpassed.

CHAMOIS \$1.00 each

SPONGES 35c each

J. P. PHELAN PhmB

Wanted—2 girls, one who can do
good plain cooking, the other to help
with care of children. Would like
to have two sisters or friends. Good
wages. Apply to Mrs. W.
Tillmann, 612 Richmond Street
London.



GOLD SEAL

Congole

Bargain Prices

OUR FRESH STOCK AT
THE GOLD SEAL CONGOLE
SAVING PRICES.

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and proceed to tighten the body bolts.
Having properly prepared your car for the coming season by this thorough-going tonic method, your mind will be greatly relieved—for you will expect to get good service out of your machine and you probably will.

Lady A Must Have Gaspd.

Stories of absent-mindedness are common, but one that Lord Ernest Hamilton tells in *Forty Years On* is so extraordinary that it deserves to be repeated here.

Lord Strathnairn, says Lord Hamilton, was so absent-minded that he sometimes forget whether he was dining in his own house or in another's. On one occasion when he was dining with Lady A and was in a particularly absent mood he suddenly turned to his hostess and said:

"My dear Lady A, I really must apologize to you for this extremely hasty dinner. I cannot imagine what has come over my cook. I have never known her to disgrace herself so before."

Obeying Orders.

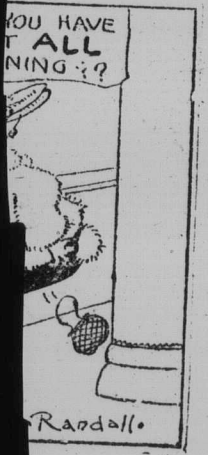
An Irishman suffered from a stomach ailment. The doctor was called in and on his second visit questioned his patient.

"Have you been drinking hot water an hour before each meal as I directed?"

"Doc," said Pat, "I tried hard to do but I had to quit. I drank for thirty-five minutes and it made me feel like a balloon."



ingswell and Miss E. W. Redding, who were recently sworn in at the



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