

Soils and Dips

Address communications to Agricultural 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

SUCCESS WITH BABY CHICKS.

Raising ninety-nine chicks out of every hundred may seem a little incredible to those who have been less fortunate. Now it is not so much a matter of luck or good fortune as it is the result of careful study and painstaking in the most petty detail, which exists in the poultry business as well as in any other business. The farmer believes that anything worth doing is worth doing well; and to do it well one must not omit even the slightest detail.

It should be said, of course, that in raising the minimum loss in baby chicks are to be bought, care must be taken to get pure-bred chicks. The farmer's own chicks, if they are secured by carefully selecting eggs from the hatch, from perfectly healthy flocks.

The first, and an essential step to be taken against the prevalent diseases among baby chicks is to get them to drinking sour milk; this can be done by dipping the bill of each chick into the milk. Care should be taken to see that each one gets a taste of the milk; after that they will not bother to take less than they want. This is the first thing we do when the chicks are received, and the chicks hatched at home are given milk before receiving any feed. Water is omitted from the ration for the first two or three days to insure their drinking the maximum quantity of milk. Sour skim-milk is found to be the best. Best results are obtained from sour milk by feeding it at an even consistency; to do this some feed only the curd.

Huddling of the chicks fastens in many losses. Wire screen fasteners in a semi-circle in the corners of their house will help to prevent huddling.

Artificial Incubating.

I shall not make any effort in this article to give instructions how to operate an incubator. I will rather devote it to a few suggestions as to what you ought not to do. It is not a wise policy to wait until a few days before you intend to start hatching before ordering your incubator. The dealer may not have the size you desire in stock.

While a second-hand incubator is not recommended, nevertheless there are many purchased each season on account of the lower price. If you do buy a used incubator thoroughly test it before using. If any parts are missing procure them, but probably one of the greatest drawbacks to buying a second-hand incubator is the fact that rarely are they accompanied by the book of manufacturer's instructions. These instructions usually can be obtained at a very small cost from the maker and in no case should one attempt to operate without them. The latter also applies to the purchaser of a new incubator. Do not attempt to put it together any other way than the instructions indicate. Do not experiment. The manufacturer has already done that. Because you have used one make of a machine don't think instructions with another make can be dispensed with. It is absolutely best to expect good results from the best incubator made if you put it in a room where windows have been sealed tight in one way or another to keep out the winter winds and frost. The incubator lamp uses a great quantity of oxygen and gives off a volume of poisonous fumes, which are sure to cause trouble unless reduced to minimum by proper ventilation.

Have a regular system in looking after the machine. Eggs can be turned and lamp filled just before or after supper daily, and then in the morning all that will be necessary will be to turn eggs and see that the temperature is alright. Have a table or shelf convenient to place trays on when turning eggs. Do not forget to close incubator door when eggs are removed for turning. Always turn your eggs first; then trim your lamp and fill it. It is impossible to trim and fill your lamp without soiling fingers with oil, and eggs will absorb such substances very rapidly, resulting in eventual killing of live embryos. You will find that one filling of the lamp may last for two days, but it's best to fill it daily, then you are positive it will always be enough. Take a last look at temperature before retiring; have heat enough just to hold damper up a fraction of an inch. This will take care of a change of either lower or higher outside temperature. Take out all infertile eggs on 7th day, and about 10th day pay strict attention to live embryos which have hatched, as the animal must be constantly regulated some favor to maintain an even temperature. Be sure to use a thermometer, which has before hatch is started keep an extra one on hand in case of accident. Instructions come with thermometers also. Read carefully as there are several styles, the

DAIRY

Dairymen who have kept milk records for a series of years well know the effect of a big storm on the producing herd. Invariably there is a severe shrink resulting from a cold, stormy winter period. To prevent this shrink requires some additional work on the part of the cow-keeper. A herdsman who is able to prevent a shrink during a blizzard understands his business and deserves commendation, for he has proven that he is efficient and skillful in his work. As it requires extra fuel during a cold spell to keep warm, so with animals it requires extra feed when the temperature is low, which means that the feeder must always increase the ration during very cold weather. He must also see to it that an animal consumes its required amount of water, as on an average eighty-seven per cent of milk is water. The more the animal has more water than solids the water item is essential. From experience we know that during cold weather we drink little water, and a cow will naturally drink less during a very chilly period. Especially is this true if the water supply is made difficult to reach or the tank filled with floating cakes of ice or even worse, is coated over.

On most farms the water supply comes from a tank located close to the well. Invariably it is open and exposed to the weather. With zero temperature it is either necessary to keep the ice cut and thrown out, or to employ the use of a tank heater. The most practical method is to use a heater, for in this way the water can be brought up to fifty or sixty degrees, at which temperature it will be consumed in larger quantities than if colder.

The dairy farmer should keep in mind that it is difficult to recover a shrink, and if his cows lose in milk it will require considerable extra feed and time to get them back to a normal production. The best way is to prevent the shrink if possible, and this can be done by keeping the animal comfortable and well supplied with food and water. Exposure to cold winds and drafts are more harmful than low temperatures. An animal, in fact, will stand with considerable comfort even zero weather, provided she has a good bed and plenty of feed, without a cold draft striking her body. Irregular hours are often caused by storms. The men will have extra work in clearing away snow and are handicapped in supplying feed and water; this, coupled with the desire to get the warmth of the house often results in irregular milking hours, which again adds to the shrink in milk flow. Regular milking and feeding periods are essential for best results, and so I say again, that the cow-keeper who avoids a shrink in his herd during a blizzard or cold spell deserves the prize of success, and he can truthfully be said to be an expert dairyman.

With this ration and proper care, a ninety-nine per cent. survival is not uncommon; thus the chicks can be made to weigh between two and three pounds at broiler age; and the pullets will mature rapidly to early winter-layers. The petty details differ with almost every individual case, and offer splendid opportunities for study.

When to Use Oversize Tires.

Oversize tires are frequently urged for the farm truck and it is promised that the higher cost of the larger tire will be more than made up in the increased mileage and other advantages obtained. However, oversize tires are not always a sufficient clearance between all the tires and the adjacent parts of the truck. It is especially important to make sure of this when the truck is heavily loaded. There may be sufficient clearance when the truck is empty, but once it is loaded there may be too little clearance between the fenders and the new and larger tires. It is then wise to make sure that if the springs are severely compressed, as in going over a heavy bump, the fenders and other adjacent parts do not come in contact with the tires. In everyday use this can happen frequently, and the only result can be increased wear or injury to the tires or even damage to the truck itself.

Useful Graphite.

Fifty cents' worth of graphite used about the farm can be made to pay a high percentage of interest. Flake graphite mixed with ordinary lubricating oil to the consistency of butter is a rust preventive and will cure most of the squeaks on a truck or touring car. A little applied to demountable rim studs when a tire change is made will make setting up the nuts easier and also act as a rust preventive. Applied to the rims it defeats rust. However, this is not usually advisable, as it makes black everything it touches, especially the hands of the one who must remove and replace the tire. Be-graphite paste should be spread on plugs in their limit without danger helps prevent leakage of compression, especially an advantage on tractor and other heavy-duty engines. The plugs will also be easier of removal next time.

Rubbed on either side of an engine's gasket of copper or like types it forms a binder superior to shellac, one that does not break down under heat and which does not cause sticking. Although it blackens whatever it touches, it is superior to plain copper grease for spring bolts, leaves, steering connections and the like, having the further advantage that even after the grease or oil has been used up there will still be enough graphite remaining in the parts to lubricate them for some time. It is superior to white lead for gas-pipe joints or other joints that may be subjected to heat or where future easy removal is an important feature. The rest will follow.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

KINDNESS PAYS.

"I'm tired of playing this game," said little Benny Fox bobbing his head out of a pile of leaves. "Playing hide-and-go-seek in the leaves isn't fun just for two."

Little Benny had come over to Sammie Squirrel's house for an hour's play, and Sammie was doing his best to entertain him.

"What would you like to play next?" asked Sammie. "Oh, anything that's lots of fun," he replied, "let's get your little wagon and draw some branches together and make a twig house. Then we can have a little playhouse all to ourselves."

"That will be heaps of fun," said Sammie. "Come! we'll get the wagon. It's in the back shed."

Off they raced for the shed and tumbled in at the door at the same time. Both hurried toward the dusty little wagon but hadn't been out for several days.

Just as Benny reached down to draw it away, Sammie called, "Stop, stop, Benny, we can't take the wagon, it's in use."

"I can't see what's using it," said Benny, looking around bewildered. "See that big black spider?" asked Sammie.

"Shucks," cried Benny Fox, reaching for the handle, "he will scamper off as soon as we move the cart."

"Stop, stop," commanded Sammie. "How would you like to have your house torn to pieces? This big black spider has woven a beautiful house here; and see, there are two little spiders. What would they do if we tore up their home?"

"I never thought of that," said Benny. "It wouldn't be quite right to tear up their house just so we could play with your little wagon."

"Isn't that the most beautiful lace? I do wish mother had as pretty a centerpiece for her table or curtains for her windows," said Sammie. "Look at the corners. Every part is perfect. And it is strong when he holds such a big spider. Let's leave him alone. We can carry the twigs in our arms," said Benny.

"Yes, and we can come back and see the big black spider, to-morrow," said Sammie; and off the two scampered.

"Fip-fip-p-p-toe! I sure thought my house was gone that time," said the Big Black Spider after the two visitors had closed the shed door. "I'll just surprise little Sammie Squirrel for being so good to me."

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel

How Children Learn Ease of Manner.

BY EDITH LOCHRIDGE REID.

A mother remarked the other day in the course of a conversation on child and so on, through all the china and discipline. "I don't see why it is that glassware, suggests to the child a feeling of being guests that at any other time. formal and conventional, though he has been instructed how to behave."

Now this mother was perfectly sincere in her remark, yet her own phrasing contains the secret of her distress over her children's behavior. Would a child learn to play the piano by being instructed if he didn't practice playing every day? Yet that mother was expecting just as improbable a performance in behavior. She was stressing the old idea of "company manners," and expecting the children to put on culture just as they put on clothes for the dinner party. And because they didn't she was deeply grieved and disappointed.

The reason why children of this type act worse when there are guests than they do ordinarily is because of mother's anxiety to have affairs move smoothly she has held out threats as to what will happen if all the last face down in his high chair and the result has been to create an unnatural condition that is confusing and disastrous to poise and courtesy. But aside from the mother's embarrassment over slips of etiquette and behavior, this idea of "putting on manners" is very unwise training for children. They gradually learn to act on artificial motives and lose sight of the genuine and vital character traits that are worth while and lasting.

Just the idea of alluding to the various articles of table appointment to force courtesy upon her children. When mother is alone and playing with the babies she can teach them much by pretending visitors. They may come in and call on her and take her hand. It will be come natural in a very short time. A mother who includes good manners and polite behavior in the everyday home life, will never have reason to force courtesy upon her children.

Unequal Compression Trouble.

Throttled down or driven at low speeds the engine ran perfectly, but when the speed was increased to fifteen miles an hour or better it would run unevenly. The valves had been ground and appeared all right. The spark plugs were changed and a test showed a good spark was being delivered at each plug. The ignition system was gone over and the points found in good shape, with all parts apparently in good working order. Changing the carburetor adjustment from a maximum to a minimum of richness of mixture proved unavailing. The push rods and rocker arms of the valves were in perfect order and yet the trouble continued. Finally testing the compression was tried and one cylinder registered sixty pounds, another fifty and the others about forty pounds each. Evidently here was the secret of the trouble, but what caused this unevenness of compression? Our problem was to locate it and it was found due to weakened valve springs. The valves were not closing tightly nor quickly enough.

A Tile Smokehouse.

The owner of a tile smokehouse is firmly convinced that every farmer who prepares his own meat should have a similar smokehouse to aid in the job. The one in question is six feet wide and six and a half feet long. It is seven feet high to the eaves, and the concrete foundation and floor were cast in one piece. The tiles used are 4x8x12 inches and are laid up in the usual manner. The door is of wood, tightly fitted, and it carries a small window covered with screen which can be raised or lowered to regulate the smoking process.

The roof is a solid concrete slab, only two inches thick but well reinforced. Though the building has stood for several years there is not a single crack in its surface. Hooks made of quarter-inch iron rod and bent to shape are hung from the ceiling within.—H. R. Dalton.

A Homemade Grindstone.

Though the owner had a good emery in the shop, he built the grindstone from scrap material for use on garden tools and knives. What prompted the venture was probably the existence of an old stone on the scrap pile which obviously was sound at heart, out of shape and chipped to bits. First the wheel was mounted between centres and dressed down with an old file. A small saw horse was built, two bearings mounted one at each end upon this, and through them was run a steel shafting to fit. One end of the shaft was deformed and cemented to the centre of the wheel. Care was taken to have the wheel properly lined up. An eight-inch pulley was then keyed to the shaft and the stone was then keyed to the other end.

Since the motive power required is slight, no staking down is necessary, and yet the machine is so light that it can be carried about with only one hand. So instead of moving the engine to position, the stone is placed where some job is to be handled and belted up.

Fertile brains and fertile soils are the essentials of successful farming. A working ability will bring results from such a combination.

A well equipped desk is a labor-saver in the farm home.

Soil Fertility Experiments.

The three demonstration plots that have been started as follow-up work in connection with the soil survey are now giving interesting results. The outstanding feature so far is the proved beneficial effect of lime and phosphoric acid. On the light sandy soil of the Norfolk County plot the increasing amount of decaying organic matter is beginning to make itself felt in the improved texture of the soil and increased crop yields. On all three of these experimental plots certain mixtures of fertilizers are giving promising results, while other substances are not.

The Triangle experiments with potatoes have demonstrated in every county where held, that comes to be used to gather all or nearly all the nitrogen required by the potato crop, and that proportion may be used in proper proportion may be used to increase both the quantity and quality of the crop with profit.

The lime phosphate experiments planned to discover the effect of lime, lime and acid phosphate and mixed fertilizer on wheat and the succeeding crop of clover, have given interesting results. Each experiment consisted of four one-half acre plots, and these were laid out on three different farms in eight different counties, twenty-four experiments in all. All have been harvested. Only the wheat crop has been harvested. The clover, however, shows marked differences in development in the various plots and interesting results may be expected next season. The outstanding results so far obtained in that acid phosphate increased the yield of wheat in every experiment. The average for the check plot was 22.2 bushels per acre, and the acid phosphate plot 34.34 bushels per acre, an increase of a little over 50 per cent. Assuming that the addition of the acid phosphate at the rate applied on these experiments would have given the same results on the 717,307 acres of fall wheat harvested in Ontario in 1923, the value of the crop would have been increased by nearly eight million dollars, at a profit over the entire cost of the acid phosphate or over four million dollars.

This work is being extended to eight additional counties and is being carried on by the Chemistry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College in co-operation with the Agricultural Representatives.

Pure Seed.

During the year 1923 the Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College supplied to nearly 2,000 farmers pure seed and other material with instructions and full information for conducting tests on their own farms. One hundred and twenty-one distinct experiments were conducted during the season on the Field Husbandry area.

Feeding the Calf.

Experience has taught the importance of feeding the calf milk of uniform temperature from day to day. But results are obtained when this temperature is kept between eighty and one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. A young calf should not be fed milk that has started to sour. The pail should be thoroughly cleaned after each feeding in the winter time as well as during the summer season.

The farmer who tests every ear of corn that he intends to plant this coming spring will be more certain of his seed than he who tests only a few of none of the ears.

HOGS

In an attempt to learn the effect of the management of sows upon the number and condition of the farrowed pigs, fifty-three cases were brought under observation. It was discovered that the majority of those who were bringing the highest average to live pigs up to weaning time saw that the mothers were supplied with plenty of protein food and exercise. The sows were kept in medium condition and did not receive more than three ears of corn each per day. One farmer advised that a good way to give the sows needed exercise is to have the sleeping quarters some distance from the place where the animals were fed. This will force them to cover the distance at least three times each day.

Handling Bulls.

It is usually a so-called "gentle" bull that hurts people. This is because more precaution is taken with an ugly bull than a tame one. A "gentle" bull is likely to suddenly become ugly and if he is not properly secured he will hurt someone. Two things are worth observing in handling mature bulls. First, make their environment such that they are not likely to become ugly, and second, have them where they can't do any damage if they do get mad.

The ideal conditions are to have plenty of exercise in a stout enclosure, a chance to see other cattle, good rations, and gentle but firm handling, with no teasing. It is best to have a good strong staff to lead the bull with.

The Water Supply in the Farm House

BY L. STEVENSON, B.S.A., ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A motor truck with a specially constructed extension platform top, loaded with an exhibit of pumps, plumbing equipment, tools and demonstration materials related to household water supply installation, left the offices of the Dept. of Agriculture on May 23 to tour Western Ontario. This demonstration on wheels was prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Women's Institutes for the purpose of illustrating to the people of rural districts the best way in which to install or improve the household conveniences so necessary in the reduction of labor in the farm home. Water in the kitchen, in the bathroom and in the laundry, together with the disposal of sewage, at a cost in keeping with the farm exchequer, the purchase of the proper type of equipment, and advice on farm plumbing were the main thoughts in the demonstration.

Farm surveys have shown that too few farm houses are equipped with water service, and that many are not taking advantage of the natural conditions that surround them. Carry-over water from a spring when either a gravity line or a hydraulic ram would deliver a water supply at the kitchen sink is a waste of time and energy still being practiced. The unsanitary cesspool is still being used in spite of the fact that the septic tank is known to many, and is a convenient device within the reach of all. The plumbing equipment that the farmer can well versed in engineering, plumbing and sanitary engineering, and as prearranged and advertised, and attended gatherings of rural people under the auspices of the local Women's Institute.

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The only fur-bearing animal that
appears to be holding its own in
woman.—Duluth Herald.

Evangeline Booth, head of the Sal-
vation Army in the United States,
says that when you find a silly girl
you usually find a silly mother.
Probably there will be less talk now
about the number of silly daughters

Horticultural Convention

The eighteenth annual convention
of the Ontario Horticultural Associa-
tion was held in the King Edward
Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday and
Friday, February 7th and 8th.

Delegates registered Thursday
morning at 9 o'clock, there were a-
bout 350 delegates present. Con-
vention opened at 9.30 with George
Simpson of Ottawa in the chair.
Rev. W. M. MacKay read the Presi-
dential address of J. P. Jaffray of
Galt, who is at present in Scotland
as Canadian Immigration officer.
Then followed the report of the Su-
perintendent, J. Lockie Wilson of
Toronto, containing the information
that 24 new societies were organized
in 1923 and the total membership is
now over 50,000. Many of the new
societies were formed in the town-
ships.

Rev. G. W. Tebbis of Burlington
gave an illustrated lecture on beau-
tification by means of flowers and
shrubbery. In showing us his pic-
tures he gave us the view of waste
and swamp-like lands and then the
views when all was in flowers and
growing shrubs, trees, etc.
J. B. Spencer B.S.A., Ottawa,
spoke on street tree planting and
horticulture, as to the variety and
kinds, also spacing between trees,
pruning and trimming of trees.

Thursday afternoon
Address of Welcome by Mayor
Hiltz of Toronto. The Mayor was
not able to be present at the open-
ing session this morning. He gave
the delegates a very hearty welcome
and spoke very highly of the work
being done by the Horticultural So-
cieties. He said his wish was when
he gets old that he would like a
few hours work in his garden in the
morning, late in the afternoon and
evening be on the bowling green and
after that a game of checkers, and
for the long winter months it would
be checkers all the time, and looking
for spring.

Prof. W. T. MacCoun, Ottawa,
spoke on the Iris, giving us splendid
views and colors of the Iris. There
are 233 varieties along the walk of
the Agricultural Farm at Ottawa.

A. B. Scott, Galt, Kiwanis, Rotary
and other clubs in co-operation with
Horticulture working together in
cleaning up streets, dumps, etc.,
planting parks, playgrounds, foun-
tains, tree planting, etc.

F. A. Kent, Port Perry, on "Dahlia
and My Other Garden Flowers"
illustrated with views showing the
and in its young state and also after
planting. The pictures on roses
were wonderful. He told us he has
as many as 1000 visitors on a Sun-
day to his gardens.

Prof. R. R. Graham, Guelph on
"Staging and Judging Flowers"
spoke in favor and strongly recom-
mended holding flower shows, and
people should learn to know the
value of a pinch of salt, salt petre,
etc., for the different kinds of plants
These instructions could be given at
the shows.

Mrs. Dunnington Grubb, Toronto,
spoke on "Canadian Gardens," their
lay-out and also what can be done
with any kind of ground put into
shape for a successful garden. Her
slides and views were good.

Geo. D. Cash, Mimico Beach, on
"Dahlias" best flower grown, bloom
from end of July until the frost
comes, showed slides of great variety
of colors and sizes, how to plant,
cultivate, etc.

Thursday evening
Banquet at 8.30, followed by ad-
dress from the Hon. John S. Martin,
Provincial Minister of Agriculture,
who said that the love of farming
is instinctive in our natures. Gard-
ening in a small way is the one
outlet for people who live in towns
and cities who love to make things
grow. Nothing in the world will
give the man or woman who loves it
more pleasure than this kind of re-
creation.

Wherever there is a flourishing
Horticultural Society, continued Mr.
Martin, you find it reflects in the
appearance of the homes and in the
planting itself. These societies have
done a great deal, but there is much
more to do.

Heretofore it has been almost ex-
clusively confined to the towns, vil-
lages and cities, and the next step
must be into the townships. People
on farms have not found it neces-
sary to take an interest in gardening
and have restricted their efforts to
the raising of field crops. That so
many farms have nothing about
them which tends to beautify them
is perhaps the reason that so many
young men are forsaking the land.

As long as I occupy the office
which I now hold, the horticultural
societies of the province may rest
assured of not only sympathetic at-
tention, but of something more
amiable than that.

The Chairman—Ladies usually do
all the talking but have not heard
from them when called on.

Mrs. Lewis—Mrs. Lewis remarked
that women have more to do with
beautifying the earth than the men,
she said:

God might have made a better
world than the strawberry, and also
when he made women he might have
made a better thing than a woman
but he didn't also.

I like in the Garden of Eden, it
is a woman to stir things and
they still keep it up.

Friday morning
C. A. Hesston, St. Catharines,
Treasurer, gave his financial report.

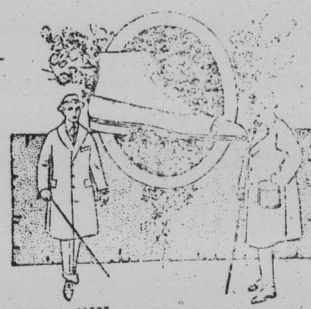
Special Bargains This Week



Coffee

Have you tried our
special blend Coffee. Al-
ways ground, fresh in
wax paper bags.

40 & 50c lb.



Shoes! Shoes!

They are moving every
day. Are you getting
your share of the many
bargains?

Phone
20

O. L. SOVEREIGN & SON Mildmay

4 lbs. choice Figs for 25c

2 lbs. choice Prunes 25c

2 lb Seedless Raisins 25c

Children's Stockings

A number of pairs, in
odd sizes.

Special 23c

Canned Goods

Pork and Beans, Simcoe
Brand, reg. 15c for 10c

Choice Standard Brand
Corn 2 for 25c

Choice Aylmer Brand
Corn 2 for 35c.

Choice Aylmer Brand
Peas 15c

Just Arrived

Fancy Ratine, 38" wide
Tangerine shade

\$1.80 yd.

Stripe Silk Ratine, 54"
width, at \$2 yd.

Normandy Voile, 38"
width, in grey and orch-
id shades at 1.50 yd



Baking Powder

Colemans S
40c, for 25c

McLarens, quart jars,
good quality, 45c.



Mens and Boys Caps

Some lines 20 to 50 p.c.
off. We have some good
lines at reduced prices.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!
Spring Is Coming!

We have the best in all line—no inferior quality kept in
stock. The early buyer always gets the cheapest and best seeds
We have some whole and cracked corn for poultry. Nothing
better for winter laying. A few weeks' feeding of Poultry Re-
gulator will tone up the fowl for breeding purposes, making
strong and healthy chicks.

Of Flour we have the best, such as Rive Roses, Ben Hur,
Banner, Jewel, Pie Crust, Graham Flour. Also Rolled and Stan-
dard Oat Meals, Ferina, Corn Meal, and Feeds. Bran, Shorts,
Low Grade, Tankage, Ground Oil Cake, Hog Tonic, Beef Scraps
Cow Remedy, Calf Meal and Pig Meal and for the inner man,
Fresh Groceries of the best quality, also Weston's English
Cookies and Biscuits which need no butter to eat with them.

EGGS, BUTTER AND DRIED APPLES WANTED.

GEO. LAMBERT.

Flour, Feed and Groceries
Mildmay - Ontario Phone 36

There are 188 organized societies in
Ontario, 27 of these are not affili-
ated with the Ontario Horticultural
Association.

J. E. Carter, Guelph, who is a
representative of the Canadian Coun-
cil, reported that all members of the
Society would receive a Blue Book
containing the report and valuable
information as to horticulture, regis-
tration of plants, etc.

H. J. Moore, Toronto, on "Cultiva-
tion and Uses of Perennials" illus-
trated with views, where a plant
explains the nature of soils, and
the use of different fertilizers.

Friday Afternoon
Nominations and Election of Offi-
cers, reports of the Resolution Com-
mittee.

Demonstration by S. A. McFadden,
of Toronto on the arrangements of
cut flowers in the home.

W. J. Potter, Toronto, spoke on
"Native Ferns and Flowers." Owing
to the time being short he was
not given enough time for his sub-
ject. He mentioned certain wild
flowers which would do well in our
gardens, if proper care were given.
After this a photo was taken of
the delegates and then autos con-
veyed the delegates out to Lady
Eaton's green houses. This was a
treat to all who were able to go.

Signed: W. G. Helwig, J. A. John-
ston, delegates Mildmay Society.

**BOETTGER WINS CASE
— AGAINST T.P. OF SAUGEEN**

After reserving his decision for
several weeks in order to look up
the law, Judge Greig, this week de-
livered judgement in the above case,
dismissing the township's claim in a
suit to recover taxes.

As previously reported in these
columns Herman Boettger, a farmer
of Concession 3, Saugeen, objected to
an assessment of \$14.25 in his tax
bill for statute labor commuted, on
the ground that he had not been
given the opportunity to work out
his statute labor as required by the
law, the point over which he was
having failed to give him notice to
do the work. Boettger tendered pay-
ment to the bank of the proper am-
ount of his other taxes on Dec. 12,
the last day for payment before the
five per cent. penalty could be en-
forced, and payment was refused by
the bank. The township then brought
suit against the defendant for the

amount of his taxes—\$137.05, and
\$6.85 the five per cent. penalty, in
total \$143.90, and the case was tried
at the sittings of the Division Court
held at Port Elgin on Jan. 4th last.

By the decision of the Judge the
amount tendered by the defendant
to the bank was the proper amount
owing, and should have been accept-
ed, the Judge ruling that the failure
on the part of the road overseer to
give the required notice was fatal
to the plaintiff's claim, and that
the five per cent. penalty could not
be enforced. As the defendant had
failed to give proper notice of pay-
ment into court of the amount ten-
dered he was assessed the court
costs, the township being charged
with the witness fees.

The decision establishes a pre-
cedent for councils in those municipa-
lities where statute labor is com-
muted, as any failure on the part of
municipal officers to carry out the
strict requirements of the Act or
by-law renders the imposition of
the commutation tax illegal.

**WANT OUTSIDE BUTCHER
TAXED**

At the last meeting of the Walk-
erton town council a resolution was
introduced by Councillor Erdman to
impose a tax of \$25.00 or more on a
Formosa butcher who was selling
meat in town. He said if the butcher
were a farmer selling the product of
his farm he would not object, but he
was doing business here without pay-
ing a cent of rent or taxes while the
local butchers were paying hundreds
of dollars. The council was not
unanimous. One member did not see
why the local butchers should be put
in glass cases. The drygoods stores
and merchants in other lines were
not protected against pedlars he said.

Some of the people who were doing
the most "hollering" were Timothy
Eaton's best customers. Councillors
Glintz thought if he could save the
poor people a little money he should
be allowed to do it. As a rebuttal
Councillor Erdman said the poor
people paid cash to the outsider and
bought from the local butchers on credit.
As the discussion proceeded a
legal opinion of two years ago was
handed up by the clerk when it was
learned that if outside dealers were
licensed the local dealers would have
to be licensed also and local grocers
selling meat would be subject to a
similar tax with the result that high-

er prices would have to be paid by
the consumers. No action was tak-
en.

Councillor Glintz advocated the
advantage of having local dairy
herds inspected to ascertain if tu-
berculosis were present. The idea
was favored by the council and ac-
tion will likely be taken in the near
future.

WHAT IF WE TOLD THE TRUTH

A short time ago the editor of a
paper grew tired of being called a
liar, and announced that he would
in the future handle the truth only.
His next issue contained the follow-
ing items:

John Benin, the laziest man in
town, made a trip to Bevil on Mon-
day.

John Cook, our groceryman, is do-
ing poorer business. His store is
dusty and dirty. How can he expect
to do much?

The Rev. Sny preached last Sun-
day on charity. The sermon was
pung.

Dave Cranky died at his home

here Tuesday. The doctor gave him
that moonshine killed him.

Miss Sylvia Rhodes and Sam Col-
lins were married Saturday at the
Presbyterian parsonage. The bride
is a very ordinary town girl, who
doesn't know any more about con-
templating than a jack rabbit and never
helped her mother three days in her
life. She is not a beauty and has
a gait like a duck. The groom is
an up-to-date loafer. He is
living off the old folks' money,
and is not worth shucks.

Any newspaper man in the
could turn his country upside down
by publishing so small a portion
one-fourth of the things he knows
and keeps under

JUST

Dear Sir: I
about what I over-
ratchet. I ain't
soon as the folks
out. If this was Judgement
and you no more prepared to
your God than I am to meet
account, you sho would go to hell

Home Teaching for the Blind

One of the greatest problems which confronted the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in its early stages was that of reaching the blind people in their homes with necessary instruction. It was found that many blind people could not be concentrated for instruction, hence the Institute was forced to reach out to all corners and render definite services with the least inconvenience to the blind people receiving such. The Institute has been building up this home teaching department and staff in various sections of the country during the past six years. There are now eighteen of these teachers scattered across Canada giving instruction to approximately two hundred and twenty-five blind people and giving on the average ten thousand individual lessons per year.

HOME TEACHING DISTRICTS.
Home teachers are usually stationed at a city or large town and give lessons to pupils of that centre, as well as to those in the surrounding district. These home teaching centres are located as follows: Halifax, N.S.; Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Calgary, Alta.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man. (two teachers); and in Ontario at the following points: Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough, Barrie, Stratford, London, Hamilton, and Toronto (three teachers).

WHO AND WHAT ARE THESE TEACHERS?
In selecting prospective teachers it was found that there was a definite advantage to be gained through using blind people as instructors of the blind. When a blind person is convinced through ignorance that blind people are incapable of working with their hands it is extremely difficult for a sighted person to prove otherwise. The invariable answer to a would-be sighted instructor is, "You can do that with sight, but it is impossible for me without sight." With a blind instructor, however, their very presence gives confidence to the blind people. For this reason, the best capable blind people have been chosen in nearly every instance to carry on this home teaching work.

The Institute first of all carefully selected blind people who possessed more than ordinary ability, then arranged special normal classes from time to time to improve their knowledge. These blind teachers were instructed to such extent in the psychology of teaching, the services that the Institute was prepared to render; in the reporting of and in short, rendered capable of dealing with the varied situations to be met with in their round of calls.

The blind teacher using a guide provided by the Institute wherever necessary, makes her round of calls, instructing here, encouraging there, and everywhere bringing a cheery atmosphere and optimistic viewpoint to bear. No one can estimate the value placed by the blind in general on this service.

WHAT SUBJECTS ARE TAUGHT:

Blind people are naturally limited in the variety of occupations in which they may engage. For the most of us, "seeing is believing," however, and it is astounding even to those engaged in work for the blind to see the variety of excellent articles produced and in many cases the almost incredible ingenuity shown by individual workers. The actual subjects on the home teacher's list are as follows: For men, instruction in Braille reading and writing, and Moon's Type (embossed), typewriting or pencil writing, and such handicrafts as basketry, chair caning, string work, etc. For girls and women: Braille reading and writing, Moon Type reading, typewriting or pencil writing, and such lines as light basketry, hand sewing, domestic machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, rug weaving, etc.

The instruction which is given in the various embossed systems of reading mentioned above, is designed to enable blind people scattered throughout the country to receive free loan of books from the Institute's library and publishing department, also the monthly magazine published by the Institute. The instruction in handicrafts makes possible the production of saleable articles which can be disposed of either locally or forwarded to the salesroom department of the Institute in return for cash. Included in this series of articles will be a description of the salesroom department which was originally established in Toronto. There will also be a description of the salesroom branches which have more recently been estab-

lished in Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

WHAT DOES THE INSTITUTE AND ITS SERVICES MEAN TO BLIND PEOPLE?

This may be best answered by a critical examination of the conditions existing prior to 1918 and at the present time. Before the Institute was organized and home teaching started, children and adults were losing their sight every year, in many cases needlessly. The provinces were prepared to furnish education for juveniles in organized schools, but in many cases children were not reported and so did not receive education. For the adult, however, there was practically nothing. He blundered his way about in most cases in idleness and in many cases knew little or nothing of the accomplishments of other blind people or the possibilities in his own case and certainly was given little or no opportunity to learn or become productive in any definite way. Possibly the greatest handicap he felt was the lack of ability to read and to enjoy the contents of books on which we all depend so much for entertainment. In some instances blind people were found who did not know that there was another blind person in the world and felt that they had been unduly afflicted. Cases have been discovered where a blind person was, owing to ignorance of relatives and friends, looked on as being mentally impaired as well, with the result that treatment was intolerable. Scarcely any community in Canada can now truthfully say that it doesn't know of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and its widespread interests and work. It is very simple then to refer to the case of the Institute, which in most cases can furnish with little or no delay, home teaching to adults or refer children to provincial authorities for school education. This enables the newly blinded adult to learn to read embossed print which takes the place of the ordinary printed page, and to secure one or other of the several thousand books ready for loan by the Institute. Usually it enables the individual to regain confidence in getting about, to make saleable articles in basketry or re-cane chair seats for the community and as a result of this production, to be enabled to contribute partly or wholly to his own support and in many cases able to provide for his family as well. What does this all mean to the person who, losing his sight, has felt that further pleasure or interest in this life is lost and then finds that a new field is open for him where he may be useful and self-respecting, not dependent? At the same time he hears of other blind people enjoying all sorts of recreations and pleasures. Have you ever been lost in a prairie blizzard and felt that hopeless despair that comes to one whose strength is spent, then the joy of seeing a light twinkling through the darkness? What hope springs up! It is for this very reason that we use the symbol "HOPE" on products of the blind.

In thinking of this work, just remember our home teachers and their tireless rounds and the blind people that are being faithfully served. You can assist in your own community by taking a helpful interest in your blind neighbor, buying his products if he can make what you want, and referring his case to the Institute if he needs help and has not already received it, or by assisting our home teachers in their rounds. "HOPE" is our watchword and our motto is "Help Them to Help Themselves."

High Ideals.

"We can't all be extraordinary," a speaker said recently, addressing a gathering of young men. "Many of us must be common, ordinary men."

This may be a level-headed, common-sense statement, but it is a very uninspiring doctrine to preach to young men, or to men or women of any age.

The truth is that it is possible for all of us to be one hundred per cent. more efficient, more successful, better developed all round than we are to-day. But as long as we hold the idea that we can't be anything out of common, we can't.

As Emerson says, he who aims at a star will shoot higher than he who only aims at a tree. As long as we think that we, with multitudes of others, must be very ordinary men and women we will be ordinary.

A sculptor cannot exceed his model. The model of ourselves that we hold in mind determine the height to which we will rise.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



STORIES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

Author of Battle Hymn.

Baring-Gould, the author of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," has passed to his reward. When, at the age of almost ninety, the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould died at his home in England, his prolific pen was stilled, but of his many works in poetry and prose, the Christian church will keep immortal, through countless generations yet unborn, that stirring, martial, devotional song, that stirring, martial, devotional song, that stirring, martial, devotional song, "With the Cross of Jesus going on before."

Surprised choir boys have wafted the words through incense-laden air, as they marched up the vaulted aisles of churches and cathedrals; at Methodist revivals it has brought thousands to the altar rail in repentance and conversion; in Presbyterian and other houses of worship it has thrilled the Covenanters and dissenters; the Knights of Columbus, a Roman Catholic fraternity, sing it at their public gatherings; and, at the conclaves of the Knights Templars, the watching thousands on the streets feel an exquisite thrill as the plumed Masons march, twenty abreast, singing the great battle hymn of the church.

Written in 1865, it never has lost its hold on the hearts of men battling for ideals. In the world war bands played the hymn while the youth of the warring nations rushed to the colors, and in the camps of armed men there rose the strain: "We are not divided, all one body we."

So great and universal is its appeal that it belongs to no sect, or to no race, it has become the heritage of civilization, rather than exclusively the rallying cry of the Christian church. The hymn was fortunate in finding a

composer like Sir Arthur Sullivan to express its spirit in music.

"Onward, Christian Soldiers" was written on Whit Monday, in a Yorkshire village where young Baring-Gould was then curate, as a marching song for a band of school children and with no thought of publication. He has told the children to sing when marching from one village to the other, but could not think of anything quite suitable, so I sat up at night resolved to write something myself. It was written in great haste, and I am afraid that some of the lines are faulty. Certainly nothing has surprised me more than its great popularity.

When the young curate wrote the words to swing his marching children along, they sang them to the tune of "Brightly Gleams Our Banner." Several musical settings have been given them at various times, but Sullivan's is the one everybody knows — the one with the thrill in it.

Occ n Too Small.

Aunt Hannah hailed from the West, and had never seen the sea. Her nephew, who was doing well in the East, invited her to spend a month at his Halifax home. She accepted the invitation, of course.

Well, as soon as she arrived, her nephew took her down to the dock and showed her the boundless ocean, with its white foam and crashing breakers and fresh, salt-laden winds. "There," he said, "There, do you think of it?" "Humph," said Aunt Hannah. "I thought it was larger."

What is a Chiroprapist?

Two small boys halted before a brass plate fixed on the front of a house, whereon was inscribed in bold characters the word "Chiroprapist." "Chiroprapist?" remarked one of them perplexedly, "What's that?" "Why," replied his companion, "a chiroprapist is a chap what teaches canaries to whistle."

The AUTOMOBIL

STEAMING COLD.

A steaming radiator in bitter cold weather is a paradox many car owners have met. All parts of the car are apparently in good working order. The owner starts on a trip on a cold day, and after running a while finds that the radiator is steaming. He knows that the radiator is full of water and by lifting up the hood finds the fan belt working all right. Why then the steaming?

It seems unreasonable that the boiling in the radiator is due to the cold weather. But it is a fact. The water in the radiator moves downward. The hot water is on top and as the water moves toward the bottom it is cooled. In extremely cold weather it is cooled so much that by the time it reaches the bottom of the radiator it has turned into a sort of slush. This will not circulate either by the thermo-siphon system, such as the flippers use, or by the pump system. With the supply of water cut off from the engine cylinders the radiator becomes hotter and finally starts to boil. The condition can be told by putting the hand on the radiator. At the top it is hot and at the bottom quite cold.

Quite soon the slush will freeze solid and then the radiator will be damaged. The quickest way to stop the steaming, when it is first noticed, is to cover the radiator with a blanket and let the engine run idle until the bottom of the radiator thaws out. Then some covering must be put on the bottom of the radiator to stop it from freezing again.

Many forms of radiator covers are used for this purpose. A very effective one can be made out of a piece of cardboard, which is fastened to the radiator by fine copper wires run through it. The cardboard should be on the bottom of the radiator and, of

course, on the outside. The space to be left open to the air depends upon the car and on the weather. In very cold weather only a little of the radiator need be open. The open space should go all the way across the radiator at the top. But a square hole in the centre of the cover may allow a few tubes to freeze while the rest are hot.

Alcohol and other antifreeze solutions are used to prevent the radiator from freezing, but they do away with the need of a radiator cover. Modern automobiles are made to run with hot water cooling system. If the temperature of the engine is too high the gasoline will not vaporize, and some of the unburned fuel will work down into the radiator. Cover up the radiator and the engine warm up.

BATTERY EFFICIENCY.

It is a good practice occasionally to clean up the terminals of a car's storage battery with a solution made of a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a cupful of water. This will wash off the acid and cut the corrosion, making the terminals last longer. However, use extreme care that none of the soda gets inside of the battery. After carefully tightening the terminals smear them with a small amount of petrolatum, which guards off the corrosive effects of the acid that seems to work out on the terminals over everything.

The efficiency of a storage battery depends much on how easily the current can flow in or out, and if we allow dirty or corroded terminals to obstruct this flow it naturally follows that it will greatly reduce the efficiency of both the battery and of the electric system.

ENORMOUS MAP FOR EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Remarkable and Comprehensive Plan to Show Resources of Dominion.

When the British Empire Exhibition opens in London next April Canada will indeed be "put on the map." There has just been completed in Ottawa one of the largest and most illuminating maps of this Dominion ever made. It will tell in a flash everything there is about the natural resources and physical features of this country, and tell it in a way that no map has ever told before.

This huge map is being prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the department of the Interior in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is 25 feet long and 10 feet high, and is illuminated by more than eleven hundred electric lamps. It is made of steel, and is in eight sections for transportation purposes. The actual map is painted on to the steel in permanent colors, with all the rivers, lakes, cities, transportation lines, boundaries and, in addition, every natural resource on and product of the Dominion is clearly marked in the locality where they are found. Everything there is to know about the wealth of Canada is recorded.

But the unique feature of the map is that every spot where a certain natural product is found or an industry is in existence, is illuminated with electric lights, of distinctive colors. For example, where copper is found, a purple light, conspicuous and brilliant, will mark the place. Where water power is present, it will be shown by a white light, with pulp in green, timber in brown, and so on. Each city is shown with a larger light, and a railway line is shown through a series of perforations in different colors—the C.P.R. in red, the Canadian National in green, and others in yellow. These are illuminated by an intricate system of wiring. But they can be lighted separately. If a visitor wants to know where gold is found in Canada, the official in charge of the map will simply press a button and every place where gold is found will be illuminated, and none others. Similarly if he wants to see where wheat is raised, where textiles are manufactured, or where timber is found, the distinguishing lights will be switched on. At each side of the map an illuminated index will be placed, on which the key color of each resource or industry will be given. On the opposite side of the map will be an indicator which will reveal the statistics connected with any particular product. If a prospective settler asks where flax is produced, the lights will glow on the map, and if he wants to know the annual production and other things, it is immediately available on the indicator. This wonderful map will undoubtedly be one of the sights of the Empire Exhibition, but it will also be used in other parts of the world, for it is built on permanent lines.

He Might Have Guessed Caesar.

Why do people name dogs of which they are fond for such a desperate creature as Nero? We don't know, like the boy of whom the Los Angeles Times tells we must accept the fact.

"Who fiddled while Rome burned?" asked the school teacher.

"Hector, sir."

"No," said the school teacher.

"Towser," sir.

"Towser!" exclaimed the teacher.

"What do you mean? It was Nero."

"Well, sir," was the reply, "I knew it was somebody with a dog's name."

The noblest motive is the public good.



Braving the cold at thirty-five degrees below zero, men, women and children from all parts of Russia paid their last respects to Nicolai Lenin, as his body was laid to rest in Moscow. Photograph shows part of the funeral procession.

IN RABBITBORO



RED ROSE TEA

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

Surnames and Their Origin

HARMAN
Harmon, Harmer, Hardin, Hadwin, Urmynson, Harman, Armad, Anglo-Saxon, also German-French.
Given name.

The name of Harman is unusual in the great number of variations of it that are to be found throughout northern Europe, and which have come into the United States from several different countries.

As a family name, of course, it developed from a given name, that of Herman. At least, that is definitely certain so far as the English and the forms are concerned. But the nature of Herman as a given name leaves room for the possibility not the probability, of a development in Germany.

The name is a compound of two old Teutonic words: "eor," a word denoting divinity in pre-Christian days, and "man," signifying humanity. Thus the word came to denote "divine humanity," which was the nearest method the old Teutons had of signifying "brotherhood of man" or "the general public," and it came to be used later to denote a soldier, or "guardian of the people." Afterward it came to be used as a personal name. The ancient "eor," of course, is the basis of the modern "German" "Herr," meaning variously "Lord," "Sir" or "Mr.," and it is regarded possible though not likely, that in some instances the German forms of Hermann, Herrman and Herrmann developed from this rather than the given name.

Armad is the French form. The rest of the foregoing variations are all English.

Those familiar with their Roman history will recognize the Latinized form of the given name in Arminius. The given name was widespread in medieval England as Armin, Urmyn and Harmer, as well as Hardkin.

FAIRCHILD

Variations — Fairbairn, Fairbrother, Fairson, Beaufix, Beauftz.
Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French.
Source—Titles or nicknames.

The most puzzling of all family names to those of modern times are the ones which are founded on words of relationship. With the exception of "son" used as an ending, we wonder how such words as child, brother, father and the like could be used to designate or differentiate one family from another.

GIRLS! A GLEAMY MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

35-Cent "Danderine" So Improves Lifeless, Neglected Hair.

An abundance of luxuriant hair full of gloss, gleams and life shortly follows a genuine anointing of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine."

Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff is corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or fading hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is delightful on the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic—not sticky or greasy! Any drugstore.

You Can Stand on this Wash Board

Our SMP Pearl Ware Wash Board is so strong, tough and durable that a full-grown man or woman can stand on it without doing the rubbing surface or any part of it the least harm! The enameled surface won't chip, flake or peel off. Think of the wear there is in such a wash board! The same wearing qualities in all SMP Pearl Ware. Try out the board and be convinced.

Ask for SMP Pearl Ware

MADE BY THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

Try This on Your Doc.
A printer received an inquiry from a surgeon who wanted bids on several thousand letter-heads, different sizes, grades and colors, and he wanted the form held standing.

The printer wrote back: "Am in the market for one operation for appendicitis, one, two, or five-inch incision, with or without ether; also with or without nurse. Quotations must include putting appendix back and cancelling the order if found sound. Successful bidder is expected to hold incision open for sixty days, as I expect to be in the market for an operation for gallstones, and I want to save the extra cost of cutting."

NERVOUS INDIGESTION

Some of Its Causes and How Relief May be Obtained.

Many people suffer from nervous indigestion. The commonest causes are worry, over-work, lack of exercise, or a general run down condition of the system. It is a disease of the nerves rather than of the digestive organs, and is corrected by giving needed nourishment to the nervous system and building up the blood.

The treatment consists largely in rest, recreation and the use of a true tonic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In addition, the patient should follow a careful diet, and avoid coffee and stimulants, these being unsuitable for nervous people. As one's nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, the latter must be built up and made rich and pure, which is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. If there is loss of weight and pallor, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially helpful. Mrs. Adolphus Villeneuve, R.R. No. 2, Apple Hill, tells as follows how she obtained relief:—"I was so bad with nervous indigestion that I could not digest anything I took, and as a consequence was a great sufferer. I doctored for four months, but seemed to be getting worse instead of better. I lost strength to such an extent that I could hardly go about. Then my mother came to see me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I followed her advice and got a supply at once. After taking a few boxes I felt my strength returning, and I continued their use, until at the end of a few months I could eat anything I desired, had regained my old time health and strength, and was in every way a well woman. I am so thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me that I always advise their use when any of my friends are run down or ailing."

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

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease. Fully nine-tenths of all the minor ills of childhood have their root in indigestion. There is no medicine for little ones too equal Baby's Own Tablets in relieving this trouble. They have proved of benefit in thousands of homes. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Lunette, Immaculate Conception, Que., writes: "My baby was a great sufferer from indigestion, but the Tablets soon set her right, and now I would not be without them." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Upper or Lower?

The man, says the Epworth Herald, had just informed the agent that he wanted a berth on the train. "Upper or lower?" inquired the agent. "What's the difference?" asked the man.

"A difference of fifty cents in this case," replied the agent. "The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower, you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. In other words, the higher the lower. Most people don't like the upper, although it is lower on account of its being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can have the lower if you pay higher, the upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher, it will be lower. But the poor man had fainted.

The cruellest lies are often told in silence.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

What the Package Does.

Tea growers have found from experience that it is necessary immediately to pack tea in air-tight metal-lined chests, to preserve the flavor and goodness of the leaf. Equally so is an air-tight package necessary for the small lots of tea for individual consumption. Bulk tea is always inferior tea because it is exposed to air. The "SALADA" air-tight aluminum package is the most efficient way of preserving tea known.

Quick Growing Trees for the Prairie.

Many of the species which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers, for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar, and Manitoba maple. It is safe to say that wood large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years.—Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 1.

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

Largest Unexplored Area.

One of the largest unexplored areas in the United States lies in a triangular space, between the Colorado and the San Juan River, in southeastern Utah. Here an area as large as some of the smaller Eastern states still remains practically unknown to white men.

How to protect goods from the attacks of worms has always been a hard problem for packers of dried fruits and cereals. A new process exhausts the air in a steel drum in which the food is placed and then fumigates the contents with carbon disulphide. Exhausting the air distends any living tissue that there may be in the fruit or cereal, whether worm or egg. That opens the pores and separates the cells so that when the gas is turned on it fills the spaces and poisons the insect or kills the egg.

Misunderstandings may separate friends far more widely than either time or space.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The Colt.

Oh, what a wild and venturesome young thing,
This playful colt that leaps the pasture bars!
He's forth expectant of all things;
Thrilled with the magic of its sudden bound
Into the freedom it had thought to gain,
While chafing restles at its mother's side.
Behind those small, confining wooden bars.

Its trots awhile ecstatic at the change
To freedom from the bondage of the past;
With head and tail erect it scorns the barn,
Looks up and down the road, and far beyond
The world lies waiting to be won or lost.
Waiting to see how fine a beast it is;
And then the young colt learns it is alone—

Thrown on its own resources at a bound,
Around the turn a strange, discordant noise;
Nearer it draws—in panic flees the colt!

Where now its courage, joyous confidence?
On, on, it flies before this throbbing hum;
No sense to turn aside from out the road;
Scared little horse, some day you'll understand.

—Grace Stuart Orcutt.

In Other Words, Pay in Advance.

Automobile tourists are likely to meet with amusing experiences in their travels round the country. The Morris family drove into a small Western town some time ago, dog tired.

"Let's go to a hotel to-night," said Billy. "I'm too tired to get this tent off and set it up!"

"All right," Mr. Morris replied. Accordingly the party sought out the one hotel in the town. "Can you give us two adjoining rooms?" Mr. Morris said to the proprietor.

"Yeah, I guess I can," was the reply. "They'll be two dollars apiece or four dollars for the two."

A minute later, laden with baggage, Mr. Morris and Billy reentered the hotel, followed by Mrs. Morris and Alice, the little girl.

"Show us to our rooms now, will you?" said Mr. Morris.

"Yes, sir. They'll be two dollars apiece or four dollars for the two of them," the proprietor replied.

"Sure, I know," Mr. Morris agreed. "I've got my hands full now; I'll pay you in the morning."

"All right," the proprietor answered nonchalantly. "I'll show you to your rooms in the morning then."

ECZEMA

of the skin and scalp is an ailment that we have been successfully treating by mail and in our offices here for over 30 years. If afflicted, write us explaining your case fully. We also treat all forms of Psoriasis, Eczema, Blackheads and other non-contagious skin troubles. Superbuous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., permanently eradicated by the only method—Electrolysis.

Write for Booklet "F"
Hiscott Institute Limited
Hiscott Bldg.
61D College St. Toronto

Mother! Give Sick Baby "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

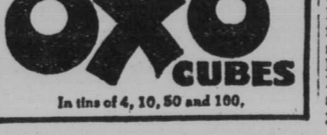
Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Buy "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup."

At any hour-day or night—EDDY'S MATCHES bring the light



For Invalids

Delicious, strengthening bee-tea and dozens of other tasty and nourishing dishes may be easily and quickly prepared with



In tins of 4, 10, 50 and 100.

Graduate Nurse Finds "The Perfect Remedy"

Graduate of National Temperance Hospital tells of remarkable Cases Where Tanlac Has Proved Effective.

"From my long experience as a professional nurse, I do not hesitate to say I consider TANLAC the most efficient and natural stomach medicine and tonic to be had. It is undoubtedly Nature's most perfect remedy," is the far reaching statement given out for publication recently by Mrs. I. A. Borden, Seattle, Wash., a graduate of the National Temperance Hospital of Chicago.

"I have used TANLAC often in treatment of my patients and my experience has been that for keeping the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels functioning properly, and for toning

up the system in general, it has no equal.

Tells of Case.
"About a year ago I had a lady patient who could not keep a thing on her stomach fifteen minutes, not even water. I prevailed on her to try TANLAC and after the sixth bottle she could eat absolutely anything she wanted without the slightest bad after effects.

"I had another patient who simply could not eat. I got him started on TANLAC and by the time he finished three bottles he was eating ravenously and had regained sufficient strength to return to work.

"These two instances are typical of my experience with TANLAC. My confidence in TANLAC is unlimited." TANLAC is for sale by all good druggists. Over 40 million bottles sold. Accept no substitute.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE
Woolgrowers, your own wool manufactured or exchanged for yarn or blankets. Woolless Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

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

Despair and confidence both banish fear.



should be taken at once for speedy relief of backache, headache, swelling, dizziness, lack of ambition, and numerous other complaints due to improper kidney and liver action. An honest remedy sold for 99 years. At your dealer, or direct from WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO., Toronto, Ont.



Thick Lustrous Hair Kept So By Cuticura

At night touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with a soda of Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Keep your scalp clean and healthy and your hair will be luxuriant.

See 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Dept. Stores, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always without msg.

WOMAN SUFFERED FOR MONTHS

Weak and Nervous. Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Webbwood, Ont.—"I was in a very weak and run-down nervous condition, always tired from the time I got up until I went to bed. Sleep did not rest me at all. My sister recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and others told me about it, but it was from my sister's advice that I took it. It did not take long until I felt stronger, headaches left me and my appetite came back to me. I am a farmer's wife and have many things to do outside the house, such as milking, looking after the poultry, and other chores. I heartily recommend the Vegetable Compound to all who have the same trouble I had, for it is a fine medicine for women."—Mrs. LOUIS F. ELSASSER, Hillcrest Farm, Webbwood, Ont.

Another Nervous Woman Finds Relief

Port Huron, Michigan.—"I suffered for two years with pains in my side, and if I worked very much I was nervous and just as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was sleepy all the day and didn't feel like doing anything, and was so nervous I would bite my finger nails. One of my friends told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me so much that I soon felt fine."—Mrs. CHARLES BELLE, 601-14th St., Port Huron, Mich.

Women who suffer from any feminine ailment should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



**Stock Reducing
Sale of
Victor Records**

OUR STOCK SHEETS REVEAL THE FACT THAT WE HAVE MORE RECORDS ON HAND THAN WE WISH TO CARRY. WE HAVE, THEREFORE PLACED ON SALE OVER TWO HUNDRED TEN INCH, DOUBLE SIDED RECORDS—REGULAR PRICE 75 cents—WHICH WE WILL SELL WHILE THEY LAST AT 50 cents EACH OR 3 FOR \$1.00.

THE LOT CONSISTS OF QUARTETS, SOLOS, DANCE, ORCHESTRA AND INSTRUMENTAL SELECTIONS.

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

**We sell the
BUCKEYE
(The World's Foremost)
Incubators - Brooders**

HERE IS THE GUARANTEE THAT GOES WITH EVERY BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, REGARDLESS OF SIZE OR PRICE.

Guarantee

EVERY STANDARD OR STYLE E INCUBATOR IS GUARANTEED TO HATCH MORE CHICKS AND STRONGER CHICKS THAN ANY INCUBATOR OF ANY OTHER BRAND.

IT IS FURTHER GUARANTEED: TO REQUIRE NO ARTIFICIAL MOISTURE AND TO REQUIRE NO ATTENTION TO THE REGULATOR FROM THE TIME A HATCH IS STARTED UNTIL IT IS FINISHED.

THE PERFECT CONSTRUCTION OF ALL MECHANICAL PARTS IS ALSO GUARANTEED, AND ANY STANDARD OR STYLE E INCUBATOR OR PART THEREOF THAT DOES NOT FULFILL OUR GUARANTEE IN EVERY PARTICULAR WILL BE REPLACED WITHOUT QUESTION ANY TIME WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

Signed
THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

TWO SIZES INCUBATORS AND TWO SIZES BROODERS IN STOCK. COME IN AND LOOK THEM OVER.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch
HARDWARE

**UNION STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO**

A light run of cattle at the Union Stock Yards for the opening market of the week was cleaned up at steady prices. Some of the buyers for the abattoirs were none too active, but with the assistance of out-of-town buyers and most of the local butchers, salesmen found little difficulty in disposing of the bulk of the receipts. Exporters took most of the heavy steers and also a few loads weighing slightly under 1200 lbs. The best of the store cattle went for export, but a better enquiry is also apparent from Ontario farmers. The quality of the shipments generally showed a little improvement over last week.

Twenty loads of heavy steers were taken for export in addition to five loads of feeders. Heavy steers brought from \$7.50 to \$8.50, while the feeders sold from \$6.90 to \$7.25. One load only of heavies brought the top of \$8.50, while there were three loads at \$8.25.

In the butcher cattle a few loads and some small bunches brought from \$7 to \$7.50. The bulk of the steers ranged from medium to good and sold from \$6 to \$6.75, with common generally from \$5 to \$5.75, and the poorest down to \$3.75.

A few fat cows were taken for the overseas market from \$5.50 to \$6 while good butcher cows sold from

\$4.25 to \$5. Medium quality cows sold from \$3 to \$4. There was a strong trade in bulls, with exporters taking some from \$4.75 to \$5. Butcher bulls sold from \$4 to \$4.50, and bolognas from \$3 to \$3.50. Ontario farmers paid from \$5 to \$6.50 for feeders, and one load of good stockers sold at \$5.25.

There was a poor calf trade, and salesmen were unable to effect a clean-up. Sales were generally down \$2 a cwt. from the previous Monday only an odd calf bringing over \$11 a cwt. The bulk of the best brought \$11 a cwt., with medium to good quality ones selling from \$8 to \$10. Common offerings sold from \$4 to \$7.

The top price for lambs was \$15.75 paid for a load from the West. Native offerings had a fairly active market from \$14 to \$15, with one little bunch at \$15.25. There was a strong trade in sheep with good light ones selling from \$8 to \$9, and heavies from \$5 to \$7.

Packers were bidding \$7.75 for fed and watered hogs, while salesmen were asking \$8 a hundred. Some sales were made at \$7.75, while others secured \$8.

A fool there was and he saved his socks, even as you and I; but he took them out of the old strong box when a salesman called with some wild-cat stocks, and the fool was stripped down to his socks, even as you and I.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

About fifty of the neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Telespore Grub met at their home last Friday evening and presented them with a beautiful Service Tray. The presentation was made on behalf of the neighbors by Mr. Andrew Meyer, while Reeve John Weigel read the following address:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Grub:
It was with deep regret that we, your neighbors and friends learned of your intention to depart from our midst and we felt that we could not see you leave us without expressing in some small way the respect in which you are held in this neighborhood. We feel that in losing you we are losing kind neighbors and true friends, and we hope that in your new home you will make as many warm friends as you already have here.

We beg of you to accept this gift as an expression of the good will of your neighbors and the wish that you will have every success in your new home.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors.
Although taken by surprise Mr. Grub made a fitting reply, thanking their neighbors for their kindness. The evening was spent in social intercourse. Mr. and Mrs. Grub will make their future home at Richmond Hill.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

Report for February
Sr. V—Examined in Art, Composition, Oral Composition, Literature, Botany and Zoology.—Orville Kalbfleisch 74%.

Jr. V—Examined in Botany, Oral and Written Composition, Art and Literature.—Irvine Harrison 71%; Pearl Gress 65; Alfred Waechter 64, Verna Gress 63, Stanley Domm 60.

Sr. IV—Examined in Grammar, Composition, Literature and Reading.—Edith Poffuss 78, Milton Filsinger 65, Dorothy Vollick 64, Gladys Domm 52, (Delma Horst and Orland Schmidt, absent from examinations.)

Sr. III—Examined in History, Arithmetic, Geography, Literature, Memory Work and Composition.—Celeste Helwig 87, Stella Filsinger 76, Claude Kalbfleisch 76, Stanley Lewis 69, Permilda Wenzel 64, Vera Duffy 62, Lydia Finegan 56.

H. Ballagh, (Principal)
Jr. III—Honours—Bruce Kalbfleisch 75, Roy Fink 75; Pass—Wilfred Domm 67, Margaret Filsinger 65, Ellen Kinzie 64, James Sandy 60, Below Pass—Gertie Harrison 57.

Jr. II—Pass—Emma Schmidt 71, Emma Wenzel 70, Edward Schwalm 68.

Sr. I—Pass—Willie Kinzie 72.
Jr. I—Honours—Edith Sovercign 79, Alice Liesemer 78; Pass—Ethel Filsinger 71, Ezra Wenzel 71, Thomas Finegan 69.

Prizes—Honours—Elvireta Wickel 81, Edgar Lewis 78, Russel Schwalm 75, Lloyd Liesemer 75, Pass—Wesley Widmeyer 70, Nioma Kinzie 65.
Nora Kennedy (Teacher)

DEEMERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL

Report for February
Form V—Alberta Goetz, Florence Stroeder, Anthony Niesen, William Kunneman, Caroline Stroeder.

Sr. IV—Magdalen Ernewein, Stanley Niesen, Wilfrid Kocher.
Jr. IV—Marie Goetz, Florence Kunneman, Lucy Huber.

Sr. III—John Ernewein, Annie Niesen, Eugenia Kunneman, Susanna Stroeder, Loretta Meyer, Gertrude Meyer.

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

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

Part II—Wendelin Niesen, Wilfred Niesen.
Part I—Agnes Fortney, Andrew Fortney.

MOLTKE.

The measles have all flown from our community and the kiddies are all back at school making up for lost time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ortman, who have been residents of this vicinity for some time, are moving to Clifford.

On Friday afternoon the ladies of the community gathered at Mrs. Fred Baetz's and spent an enjoyable time quilting and chatting in the good old-fashioned way. There were 18 in all and you may be sure they had a fine time. In the evening some of the younger generation assembled and tripped to the notes of fiddle and guitar for several hours.

Mr. Connie and Miss Hulda Schaub Sundayed at Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kreller's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leutke and family spent a day last week in Carlsruhe.

Most of the farmers have received their hired help from Germany. Those who have not are anxiously awaiting them as syrup making will soon be starting.

Mr. Arlo Eickmeier, accompanied by Miss L. Lippert, Sundayed at Albert Klein's.
Miss Bender spent the week-end with Rev. G. in Alsfeldt.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

**Special Values in
CROCKERY
For Friday and Saturday**

Plain White with Wheat Pattern

Cups and Saucers, Regular Price \$3.00 dozen. NOW	\$2.00 doz.
Cups only, Regular Price 20 each. NOW	2 for 25c
5 inch plates, Regular Price \$2.00 dozen. NOW	\$1.50
6 inch Plates, Regular Price \$2.50 dozen. NOW	\$2.00
7 inch Plates, Regular Price \$3.00 dozen. NOW	\$2.50
8 inch Plates, Regular Price \$3.50 dozen. NOW	\$3.00
Coup Soup Plates, Regular Price \$3.50 dozen. NOW	\$2.50
Fruit Saucers, Regular Price \$1.50 dozen. NOW	\$1.00
Cat Meal Dishes, Regular Price 20c each. NOW	15c
Bowls, Regular Price 35c. NOW	25c
Bowls, Regular Price 40c. NOW	30c
Bowls, Regular Price 50c. NOW	35c
Pitchers, Regular Price 50c. NOW	35c
Basins and Ewers, Regular Price \$1.75 each. NOW	\$1.25

White with Blue Band and Scroll

Cups and Saucers, Regular Price \$4.25 dozen. NOW	\$3.00
6 inch Plates, Regular Price \$3.50 dozen. NOW	\$2.50
7 inch Plates, Regular Price \$4.25 dozen. NOW	\$3.00
8 inch Plates, Regular Price \$5.00 dozen. NOW	\$3.50
Coup Soup Plates, Regular Price \$4.25. NOW	\$3.00
Fruit Saucers, Regular Price \$1.75 dozen. NOW	\$1.25
Bakers, Regular Price 50c each. NOW	35c
Bakers, Regular Price 60c each. NOW	40c
Bakers, Regular Price 80c each. NOW	60c
Cream Pitchers, Regular Price 75c each. NOW	50c
Sugar Bowls, Regular Price \$1.00 each. NOW	75c
Scallops, 6 inch, Regular Price 50c each. NOW	35c
Scallops 7 inch, Regular Price 60c each. NOW	40c
Scallops 8 inch, Regular Price 80c each. NOW	60c

White with Rose Pattern

Cups and Saucers, Regular Price \$6.00 dozen. NOW	\$3.75
5 inch Plates, Regular Price \$3.50 dozen. NOW	\$2.00
6 inch Plates, Regular Price \$4.50 dozen. NOW	\$2.75
7 inch Plates, Regular Price \$5.50. NOW	\$3.50
8 inch Plates, Regular Price \$6.50. NOW	\$4.00
Coup Soup Plates, Regular Price \$5.50. NOW	\$3.50
Round Covered Casserole, Regular Price \$3.50. NOW	\$2.50

97 piece Dinner Set, regular price \$35, Now \$24.95

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

**Big Clean-Up Sale for One Week
March 7th to 15th**

Terms Cash. Wanted---Cream, Potatoes, Turnips

MENS FLEECE UNDERWEAR
All sizes. Regular \$1.15 to \$1.40.
SPECIAL 89c GARMENT

Boys Fleece Underwear 59c
Girls Fleece Underwear 59c
Mens Heavy Wool \$1.19

Mens Sweaters for stable use Special \$1.25
Mens Sweaters, regular \$3.00 for \$1.88
Mens Fine Sweaters, regular \$7.50 for \$4.75
Boys Sweaters 89c to \$1.39

BOYS OVERCOATS
Sixth for boys from 5 to 10 years.* Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 Special \$6.40

Mens Mackinaw Coats, regular \$12 to \$15. Special \$7.49
Boys Mackinaw Coats, regular \$7.50 to \$9. Special \$4.29

Ladies and Girls Woollen Hose, regular \$1.25 to \$1.50 Special 72c pair

Mens Heavy Socks, grey, regular 60 to 75c. Special 39c

BLANKETS
Flanelite Blankets, Grey, Ilex Brand, largest size, regular \$4.25. Special \$2.93
Woolnap Blankets, Good quality. Regular \$6.50. Special \$4.00
Woollen Blankets, Pink and Rose. Regular \$7.50. Special \$5.10

ONE DOLLAR SPECIAL
4 lbs. Seedless Raisins
6 lbs. Prunes
For \$1.00

Oyster Shell \$1.45 per cwt.
Salt 500 lbs. for \$1.00

25 per cent. DISCOUNT ON MENS SUITS, OVERCOATS LADIES COATS AND MENS ODD PANTS.

SILK SP
Black Messaline Silk, 1 wide, Regular \$4.00 a Special \$2.15
Every yard is guaranteed money refunded.
A Snap

WEILER BROS.