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No. 1 Pastry

The Mildmay Gazette

J. A. JOHNSTON Publisher

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1921

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 In Advance.



How About A Violin

For the long winter evenings P

We have these special assortments of Violins, Violin Case and Bow at \$15 \$18 \$21

These are extra value at these prices.

We also carry a good stock of Violin supplies, extra bows, strings, pegs, bridges, mutes, rosin, tail gut and pieces, tuning pipes and a Violin self instructors, etc.

Call and have a look at our special assortments.

C. E. WENDT
Jeweller

Furnaces

Now is the time to think about installing that furnace and do away with two or three heaters, save fuel and have comfort. We handle all the makes - pipe or pipeless - at low prices.

We also have a good supply of galvanized piping and pumps.

F. J. ARNOLD

MIDMAY
Tinsmithing - Plumbing
Furnace Work

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE.

Morning train, southbound 7.17
Noon mail train, northbound..... 11.35
Afternoon train, southbound..... 4.19
Night train, northbound 9.10

Acquaintance that should Prove Profitable

It will pay you to get acquainted with my store and my prices. My motto is "Small Profits and quick turnover." It means lower prices for you

Also a full line of fresh and smoked meats and an assortment of fresh fish, Bologna, headcheese, wieners and liver sausage.
Highest cash prices for hides.
Phone 62

G. R. WINGEFELDER
Meat and Fish Market

THE JOHNSTON Clear Ray Reflector

Have been adopted as standard equipment on Gray Dort cars.

WHYP

They give a wider spread and one-third more light than ninety per cent. of all the patented lens on the market.

TWO SIZES FITS ALL BULBS

\$1.50 a Pair

Officially approved by the Ontario Government.

L. PLETSCH & SON.
GRAY DORT GARAGE

New Spring Waists going at a Special Price at Weiler Bros.

Found—A 1921 Auto License marker. Owner can have same at this office.

Frank Dahms is moving this week to his newly acquired farm on the fourth concession.

Order your Linoleums and Rugs from Weiler Bros. this spring. Special Prices on same.

Miss Orphia McNamara, of Toronto came home last week and will remain here for several months.

Special Prices during Sale, Print 23c yd., Gingham 25c yd., Towelling 15c yd., Flannelette 37c yd., Curtain Strips 25c, at Weiler Bros.

A thoroughbred Jersey cow, at C. Waechter's sale on Monday afternoon sold for \$171. This is an evidence that cattle prices have not gone entirely bad.

Mr. Roy Wingefelder had his foot badly injured last week while engaged in filling his ice house, a block of ice fell on his toe, crushing it badly, and it is remarkable that no bones were broken.

The funeral of the late Michael Porschbacher of the 6th concession, took place last Friday to the Mildmay Evangelical cemetery and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

3,000 cars were stolen in Toronto during the past two years, valued at \$3,000,000. One out of every twenty cars in the city was in the hands of thieves or joy-riders at some time or other during the past year.

William Macke has purchased the old dwelling on Mr. John Kaufman's property on Peter street, and will have the useful parts of it removed to his farm on the 4th concession, to be used as building material.

August Lobsinger left on Tuesday morning for Collingwood to assist in a large sawmill for a few weeks. The head sawyer in this mill was injured the other day, and Mr. Lobsinger will take his place until he recovers.

The trial of the Wingham jeweller on the charge of shooting his friend and neighbor, a butcher named Loutitt came off last Thursday. He was discharged, as it was proved by the evidence that the shooting was done in mistake, and not with intent.

The thoroughbred stock sale at Walkerton on March 1st, under the auspices of the Bruce Breeders' Association, was not as successful as is usually the case. There were many splendid animals offered, but the prevailing prices were much lower than formerly.

There is a great scurry in the ice harvesting operations among our citizens and business men during the past week. The advent of the mild spring weather took away the sleighing and threatened to break up the ice in the mill ponds. However, nearly all of our citizens have their supply in now.

Mr. Jos. Hill, who is employed on Mr. John Lark's farm in Carrick, had the middle finger of his right hand amputated by Dr. Hall in Walkerton on Wednesday of last week. Hill got the finger injured some time ago and decaying of the bone set in, necessitating the amputation of the digit at the second joint.

Mr. S. Harron brought a mixed load of stock to Mildmay to sell by public auction on Saturday afternoon. His cattle were in good shape but they were somewhat slow of sale, and did not realize fancy prices. He succeeded in selling everything but two colts and they were not the right quality to find any buyers.

Rev. Dean Helm of Ayton called on friends here on Monday.

March 27th will be Easter Sunday. It is two weeks earlier than usual.

Don't miss the big values on Dollar Day at Knechtel's Friday and Saturday.

Miss Millie Schurter attended the millinery openings at Toronto last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alph. Weber, of Walkerton, visited relatives here on Sunday.

Reduced Prices in Men's and Boys' Suits, Overalls, Underwear, etc., at Weiler Bros.

Mrs. Wm. Knechtel, of Hanover, is the guest of her son, Mr. I. R. Knechtel this week.

Herbert Stemmler is preparing to move to his new farm near Newton next Monday.

Mr. Hartley Haskins, of Hamilton, spent the past week with relatives at Huntingfield.

The maple syrup season will open very shortly if the present mild spell of weather continues.

Mr. Jas. Stotheds of Toronto will ship a carload of horses from this station on Saturday next.

The trustees of Public school No. 8, Carrick, are advertising for a teacher to begin after the Easter holidays.

Rev. G. L. Gross, of Ayton, is assisting in the revival services in the Evangelical church here this week.

John Herman is recovering from an operation for hernia, which took place last week at the Walkerton hospital.

Messrs. William Kunkel and Norman Weiler and Miss Hilda Kunkel purpose leaving next week for Saskatchewan.

The price of hogs on the Toronto market on Tuesday was \$15 per cwt. Prime beef cattle sold as high as \$12.50 per cwt.

Mark Bartholmey returned to his home at Bach, Mish., after spending three months, the guest of his sister, Mrs. P. Kreitz.

Mr. William Meyer, who has been spending the past two months with relatives here, left on Monday for his home at Richdale, Alta.

Carrick Council will meet on Monday, March 21st, to appoint pathmasters and poundkeepers and to transact general business.

For Sale. Double Oil Tank lined with galvanized iron. Well made and would make excellent water tank. Price reasonable. Knechtel & Knechtel.

Mildmay now boasts a perfectly clean bill of health, every trace of the smallpox having disappeared. Anyone can now pay a visit to this village with absolute safety.

Mr. Conrad Russman of the 10th concession took three wagon-loads of moving to his new home near Listowel on Tuesday. The balance of his effects will be shipped by freight.

Constable Briggs of Walkerton was in town this week looking up evidence in connection with an alleged violation of the O. T. A. There did not appear to be much ground to the charge, so the matter has been dropped.

Mr. W. G. Liesemer, of Didsbury, Alberta, in renewing his subscription, writes as follows:—The weather with us this winter has been most beautiful cars have been running practically all winter and at the present time we are having nice spring weather, although things may change as I have seen it 30 degrees below zero in March. Business has been very quiet during the winter owing to the heavy drop on the market for the farmer's products, but we are looking forward to a fairly good business this summer although business will be curtailed somewhat owing to the price reductions. Remember me kindly to the Old Bruce Boys and you may tell them I still have fond recollections of the old town.

BORN.

Becker—In St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on March 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Becker, a daughter.

Zettler—In Carrick, on Feb. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Zettler, a daughter.

Spielmacher—In Carrick, on March 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spielmacher, a daughter.

Kelly—In Coronada Hospital, Toronto on Feb. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Kelly, (nee Annie May Harrison) a daughter.

Mr. George Buhlman, operator at Moffat, was home over Sunday.

Miss Annie Dietner, of Formosa, visited friends here over Sunday.

A prominent citizen of this village is quite ill this week with his coughs. No serious results are anticipated, however.

Mrs. Thomas Staples returned to her home in Toronto on Monday, after spending the past few weeks with her father, Mr. R. McNamara.

Knechtel's Dollar Day Specials! 25 Traveller's Sample Dresses, 14 years to size 46, values up to \$15.00. Your choice at less than half price of goods by yard. Only 6.95 each.

Notice About Potatoes. We have an order for a car of potatoes for immediate shipment. Call us by phone before bringing them out. We only want a limited quantity. Price 65c a bag in trade. Weiler Bros.

Slowly but surely prices continue to fall. Information gathered by the Prices Branch of the Department of Labor shows that during the month of January there were decreases in the retail prices of nearly all the staple lines of goods.

Auction Sale. An auction sale of farm stock and implements will be held at Lot 15, Con. 3, Carrick, on Monday next, March 14th, at 1 o'clock. William Filsinger proprietor, John Darroch, auctioneer.

Mildmay Fire Brigade. The annual meeting of the Mildmay Fire Brigade will be held in the town hall on Friday evening of this week at 8 o'clock, promptly. The village fire protection is a very important matter, and every ratepayer should be present at this meeting.

Tank Collapsed. The large water tank, constructed a few years ago on Peter street, collapsed this week, and will have to be repaired as soon as weather conditions permit. A mistake was made when this tank was built by putting a wood on top, and this part of the structure rolled and caved in.

Moved to Rostock. Mr. Chas. Filsinger, who has been a resident of Carrick for about five years, has moved to a farm near Rostock, shipping his stock and implements by freight last Thursday. We join with their many Carrick friends in wishing them abundant success in their new home.

New Linotype Installed. A new Model L Linotype has been installed in this office during the past week, and a sample of its work will be seen in this issue. Our job department has been almost buried under the avalanche of work, and the installation of a labor saving machine was the only way out of the difficulty. Our facilities for doing all classes of printing are now greatly improved.

Lost Only Child. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Netzke, of Gowansston, are mourning the death of their only child, a bright baby girl of seven months. The child took sick on Wednesday of last week with bronchitis, and although it was well cared for, it succumbed on Friday evening. The remains were brought to Mildmay on Monday and interred in Evangelical cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Netzke have the sympathy of all their friends.

Power Farming. On Monday afternoon, April 4th, a very interesting and instructive address will be given in the Town Hall, Mildmay, on the subject of "Power Farming". The lecturer is a power farming expert and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and is therefore well able to talk on the subject. The lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures, showing many very interesting and entertaining views. Every person is invited to this lecture. No admission fee will be charged.

The Referendum. Temperance workers throughout Ontario are organizing for the referendum vote that is to be held on April 18th, and a gigantic campaign is being prepared for. So far there has been no action taken here, but in a few days a move will be taken to organize locally. The form of the ballot to be used has been decided upon. The wording on the ballot is as follows:—"Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?" The question is repeated twice with 'yes' and 'no' in the margin. A cross is put beside the answer favored by the voter. The voters' list used will be that used in 1919, and will be revised in cities and towns. The voter must have resided in the Dominion for one year, and in the Province of Ontario for two months.

Wm. Filsinger Sells Out.

Mr. Wm. Filsinger, who purchased the Beitz farm last fall, has disposed of the property to Mr. William Dahms who takes possession on March 15th. Mr. Filsinger will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements next Monday, March 14. Mr. Dahms has had the Weishaar farm near Belmore rented for the past two years.

Allies Will Enforce Payment.

The British and French Government have decided that the only method of bringing Germany to her senses in the matter of settling her war indemnity is to occupy additional German territory and enforce reparation. The Allied troops made their advance on Monday, and results will be awaited with the greatest interest.

Mail Route Sold.

Mr. Ira D. Dahms, who has carried the mail on R.R. N. 3, Mildmay, for the past year, has disposed of the contract to Richard Hotten, who starts on the job this week. Mr. Dahms has been in delicate health during the past two months, and finds it impossible to continue the duties of mail courier. He did his work well, and the patrons are sorry to lose him.

John Mewhinney Buys Farm.

At the assignee's auction sale of the Wenzel farm and chattels on Monday afternoon, the farm was knocked down to Mr. John Mewhinney at \$5925. This is \$1075 less than Mr. Wenzel paid for the place two years ago. The implements and horses sold at fair prices, but the cattle, being in very poor condition, had to be almost given away. A bull was sold for \$1.00 and a yearling calf at 60 cents.

The Transfer Tax.

The proposed tax of two mills on the dollar for transfer of properties will bring in a large revenue to the Provincial Treasury. The largest transfer of real estate in this locality within the past year was the sale of the Lewis farm to Mr. B. Goetz. Under the proposed legislation, which is almost certain to become a statutory enactment, this would have netted the treasury something near \$50. The seller will bear the cost of the transfer unless he specially stipulates that the buyer pays the transfer tax.

May Abolish Statute Labor.

In order to receive the Provincial grant of 20 per cent. on all monies expended by the local municipalities, many of the townships will abolish statute labor this year. The Carrick Council is wrestling with the question and will come to some conclusion in the matter at its next meeting. It is agreed on nearly all hands, that if it were not for the difficulty under any other system in keeping our winter roads open, Statute Labor should have been scrapped years ago. In some municipalities the system is being continued but those who will work will be paid, and they will be assessed the same amount in their taxes in the fall. Carrick has about 3500 days of roadwork, which at the rate of \$2 per day would mean \$7,000 n money. The Provincial grant on this amount would be \$1400.

MILDMAY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Mildmay Council was held last Thursday evening, at which all were present except Con. Schmidt. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Henry Schmidt presented an account of \$95 in connection with supplying provisions to smallpox families. The Council paid him \$54 for his work. For similar work done by the late D. W. Clubine, the Council recommended the payment of \$48.

On motion of Kramer and Miller Mr. S. F. Herringer was appointed Sanitary Inspector for 1921 at a salary of \$6.00.

The Council then adjourned.

NEUSTADT.

Miss Tena Sanders of Elmira is spending a few days at her home here.

Julius Lang of Toronto, was in town on business on Monday.

Mrs. J. Kunneman of Deemerton, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Lang.

Dan Hill has moved to town on the premises which he bought from Wm. Brummer.

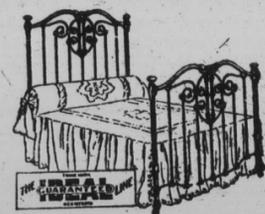
On Wednesday afternoon the marriage of Minnie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Seim, to Mr. Fred Gerber, took place at St. Paul's Evangelical church. Only the immediate relatives and friends were present. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for Buffalo to spend their honeymoon. Congratulations.

Mr. Christian Seeburger has bought the residence on Main st., from Mr. Julius Lang for the sum of \$900 which will be occupied by Fred Waigal, who intends to continue the grocery business.

Mr. J. W. South, a former proprietor of the Saugeen Valley Roller Mills, is starting his youngest son, Mr. Ed. South, in the grocery business in Oranville.

License Inspector White is investigating the theft of a case of whiskey stolen from the Express office at Carrick. Some time between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the lock of the station door was pried open and the case of booze swiped. A suitcase was also taken by the thirty ones and broken open but when it was found to contain nothing but clothes it was left in an empty box car near at hand.

Renfrew town council has decided to have the total of every ratepayer's assessment published in the voters' list, the figures being placed after the names. Thus an opportunity will be given for everyone to scrutinize to a certain extent the assessment of the whole town, and if there is any sign of discrepancy further particulars may be learned by looking over the assessment roll. There are quite a number in Mildmay who would like to see the assessment figures made public, and the council might consider whether it wouldn't be wise to start this year.



Kapok Mattresses

Just received a large stock of Beds, Springs, and Kapok Mattresses, which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. There is nothing more comfortable and sanitary than one of our famous Coil Springs and KAPOK Mattresses. Call in and secure one and have some comfort.

J. F. SCHUETT

FURNITURE DEALER AND UNDERTAKER

Store phone 8J

Residence phone 51

Soils and Crops

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

Improving Your Poor Fruit Trees.

Almost every farmer will find a knowledge of budding and grafting helpful. It may be to make over an apple tree from an inferior variety into a palatable and salable sort. Or it may be to add a few new varieties by putting two or three kinds on one tree.

To describe the operations of budding and grafting, it is necessary, first of all, to get straight on the meaning of the terms.

"Budding is accomplished by taking a bud from one tree and inserting it in another tree, which is spoken of as the "stock." The stock is usually only one to three years old, and in good growing condition.

"Grafting" consists in taking a small branch, which is spoken of as the "scion," from one tree and fastening or grafting it onto another, in such a way that it will grow. The scion is generally cut from active young growth, about the size of a lead pencil. It should be cut during winter or in very early spring, while the buds are still dormant. The scions may be kept in sand or soil, in a cellar, or in an ice house.

I like to do my grafting just after the buds begin to swell in the spring, so that scions will start to grow as soon as possible after grafting. Budding may also be done at that stage, but I prefer doing it in late July or August, after the buds for the next season's growth have matured. Of course, such buds do not start to grow until the following spring, but they should unite with the stock in three or four weeks.

In budding there are three distinct steps.

First, make your bud. This is done by cutting a dormant bud, of the variety wanted, with a little strip of bark three-fourths of an inch to an inch long. A sharp knife should be used, to make a clean cut, and a little sliver of the wood may be left in the curve of the bark.

Second, make a T-shaped slit in the bark of the stock, and slip the bud into this so it fits snugly under the bark.

Third, tie the bark firmly over the bud with raffia or soft twine, to hold it secure without cutting it.

In a few weeks, or as soon as the bud grows fast, cut the tie to prevent its binding the growing stock. The following spring, when growth starts, the stock is cut off clean, just above the growing bud, which forms the new leader, making a new tree on the old roots.

Grafting is of two kinds. If you have a small tree or branch to make over, say as big as your finger, you can use a "whip" graft. This consists in cutting off the stock with a long, slanting cut, and cutting a scion of the same size, and in the same way, so that the two pieces will exactly fit together like a splice. The inner bark, or cambium of the two pieces must just fit together, as this is the part

which will form the adhesion. A split or tongue in both pieces will serve still further to hold them in exact position.

When I have to make over larger trees, or add new varieties to a bearing tree, I select a number of strong new branches, an inch or two in diameter. These are cut off clean and square instead of slanting. Then they are carefully split across the middle so that the two scions can be inserted. The ends of the scions are cut to a slim, tapering wedge, so that they will fit snugly in the split, care being taken to place them flush with the outer edge of the split, so that the inner bark of both stock and scion will come together.

In both whip grafting and cleft grafting the scions should be firmly bound in place as soon as inserted, and the entire joint well covered with grafting wax. If both scions take, in a cleft graft, one may be cut off later. As the scions grow, the top branches of the tree are removed; in the case of an older tree, a few each year, until the new growth replaces the old after three or four seasons.

The Babcock Tester Who Woke Up Our Town.

Down here in a little country town of southern Illinois, is a man who has stirred up more interest in dairying than anyone here ever dreamed of, writes an Illinois farmer.

Our farmers had been shipping a little cream for some time—just taking what milk the calves did not get and selling the cream, and that was about all.

A man here, owning a few acres, decided that he would like to buy cream for some company. He knew a cream buyer in another town, and had learned how to test cream. So he took the examination and got a license to test and buy cream. He made a deal with a certain company, and they sent him an outfit.

The cream station was rigged up, and a little cream began to come in. After a few months a few more buckets came in, and occasionally a whole can. This man (I will call him Smith, although that is not his name), having a pretty keen brain, began to wonder if there wasn't a way to get the farmers to use more and better cream, so there would be more cream to ship. His volume was so small that the business was not paying very well, so he suggested to his patrons that they bring in a sample of each cow's milk and let him test it. They would then know which were their good cows and which were their poor ones. Three-fourths of them never had thought of such a thing. But they all gladly brought in their milk samples. Smith tested the milk without charge, and insisted that they bring a sample every week for a number of weeks, so he could get an average for a period of time.

Now we come to the interesting part: Naturally, Jones didn't like to

The grocer who recommends to you Red Rose Tea, on which he makes less profit than he does on other teas, can be trusted when he recommends other goods.

have his neighbors know what poor cows he had. That is exactly what happened. Smith averaged these tests, giving each patron a sheet with the reports for everyone on it. Every man could see how much butterfat he had sold each week, and how his cow tested, and whether his was better or worse than his neighbor. It was also reported regularly in the county paper.

Did they wake up? Well, I guess so. Soon the farmers in bunches began to buy good dairy cows by the carload. Old Brindle wobbled down the lane for the last time, and was shipped to the packer. I wish I could make you visualize the changes that have taken place in that little community. Many farmers now bring in one, two, three, and more gallon cans of cream every week. Smith has a fine business, but the farmers most all have a finer one. Why, a bank has started where one never thought of before! The farms are fairly beginning to bloom since they have been better fed with cow manure. Silos are to be seen on every farm. New barns are common, and not by any

means the least are the many new homes built from the proceeds.

There is keen competition between the best farmers to see which one can get the largest cream checks each week. Record-keeping is still the leading feature of interest. It takes a real force to handle the cream books now, where, at the start, Smith could handle it himself. Now he charges a small fee for testing and making reports to each one. They are glad to pay him to keep them posted on what their cows are doing.

I wonder if there aren't other places that need a Smith to wake them up?

If a button comes off when you are far from needle and thread, take a small piece of string of a suitable color and, working from the underside, thrust it through the garment, using a hairpin as you would a bobbin-in fancy work; slip the button on the string, work the string again through the goods and tie the two ends firmly together. This is much better than trusting to the holding qualities of a pin.

A Practical Hog House

The profits from the hog crop form a very important item of the total profits from many farms. These profits depend in large measure upon the care of the hogs, and good care of the hogs calls for an up-to-date and sanitary hog house.

Money put into a good hog house is well invested under any circumstances, but when market hogs are up around fifteen cents, good shelter is all the more important. The floor plans here shown illustrate a popular arrangement which is proving very satisfactory on a great many farms throughout the corn belt.

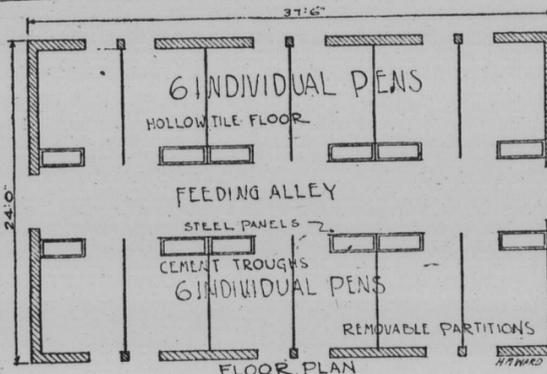
The outside dimensions of this house are twenty-four feet by thirty-seven feet six inches. It contains twelve separate pens each six feet by eight in the clear, with an alley four feet, ten inches wide, running the full length of the building between the two rows of pens. Practically all hog raisers have agreed that a pen six by eight feet is large enough for a sow and her litter, indeed a five by eight-foot is used by some with good results.

There is an outside door at each end of the alley. Then a door opens outward into the alley from each pen,

and two-by-four number one yellow pine rafters, twenty-four inches on centre, sheathed with one-by-four roof boards, number two lumber spaced two inches apart if wood shingles are used. If prepared roofing is used one-by-six dressed and matched boards should be used. A heavy three-ply prepared roofing covered with crushed slate will give a good roof for twenty to twenty-five years without any attention. This makes a very warm roof for winter use.

The metal roof windows let the sunshine strike every part of the building during the day. There is no better disinfectant for a hog house, no more efficient destroyer of disease germs known, than plenty of bright sunlight. Plenty of sunshine is better and cheaper than buying medicine for the hogs.

Fresh air is also an essential feature of any well-constructed hog house. Every farmer knows how soon the air in the ordinary pig shed becomes foul when filled with hogs. Hence to insure healthy hogs some provision must be made. This is provided for by two ventilators. These ventilators are especially valuable during the cold weather in the winter



so that the hogs may be separated and moved from one pen to another with convenience inside the building.

Each pen is also supplied with an outside door so that separate runs or yards may be built on the outside for each. In decent weather this door could be left open so that the pigs could have the use of the outside run and inside shelter at will.

These small doors should be twenty-four inches wide and thirty-six to forty-two inches in the clear. In cold weather a piece of burlap or ducking hung at the top of the door, with a stick a little shorter than the width of the door nailed across the bottom to prevent the wind from blowing it back, will help materially to keep the pigs warm. The pigs will soon learn to lift the curtain when they want to go through. The board doors would then need to be closed except in very bad weather, or while the pigs are very small.

The walls of the building may be of three materials: wood, hollow building tile, or concrete. The cost of these different materials would be about the same, provided a good warm building is constructed.

The hollow building tile is being used by a great many with very good results. On account of the dead air spaces in the tile, such a house will not freeze if there is stock in it, no matter how cold the air is outside. The hogs are more comfortable in cold weather and do not require so much feed to keep them in good condition.

Wood is the most commonly used because of the ease with which it is worked into a finished building. But if a wood building is constructed as warmly as one built of hollow tile or concrete blocks the cost would possibly be the same or higher.

The roof in all cases will be of wood

closed for protection from the cold.

Such a house is especially adapted for brood sows during the farrowing season. Each sow and litter can be provided with a separate pen and outside run, until the pigs are old enough to be together in a large lot. The individual pens are also useful for weaning purposes. The pigs can be shut in this pen and given special care during the weaning period.

The partitions can be made removable, and when the sows are through farrowing, they can be removed and it can be used for two large sleeping floors for the sows.

Altogether, this house has many advantages which recommend it to the average farmer. If the house is too large or too small for the purpose of any individual reader, he could follow the same plan of construction and fit the size to his individual needs.

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WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

ISSUE No. 10-21.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

MARCH 13.

The Lord's Supper, St. Matt. 26: 14-30. Golden Text—1 Cor. 11: 26.

Time and Place—Thursday, April 6, A.D. 29. An upper room in Jerusalem.

Connecting Links—Matthew, Mark and Luke all agree that it was the passover supper which Jesus ate with His disciples on the last evening which they spent together. This was the sacred feast held in memory of the great day of the deliverance of their fathers from Egypt (Exod. 12-13). Jesus had made secret preparations with a friend in Jerusalem to eat the passover in his house. He appears to have known of the plotting of Judas to betray Him, and to have believed that Judas would make known the place to His enemies that they might come there in the night and seize Him. By His secret preparations the traitor's plan for the time being was thwarted, and he had to choose a later hour and another place.

Judas Sells His Master, vv. 14-16.

v. 14. Judas Iscariot. The surname means "man of Kerioth," a town in the south of Judaea. Judas seems to have been the only one of the twelve who was not a Galilean. He must have had some education and some aptitude for business, for he acted as treasurer for the little company of disciples. He had, no doubt, expected great things of Jesus, and had dreamed of places of great wealth and power for those who were close to Him. Now he is disappointed in his selfish ambition. He has given up all hope that Jesus will make Himself a king. It is possible, too, that he has been already pilfering from the common purse which he carried. In his base and treacherous folly he now bargains with the chief enemies of Jesus to deliver Him up to them secretly and quietly. For that he is paid "thirty pieces of silver," equivalent to nineteen or twenty dollars, or the ordinary price of a slave. That Judas had in him the possibility of better things is evident from the Master's choice of him, from the trust reposed in him by his fellow disciples, and from his late and bitter repentance.

The Passover, vv. 17-30.

The first day of the feast. This was the fourteenth day of the Jewish month Nisan, and seems to have been Thursday of the Passion week (Exod. 12: 17-18). The Jews were, and still are, very particular to remove all leaven and leavened bread or cakes from their houses at the beginning of this day. In the afternoon the paschal lamb was killed (Exod. 12: 6), and in the evening the passover meal was eaten. It was on this day, therefore, that the disciples asked the question, "Where?" and received the answer here recorded. Jesus had kept His secret well, and neither the traitor Judas nor the others knew where they were to eat. Luke says that He sent Peter and John. The man to whom they were sent would be found in a certain place at a certain time and would be expecting them. Mark and Luke tell the story more fully at this point.

When Jesus told them to say "My time is at hand," He must have been thinking of the approaching crisis which He knew would end in His betrayal and death, but they would naturally think only of the time of the Passover meal.

When the even was come. Luke tells of the first words of Jesus (22: 14-18), which Moffatt translates as follows: "I have longed eagerly to eat this passover with you before I suffer, for I tell you I will never eat the pass-

over again till the fulfillment of it in the reign of God." He knew that the end of His earthly career was at hand, and that for them as well as for Him a new order of things was about to begin. We who commemorate this last gathering of the disciples with their Master in the Lord's supper think of Him as present with us in spiritual reality and power, sharing with us the common meal.

One of you shall betray Me. They were amazed and grieved. With one exception they were staunch and loyal friends. Not one of them would have betrayed Him, save the traitor Judas, who, with affected innocence, joined the rest in asking "Is it I?" The answer of Jesus was indefinite. They were all dipping, according to the custom of the time, in the common dish, and from time to time Jesus recognized and honored one or another by dipping a morsel of bread in the broth and handing it to him. In this way He seems to have intimated to Judas that He knew what was in the traitor's heart, but the others did not suspect him. If they had they would hardly have let him go.

Even as it is written. Although the Jews did not commonly understand the prophecy of the suffering servant of Jehovah, in Isa. 53, as referring to Christ, yet Christ Himself saw in it a prevision of His own suffering and death.

This is My body. Jesus is, of course, speaking in figurative language. He is comparing Himself, about to be slain, to the lamb whose flesh had been eaten, and whose broken body and shed blood had been the symbol of deliverance from Egypt. So would His body be broken and His blood shed, that He might fulfill His mission, and bring redemption to humanity, and establish God's Kingdom in the world. By faith they would become partakers with Him in that redemption. His words, His teaching, His example, would become their spiritual food. His spirit would enter into them and give them new life.

Application.

It is doubtful if we can imagine the dismay which followed the announcement which Jesus made that one of His own disciples would betray Him. "Exceeding sorrow" is the way the evangelist describes it. But it was not merely to amaze them with grief that Jesus made this startling assertion. In tones thrilling with sorrow and love He sought to reach the heart of the traitor. Surely the realization that the Master knew what dreadful plans were in his heart would be too much for Judas. Even the most in-
nuent of the disciples were moved by the statement to earnest heart-searching. It is a testimony to the moral quality of the eleven that not one of them enquired if it were someone else. Every man examined his own heart to discover the possibility of such a moral lapse. And very right it was that it should be so. "In every individual there lie coiled and dormant, like hibernating snakes, evils that a very slight rise in temperature will wake up into poisonous activity." None of us should boast our freedom from any form of sin. All wickedness has one root and essence. It is selfishness, living to one's self instead of to God, and this may easily pass from one form to another. There is nothing more foolish than for any one to indulge in the self-confidence that any form of evil has no danger for him.

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CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

By the REV. GEO. I. STEPHENSON.

The educational life of our young and fair Dominion of Canada has been one of steady development. We owe much to Egerton Ryerson for the present school system of which we cannot speak too highly for its influence in its day. But the time has come for another forward step and the subject for our consideration today, Consolidated Schools, is one which should engage the serious thought of every Canadian citizen because it is a much improved system to our present one, and is now rapidly superseding it.

In both Canada and the United States representatives of the Educational Department are travelling through the country continually delivering lectures on this question, and pamphlets sent out by the Department, encyclopedias and the daily press emphasize its great advantages both to the individual and the community and recommend its adoption at the earliest convenience.

Let us consider first of all why such a change is necessary.

1. Rural depopulation. We all know of instances yearly of parents who have left the country and have gone to the city or town for the sole purpose of giving their children better educational advantages. Mrs. Brodie, who addressed the U.F.O. convention at Toronto, said that she had come to the city recently in order to give her children better educational advantages but she liked the country better than the city, and that just as soon as her children were through school she intended to return. It was surely a worthy motive for leaving the farm and going to the city, but why go to the city when you may have equal educational advantages at your door?

2. Short term of teacher. The average length of time the rural school teacher stays in one school is between one and one and a half years. One teacher gets nicely started and is just learning the nature of her scholars and her community when she leaves and a new teacher comes along. There are many causes for this frequent change of teachers—among them are marriages, low salaries, difficulty in securing boarding place, overcrowded schools or too small schools and classes.

3. Changing conditions. In 1855 it required 40 hours of labor to produce a bushel of corn; under modern conditions it only requires 41 minutes. To-day we have modern conveniences, as telephones, refrigerators, rural mail, express trains, telegraph, rural mail, wireless telegraphy, aeroplanes, etc., and we find ourselves competing in a world market. With the advent of electricity more delicate machines are used and more thorough education is required. Civic government and national economy demand a larger intelligence and wider skill in our manhood and womanhood. Can one or two teachers in an ungraded school, with the work of all the grades, meet this urgent call?

4. Educational Research and Scientific Discovery. Our ideas have been changed in the past few years as to what purpose the school should fulfill in the life of the child. Educational research teaches us the importance of Agriculture, Domestic Science, Gardening, Manual Training, Art and Music. By the use of apparatus and electricity, pictures may be used to illustrate and teach facts. When we consider that 80 per cent. of what a child learns he takes in through the eye we can readily appreciate this advantage in a Consolidated School. Moreover when a child plants a garden plot under the scientific instruction of a teacher he gets a training he cannot get through study alone. Favorable conditions for teaching these subjects are necessary.

5. Lack of opportunity. The present system shows a lack of equality of opportunity for an education. Statistics prove that it takes one and one-half years longer for a boy or girl in the rural district to get his or her entrance examination than a boy or girl with Consolidated or city advantages. Then they have to leave home—if they go at all—and go to High School in some town or city at a distance, and the result is that many fall out and fail to go at all. The new law which comes into effect next September requiring all children (with certain

exceptions) to attend school till 16 years of age, will help to obviate the difficulty of lost education but it does not solve the problem of sending the child away from home. Statistics appear to show that in the United States only half as many complete the elementary grades under the graded rural schools as under the Consolidated School. Is this fair to our country boys and girls? If we can get a High School at our door for two-thirds of Ontario's boys and girls, what is it worth? What is it worth physically, mentally, economically and industrially to have four times as many get a high school training?

6. Unfair handicap in recitations. Our present system deprives a child of his possible number and length of recitations. A child has approximately 8,800 hours in his elementary school life, in which to acquire habits of study, discipline, methods, and other things that education means. How much personal attention from the teacher does he get? In 1913 the average attendance at elementary schools in Ontario was 65 per cent. This reduces the possible number of hours 8,800 to 5,720. A comparison of the time spent in study and recitation in ungraded schools and Consolidated Schools shows that in the ungraded schools about 16 per cent. of the time is spent in recitation, or 815 hours out of 5,720, and the balance 4,905 hours in study or desk work; whereas, under Consolidation, 50 per cent. of the time is spent in each way, giving 2,860 hours for each. As the average attendance is also increased under Consolidation from 15 to 25 per cent, that means an increase of actual attendance hours to about 6,800, and recitation hours to 3,400. Compare this with 815 hours and ask is this fair to your child.

7. The need of new buildings and equipment. The attendance may have increased until the building has become too small to provide adequate accommodation or, as in many cases, the buildings have deteriorated and are unsafe and unhealthy, and people with ambition want the best type of education and equipment possible. Other defective conditions are poor system of ventilation or no system at all; poor heating system; lighting poor and from both sides; shiny blackboards; color decorations dark (the three last tending to produce eyestrain); floors scrubbed only three or four times a year; the drinking water usually from a common cup which tends to spread disease; seats double and not adjustable, and out-houses unsanitary. Every one of these conditions limit the efficiency of the system and so a large part of the money spent in our present system is lost.

What is the Consolidated School System and to what extent has it made progress? A several roomed building erected in a central place, preferably a village, by the ratepayers of a number of school sections living close together who decide to unite and have instead of 5 or 6 or 7 or more small schools scattered miles apart, one well equipped building large enough for all the children in all the sections co-operating; with modern equipment for educational training in elementary or more advanced grades or both, supplied with the best trained and experienced teachers, and scholars brought in vans for a radius of 5 or 6 miles around is what may be generally considered a Consolidated School. It is long since past the experimental stage and has surely come to stay and to replace the present system, at least where people are alert enough and wise enough to see its benefits and adopt it. Our Educational Department tells us that the first Consolidated School was established in Montague, Mass., U.S., in the same year as the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, 1874. Forty-seven years of successful work should convince us of its merits. It was an idea worked out by a group of farmers who had the same difficulties to face as mentioned above. The United States had in 1919, thirteen thousand Consolidated Schools, an increase of three thousand over 1916—an average growth of one thousand each year. Forty-three states of the Union have adopted Consolidation of rural schools as their policy. Three years ago Man-

itoba had about 100 Consolidated Schools. The farmers there are enthusiastic about it. Alberta has 90 Consolidated Schools. Rittouhouse, Hudson and Mallorytown are the only Consolidated Schools known in Ontario. Guelph and Neustadt has the principle on a small scale. Guelph school section in Carrick township Bruce County, closed their school and are driving the children to Neustadt. The children are delighted and the school section saves \$580 a year, which is about the cost of the transportation. The school at Hudson was burned about three years ago and the ratepayers decided by an almost unanimous vote to rebuild the Consolidated School.

From actual experience in Consolidated Schools what benefits have been derived by the pupils?

1. Better grading and classification. In the majority of cases not more than two grades need occupy one room. This arrangement allows teachers to specialize more and gives more time for recitations and personal work.

2. A large number in the class stimulates interest, enthusiasm and competition.

3. A closer grading, as compared with a one-roomed school, cuts down the average number of recitations per day for each teacher from 24 to 12 and lengthens the period of recitation from 10 to 18 minutes.

4. Less absence from school, which means more recitations and covering the work more quickly and more satisfactorily.

5. A GAIN OF ONE AND A HALF YEARS IN COMPLETING THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WORK. Consider the results of this on the number who would continue at school and take up High School studies.

6. Because of the availability of Continuation work and more attractive school conditions and the privilege of boarding at home many pupils stay for a longer period at school. A comparison of 3 Consolidated School townships with District School townships showed that twice as many finished their elementary grades under Consolidation and six times as many took Continuation School work.

7. Better and wider training. Fewer teachers are necessary, hence teachers with higher certificates and training can be secured. Where three or more teachers are engaged in a school it is possible to secure specialists in different subjects—where in an ungraded school the teacher cannot specialize in all subjects—or introduce Manual Training, Agriculture, Domestic Science, etc.

8. High School advantages with less



Broken in Service of His Country.

Woodrow Wilson, who left the office of President of the United States on March 4. Photo shows him as he is to-day, broken and decrepit, after two terms in office.

expense and moral danger. A Continuation School is practically brought to the door of every farmer in the Consolidated School area which will, when properly organized, take the pupil up to the Matriculation or to Normal Entrance. Think of the advantage of this without the expense of boarding in a town or city or the moral dangers of being away from home at the most critical time of the child's life. Is that not well worth while?

9. Co-operation, or team-play. In the assemblage of large numbers of both sexes the play life can be better organized and the co-operative spirit developed. This means much in later life. To learn how to co-operate and to carry through a work successfully with others in spite of injustices, opposition, and disappointments, in a kindly spirit, is a part of education which is well worth while. The Consolidated School fosters this spirit.

10. An increased earning capacity. Cornell Agricultural College some years ago, in investigating the labor income of a thousand farmers, found that the group who had only Public School education made \$318 a year, that with a High School education made \$622 and those with a College education made \$847 a year. Every year of additional education was worth from \$60 to \$75 a year in labor income.

What are the advantages from the standpoint of School Buildings, Administration, and Organization?

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.93 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.90 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.86 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.80 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50c; No. 3 CW, 45c; extra No. 1 feed, 45 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 43 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 40 1/2c; Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80 1/2c; No. 4 CW, 70 1/2c; rejected, 59 1/2c; feed, 59 1/2c.

All above in store Fort. William. Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 95c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 49c, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 80 to 90c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60, outside. Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.70; second patents, \$10.20.

Butter—Creamery prints, 55 to 59c; fresh made, 58 to 61c; bakers', 38 to 45c.

Oleomargarine—Best grade, 29 to 32c.

Cheese—Large, 32 to 33c; twins, 33 to 34c.

Maple syrup—One-gal. tins, \$3.50. Honey, extracted—White clover, in 60 and 30-lb. tins, per lb., 21 to 22c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2 1/2-5-lb. tins, per lb., 23 to 24c.

Churning Cream—Toronto creamer-

ies are quoting for churning cream, 62c per lb. fat, f.o.b. shipping points. Smoked meats—Rolls, 30 to 33c; hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 31 to 33c; cooked hams, 53 to 57c; backs, 50 to 55c; breakfast bacon, 42 to 45c; special, 48 to 53c; cottage rolls, 33 to 35c.

Green meats—Out of pickle 1c less than smoked.

Barrelled Meats—Bean pork, \$35; short cut or family back, boneless, \$46 to \$47; pickled rolls, \$52 to \$56; mess pork, \$38 to \$41.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 23 to 25c; in cases, 23 1/2 to 25 1/2c; clear bellies, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c; fat backs, 22 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 20 1/2 to 20 3/4c; tubs, 20 1/2c to 21 1/4c; pails, 21 to 21 1/2c; prints, 22 to 22 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 13 to 13 1/2c; prints, 15c per lb.

Good heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$8; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$7 to \$8; do, 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; milkers and springers, choice, \$100 to \$150; calves, choice, \$15 to \$16; do, med., \$13 to \$14; do, com., \$5 to \$10; lambs, \$12 to \$13.75; sheep, choice, \$6.50 to \$8; do, heavy and bucks, \$4 to \$5; do, yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$14; do, off cars, \$14.25; do, f.o.b., \$13; do, to the farmer, \$12.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 68c; do, No. 3, 64c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$38.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.

Cheese, finest easterns, 29 1/2 to 29 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 63 1/2 to 54c. Eggs, fresh, 50c.

Hogs, \$18; veal calves, \$10 to \$13.

1. Better supervision. Under the present District School system the Inspector cannot visit oftener than twice a year, and mistakes which are now neglected would be seen and remedied by the experienced Principal who supervises the work of the other teachers in the Consolidated School.

2. An enlarged enrollment, and increased average attendance. In 16 schools in Amabel township, Bruce county, including 5 Union Schools, the number on the roll for 1920 was 481, and the average attendance was 321. The average attendance was 74.4 per cent. of the enrollment. In the 9 schools in Arran township the enrollment last year was 221 and the average attendance 149. Here the average attendance was 87.7 per cent. This is fair, but under Consolidation both the enrolment and the average attendance would be increased. In a large area investigated the enrolment before Consolidation was 3,185 children. The same territory after Consolidation enrolled 4,814, a gain of 1,629 or 51 per cent. In the same area the average attendance before Consolidation was 2,107 or 66 per cent., whereas, after Consolidation it was 3,617 or 75 per cent.

3. Punctuality. The wagons, vans, cars or sleighs run on schedule time, bringing the children to school warm, and with dry feet, so that the school may open sharp on time with all present, and the lessons may go on without interruptions.

4. Regular attendance. Fluctuation in attendance is also avoided. The large number attending tends to keep the average much the same. Teachers who have had to change their day's programme because of the absence of 2 or 3 pupils and then had to go over the same work with them at some future time know the benefit this would be.

5. Economy. Instead of a teacher's room, library, cloak rooms, toilets, halls and class rooms in every school, these are united in one. Economy is also effected in recitation periods, energy and concentration of the teacher, length of time necessary to reach Entrance Examinations, time of Inspectors travelling from school to school, correspondence, etc.

6. Hygienic conditions. This will be found in the class rooms, lighting, heating, ventilation, single desks, water, toilets, transportation, play grounds and play equipment, and the necessary number of children making possible vigorous, enthusiastic and health-giving play.

7. Improved Community Life. This is brought about by the equalization of taxation and opportunity, the extension of educational facilities to the whole community, good roads which follow in the wake of Consolidation, the provision of a dignified social centre, special school equipment, a community playground, and developed leadership. Think of the advantage of these things to the Churches, the Farmers' Clubs and the community in general. The children receiving better education will be happier and more useful and they will remain at home longer. Every boy and girl then can receive a High School education without which in this rapidly developing age they will surely be handicapped. Any normal man or woman under ordinary circumstances can make money, but it is more difficult and more important to make a life.

How much more than the present system will the Consolidated School cost? If you are content with the same buildings, teachers, equipment, and curriculum as at present the Consolidated School costs less. Consolidation is not urged to-day as a means to cheapening education but of bettering it. With that view in mind it will cost more—probably from a third to a half more than the present system. But remember all the special benefits derived both in educational and community life. The self-binder costs more than the cradle or the reaper but no one would go back to these. Neither do those, under normal conditions, who have once thoroughly tried the Consolidated School, go back or want to go back.

What financial assistance will the Government give? According to the Ontario Department of Education the grants are as follows:—

1. \$3,000 towards the cost of building if erected and in operation by Dec. 22nd, 1922.

2. 30 per cent. of the cost of the building and site whose value does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total equalized assessment of the area consolidated. 37 1/2 per cent. if between 5

and 10 per cent., but the grant is limited at \$9,000.

3. An annual grant of 30 per cent. of cost of transportation where such cost does not exceed 5 mills; 37 1/2 per cent. if between 5 and 10 mills; and 45 per cent. if above 10 mills.

4. \$100 toward the salary of each teacher in the Consolidated School who is receiving at least a standard salary.

5. A grant for purchasing a piano, which is payable within 3 years.

6. 25 per cent. of the cost of certain other equipment, e.g. Agricultural, Domestic Science, Manual Training, etc. Maximum \$200.

7. All grants for which the present school sections are eligible will be continued. If seven rural schools consolidated the township grants would be paid on the basis of the seven rural schools.

8. If the community decides to build a Community Hall in connection with the School—the Hall is usually built above it—the grant will be 25 per cent. of the additional cost. This is provided according to the Community Hall Act of 1919.

But how about the blocking of the roads in the winter?

This difficulty, which at first appears formidable, has never yet proved a serious difficulty, even in the schools in Northern Ontario and further west. During one year in Manitoba, under average conditions, there were 22 Consolidated Schools with 61 vans which reported only 22 trips missed in one year, an average of only one trip per school in the year. At Hudson, in Northern Ontario, where the winter roads are as bad as anywhere in Ontario, for the winter of 1917-18, not one trip was missed. Their routes are 6 miles long. One stormy day recently 100 per cent. were present, whereas, in a nearby school, only 40 per cent. were present because of the storm.

Other phases of this problem might be presented. If interested send to the Dept. of Education for their latest pamphlet on Consolidated Schools which will give you many of the facts presented here, worked out in greater detail, as well as many other facts of interest.

University Fees.

Should university education be for the rich only or should it be as free as public school education? Should brains or money determine a student's fitness to enter university? This question will be answered in the report of the Royal Commission and in the Province's acceptance or rejection of its findings.

To a Provincial University money comes from only two sources—government support and students' fees. It is true that liberal private benefactions are also received, but they are always for some designated object, scholarships, or fellowships, or professorships, or buildings for some specific purpose. So it is correct to say that if government support is adequate, university education may be practically free. If government support fails, fees must rise and the sons and daughters of the average citizen, as well as the young men and women who are "making their own way" through college, will be debarrd from the education to which their intellectual ability entitles them.

The following figures, showing the fees for the first year in the Arts course in several universities, are interesting: University of Toronto, \$40; Yale, \$300; Harvard, \$250; Princeton, \$250; Pennsylvania, \$250; Cornell, \$200; Chicago, \$180; Wisconsin, \$154; Michigan, \$105; McGill, \$100; Minnesota, \$80.

The old-time theory that only the man with children attending school should pay school taxes has long since been exploded, because now everyone realizes that education is the nation's chief business. Just as unreasonable is the theory that those who desire university education should pay the whole cost of it—such a position is the very opposite of democratic.

Population of Winnipeg Reaches 282,818

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The population of greater Winnipeg is 282,818, according to figures in the 1921 city directory, just issued. This is the greatest gain recorded since 1914, and a jump of 10,350 over the 1920 figures.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



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THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK
It costs you nothing to let us
examine your eyes.
If you are suffering from head-
aches, pain in back of eyes, or
vision is blurred, or you get dizzy
easily. Something is the
matter with your eyes. We fit
glasses that relieve the strain.
Prices Moderate.
C. A. FOX
EWELEER OPTICIAN Walkerton

Rheumatism
Numbness, Swelling, Neuralgia.

**Templeton's
Rheumatic
Capsules**

Have brought good
health to half-a-million
sufferers.

A healthful, money-saving remedy,
well known for fifteen years, pre-
scribed by doctors, sold by drug-
gists, \$1.00 a box. Ask our agents
to write for a free trial package.
Templeton's, 142 King W., Toronto

J. P. PHELAN
Druggist - Mildmay

Fordwich ratepayers carried a
Hydro-Electric debenture by-law by
57 to 19. The village of Gorrie also
carried a similar by-law by 76 to 0.
The amount in each case is \$12,000.

An armless English artist who
paints with his feet has been commis-
sioned by the Queen of Norway to
paint a picture of one of her favorite
horses. He can also play the piano
and accordion with his feet.

Some protest has been excited
at Simla, it seems, by the scantiness
of some of the ladies dresses at a re-
cent theatre there. Well, Well, that
is nothing, we have had "Simla" in-
cidents nearer home.

..March came in like a lamb and ac-
cording to the weatherman the in-
corrigible month, which legend says
behaves at either end of its career
like a raging lion, will gambol out
as it came in, like the legendary
lamb. This has been an exception-
ally mild winter and the weather man
does not predict any severe winter
weather for this month.

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

For February.
Examined in History, Geography,
Grammar, Arithmetic, Spelling,
Reading and Essay Work.
5th Class—Annie Inglis 93, Bruce
Vogan 84.
4th Class, Jr.—Mary Kieffer '89,
Kathleen Kieffer 82, Mary Inglis 78.
Sr. III—Ross Vogan 85.
Sr. II—Annie Kieffer 77, Jean In-
glis 69.
Jr. II—Blanche Kieffer 87, Pearl
Hamilton 80, Lena Kieffer 60.
1st Class—Vincent Stewart 83, Al-
lan Inglis 89.
Primer—Clayton Tremble (absent)
E. M. Cumming, teacher.

**INSPECTOR'S CLEAN-UP AT
LUCKNOW.**

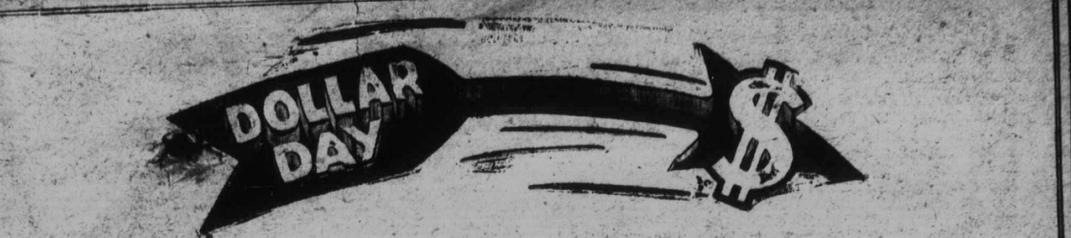
Inspector White made a clean-up
at Lucknow last week where boot-
legging was reported to be in more
or less flourishing state. Lawrence
Stewart, a farmer on the South Line
Kincardine, who got two cases of li-
quor shipped to him under the ficti-
tious name of A. McDonald, was mul-
cted \$500 and costs at the Lucknow
police court on Thursday last on a
charge laid by Inspector White,
while Jack McGee, a Lucknowite who
had the cheek to go with Stewart to
the Express Office and identify him
as A. McDonald, was fined \$100 for
assisting in this fraudulent work.
Dr. Elliott, a Lucknow physician,
who has issuing prescriptions for li-
quor which had been used for bever-
age purposes instead of for medicinal
requirements was saluted \$100 on
pleading guilty to this species of
professional offence. As the Kincar-
dinite who got the moisture under a
spurious title, had already done a-
way with about nine bottles of the
tanglefoot when the Inspector reach-
ed his home shortly after the arrival
of the shipment, the balance of the
cargo was seized by the officer and
confiscated by the court. As a result
of the Inspector's round-up at Luck-
now, it is expected that the Sepoy
town will assume a drier attitude for
a time.

PROV. CONSTABLE DEPARTS.

Provincial Constable James Brady
who for the past few months has
been special police officer for the pur-
pose of assisting in the enforcement
of the Liquor Law in Windsor to aid
in rounding up the rum-runners which
have made the Border City infamous.
Bruce, under such a live wire as In-
spector White, has been keeping to
the scratch fairly well, and those
who have transgressed have, for the
most part, paid dearly for their sins.
The services of Brady, who is a keen
eyed young sleuth, are certainly
more needed in the boot-legging
county of Essex.

KILLED BY FALLING TREE.

A fatal accident occurred on Sat-
urday at Murphy's siding in Keppel
tp., when Percival Drane was killed
instantly by a tree falling on him
crushing his skull. The deceased
was a returned soldier having enlist-
ed in 1915 with the 20th battalion.
While overseas he was gassed, shell-
shocked and wounded. He was born
in Keppel Tp. 24 years ago.



Dawn of Dollar Day Friday

is going to mean exceptional sayings to the buying public. Remember these values
are only for FRIDAY and SATURDAY. We are making drastic cuts and taking big
losses, but must turn these goods into Cash.

STOP! Lock What \$1 Will Buy
Ladies Cashmere Hose, 1.25 to 1.50
values, for 1.00
Colored Silk Hose, reg 1.25 for 1.00
Pure Wool Rib Hose, sizes up to 10,
Factory Yarn, 3 skeins for ... 1.00

BARGAINS IN YARN
Black Fingering, 2 skeins for. 1.00
reg to 1.40 for 1.00
Grey Fingering, 2 1/2 skeins for 1.00
Saxony Yarn, 3 1/2 skeins for. 1.00
Sweater Yarn, 2 oz. skein, 2 for 1.00

You say farm products have dropped in price.
We grant you they have. This list of Specials will
prove that General Merchandise has dropped too,
in many instances to half price and less. Drop in
and be convinced.

Young Mens Imperial SUITS, sizes 36 to 42.
These are double breasted with 3-4 belt and are ex-
ceptionally well made. Price was 35.00 and 40.00.
Dollar Day Special for 20.00 Less 1.00
Also fine range of young mens Overcoats same price

**Come Early for these
Dollar Specials**

- 2 1/2 lbs Black Orange Pekoe Tea for 1.00
- Lanka or Red Rose Black Tea, 2 lbs for 1.00
- Polar White Laundry Soap 13 bars for 1.00
- Spring Salmon, 1 lb. cans, 6 for 1.00
- 6 lb. Embossed tin Silver Gloss Starch and 2 lbs Corn Starch 1.00
- 4 lbs. Best Rio Coffee for 1.00
- 2 lbs. Best Java and Mocha Coffee for 1.00
- Quaker Corn Flakes, 9 for 1.00
- Bulk Table Syrup, 10 lbs for. 1.00
- Home Rendered Lard, 4 1/2 lb for 1.00
- 9 lbs Gran. or Yellow Sugar for 1.00 with every dollar purchase of other goods.

Brown Heavy Grain Duck Oil Cloth for couches and chairs... In pleasing Brown shade Per yard 1.50

WE CAN SAVE YOU DOLLARS ON MEN'S SERGES, LADIES SERGES and GABERDINES, SUMMER VOILES.

SAVE DOLLARS BY BUYING SWEATERS

LADIES WINTER COATS and SKIRTS at less than half price.

DOWN GO PRICES

Special Dollar Values in Staples
Towelling, 7 yards for 1.00
Grey Cotton, 7 yards for 1.00
Bleach Cotton, 4 1/2 yds for 1.00
Heavy Ticking, 2 yds for 1.00
Flannellette, 3, 3 1/2 & 4 yds for 1.00
Grey Cotton Tweed for boys knick-
ers and suits, reg 75c yd., at 3 yds.
for 1.00
Heavy Shirting, 3 yards for ... 1.00

FARMERS! ATTENTION
Heavy X, first quality Grain Bags
2 for 1.00

Mens Wool Mackinaw Coats, reg 14.00 for half price plus 1.00
Mens Braces 1.25 for 1.00
Mens Ties, val to 1.00, at 3 for 2.00
Mens Wool Hose up to 75c 2 pr for 1.00
Mens Pure Wool Underwear, Ladies Wool Penman Underwear at 1.00 off regular price on every garment.
Mens and Ladies Fleece Underwear reg 1.25 to 1.40 for 1.00
Ladies Fleg Color Balbriggan Bloomers for 1.00

Terms: Cash or Produce The Store for Honest Values

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL



The Stamp Of Edison's Genius

It clear and unmistakable.
It places Edison's Amberola so far above "talking machines" and ordinary phonographs that there is no comparison. You don't have to be a musical expert to realize that the Amberola is the world's greatest phonograph value. Anyone who likes music cannot fail to note the tremendous difference.

EDISON'S NEW DIAMOND AMBEROLA

has such a pure, musical tone, that once you've heard it, no metallic sounding phonograph or shrill "talking machine" will ever please you again. The genuine Diamond Point Reproducer does away with needles. The practically indestructible Amberol Records outlast ordinary fragile records by many years!
In Name your own terms and learn how surprisingly easy it is to own an Amberola, thanks to Mr. Edison. NOW—can you refuse to visit our store and listen to the Amberola? Come right away—don't forget—please!

J. F. SCHUETT
Dealer - Mildmay

A Huron county farmer had to pay \$47.04 express charges on six bushel boxes of apples sent to a friend in Glasgow. It is to be hoped the apples were all sound when they arrived in Scotland.

Jos. Kunkel
.. Mildmay ..

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

Cockshutt Farm Implements

Litter Carriers, Wooden Silos, Cutting Boxes, Windmills, Weigh Scales, Cream Separators, Brantford Reaping.

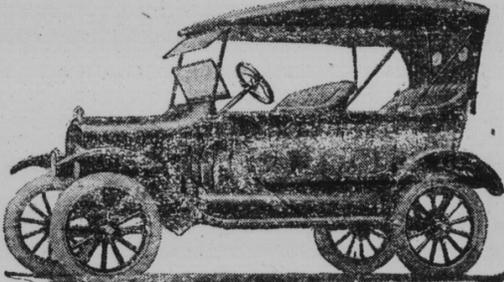
Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Oak Leaf Pure Manitoba Flour

Pride of Ontario Blended Flour

Our plant is pronounced by experts to have no superior in Western Ontario and will stand behind our flour. We have a first-class miller in charge, and we are now able to guarantee a perfect article. We ask a trial baking, and you will be convinced.

E. Witter & Co.



SIMPLICITY

In spite of its remarkable record of service on all roads, in all weathers, in all parts of the world, the Ford is the
—simplest to operate
—simplest to maintain.

It is the car for women, unacquainted with mechanical details—the car for business men—the car for everyone; all can handle and care for the simple Ford.

Ford is the simplest car to keep in repair. We are fully equipped to render Ford repair service. We sell genuine Ford parts. Wherever you go it is the simplest matter to obtain Ford Service. Let us come and demonstrate.

LIESEMER & KALBFLEISCH
MILDMAY - ONTARIO

At Barrie recently the grand jury brought in a recommendation that any man found drunk driving an automobile of any kind have his license cancelled for one year. This would no doubt make many who indulge in drink while out driving to be more careful. The auto driver with a few belts under his skin does not realize the speed he is going at, and is a menace to the public.

The low value of the mark acts like a protective wall to keep imports out of Germany and to stimulate production at home. When the Spanish railways wanted two hundred and fifty locomotives, the German Builders made a bid far below the bids of the British and Americans. The spirit of anarchy has been killed and the people are har at work and the reconstruction of business goes steadily forward.

Report P. S. S. No. 6, Carrick.

- Subjects—History, Spelling, Reading Writing, Arithmetic and Composition.
 - Sr. IV—Emerson Losch 70, A. trur Juergens 65.
 - Jr. IV—Nellie Schaus 75, E. don Krueger 68, Orlando Schmidt 60, Wilfred Kaufman 28.
 - Sr. III—Adeline Krug 77, Arthur Losch 70, Reuben Russell 60.
 - Jr. III—Alfred Eickmuel 62.
 - Jr. II—Edgar Russwurm 67, Caroline Russell 61.
 - Sr. I—Garfield Reuber 62
 - Jr. I—Elmer Losch 79, Pearl Kaufman 77, Norman Russwurm 64, Alla Kaufman 60
- Those marked with an asterisk missed one or more examinations.
E. A. Bilger, teacher



Feet That Never Touch the Floor

A worn floor spoils the look of your home and is impossible to repair, but if you keep your floors painted, feet cannot touch them. Let the paint wear but save the wood. Save the surface and you save all.

SENOUR'S Floor Paint

is easy to use, dries very hard with a high lustre and will withstand a great amount of hard wear. No skill is required in using SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT. Anyone can apply it. The result will greatly enhance the beauty of your home and much labor will be saved for the floors will be very easy to keep clean.

Come in and let us give you full particulars. We have a full range of shades in this and every other MARTIN-SENOUR Product. There is a MARTIN-SENOUR Paint or Varnish for every need. We will be glad to advise you.

LIESEMER & KALBFLEISCH
Mildmay Ont.

MARBLE-ITE FLOOR FINISH

If your floors are hardwood, Use Marble-ite The Floor finish with a money-back guarantee. It wears and wears and wears. It will not mar nor scratch white and is not affected by water.

"Save the surface and you save all" - Paint & Varnish



MAKING FULL USE OF THEM.

It takes the Chinese of China to get economy in the use of newspapers down to a fine point. It is said that in that ancient empire, newspapers are sold two and three times over. Only the fairly well off read the papers on the day they are issued. After this class is through with them the papers are redistributed among the lower class population; and these having read them they are sent out to the villages and country districts where they are again sold at a very low price—a small fraction of the original cost.

REFERENDUM VOTE APRIL 18th

It is now definitely settled that the vote on the importation of liquor will be taken on Monday, April 18th, as Parliament has passed special legislation for this purpose. The Ontario lists of 1919 will be revised by registration in villages and towns of over 1000 population but there will be no revision in townships and small villages. No one, however, living in rural places who is twenty-one years of age (man or woman) will be deprived of a vote as provision has been made for all who are British subjects and residents of Canada for a year and of Ontario for two months previous to February first may demand a ballot when they go to the polls. Persons living in towns must see that their names are put on the lists by the revising officer.

WHY FEBRUARY IS A SHORT MONTH.

In the old days when the Roman rulers had nothing else to worry about, they did something to the calendar. February it appears was the victim. Originally, this perfectly good month had thirty days in leap year and 29 in other years. February is from the Latin, meaning "to purify". It was the custom of the Romans to celebrate the festival of purification in February. Julius Caesar named July in his honor—he saw to it there were 31 days in it. Then August came Augustus, and a month was named for him, too. But August had only 30 days. So Augustus looked around and picked on February which had one particularly to defend him. He just took a day off February and added it to his own pet month. That's why February ordinarily has but 28 days, and why August has 31, in keeping with the dignity of its imperious namesake.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE MOTORIST.

1. Drive on the right side of the road; it is just as good as the left.
2. Slow down when approaching a crossroad; it is nearly as dangerous as a railroad crossing.
3. Look out for children, you can never tell what they will do and you are always in the wrong if you hit one.
4. Try to help instead of hinder the traffic officer; he's there for your good, and he has a tough job.
5. Be sure that your "dimmers" really dim. It's no joke driving into a blinding glare as you probably know.
6. Read and obey the "warning" signs; they're not put up as ornaments.
7. If you feel you've got to speed do it where you won't kill anybody but yourself.
8. When making minor repairs, stop longer than you anticipate.
9. Speeding round corners is a straight route to the hospital. Don't race past a street car in a city. Some day the jury may call it manslaughter.
10. Use discretion. The fact that you had the right of way won't bring anybody back to life—least of all yourself.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

In the matter of the estate of Lewis Meyer, late of the Township of Carriack, in the county of Bruce, (widower) deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 56, Chapter 121, R. S. O., that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said Lewis Meyer, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of December, A. D., 1920 are required to send by post, prepaid or deliver to the undersigned executors, John Kunkel and Alex Meyer on or before the 15th day of March, A. D., 1921, their christian and surnames and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any), held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And take notice that after the said 15th day of March 1921 A. D., the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Alex Meyer } Executors
John Kunkel }
Dated at Formosa this 15th day of February A. D. 1921.

The New Grocery Store

The Public will find the goods of all kinds fresh and of the best quality. We keep nothing but the best.

Also a full line of flour, such as Five Roses, Banner White Seal, Hydro, Oak Leaf, and also Feed, Bran, Midds, Low-Grade—Mixed Chop, Oil Cake, Molasses Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Dr. Hess and Pratt's Stock Tonics and Poultry Food. All these stock feeds guaranteed.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs. Bring your Dried Apples

GEO. LAMBERT.

Flour, Feed and Groceries

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

What is under the surface of your Suit ?

When a house is "Built to your Order" you see to it that the best materials are used—inside and outside—and that the work is honestly done throughout.

So it is with Tailor Made Clothes that are "hand made."

Only the best materials are used -- both inside and outside -- the work is honestly done and we can guarantee the garments to be substantial and servicable.

Inspection Invited.

T. A. MISSERE, - - MILDMAV
TAILOR AND GENT' FURNISHER.

Rural Service Department



Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received one of our Farmer's Account Books? Leave your name supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA. Established 1864.
MILDMAV BRANCH, HANOVER BRANCH, WALKERTON BRANCH.
A. C. WELK, Manager.
H. W. BRITTON, Manager.
W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph J. Fedy, late of the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce, Retired Merchant, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 56, Chapter 121 R.S.O. 1914 that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the Estate of the said Joseph J. Fedy who died on or about the fifteenth day of November A.D. 1920 at the Township of Culross aforesaid, are required, on or before the fifteenth day of March A.D. 1921, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Alexander Fedy, Mildmay, P.O. or B. Beingsessner, Formosa, P.O., the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, their addresses, and full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their security (if any) held by them.

And take further notice that after such last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Formosa this nineteenth day of February A. D. 1921.

Alexander Fedy } Executors
B. Beingsessner }

What has led to the great good roads movement? The automobile. It was the desire for comfort and economy on engine and tire upkeep that brought about the change. The horse because it could not protest was never considered in days gone by. Rough roads and jerks upon the dumb beast's neck called forth no compassion. Good roads appear to be the outcome of selfishness. Hon. Peter Smith wisely puts more tax on the selfish—automobilist.



Health

Comes to you and the children if you have Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house. For "little-ones" and "grown-ups" this old fashioned vegetable tonic and blood-maker is still used by the million bottles every year. It was first used by everybody 50 years ago and is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Cherry Bark, without alcohol. Make your blood redder and your health better by going to your nearest druggist and obtaining Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form.

CENTRAL BUTTE, SASK.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a number of years, and am pleased to recommend it as a blood purifier. I know it has no equal, as I used it for my boy. My neighbors and friends were surprised with the results; in fact, I do not think he would be alive to-day had it not been for the 'Medical Discovery.' I also keep it on hand for coughs, as it differs so from other cough medicines; instead of upsetting the stomach, as most cough syrups do, it is good for the stomach. I only wish I had known about Dr. Pierce's medicine sooner."—MRS. PERCY WOOD.

The money the other fellow has is capital. Getting it away from him is labor.

The Law

as amended Nov. 10, 1919

THIS Referendum on April 18 is to ratify a new federal law, namely, the Canada Temperance Act, as recently amended by Dominion Parliament.

If a majority of the people of Ontario vote in favor of the Canada Temperance Act as amended, then, in the exact words of the law, it follows:

1. "No person shall import, send, take or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor.
2. "No person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell, or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province.
3. "The carriage or importation of intoxicating liquor through such province shall only be by means of a common carrier by water or by railway and not otherwise, and during the time any intoxicating liquor is being so transported or carried no person shall open or break or allow to be opened or broken, any package or vessel containing such intoxicating liquor, or drink, or use or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom."

NOTE.—This law does not prohibit importation of liquors to be used for sacramental, medicinal, manufacturing or commercial purposes, or the importation of such liquors as are permitted to be sold by the laws of the Province.

"Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?"

Vote—and Vote, "Yes"
Close the door to imported "booze"

Ontario Referendum Committee

From Chrome Leather

A Horsepower Hame Strap



Griffith Halters

These two articles are made from chrome leather, the strongest, toughest leather known. They will not harden with sweat or water. They have great strength and wearing qualities that will more than please you. May we show you our fine selection of halters and harness.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch, Mildmay
Dentinger & Beingsessner, Formosa

CARRIED OVER DAM FOR HALF MILE.

Wingham, March 7.—Wm. Williamson, an employee of the Western Foundry Co., here, had an exceedingly narrow escape from drowning here this afternoon. While assisting in clearing a ice jam in the Maitland River from the new cement bridge dam in course of construction, Williamson, who was assisting Chief Allen and Commissioner Holmes and Messrs. Pilon and Campbell, was thrown into the river, owing to a ledge of ice on which he was standing giving away.

In spite of the efforts of his companions to rescue him he was immediately carried over the dam and down the stream and although every effort was made to reach him, it was not until he was carried about half a mile down stream to the next ice jam that his friends succeeded in rescuing him. He was hurried to his home, and the attending physician found him suffering from a broken shoulder and minor injuries, as well as from the severe chill and shock. He is likely to recover.

LIGHTNING ROD LEGISLATION.

Backed by the Ontario Fire Prevention League and by Provincial Fire Marshall E. P. Heaton, a bill is to be brought before the Legislature to place restrictions upon the sale of apparatus designed to protect buildings against damage by lightning. The bill is entitled "The Lightning Rod Act" and provides for extensive penalties against firms or individuals engaged in the sale of lightning rods who do not comply with the regulations.

It is set forth that all firms engaged in the sale of lightning rods pay a yearly fee of \$50, and an additional 80 cents for every \$100 received from sales. The apparatus must bear inspection and be passed by the Fire Marshall. Each agent must pay a fee of \$3 a year and must act for one firm only. The agent is made liable to a fine of \$200 for infraction of the regulations.

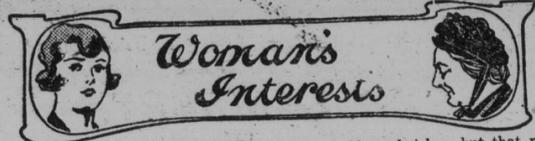
It is further set out that, in the event of damage to a building properly installed with lightning protection, the firm selling is liable to the return of the money paid for the rodding of the building or to pay for the damage done. To insure this each firm must deposit securities of \$10,000 with the Fire Marshall.

Mr. Justice Idington of the Supreme Court, has ruled that twelve miles an hour is an excessive and dangerous speed for a motorist to travel on streets where traffic is ordinarily heavy and said the best evidence of it was to be found in the daily slaughter caused by careless and reckless motorists. In view of this decision of the Supreme Court motorists will need to be careful in driving notwithstanding that the speed limits in towns and villages is fifteen miles an hour.

The Fragrance of "SALADA"

Anticipates its exquisite flavour.

Send us a postal for a free sample. Please state the price you now pay and whether Black, Green or Mixed Address Salada, Toronto.



Are They Really Trifles?

It's rather humbling to the Great Soul who wants to think of life as something big and wonderful to be constantly reminded that life, after all, is made up of a multitude of little things. It's only occasionally that the really big and dramatic event happens along, and the thing which makes it big and dramatic is its rarity. Every day living is just a succession of trifles. And yet those trifles may have a very important bearing on the sum total of life.

Mary Brown always had a back-ache. As a result she always felt irritable. She snapped at Father Brown and scolded and slapped the little Browns, and altogether the Brown family life wasn't exactly what you would call happy. One day Mary's cousin came to make a visit and, as all desirable visitors do, she rolled up her sleeves and started to wash dishes. But after she's washed a couple, she stopped, hunted up a basin just three inches deep, and slipped it under the dishpan.

"What's the idea?" asked Mary. "This sink is too low. I should think you'd break your back, humping over it three times a day," said the cousin.

Mary suddenly saw light. The very little matter of a sink three inches too low, had kept her cross and half ill for years.

Dora Jones had a headache most all the time. Dora loved to do needle-work, but she never got time for it in daylight, there was so much to do with the poultry. So she left the embroidery until evening. Then she lit the biggest lamp and sat down directly facing it. Now Dora should have known better. The school children all about how harmful it is to face a direct light. But it was such a little thing, Dora thought it foolish to bother about such a trifle, when she could see so much better with her face to the light. Finally she went to a doctor about those headaches. He asked no end of questions, and finally found out about the light. Dora had to give up fancy work for six months, and when she took it up again, she had the light behind her. She hasn't had a headache in ages, so she says.

Mrs. Swiftly was always having to throw out canned fruit and bits of ketchup, half glasses of relishes, and pickles and things. She never took time to empty the fruit back in the can, if any was left from the table, or to wipe off the top of the jar and screw the top on tightly. She was always going to use the leftovers up, but there was always such a little bit, she would leave them standing around until they spoiled and had to be thrown out.

One winter Grandma Swiftly, who lived with her son, kept track of the "little things" her daughter-in-law threw out. By spring nine quarts of fruit, five bottles of ketchup, three dozen pickles, and four quarts of various relishes had been wasted. If Mrs. Swiftly had had to buy that stuff at store prices it would have taken enough money to have paid for a pair of shoes for both children, or a good all-wool blanket, or to buy at least half the dishes Mrs. Swiftly really needed and thought she couldn't afford.

Jimmie Wilson didn't get ahead in school. He was listless, and inattentive, and looked pinched and half-fed. Jimmie ate a cold lunch every day at school. Most of the children did the same thing, there was no regular hot lunch planned at that school. A few children brought hot soup, or cocoa or milk in a thermos bottle, but most of them just ate cold food. A home-demonstration agent told Jimmie's mother that she believed it was the cold lunch that kept Jimmie back in his work. But Jimmie's mother could not see it. The rest of the children at cold lunches and kept up Jimmie must be just plain lazy.

Finally the H. D. A. talked so much Mrs. Wilson agreed to see that Jimmie had something not every day at noon. In six months' time, Jimmie had picked up amazingly in looks, health and scholarship. It was just a matter of a hot drink to warm up

NOTICE

Agents wanted everywhere to introduce and sell new Auto Accessory. Will not big returns to you. Small capital required. For particulars write J. B. WHITFIELD Toronto 8 March St.

Hunger at the Light

By RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

PART I.

It had been a dark, cold summer along the north shore of Lake Superior. Storm had followed storm, and frost had come every month. For Capt. McDell, the lighthouse keeper at Otter Island, it had been a busy year. On two occasions great lake steamers had come poking in to learn whether it was Michipicoten Island or Caribou. Then there had come little cruiser motor boats, loaded with sportsmen seeking trout and game. They had borrowed baking powder and had left magazines. When mid-September was at hand, and the captain thought that the last of his summer visitors were gone, two voyagers in a boat too small for that stormy coast at such a season had come down the lake and were wind-bound for a week. They had made serious inroads on his supplies; and after they were gone Capt. McDell found that he had scarcely enough food to last until the 10th of December, when the light was to go out and the lighthouse tender was due to arrive and take him away for the winter.

A few nights later, in a great autumn gale that swept the lake, the fish tug Moselle struck ten miles north of the light, and in the morning what was left of the crew arrived at Capt. McDell's shelter in a battered life-boat. There were three of them, and they stayed on the island five days; then Capt. McDell managed to signal Capt. Melane of the fish tug Dreadnoot, which had ventured down the coast to run some gill nets.

Capt. Melane took the castaways aboard and promised to bring the lighthouse keeper some supplies, but when he reached Port Coldwell, sixty miles to the north, his tug sprang a leak, and he had to haul her out for the winter.

No one else happened to be going down to Otter Island, and in early November at the Coldwell store the men began to wonder whether Capt. McDell would be able to find enough game and fish to eat at his little island. They knew how much he had carried down in the spring, and they knew how many times he had received supplies that summer. They knew, also, about how much had been borrowed from him by summer travelers and by the shipwrecked fishermen, and they remembered that he had no rifle for moose or deer—only an old shotgun with twenty shells. They figured it out and came to the conclusion that he must either catch rabbits and grouse or starve.

"He'll catch game if he has to!" Capt. Melane declared. "A man always does!"

"But they say there were wolves on the island this summer," Will LaPage suggested; "that means the rabbits and birds are caught up!"

The men looked at one another. Perhaps it was true; they knew that early in the season Capt. McDell had shot a wolf from a window of the cabin. Of course, wolves would catch many birds and rabbits; two or three of them on an island would soon clear it of other animal life. In that fall weather the captain would hardly dare venture across to the mainland in search of game, for fear of being caught and held by a gale.

After that at the store they did not talk casually about Capt. McDell; there were possibilities that they did not like to discuss. No one had any business down the bleak coast; there were no large boats at Port Coldwell except the disabled tug, and no one seemed ready to take the trip in a small boat. The government ought to send its tender along the coast every month to see that the lighthouse keep-

ers were safe; that was the sentiment which some one expressed whenever the subject was mentioned.

Will LaPage, however, wanted to talk about Capt. McDell. He brought the subject up every night at the store and asked what could be done and what should be done.

"If you're so anxious about a grown man, why don't you go?" Capt. Melane exclaimed impatiently when the youth had spoiled a fine game of checkers by wondering what Capt. McDell was doing and whether he had really had any luck in catching game or fish.

The men thought that Will LaPage's manner of taking the captain's answer was a good joke; he flushed, turned white and sat staring with his mouth open. Then he went out into the cold north wind and slipped down to the cabin where he lived.

"Why don't I go!" Will LaPage said to himself as the injustice of the question occurred to him. Of course he had his boat, with its little two-horse-power motor; but it was just a skiff, and the seas were driving the great lake steamers toward shore where they would have no chance to run into some deep bay for shelter.

For two days Will LaPage said nothing about the man down at the light, sixty miles away. Then he came out one morning that was bright, though clouds were banked in the west and in the northwest. Through the gap in the harbor Will could see the heaving, lead-colored lake; there were no whitecaps on it.

"I could make it!" he exclaimed to himself. "My boat'll go seven miles an hour; I could get there in nine hours!"

He went across to the wharf house where the four boxes that contained the precious food supply intended for Capt. McDell were waiting for some chance passer-by to carry them down to the light. He ran out on the planks where his little eighteen-foot motor boat swung on its line and drew it in, filled the two tanks with gasoline, looked into the locker to see that there were slickers and rubber boots and then put in the lantern and a can of kerosene. He stowed the supply boxes in the bottom of the boat, threw a tarpaulin over them and shoved off. A minute later the motor turned over, and the boat gathered headway.

As soon as he was out on the harbor Will encountered the full sweep of the waves that came from under the menacing clouds on the horizon. The motor boat rose stern first over a crest and then sank back into the trough where the shores were out of sight, and only the gray walls of the waves came heaving at him. But they did not break; the tops were rounded, and there was no arching

cliff of water to lean over the boat, ready to break and fill it. Just a little wind, however, would make it a breaking sea; and as he swept over the crests LaPage looked anxiously toward the cloud banks on the horizon. (To be concluded next issue.)

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dyes or mixed goods, spots, fades, and rains material by giving it a "dyeed-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

And That's That.

There were three of them—an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman; and they had been discussing the relative values of their respective nationalities.

"Well, well," said the Englishman, who was bent on an amicable solution of the question, "I'm proud of being an Englishman; but if I were not an Englishman I would—well, I would be an Irishman."

"And sure," replied the Irishman, quite ready to return the compliment, "if I were not an Irishman—I would be an Englishman."

"And now what would you be if you were not a Scotsman?" continued the Englishman, addressing the Scot.

"What would I be if I were not a Scotsman?" repeated the latter. "Well, if I were a Scotsman—ah, I wud be just dom' weel ashamed o' mysel'!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril.

BOVRIL

NEVER PROFITEERED

Has not changed since 1914

Same Price, Same Quality, Same Quantity.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

WHY LOOK OLD?

When one application of Milton's Hair Restorative every 2 months keeps the hair natural. No oil, no dirt, the hair can be washed when desired. Try it. Black or Brown. Price, \$2.00. Sent prepaid to any address in Canada. E. A. Caruochan, Powell Ave., Ottawa

At Your Service

Wherever You Live.

The woman in town, or country, has the same advantage as her sister in the city in expert advice from the best-known firm of Cleaners and Dyers in Canada.

Parcels from the country sent by mail or express receive the same careful attention as work delivered personally.

Cleaning and Dyeing

Clothing or Household Fabrics.

For years, the name of "Parker's" has signified perfection in the work of making old things look like new, whether personal garments of even the most fragile material, or household curtains, draperies, rugs, etc. Write to us for further particulars or send your parcels direct to

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797 Yonge St. Toronto

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1921

JUBILEE YEAR

HALF a century has elapsed since the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issued its first policy in 1871. The figures submitted herewith indicate the size, strength and outstanding position to which the company has attained among the life assurance institutions of the world, as a result of its operations during those first fifty years.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1920

ASSETS	
Assets as at 31st December, 1920	\$114,839,444.48
Increase over 1919	9,127,976.21
INCOME	
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1920	\$28,751,578.43
Increase over 1919	3,047,377.33
PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED	
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1920	\$2,615,645.64
SURPLUS	
Total Surplus 31st December, 1920, over all liabilities and capital	\$8,364,667.15

(According to the Company's Standard, viz. for assurances, the One (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest.)

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1920 \$10,960,402.00

Payments to Policyholders since organization 102,187,934.30

ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1920

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1920 \$106,891,266.23

Increase over 1919 20,342,416.79

BUSINESS IN FORCE

Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1920 \$486,641,235.17

Increase over 1919 70,282,773.12

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,461.05	\$ 1,064,320.00
1880	141,402.81	473,632.93	2,897,139.11
1890	890,074.87	2,475,514.19	19,759,343.92
1900	2,780,226.52	10,486,891.17	67,980,634.68
1910	6,575,453.94	38,164,790.37	143,549,276.00
1920	28,751,578.43	114,839,444.48	486,641,235.17



Baby's Advice—

Don't use medicated soaps unless your skin is sick— and don't make it sick by using strong soaps, pigments, or by neglect.

Use Baby's Own Soap freely with warm water, rinse well and dry carefully, and the most delicate skin will be kept soft and white and HARD SKINS will become softer and whiter.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

Success.

Fate, that is given to all men partly shaped.

Is man's to alter daily till he die.

Things which men

Mean with their might, succeed.

—Masefield.

Artificial flower-making is an art in which the Japanese excel.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

AUTO REPAIR PARTS
 For most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 855-931 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.

Finger-nail Facts.
 The bone-like skin on the tops of our fingers is one of the marks left from the time when men walked on all fours.
 The lower animals use their finger and toe coverings for a number of purposes—including climbing, the tearing of food, fighting with their enemies, and scratching in the ground.
 The farther man got from his original surroundings, when his finger-nails served a multitude of purposes for which he now uses other utensils, the less prominent they became. They are, however, still very useful in helping to make the tips of the fingers firm and in picking up small objects, though it is possible that the time may come when, through constant disuse, man may have neither finger nor toe nails.
 Evolution along precisely the opposite line—the use of the nails so that they became greatly enlarged—is to be noted in the case of the horse, which now walks on its "finger-nails."

His Hearing Restored.
 The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or perforated, or wholly destroyed naturally. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply. advt.

Canada has the largest nickel mine in the world, the Creighton, near Sudbury, Ontario, from which 85 per cent. of the world's needs are supplied.
 Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

League of Nations.
 "Are you a British-born subject?" demanded the official at the passport office.
 "My mother was British—" began the applicant.
 "Yes, yes."
 "But she married a Frenchman—" "Yes."
 "In Italy."
 "Yes; but where were you born?"
 "I was born on a ship flying the Spanish colors whilst she was lying at anchor in Honolulu Harbor, but my parents died in Brazil when I was only four years of age, and I was adopted by a Chinaman, who brought me up in Russia."
 "Well, he's—" began an official.
 "He's a bloomin' League of Nations!" exploded the official who had first spoken.

WINTER HARD ON BABY.
 The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is often so stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tactless Suitor.
 She was a large woman, and not what you might call handsome. But she was an heiress. Still, the designing youth should have been more diplomatic.
 "Miss Tubbs," he said, when he thought it was about time to bring matters to a head—"Sarah—for months past my thoughts and aspirations have been centred on one great object—"
 She smiled encouragingly.
 "Miss Tubbs—Sarah—need I say it? You are that great object!"
 "Sir!" And a few moments later the would-be suitor crept dejectedly from the house.
 A smile day a will keep old age away.

Care of the Complexion.
 Don't bundle up your face every time you go out in the cold. Let it breathe if you want glowing cheeks and a skin of satiny texture. You know many secretions of the body are thrown off through the skin. If the skin isn't breathing as it should, it will look oily, enlarged pores will come, and unsightly blackheads will be the result.
 Now, don't let this happen. Every night thoroughly cleanse the face by massaging into the skin a good cream. Do it with vigor, too. Friction, you know, is good for the circulation. A special cream for this purpose not only gets every bit of dirt out of the pores, but also whitens the skin and softens it at the same time. It is a cream with lemon as its principal ingredient. If you have ever cleaned a straw hat with a lemon I don't need to say anything more about how well this cream does its work.
 Then there's a lotion to use that acts directly on the pores of the skin, and helps to make it breathe as it should. It's well to use it in the morning every few days. If you do, you are apt to be well pleased with your appearance the whole day through.
 Be sure to select the powder that isn't going to undo all the good work of the massage. Too often we carefully cleanse our skin, we stimulate it into activity, and then, just when we have it where it is beginning to feel and look well, we undo the whole thing by dusting on a coarse clogging powder. So choose a powder that will help along the good work—one that is healing and soothing and protective. There are such powders, several of them. One of them is best suited to the thin dry skin, the kind that wrinkles and ages early; while another is better for the thick oily skin that doesn't seem to hold the powder so well.

Rich, Red Blood Means Health
 Pale Cheeks and Bloodless Lips Are a Danger Signal.
 To be pale is no longer the fashion; to be languid is an affliction. To-day the most winsome girl is the one with the pink tinge of health in her cheeks, lips naturally red, and eyes sparkling with life. Add to this a quick, active step and everyone can tell the girl whose veins are full of the pure, rich blood of health. How different she appears from her ailing sisters, whose aching limbs and weak backs make them pale and dejected. Anaemia is the cause of so much suffering among girls and women that it cannot be too widely known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have transformed thousands of delicate, anaemic invalids into happy, healthy women. These pills help to put rich, red blood into the veins, and this blood reaches every part of the body, giving strength, rosy cheeks and brightness in place of weakness, prostrating headaches and a wretched state of half-health. Miss Edna E. Weaver, R.R. No. 1, Chippewa, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, weak, nervous and troubled with pains in the side. I tried different medicines but without any benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under the use of this medicine I gained strength, had better appetite, slept better and the pain in my side disappeared. My health has since remained excellent and I advise any one troubled with anaemia, or weakness, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."
 Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia and nervousness. Build up your blood and note how the purer and richer blood fights your battles against disease. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic if you are not in the best physical condition and cultivate a resistance that with the observance of ordinary rules of health will keep you well and strong. Get a box from the nearest drug store and begin the treatment now, or send to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Edison, Optimist.
 Though Edison is seventy-four, his reactions to the world of matter and the world of mystery are as scintillant as ever. He tells an interviewer that he can't give advice to young men on how to achieve success in business. "Who can?" he adds naively. But in a letter written August 9, 1917, he gave this recipe as the first rule of success for a young man: "Get a job and do more than he is expected to do." He has taken his own medicine, and in large doses. Mr. Edison has always worked without paying the slightest attention to the clock-hands. And he has done the unexpected. He has had, as Wordsworth said of Isaac Newton, "a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought alone." He went beyond the confines to lonely regions of pioneer research where none could help him. There is much for aspirant youth to ponder in Edison's words:
 "All I know is that if a man has reached the age of twenty-one and is dead mentally, no amount of advice, example or experience will ever change him in the slightest. If at some period between twelve and sixteen he can be interested in some subject and become enthusiastic, he will advance and become a high type of

Used Autos
 BREAKLEY SELLS THEM: USED BY cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or test run of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.
 BRING mechanics of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to inspect them. Very large stock always on hand.
 Breakley's Used Car Market
 600-602 Dundas Street, Toronto

The Outdoor Life of the Scout.
 The great increase of the number of Scoutmasters and other Scout officers during 1920 means a great stimulus to the outdoor activities of Canadian boys. It is probable that throughout the past year more boys have spent days and nights in the open than ever before in the history of Canada since pioneer days; and because Boy Scouts have taken this message of the outdoors into their homes, have conducted open-window campaigns and fresh-air crusades, it is likely that more grown-ups have breathed pure air during 1920 than has been the case since the time of our great-grandfathers.
 Boys have been taught to care for forests and to fight forest fires. They have gathered information for numerous departments of forestry. They have engaged in fights against insect pests and have made notes on different varieties of birds.
 Thousands of Canadian boys who a year ago or so were absolutely helpless in the open, can now be depended upon to find their way about, to cook their own meals, to choose a proper Camp site and to erect a comfortable shelter. Thousands of Canadian boys who formerly knew little or nothing of nature can now recognize different kinds of trees, and give the name of dozens of wild flowers; can easily recognize the more common birds, and know enough about mushrooms to avoid being poisoned.
 As a result of Boy Scout training, the energy of the Canadian boy has become a force of great value to the Dominion. More and more are recognizing its value, and are taking advantage of it to reduce loss by fire, control crowds and to teach the people the laws of safety and sanitation. Many lives are saved by Scouts who, because of their special training, because they carry a first-aid kit or a safety-first rope, are prepared to act when no one else is. The good which is accomplished by boys of this type, and the good done to the boys themselves through their activities, can hardly be over estimated. The Secretary in charge of the Ontario office of the Boy Scout Association at the corner of Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, is always glad to provide full information about Scouting, and to help persons interested in securing the formation of local Troops.

The Subjugated Sex.
 "Of course there is no such thing as woman's supremacy," says a man whom the Cleveland Plain Dealer quotes.
 "Do you think not?" replied his friend. "From the time a boy sits under a street light, playing with toads, until he is blind and old and toothless he has to explain to some woman why he didn't come home earlier."
 The rubber industry has become an important one in Canada. Nearly \$43,000,000 are invested in it, employing 11,500. The annual production value is \$56,000,000.

BITS OF HUMOR
 FROM HERE & THERE

Modern Youth.
 Aunt—"Now, dear, what was the date of William the Conqueror's great battle?"
 Gerald (who has learned to use the telephone)—"One, o-double-six, Haastings."
 What They Thought.
 The Sunday-school teacher had been reading about Canaan, the "land flowing with milk and honey."
 "Now," she said to the class, "what do you think of a land flowing with milk and honey would be like?"
 "Please, teacher," was the instant reply, "sticky!"
 A Gasoline Rainbow.
 A wide space in the fork of two roads used as a terminus for suburban buses was covered with a film of gasoline and water, with the usual mother-of-pearl effect.
 To Madge the spectacle was new. Looking up at the rank of buses, she exclaimed: "Oh, auntie, look! They have run over a rainbow!"
 Silver is Too Common.
 The profiteer's wife called on a specialist to attend her husband, who complained of huskiness in his throat.
 "I think I might paint the throat with nitrate of silver," said the doctor.
 "Oh, doctor," said the devoted wife, "expense is no object; please use gold."

"Cascarets" To-night For Constipation
 Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascarets works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.
 Large Total.
 The total number of British and Allied troops and prisoners of war carried by the British Ministry of Shipping between the Armistice and July 31, 1920, was 7,868,763, including 3,248,196 from France.
 Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
 Persuasive.
 The head of a big Chicago business house was extolling the salesmanship of a certain man in his employ.
 "I gather from what you say," observed a friend, "that this man is indeed persuasive in his methods."
 "Persuasive!" repeated the head of the house. "Why, my friend, that chap could sell the Cuban Government a snowplow!"

Classified Advertisements.
 FARM WANTED.
 FARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 AGENTS WANTED.
 AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonso Q. Bliss Medical Co., 121 St. Paul St., East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

"Red Tape."
 The expression "red tape" came from the custom of tying official documents with red tape. It has come to mean putting unnecessary hindrances in the way of getting something done.
 MONEY ORDERS.
 When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.
 City and Country Life.
 Longevity depends to a certain extent on country and climate. A country life is conducive to old age, while it is extremely rare to find persons of ninety years and upwards who have led sedentary lives in town.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
 YARMOUTH, N.S.
 The Original and Only Genuine
 Beware of imitations sold on the Merits of
MINARD'S LINIMENT.
 America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
 Book on
DOG DISEASES
 and How to Feed
 Mailed Free to any Address
 12 Clay Street, C-2, 2nd, 118 West 31st Street
 New York, U.S.A.

MOTHER!
 "California Syrup of Figs"
 Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruit taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."
OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS
 Any man or woman who keeps Sloan's handy will tell you that same thing

SPECIALLY those frequently attacked by rheumatic twinges.
 A counter-irritant, Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part, soon relieving the ache and pain.
 Kept handy and used everywhere for reducing and finally eliminating the pains and aches of lumbago, neuralgia, bruises, and the results of exposure.
 You just know from its stimulating, healthy odor that it will do you good! Sloan's Liniment is sold by all drug-gists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.
Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

ASPIRIN
 "Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monophtalacidester of Salicylic acid.
 ISSUE No. 10-21.

Surnames and Their Origin

CLARK
 Variations—Clarke, Clarkson, Cleary, O'Clery.
 Racial Origin—Norman-French, also Gaelic.
 Source—An occupation, also a given name.

In the Norman and the Gaelic divisions of this group of family names we have a vivid example of the romance of tongues. Clarke is an English name from the Latin through the Norman-French. Cleary is an Irish name. Yet both mean the same thing, and indeed there are many Clark and Clarke families whose names are simply the Anglicized versions of the old Celtic name.

Of course, originally, back somewhere in the dim, prehistoric past, there was a mother tongue which gave rise to the entire Indo-European family of languages (which includes the Latin, Greek, Teutonic, Celtic, Sanskrit and certain other ancient tongues of India) as distinguished from the Semitic tongues, for instance, of which examples are the Hebrew and the Arabic. In this prehistoric Indo-European tongue there must have been a word-root from which both the Latin and the Gaelic developed words with the same meaning, "clerk" or "scribe," notwithstanding the fact that the progenitors of the Gaelic and the Latin languages split off from one another long before the dawn of recorded history. The Latin word was "clericus" (of which the final "us" is merely a case ending). The Irish word was "cleireach."

The Latin word coming into English through the Norman-French, developed into a surname through its use as descriptive of an individual's occupation, as "Roger le Clerke," or "Clarke." The Irish word became first a given name, "Cleireach," and from this a family or clan name, as "O'Clairigh" and "MacCleirigh," whence developed the modern forms of O'Clery and Cleary, often changed to Clark and Clarke, in the north of

Ireland particularly, where the British affiliations were stronger.
GREENE
 Variation—Green.
 Racial Origin—English.
 Source—A locality.

There are a number of possible explanations of the source of the family name of Greene, but all of them are rather unsatisfactory, with the exception of one.

It is possible that in some instances the name originated in a sobriquet of the same type as "Robert the Red," the "Black Douglas," and the like. But in judging the degree of probability of this we have two significant facts to guide us. Green is not likely to be the color of a man's complexion. Red, white, black, brown, pink and even yellow are all probabilities of descriptive value when applied variously to the description of hair, beard and complexion, but not green. Then we have modern analogy. Nicknames of color are very common to-day in rough-and-ready speech, and are quite popular among schoolboys. We have our "Reddies," "Blackies," "Pinkeys," "Whites" and the like, but who ever heard of a "Greeney"? The use of "green" to denote gullibility is a thoroughly modern usage, one unknown to medieval England.

There is a better chance of the name sometimes having originated from a man's custom of dressing in green, but even this is not so likely as the source from which the name is actually known to have sprung in literally hundreds of cases.

To-day the word "green" is often used to denote a grassy stretch of ground. The English of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, the period in which a large proportion of the family names were formed, used it that way also. Therefore, such names as "Robert Atte Green," or "Herbert A' Green," "Atte Grene," or "De La Grene," of which the old records are full, would signify a person who lived at or near such a spot.

Its Appeal Grows!
 Many people start to use
INSTANT POSTUM
 temporarily in place of coffee or tea for health reasons. But they soon learn to love its rich flavor,—and its pure, wholesome qualities are so apparent that they adopt Postum as their regular meal-time beverage.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

DANDERINE
 Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness; more color and abundance.

CUTICURA
 PROMOTES THICK HAIR



Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation are most successful. These fragrant emollients save the hair, clear the skin and meet every want of the toilet and bath.
 Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Tel.: 525c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Argus, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
 *Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.



The Chocolate Shop

Think of us when you want really good chocolates and confectionery.

We sell most attractive confections—including the famous NEILSON'S Chocolates.

Of their many good boxes, we recommend "Chocolats des Aristocrates" for their delicate coatings and delightful fillings.

\$1.25 a Pound Box

The Star Grocery
J. N. Scheffter

LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO

With around 3200 cattle on sale yesterday there was an active trade for practically all classes, with a good clean-up.

We would say that the trade, while it was a good 25c to 35c up from last Monday's prices, was no more than steady with Thursday's close, which was a mighty good market for these times. As the prices given will show that as high as 11c a pound was paid in several cases but these were for baby heaves and are important only as reflecting the general strength of the market.

Butcher cows held steady, and butcher bulls were if anything, a shade firmer. On the whole we look upon yesterday's market as good and steady with last week's close, although some were inclined to take a little off that view of it.

With around 800 sheep and lambs on sale yesterday, trade held about steady, choice lambs selling at from 12.50 to \$13, with an odd bunch bringing a little more money. Choice sheep sold from \$7.50 to \$8.50, heavy sheep and bucks, \$6 to \$7. There was a fair clean-up at these prices.

Choice veal calves were steady, with an run of around 200. In the common to medium class the trade was slow.

TEACHER'S FAULT.

A school teacher received the following note: "Dear Madam, Please excuse my tommy to-day, he won't come to skule because he is acting as time-keeper for his father, and it is your fault. U gave him a example, if a field is 5 miles around how long will it take a man walking three and a half miles per hour to walk two and one-fourth times around it? Tommy ain't a man, so we sent his father. They went early this morning, and father will walk around the field and tommy will time him, but please don't give my boy such examples agin, because my husband must go to work every day to support his family."

VERY EXACT.

A two-foot rule was given to a laborer in a shipyard to measure an iron plate with. The laborer, not being well up in the use of the rule, after spending a long time over the job, returned.

"Now," asked the plater, "what size is the plate?"

"Well," replied the man with a smile of satisfaction, "it's the size of your rule and two thumbs over, with this piece of brick, the breadth of my hand, and my arm from here to there, bar two fingers."

S. SIDERSON
Mildmay

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

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

We are showing many lines of New Spring Goods

PRICES ARE VERY MUCH LOWER THAN LAST SEASON. DO YOUR SPRING BUYING NOW.

"Peabody's" Overalls and Smocks, black with bib, blue stripe with bib, also black in pant style - - - \$2.50

Boys' Suits \$8.95

Boys' Tweed Suits, made from good meelum and dark patterns. Sizes 25 to 30 - - - \$8.95

Checked Gingham

Checked Gingham for dresses in the neat small checks, also large plaids in all the wanted color combinations - - - 35c yd

Mens' Felt Hats

Made in Canada good quality felt colors Black, Green, Grey, Brown. Correct shapes - - - \$3.00

Steelclad Galatea

Indigo and cadet blue galatea with white stripe and pattern suitable for house dresses, boys' blouses, mens' shirts etc. 35c yd

Borsalino Hats

In all the new styles and shapes - - - \$8.50

Georgette Blouses

New Blouses just in, colors Navy, Coppen, Maise, Coral, Flesh, made with short sleeves and low neck. Sizes 38 to 42 - - - \$6.50

Mens' Fancy Socks

Men's fancy heather mixed socks for present wear - - - \$1.00

RUBBERS! Mens, Womens, Boys and Girls Fine Rubbers

Odd lines and shapes with only a few pair of a line, it will pay you to look this lot over. - - - 75c a pair

Mens Heavy Rubbers

Mens Heavy Rubbers, lace and buckle, sizes 7, 9, 11. Price to clear - - - 2.50

Boys Heavy Rubbers

Boys Heavy Rubbers, lace and buckle, in sizes 10, 11, 12, 13, 1, 2, 4, and 5, price to clear - - - 1.95

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,



Royal Purple International Herbageum

All Sheep
are a prey to scab, lice, ticks, etc. You should act promptly with the sovereign remedy. Don't experiment; others have done it for you. The result is they all endorse.

Zenoleum
Used exclusively by Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges and leading sheep men everywhere. Relieves from ticks, red lice, and maggots, removes intestinal worms, heals wounds and sores, and prevents contagion among all animals.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."
Mixed with water only, requires no chemicals. One gallon makes 100 gallons of dip. Sample gal., express prepaid, 50c. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$2.50. Send for booklet, "Veterinary Advice" and "Fleas' Troubles." Both free.

Stock Specifics

COMPRISING.....

Horse Specific
Hog Specific
Poultry Specific
Worm Powders
Cough Cure
Distemper Cure
Heave Cure
Colic Cure
Roup Cure
Kow Cure
Louse Killer
Lithol Disinfectant

We have a complete stock of the above line.

Molasses Meal Oil Cake
Calf Meal Oyster Shell
Etc., Etc.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

Renew for the Gazette!

When you lose your temper you lose your judgement. There's no precision in an angry voice.

Mr. A. Brohman, accompanied by his brother, Frank Brohman, of Hamilton, spent a few days in Kitchener last week with their sister. There are just the three members of the Brohman family left.

If you believe you are right and the other man insists you are wrong make him prove it. You don't need to be bull-headed about it, but never let anyone bluster you out of your back-bone.

Its easier for a man to make money if he isn't on speaking terms with his conscience.

Men seldom improve when they have no other models than themselves to copy after.

Self is the thing that keeps continually getting in the way of a lot of good we might do.

Farm For Sale.
Philip Hoffarth is offering his farm of 65 acres, more or less, being Lot 20, Con. C. Carrick, for sale on very fair terms. There is on the premises a good house and barn, driving shed, drilled well and spring, seven acres of fall wheat and good young maple bush. Best reasons for selling.

Bargains.
One 6 h.p. Fairbank—Morae stationary engine, clutch pulley, good as new. One 6 h.p. Fairbank—Morae stationary engine, clutch pulley, good as new, with a most substantial truck under it, ready to hitch a team to it, less the doubletrees. Both of these engines were sold by us and were again traded in for tractors. We guarantee them equal to a new engine, and will sell them at a large discount on the price of new ones. These are real bargains. Look them over before investing more money on something no better. Grabill & Widmeyer, Ford dealers, Ayton, Ont.

ONE DOLLAR SALE

A STRAIGHT CUT TO LOWER PRICES. REGULAR PRICES ON EVERYTHING IN STOCK GREATLY REDUCED. THIS ONE DOLLAR SALE IS REALLY A REMARKABLE OFFERING. THIS DOLLAR SALE WILL ROUSE PEOPLE TO QUICK ACTION. TAKE ADVANTAGE!

Prints Light and dark patterns, in stipes and floral, good choice reg 40 to 50c yd Special 4 yds for 1.00	Mens Black Socks Woollen, reg. 1.50 per pair Special per pr - 1.00	Gold Sealed Baking Powder Put up in quart jars, reg 60c Special - 35c	25 lbs Flour Free With this assortment
Ginghams Latest patterns for dresses, reg 60c yd Special 3 1-2 yds for 1.00	Mens Work Socks Grey, reg 50c to 75c per pr Special - 3 pr for 1.00	Comfort Soap 11 bars 1.00 Oatmeal 20 lbs 1.00 Tapioca 8 lbs 1.00 Butch Pepper 3 1-2 lb 1.00 Palmolive Soap 11 for 1.00 Pork & Beans 8 for 1.00 Green Tea 2 lbs 1.00 Black Tea 2 1-2 lbs 1.00 Coffee 4 lbs 1.00 Matches 3 pkgs 1.00 Starch 10 pkgs 1.00 Bonnie Bright 12 pkg 1.00 Drudge 12 pkgs 1.00 Wyandotte 12 pkgs 1.00 Peas 6 cans 1.00 Corn 6 cans 1.00 Tomatoes 6 cans 1.00 Brooms , reg \$1.25 for 95c 90c for 65c	1 can Catsup 25c 2 Ammonia 20c 2 Drudge 30c 2 Bonnie Bright 30c 2 Wyandotte 30c 2 Laundry Soap 25c 1 pkg Parakee Flour 35c 1 tin Crisco 30c 1 can Fruit 30c 2 cans Salmon 60c 2 cans Pork & Beans 50c 1 bottle Catsup 30c 1 bottle Vanilla 15c 1 kg Starch 15c 1 tumbler Bak Powder 30c 1 pkg Raisins 25c 1 can Peas 25c 1 can Corn 25c 1 can Tomatoes 30c 2 pkg Wonderwash 15c 1 pkg Bak-Alite 10c 1 pkg Soda 20c 1 tin Molasses 10c 1 toilet Soap 10c
Flannelettes Light and dark patterns, one yard wide reg 60c yd Special 3 yds for 1.00	Mens Ties & Braces Reg 1 50 to 2 00 Spec 1,00	Salt Prices 100 lbs 1.00 4.50 for 500 lbs 8.50 for 1000 lbs	Regular Price 6 60 SPECIAL 5 00 YOU SAVE 1 60
Curtain Serims Regular 50c to 60c yd Special 3 1-2 yds for 1.00	Mens Work Shirts Reg 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50 Special 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50	Mens Sweaters Reg 2.50 to 3.00 Spec 1.15 Reg 3.00 to 4.00 Spec 1.65	
Ladies Fur Sets Regular \$25 to \$35 Special 19.00 Set	Mens Work Pants Heavy Grey, a genuine bargain, reg 9 00 Special, half price 4.50		

TERMS:
Cash or Produce

WEILER BROS.