

A SMILE IN EVERY DOSE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Baby's Own Tablets are a regular fix for the little ones—they never fail to make the cross baby happy. When baby is cross and fretful the mother may be sure something is the matter, for it is not baby's nature to be cross unless he is ailing. Mothers, if your baby is cross; if he cries a great deal and needs your constant attention day and night, give him a dose of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which will quickly regulate the bowels and stomach and thus relieve constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and make baby happy—there surely is a smile in every dose of the Tablets. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

High heels for women's shoes were first used 90 years ago.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

French Industry in War Zone

Manufacturing industries are gradually resuming operations in the devastated district, says a Paris despatch. This is shown by a report of the Office of Industrial Reconstruction, which has been investigating the restoration of factories and workshops which, before the war, employed more than twenty workmen. Of the 4,321 establishments in which inquiries have been made, 3,892 have resumed work in whole or in part. A classification of the various trades concerned shows that 88.4 per cent. of metal works are again active; 81.5 of the potteries, stone and brick works; 80.4 per cent. of the chemical industries and 70.8 for the textile industries. The relatively slow rate of progress of the textile factories is said by the bureau to be due to the fact that the looms were deliberately destroyed and it is taking some time to replace the delicate machinery. These 4,321 establishments employed 778,915 persons in 1914; in November, 1920, they employed 355,852, or 45.7 of their 1914 personnel.

While the factories have for the most part been rebuilt much as they were in 1914, the houses which shelter the workers are mere wooden huts, although brick shanties are springing up in the districts where brickmaking is practicable. Thus the proportion of resumption of activity bears no relation to the recovery of the towns and villages, which it will be impossible to rebuild as formerly.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs. Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment, and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia, or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are undernourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wordless Telephones.

An invention which makes it possible to carry on a conversation direct from the throat instead of the mouth promises to revolutionize telephonic conversation. Known as the Laryngophone, the invention enables a person to talk in noisy surroundings or under abnormal conditions, and at the same time leave the mouth free for breathing purposes. The transmitter is about the size of a wrist watch. It gathers up the vibrations direct from the vocal chords when it is placed in contact with the throat, and the sounds are plainly heard in the receiver.

A special apparatus has been designed for fire brigades, enabling a superintendent to be in constant touch with his masked men, and to converse with them readily. Hose men working on ladders and roof tops can keep in telephonic touch with those working in other parts of a burning building. The invention can also be used between chauffeur and motor-car passenger, between air pilot and passenger, in noisy workshops, in railway tunnels, and in marine engine-rooms. The submarine worker can talk to men on the surface, or make signals to the operator by simply dropping his jaw to the full extent, this movement working a switch.

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials from well-known people, not press agents' interviews. From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. Yarmouth, N.S. Branch Factory, St. John's, Nfld.

Nobles as Navvies.

Now that they can never regain their old glory, the exiled Russian nobility who formerly adorned the czar's court are enjoying the novelty of working for their living. There are in France hundreds of these nobles engaged in different industries, and some are actually doing manual work as navvies. Moreover, many officers who once held high rank in the Russian army are now taxi drivers in Paris. Count Paul Ignatieff, who was a close friend of the murdered Tsar, now sells milk in Garches. His wife, who was the most beautiful woman in Petrograd, milks the cows at dawn, while the Count's second son grows mushrooms at Saint-Germain. The most dashing cavalry officer of Russia, Colonel Skouratoff, has exchanged the sword for the hoe, and is becoming an agricultural expert. At a Paris garage another famous colonel may be seen any day in overalls. General Nicolajeff, commander of the Russian troops in France during the war, now drives a motor-lobby for a wholesale firm in Paris. Two princely bank clerks, and many nobles and officers have become motor mechanics. Prince Boris pilots lively motor decorations for cha-teaux, in order to buy his outfit he had to pawn his jewels.

AUTO SPARE 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, 922-921 Dundas St. Toronto, Ont.

BITS OF HUMOR
FROM HERE & THERE

His Complaint.
The doctor said, as he bent over the patient, "I don't quite like your heart action." Then, as he again applied the stethoscope, he added: "You have, I take it, had some trouble with angina pectoris?" "Well, doc," said the young man, rather sheepishly, "you're partly right; only that ain't her name."

Needed a Horse.
A prosperous grocer in a certain town had occasion recently to engage a new errand boy for the Christmas rush. Trade was very brisk, and the lad had a great deal of work to do in delivering the parcels in different parts of the town. "Well, George, how did you get on on Saturday?" asked the grocer on Monday morning. "Oh, fine," replied the boy; "but I'll be leavin' at the end of the week."

What Was the Harm?
Schoolmaster Robinson was stern, wore long hair, and believed in discipline. One morning Willie Jinks misbehaved himself to the extent that it was necessary to administer punishment. Soon his parents heard the nature of his offence, and they also remonstrated with him. Nevertheless, he cared not. "Look 'ere, mother," he spoke up, manfully. "Nothing much to scold about. I only went up to the desk and said, 'Please, Mr. Robinson, are you any relation to Crusoe?'"

The British Museum contains more than 16,000 copies of the Bible. It is estimated that there are 550 American branch factories in Canada, 200 of which have been established since the war.

"DANDERINE"
Stops Hair Coming Out; Doubles Its Beauty.

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.

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.
"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Adv.

The bagpipers are by no means merely a picturesque survival of a barbarous age. One hundred and fifty pipers performed individual feats of heroism during the world war, and a piper of the Scottish Borderers won the Victoria Cross by standing on a parapet during a gas attack at Loos and piping his battalion together with Blue Bonnets Over the Border. There is something that quickens the blood in such tunes as Blue Bonnets and The Campbells are Coming; there is something profoundly stirring in the wail of a pibroch. So long as there are fighting Highlanders, we need have no fear that the "Campbells" will cease to come.

MONEY ORDERS.
Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Canada has the second largest telescope in the world, near Victoria, B.C. It is second in point of size and equal to the best in efficiency. If you are a real salesman you will work; if you don't work you will be a "nearby one" all your life.—H. R. Wardell.

The breweries of Great Britain have a combined annual output of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 standard barrels of beer.

WANTED
Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request. HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS 105 SHIPMAN CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, CANADA

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."

AGENTS WANTED
Herbs in a remedy for the Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Backache, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc. Since it was first manufactured in 1885, by distribution of large quantities of Atkinson's Green Herbs, Health Pills, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Atkinson to Pills Medical Co., 114 St. Paul St., Montreal. Mention this paper.

Say, "Hello!"
Stop a minute and say "Hello" As down Life's Road you go; For a kindly word and a cheery smile Will shorten the way by many a mile For some poor fellow who's moving slow. Stop a minute—and say "Hello."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper
Rainbow Myths. In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as a great bent pump of siphon tube, drawing water from the earth by mechanical means. In parts of Russia, in the Don country, and also in Moscow and vicinity, it is known by a name which is equivalent to "the bent water-pipe."

When a man feels like a king, he can look kingly. Majesty, more regal than ever sat on a throne, will look out of his face when he has learned how to claim and to express the divinity of his birthright.

WEEKS BREAKUP A COLD
OLD STAND-BY FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Any man or woman who keeps Sloan's Liniment will tell you that same thing

Sloans Liniment (Pain Enemy)
ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only

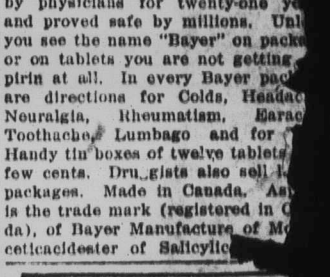
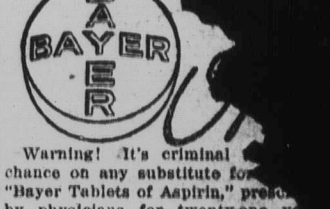
Warning! It's criminal to chance on any substitute for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on packages or on tablets you are not getting aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Toothaches, Lumbago and for many other ailments. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets for few cents. Druggists also sell in packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Molecular-Weight of Salicylic Acid.

CUTICURA
FOR HAIR AND SKIN
For promoting and maintaining beauty of skin and hair Cuticura Soap and Ointment are unexcelled. Cuticura cum is an ideal powder, refreshing and cooling to delicate skins.

BAUME BENGUE
is applied. Immediate effect. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES THE LEMING WILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue RELIEVES PAIN

Look into it!
If tea or coffee drinking disturbs health or comfort, switch to
INSTANT POSTUM
There's a big gain toward health, with convenience, economy, and no loss in satisfaction
GROCERS EVERYWHERE SELL POSTUM

Caught in draught — stiff neck or back won't last long if
BAUME BENGUE
is applied. Immediate effect. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES THE LEMING WILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue RELIEVES PAIN



OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Farmers', Business, Shorthand and Preparatory Courses—Individual Instruction.
 Only Canadian School with Practical Department—Staff of Specialists—Every Graduate in a position
 Catalogue free
 C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal.
 G. D. FLEMING, Secretary.

Western Ontario's Best Commercial School
CENTRAL Business College
 STRATFORD, ONT.
 Our winter term commences Tuesday, January 4th, and students may register in our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments at any time. Our courses are thorough and practical, and we assist graduates to positions.
 Get our free catalogue.
 D. A. McLACHLAN, Principal

Increase Your Earning Power by taking a course in the
ELLIOTT Business College
 Yonge and Charles Sts., TORONTO, ONT.
 One of the last two students to accept positions started at \$22.50 per week and the other at over \$100 per month. Promotion in business is rapid if you have Correct Preparation. This school is noted for high grade training and for assisting the students to obtain employment. Write for College Circular. Enter any time.
 W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

...sswork.
 of testing eyes and with glasses, is moderate and scientific.
 IS NO GUESS-WORK
 you nothing to let us examine your eyes.
 you are suffering from headaches, 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
 EYEWELLER and OPTICIAN
 Walkerton

DR. L. DOERING
 DENTIST MILDMAV.
 Graduate of Toronto University, Bachelor of Dental Surgery, and Member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. He opened up his offices next to G. Schirmer, Mildmay, Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits every second and fourth Saturday, and every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

T. A. CARPENTER
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 MILDMAV
 Successor to Dr. A. L. Wellman.
 works in Ear, Nose and Throat
 Surgeon for one year at Toronto General Hospital
 No. 18
 McCUE
 Walkerton

ASTHMA USE RAZ-MAH
 NO Smoking—No Spinning—No Sauff Just Swallow a Capsule
RAZ-MAH is Guaranteed to restore normal breathing, stop mucus gatherings in the bronchial tubes, give long nights of quiet sleep; contains no habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your druggist's. Trial free at our agencies or write Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto.
J. P. PHELAN
 Druggist Mildmay

New Agricultural Representative for Bruce
 Mr Campbell Lamont, son of Mr Archie Lamont, of Mount Brydges, Middlesex county, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Bruce County, to succeed Mr N C McKay, who goes to Manitoba as supervisor of agricultural representatives in that province. Mr Lamont, since his graduation two years ago, has been in the West with the Federal Department of Agriculture. He is now in Guelph and will go to Walkerton at once. It is understood that his salary is \$1800.
 Three years ago Mr Lamont was a member of the Canadian stock-judging team at Chicago under Prof. Wade Toole.

Conspiracy to Kidnap A. J. Small as Well as Heft
 Describing the case as one of the most extraordinary that had ever come before him, Col. Denison committed for trial John Doughty on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap Ambrose J Small, the millionaire theatrical magnate. Immediately the witnesses had been disposed of, the prisoner's counsel asked for a dismissal of the case, on the ground that conspiracy was charged in the information, but that no conspiracy had been disclosed by the evidence. To prove conspiracy it must be shown that an accused person had conspired with another person.
 Col. Denison, however, said this was not the kind of a case he could dispose of on the ground of a technicality. He said he was convinced Mr Small had not gone away for a change of air, or for the benefit of his health. The evidence, he said, showed that Doughty had made suggestions pointing strongly in the direction of kidnapping to one or two persons and that Small had subsequently disappeared. His Worship accordingly committed the prisoner for trial.

Youthful Burglars
 One Sunday night last September McFarlane's boot and shoe store at Glomis was broken into and several hundred dollars worth of goods stolen. Some auto tracks near the front door were the only clue. The matter was investigated by the county police at the time but they were unable to unravel the mystery. Recently information leaked out which led the authorities to believe that parties living in the neighborhood were mixed up in it. County Officer Brady with a couple of assistants took a trip out to Glamis last Thursday and rounded up five young men, who owned up to committing the burglary. Those arrested were:—John Smith, Albert Smith, Victor Kidd, John McDonald and Malcolm McKay. They are lad ranging from 17 to 24 years, all apparently bright and intelligent, and the sons of the most respected residents of the community. It appears that the young men were all chums and drove around together in a car a great deal. The scheme to break into McFarlane's was suggested by one of them, the others fell in line and the stunt was pulled off about midnight on Sunday. One of the gang James Rowe, was unable to come along as the car would only hold five. However he received his share of the spoil which was divided up equally among them and stored away in out of the way places about the farms.
 The five young men were brought before Judge Klein on Friday morning and all pleaded guilty. Rowe was brought down Tuesday morning and pleaded guilty to receiving goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Crown Attorney Dixon appeared for the Crown, and Otto B Klein for the defendants.
 The Judge remanded them to gaol to appear before him for sentence next Friday morning. In the meantime we understand full restitution has been made to Mr. McFarlane. None of the young men have ever been in trouble before. In a couple of cases their parents would not believe that their sons had been mixed up in the affair and they were amazed when they learned the boys had pleaded guilty.—Telescope.

STRIKING VALUES

OFFERED IN OUR

January Stock-Taking Sale

YOU CAN BUY HERE WITH ALL CONFIDENCE, KNOWING THAT KNECKTELS ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO BRING BACK THE INFLATED WAR PRICES TO NORMAL. LOOK OVER THIS LIST AND BE CONVINCED.



Shoes and Rubbers
15 per cent. Off
 Real values at regular prices. For January Stock-taking Sale we are reducing them 15 p. c. more. No reserve. Heavy Rubbers Heavy Shoes Dress Shoes Light Rubbers

Sweaters! Sweaters!
 Colds are prevalent. Even if winter is mild U-Need-a-Sweater. We bought them right but are going to give them marching orders. Out they go at 15 per cent. off. This brings many lines close to half original price.
 Act now and enjoy these warm stylish garments. All togues and scarfs are included.

Look at These!
 11-4 Flannelette Blankets, rég. 4.00, now 2.75.
 12-4, Regular 5.00, now 3.85
 Wool Blankets, large size, rég. 13.00, for 10.95.

Slaughter in Staples
 Flannelette regular 45c for 35c
 Khaki Flannel 1.00 value for 85c
 Light Prints, clearing at per yd 25c
 Dark Prints 35c
 Blue Shirtings, rég 75c for 50c
 Galatea and Gingham some patterns to clear at 29c

Ladies Coats
 Clearing at Half Price
 Don't wait. We don't expect to sell quality coats as cheap next winter as we are selling these. No reserve. Everyone must go.

Coating a Big Reduction
 Red Eiderdown now clearing at Brown, Blue and Burgundy, all wool Co ting, former value 5.00 for 2.45



CROCKERY
 We expect shipment any day of English Dinnerware direct from pottery. We waited 18 months of these scarce goods. Full Dinner Sets and open stock patterns of Dinnerware.

UNDERWEAR.
 Ladies' and Children's Underwear at 10% off.
 Men's Pure Wool Underwear, rég. \$ 50, for \$2 95
 Heavy Rib, rég. 2.00, for \$1 85
 Fleeced Underwear, rég. 2.75 a suit, for \$2 28

BED SPREADS
 72x96, rég. 5.50, for \$4.00
 72x90 rég. 5.00 for \$3.75
 Men's Mackinaw Coats, rég. 14.00, for \$9 65

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

A Valiant Battle For Their Lives
A WORLD in itself—a dauntless little world, each citizen battling for life! Life is very dear, when you are young, and so many patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives are still in their eager twenties. Yet each has something of tragedy and of heroism in that short life's history. Here, a girl who cared for orphaned brothers and sisters; there, a school teacher alone in the world; a nurse broken down through hard work; a housemaid; a factory hand; a young mother; or, amongst the men, a laboring man, friendless and penniless; a farm hand, who has wife and children; a fireman; a miner; a telegraph operator; a machinist.
Ab—how they want to live! And how well spent the money restoring them to health and strength up there in Muskoka.
Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 14 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Treasurer, 223 College Street, Toronto.

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.

Are you a Man or Woman
 Brave enough to Face the Future?
 Big enough to Assume a Responsibility?
 Far-seeing enough to Prepare for Misfortune?
 Ambitious enough to Increase your Estate Immediately?
 Patriotic enough to Provide for your Own?
 Energetic enough to be Making a Good Livelihood?
 Healthy enough to pass a Medical Examination?
 Then clip this advertisement. Fill in the coupon and send to—
 S. C. Cooper, Inspector,
 Northern Life Assurance Co.
 Box A, Mildmay Gazette Office

Name

Address

Date born..... day of

in the year.....

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

Cookshutt Farm Implements
 Litter Carriers, Wooden Silos, Cutting Boxes, Windmills, Weigh Scales, Cream Separators, Brantford Roofing.
 Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

The Gazette Clubbing List

Gazette and Rural Canada.....	\$2 50
Gazette and Daily Globe.....	6 75
Gazette and Daily World.....	5 75
Gazette and Family Herald & Weekly Star.....	3 20
Gazette and Toronto Weekly Sun.....	3 25
Gazette and Toronto Daily Star.....	6 75
Gazette and Daily Mail & Empire.....	6 75
Gazette and Farmers' Advocate.....	3 50
Gazette and Canadian Countryman.....	3 00
Gazette and Farm & Dairy.....	2 30
Gazette and Daily Advertiser (morning).....	6 75

The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

PART II.

The boy went out, was shown where to hang his hat and coat, duly presented to Mr. Briggs, and loaned one of Nimrod's black aprons. He climbed on to a stool and started setting the "classified" from the case of nonpareil—the daily job that every compositor in the office avoided if he could. It was only a little four-line advertisement saying that Fred Babcock had lost a key ring that forenoon which contained two keys and a metal tag marked L. C. Stevens. But he was all the rest of the afternoon till press time setting it and a couple of others. That afternoon, while the last forms were being locked and we were standing around as per custom, watching the paper go to press, he said to Mr. Briggs:

"About that first ad I set—the lost keys. How does it happen, I wonder, that a man named Babcock is advertising for keys marked Stevens?"

"They probably belong to the old Stevens property out on the North Foxboro road," replied Nimrod. "Fred is caretaker for the property, winters. The Stevenses go to Toronto during snow time."

"And leave it furnished?"

"Yes," said Nimrod Briggs. He said it rather impatiently. His attention was focused on lifting an old clothing store ad that refused to lift. If he had not been so occupied he might have thought it queer that the new boy should make such an inquiry.

That night, as we were washing up around the sink, the pressman asked him:

"Where you living?"

"Nowhere—yet!" replied the boy.

"Come with me over to Mrs. Mathers—she'll take you in," said Nimrod Briggs. "The papers got an arrangement with her to board its help the first week they're in town, anyhow. If they don't have the price, the widow takes it," he said. "Didn't Sam Hed tell you?"

It was Friday morning that "Blink" Robbins—as the boys called him because of the way he blinked his eyelids in a pitiful attempt to see his way—started his try-out. Keeping an eye on Robbins' work, we finally had to admit that, while it was cruel, all the same he was impossible. It was cruel because he was trying so desperately to make good. He was impossible, because, despite his endeavor and the low wages, he was more of a hindrance in the ad alley than he was a help. He could not see to do his work. He had to hunt the copy and his type case over with his good eye, and that took time, time all out of proportion to the amount of advertising he set.

While we were making up our minds what course to pursue, in justice to him as well as to ourselves, the Robbins boy's face deepened in its tragedy. His fear of losing his job was so vital that it made him do things that were just the opposite of what he should have done to hold our

confidence. If we told him to hurry with an ad near press time, he was almost sure to pi it, or else the thing wouldn't lift after it was set.

So the second Saturday afternoon, as kindly as we could, we called him to one side, gave him his six dollars, and said:

"Suppose, sonny, you sort of take your time and look around. See if you can't connect up with something else to do."

"You mean, now, that I'm fired?" he asked.

"Well, not exactly fired—yet. You can stay around here and work for a time until you find something else, if you won't be too long about getting it."

He worked the next week, blindly, spiritlessly, stupidly. He was such a nuisance around the office that we contemplated giving him twelve or fifteen dollars and telling him to pull his freight—anywhere—so long as he got from underfoot. Meeting Mrs. Mathers on the street, Sam told her he did not intend to be responsible for the boy's board after Saturday.

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Mathers, "he only stayed that first week with me. He seemed to think four dollars was too much for board. I don't know where he went or where he's living."

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, dragged away. Saturday came. The office girl figured in his six dollars into the pay roll, drew a cheque for the ninety-odd dollars to cover the whole, cashed it at the Dominion Bank, and left the money in the green box safe while she went to dinner.

When she came back the money drawer was blank empty—empty to the last bent cent. The lock on it had always been faulty. It was an office joke that our old box safe could be opened with a jackknife or a hatpin.

The Robbins boy did not come back after dinner.

Chief Hogan was notified. He promptly telephoned a description of the lad to all surrounding towns. We ran an account of the theft on the front page of the paper that afternoon, asking our subscribers to help apprehend the miscreant.

He was not heard from that night, nor all day Sunday.

The following Monday, about half-past twelve, old Nimrod Briggs came back early from his dinner. He went into the back room, hung up his coat and hat on the hook that had held it for two decades, and sat down on his stool to read the Toronto morning paper spread out before him on a type case.

He was attracted by the printer's apron he had lent the Robbins boy, hanging by the window. He was attracted by it because out of the front pocket protruded what looked like a bunch of old envelopes.

Puzzled, Nimrod went across and took them out. There were a dozen of them, frayed and soiled—common

stamped post office envelopes—which appeared to have been carried around in the lad's pocket for a year and a day. On all of them was a Montreal postmark, and the different addresses on succeeding dates indicated the boy's search for work about the country.

Curiosity mingled with compassion for the lad's predicament, and a wonder if there was anything he could do to assist a bad situation, at last prompted Nimrod to put the letters in chronological order according to the postmarks. Then he adjusted his spectacles and drew forth the first enclosure.

The letter was written on cheap note paper in pencil. The mail had been carried in the boy's pocket so long that some words were almost indistinguishable. Nevertheless, Mr. Briggs made them out, letter after letter. And when he reached the last one, Mr. Briggs laid it aside with a slightly shaky hand upon the type case before him. He drew off his spectacles and stared straight ahead, seeing nothing.

"Poor son-of-a-gun!" he whispered. "Poor son-of-a-gun!"

Putting his spectacles on, he drew out again the second to the last letter he had read. And he went over again these words:

"I don't believe a word you say about living in any old empty country house to save expenses. I might have believed it once, perhaps. But not after you've had such a long time as this in which to get settled. You simply don't want me with you—"

"Empty country house!" echoed Nimrod Briggs. "What empty old country house is there that he could have searched out and took to live in?" Then his jaw dropped as a recollection returned. "Could it be possible, now—could it?—that the young one found Fred Babcock's keys?"

The help came back to work at one o'clock; but, strange to record, Mr. Nimrod Briggs said nothing to anyone about the letters he had found, or the clue to the lad's possible hiding place, till the hue and cry of the felony was over. But Mr. Nimrod Briggs did his work listlessly and half-heartedly that afternoon. Many times his mind wandered away from his work; there was unutterable sadness on his face; he was given to many moments of gazing out of the window beside his type cases.

(Continued in next issue.)

Asthma.

Asthma is a disease characterized chiefly by paroxysms of shortness of breath. Sometimes the paroxysms are so severe as to threaten life itself, yet they always come just this side of such a termination. It is of course not the only disease marked by shortness of breath. Various affections of the lungs, of the air passages, of the heart and of the kidneys present this symptom; but there are always other signs by which the physician can be guided, so that he will avoid the mistake of treating the disease as asthma.

Children sometimes have attacks of shortness of breath, owing to spasmodic closure of the larynx; these attacks resemble asthma somewhat, but their true nature is usually easy to recognize; and, moreover, asthma is rarely seen in children.

In asthma, as distinguished from most other similar affections, it is expiration that is difficult; you can take a full breath, but the trouble is to get rid of it in order to take the next. The condition is thought by some doctors to be a spasmodic narrowing of the smaller bronchial tubes; others think the trouble is a spasm of the diaphragm, which interferes with the natural movements.

Until recently asthma was one of the great enigmas of medicine, for often the exciting cause of the attacks was inexplicable. Sometimes they occur with absolute regularity; at other times they are very irregular. In some cases they recur frequently in one place, while the sufferer is absolutely free in another place; they may come on daily or for long periods they may not come at all. All this is now explained largely by the theory of anaphylaxis, or what used to be called protein idiosyncrasy.

It explains most satisfactorily not only the asthma of hay fever—which is owing to susceptibility to the action of certain ragweed or grass pollens—but also the asthma that sometimes follows the eating of eggs, shellfish, strawberries and many other kinds of food, and the asthma that is excited by the presence of cats or other household pets.

In all these cases there is some protein or albuminoid substance to which the asthmatic has an inherited or acquired susceptibility, and the minutest quantity of which, either inhaled or taken into the stomach, will cause a violent systemic reaction, manifested by the paroxysm of asthma. The cure is effected by giving the offending protein in such manner and in such doses as to convert the sufferer's susceptibility into immunity—the modus operandi being the same as that upon which the efficacy of the various bacterial vaccines depends.

Houses Without Nails.

In Alberta, there exists a village where no nails have been used in the construction of the houses. These were built by Huthenian immigrants, and are of the typical Rutherfordian style—long, pitched-roofed, thatched, and wide in the eaves. Even the door, an affair of slender twigs, woven and laced together, swings on home-made hinges, and is latched with a wooden hinged. The floor is of hewn logs unnailed. The roof is a wonderful fabric of poles and cross-woven wheat straw inches thick, packed tightly and solidly, and laid with such care that it will endure any weather for twenty years.

NEW DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL



SIR LOMER GOUIN

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

The enlargement of the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, which was decided upon at the recent annual meeting as a result of the extending scope of the institution, has resulted in two gentlemen of national reputation being added to the board, namely, the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., and General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.



Woman's Interests

Children and Fire.

Every mother should see to it that her children are taught to guard against fire. This can be done by beginning early to instil a wholesome fear of fire, and by explaining its dangerous nature. Children naturally like to play with matches, but the danger attending this practice should be pointed out and if necessary examples brought up to show why they should be left alone. It is better to actually frighten a persistent child by enlarging upon the results rather than fail to impress it with the grave danger which lies in the apparently harmless little piece of wood. Matches, the kitchen range and the open fire in the hearth should be shown as sources of great harm to little folks and never to be tampered with.

Children dearly love to play about a bonfire, but many little lives are annually sacrificed in the eager desire to watch the flames dance and leap in the air. A hard and fast rule in every home where there are little folks should demand that a bonfire is never to be lighted save in the presence of some older person. When playing about a bonfire, children should wear woolen clothing, which ignites less readily than cotton.

Fleecy garments, such as outing flannel and eiderdown, which are frequently worn indoors in cold weather, are both highly dangerous when brought near a flame. A spark from an open fire or a flying match head is sufficient to set such a garment instantly ablaze, owing to the nap which covers the surface of these materials.

Not only should children be taught to be careful about fire at every time and place, but they should be taught what to do in case their clothing should be accidentally set on fire. Have them go through a little fire drill, and have them practice rolling over and over on the floor, which would be the very best thing to do should such an accident occur.

Older boys should be taught to carefully extinguish the flame from their fires when out camping, even to the tiniest spark, before leaving it. Many destructive fires have started by failure to observe this simple precaution.

It is not enough in the case of a self-willed or an inquisitive-minded child merely to forbid playing with fire or with matches. A careful explanation of cause and effect may clinch the matter by pointing out the danger and the results which are liable to follow disobedience.

The Useful Tin Steamer.

Not all housewives appreciate the usefulness, both in cooking and canning, of the old-fashioned round tin steamer. It saves labor, money and fuel, and for that reason is superior to the expensive modern steam-pressure canners and cookers. Moreover, it is a timesaver. Many foods that are usually boiled can be cooked in one-third of the time in a steamer set over a pan of boiling water.

Any good tinsmith will make—for a moderate charge—a tin steamer modeled on the common round ones, but somewhat larger and deep enough to hold six jars of quart size. Steamers that are made to order are usually of heavier and better tin than the ready-made ones and so are more durable.

You can cook various cereals—such as cracked wheat, oats and cornmeal mush—in larger quantities in a steamer than in a double boiler; that is a distinct advantage in cool weather or when there is a large family to be served. Cracked wheat, especially, is an excellent cold-weather breakfast dish. A gallon pan of it can be cooked in the steamer at one time, and it need not be watched; a clove now and then to make sure that the water does not boil away is sufficient.

Squash, pumpkins, potatoes, carrots and beets can be cooked in the steamer—set directly over the water—and will lose far less in substance than they would lose if they were boiled. Spinach and other greens should be steamed in a pan that has been set, without water, in the steamer. The

practice of boiling greens in water and then throwing away the water means a sheer waste, for nearly all of the mineral salts that the greens contain is thrown out with the water. Asparagus, too, tastes better if it has been steamed; not only does it retain a fuller flavor, but it does not break up, as it does when boiled. Fruit dumplings and rolls, placed in the steamer in the same way as the vegetables, batter pudding and fruit cakes, set in greased pans placed in the steamer, all benefit by being steamed. Ham, too, is delicious when steamed, for the steaming preserves the full flavor of the meat. The usual steamer will accommodate one half of a small ham.

As for canning, although the old-fashioned outfit does not work so rapidly as the more modern outfits do, it is much cheaper, and it answers the needs of a small family. Especially is it useful when there are greens to be canned, for you can set a large panful inside the canner. The only other expense of the steamer is for a cheap enamel pan—one that will hold about a gallon—to fit the bottom of it.

The Farmer's Girls.

The farmer with a large family of boys is generally supposed to have the advantage over the neighbor who has only girls in his family; but in these days, when brains count so much in successful farming, it should make little difference financially whether the children on the farm are boys or girls.

The ideal family has both boys and girls; but where the boys are all girls the work can be planned in such a way as to give each member a healthful occupation and an income; and the father of the family need not be overworked even if hired help is scarce.

One farmer who rejoiced to call four pretty, healthy young girls his "boys" is prosperous and not overworked, because he planned so wisely to meet the necessities of the case. Hired help is almost out of the question in his neighborhood, and so he put his farm to grass and reserved only enough acreage to raise the necessary grain crops. From a large herd of Jersey cows the girls made excellent butter, and they received a fair share of the proceeds. They kept the butter up to a certain standard and always received more than the market price from their customers.

Every farmer knows that there is no surer way to build up run-down land or to keep up the fertility of a farm than by dairying. Moreover, making butter is as fascinating as fancywork when it is done in a clean kitchen or dairy; and when the maker is well paid for the work it becomes still more fascinating.

On the same farm are a large number of chickens, the income from which also is divided fairly, and the work shared by the girls.

On another farm the girls are interested in poultry and small fruits—an ideal combination. They pay their father a fair price for the feed for the chickens, and earn enough to pay for their clothing, books, music and amusements. In corn or wheat that farm would have overworked its owner sadly; but used as it is it is profitable, and the owner can dispense with outside help.

In another family one of the girls earns a respectable sum every year from county fairs. She is always on the lookout for fine farm products to exhibit, from wheat to garden vegetables, and from canned goods to fancywork. The small farm might not keep the family in comfort—to say nothing of providing luxuries—if that girl and her sisters were not capable and energetic; as it is they are able, out of their earnings, to provide for themselves and to hire a man to help their father; yet they use only a small part of the farm land. One sister raises flowers and plants on a small garden plot; another sells canned vegetables, fruits and preserves; and the third harvests her crop of premiums once a year.

Canadian Song Writers

To protect you from fraudulent SONG-WRITING STUDIOS, submit your song poems to me, and I will advise you as to musical settings, international copyrights and publication of your song. Residents of Canada communicate only.

JULES BRAZIL

Professional Song Arranger.
41 GORMLEY AVE. - TORONTO

Where things are rightly managed girl farmers are quite as successful and as prosperous as their brothers. Give them their own kind of work and the problem is solved. To boys and to men, raising chickens, looking after flowers, raising pet lambs, working for premiums at fairs and such work would be too pottering. A young man wants something that will occupy all of his energy—hands, body and brain; but girls are peculiarly successful in the lighter, more tedious tasks.

Wherever the work is so planned as to give to each one his or her share of the labor and the income, and a chance to build up a specialty, life is easy and happy, and the family is sure to enjoy all the comforts of the farm and many of its luxuries.

A Scientific Experiment.

There was excitement in Francesca's eyes. She was going to take a master's degree in psychology, and she pursued her game with all the ardor of the born sportsman.

"If you don't stop this sort of thing," Louise told her indignantly, "I'm going home this minute!"

"Stop pigeonholing my mind. It's mine, and I don't want it ticketed and labeled and put away in file B. There's Eddie Burke coming up the path. Try him."

Francesca was willing. All were fish that came to her net. She went down the steps to interview Eddie Burke. Eddie had freckles and a lisp, and he carried an empty basket.

"Your appleth," he said, indicating a splendid golden Grimes, beneath whose branches the ground was covered with golden spheres. "Could I have ten thenth worth?"

Francesca looked at him consideringly.

"Yes," she responded, "you could. You can have as many as you think it is right to take for ten cents."

Eddie promptly proceeded to the golden Grimes. Back on the veranda Louise faced Francesca indignantly.

"Francesca Shaller! You don't mean that you are going to let that child pay for windfalls when you have more than you can possibly use!"

Francesca met the storm serenely. "It's such a feminine characteristic," she mused, "jumping at conclusions. I suppose you'd have told him that he could have all he wanted for nothing?"

"I certainly should," Louise replied emphatically.

"And lost a valuable opportunity to teach responsibility, honesty, a sense of values—a dozen things. Suppose, Lou, dear, you wait till the experiment is concluded."

The experiment reached its second stage in a very few minutes. Eddie, with traces of apple round his mouth, but with his basket only honorably full, presented himself at the foot of the steps.

"Theth all right?" he asked.

Francesca was genuinely delighted. The experiment was an unexpectedly complete success.

"Yes," she replied. "I think that is very fair; and I think that, after all, you can have your ten cents. Here it is."

Eddie eyed the ten-cent piece with a curious expression of mingled doubt and eagerness.

"You mean you ain't going to charge me nothing for the appleth?" he inquired carefully.

"Nothing at all."

When he was fully assured upon this point, the doubt gave way to a wide, spreading smile.

"Then," he replied with deep satisfaction, "I'll go and pick up thome more."

There was a shout of laughter from the veranda. Francesca ignored it patiently. Louise had nothing of the scientific passion.

Polite Auto Horns.

Motor announces the arrival of the courteous motor horn.

It is a worthwhile novelty. Up to now the motor horn has been decidedly cacophonous. It squawks unpleasantly; it bellows alarmingly; it utters noises disagreeably suggestive of sea.

But the new horn, which is appearing on the market, has a tone that is at once polite and powerful. It warns, yet does not offend the sensitive ear. The tone-adjusting mechanism is so contrived and arranged that the horn is easily regulated for any degree of vociferousness, but it yet carries a warning to the pedestrian.

New Use for Taps.

Have you tried using adhesive tape to mend the lining in the heels of shoes? Draw the lining as smooth as possible and cut the tape to fit the hole. It saves stockings and warning.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

CAN REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLEARING NORTH LANDS

By ALFRED FITZPATRICK, Principal Frontier College.

One means of solving the problem of unemployment is for the Government of Canada to begin the long-heralded task of preparing its bush lands for settlement in the clay belts of the North. Owing to summer rains, farming of northern clay lands has largely been a waste of time and money. Only by clearing whole areas will this barrier to settlement ever be overcome. Farming under present conditions, whereby each settler clears a small patch, is putting the cart before the horse, and is wholly unwarranted. At least 65 per cent. of each lot in carefully selected townships should be cleared by means of large gangs living in community camps. Herein lies one solution of unemployment, now stalking before us daily in the breadlines of the cities. Work could thus be provided, particularly in the fall and winter months, as well as during special periods of unemployment. This policy of extended land-clearing should not be simply an emergency measure, but should engage the attention of the Federal and local Governments the whole year round. Should any of the workers at these community camps wish to remain on some of the cleared lots they could be sold to them on easy terms. For the next 20, 30, yes, and for 60 years, land-clearing in preparation for future settlement should be an urgent and essential department of every Government in the Dominion.

The big industrial plants of the Dominion, as well as the Governments, can assist in this great undertaking. Every large industry should apply for a whole township or more in the bush lands. Land-clearing might be made a business department of many Canadian enterprises employing great numbers of workers. Instead of "laying-off" men when a pinch comes, they could establish large land-clearing camps and homestead by proxy. In this way an outlet would be provided for a considerable percentage of the able-bodied employees now turned into the streets. If as ably handled as other departments of the business, the land-clearing department would undoubtedly prove remunerative. Lumber and pulp will always find a market in Canada as well as in the United States.

real part in this permanent policy for relieving unemployment. Let thousands of individual farmers apply for bush lots of 160 acres each in the clay lands. All applications should be localized in townships most suitable for future settlement. At convenient centres in such townships the Governments should provide comfortable and attractive community camps. Farm hands should be hired by the year. Instead of being turned adrift when the busy season is over, they could go north for a short period to help in clearing the bush lots of their employers. They would not, of course, be asked to live in shacks on the individual lots. They would reside at the nearest community camp, and share in all its social activities.

There need be no elaborate preparation for this work. Men in charge of a practical bush foreman could be sent north at once with warm clothing, tents and small portable sawmills. A suitable site for a community camp could be selected in the centre of each township opened, and the necessary buildings erected. The work of felling trees, cutting ties, pulpwood and other lumber could be started immediately.

Because of existing conditions of settlement many men, even among the unemployed, are naturally loath to face the hardships involved. The writer is of the opinion that this prejudice can largely be overcome when the men are well clothed and housed in fully equipped community camps. Why spend so much on able-bodied men in the cities, when an equal expenditure in well-organized efforts would provide stimulating employment to many thousands in the healthier environment of the north. Well-fed men in comfortable community camps, not the bread lines of the cities, is the solution.

Let Canada for all time abandon the foolish policy of homesteading her bush clay lands by individuals, working separately against unequal barriers. Rather let her undertake now a great permanent land clearing policy by using large gangs of unemployed men, living in community camps, supplied with every facility for education and entertainment—the movies not excepted.

13 Jan 1917

Soils and Crops

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

With the Ewes and Lambs.

The thought of the prudent shepherd is always toward his ewes; if pregnant, he plans to bring them to a safe and happy lambing. Day by day he cautiously conditions them for the coming of the lambs. For him that period means a supreme success or a miserable failure. The responsibilities rest upon his shoulders; and if he loses a large percentage of the lambs at lambing time it is some fault of his management.

A wise shepherd can feed his ewes liberally without overloading them with too much fat. He can plan to give them opportunity to walk about and exercise every day when the weather is pleasant. He can feed once a day in some distant part of the pasture, or adopt some scheme to overcome the tendency to sluggishness on the part of the ewes.

Feed liberally, but do not overload them with too much fat, means that the young lamb, developing in the body of its mother, should have an abundance of protein, the ingredient of lean flesh, blood, nerve and brain. It should also have lime and phosphorus to make bones. If the ewes have alfalfa or clover hay and roots or ensilage it balances things up nicely. These feeds are rich both in flesh and bone-making materials. If the alfalfa and clover are cut and put up at the right time and the roots and silage are properly stored and preserved they may be adequate. Even then it is usually wise to feed a little grain feed. A little oats, corn and bran make a safe and economical grain ration. It makes more vigorous lambs and fills the ewes' udder with milk. The ewe that brings forth her lamb without having enough force stored up in her body to fill her udder with milk is not likely to own her offspring. There is something about an udder full of milk that is almost akin to mother love. Animal mother love lies more in the udder than in the heart.

Success lies in never withholding protein and bone-making feeds nor feeding them too much. Feed to have the ewes in good condition at lambing time, but avoid getting them sluggish from over-feeding. To feed them along on the middle-ground requires skill and experience, but it is a proposition that must be mastered before one can succeed in bringing a flock of ewes through a safe and happy lambing period.

As lambing time draws near it is wise to separate from the flock the ewes that are near their time. If a number of small pens are available it will be well to give each ewe a separate pen so that she will have a quiet place to lamb. An early lambing, provided one has good conveniences, brings to grass a strong crop of lambs and to market a bunch of heavy-weights. Early lambing is safe and sure if one has proper shelter and gives the ewes and lambs painstaking attention. With a comfortable shed, a straw bed and a little extra care, few lambs will be lost.

Rarely is it necessary to assist the ewe at lambing time, yet it is well to be on hand as there will be times when a little help will mean the saving of a valuable ewe or lamb. If twins come no time should be lost in getting them nursing; for the ewe frequently forgets to find her second lamb, and it becomes hungry and chilled perhaps too late to be revived. Ewes that refuse to own their lambs may often be conquered by tying them in their pens and compelling them to let the lambs nurse. She may vigorously resist at first, but restrained from injuring the lamb, she will in time accept it as her own.

After the lambing period is safely over, feed the ewes a good milk-producing ration. Make creeps so that the lambs can go to troughs in the alleys and eat wheat bran, cracked corn and a little oilmeal. A few oats will help out and be especially valuable if the lambs are to be developed for breeding purposes. Feed both ewes and lambs liberally and judiciously.

Comparative Cost of Stump Blasting in Sandy and Clay Soils.

To those unfamiliar with blasting, a stump is a stump. The ordinary farmer will point to a stump in a field and ask how much it ought to cost to get that stump out. If you ask him, "Is it standing in a dense clay soil or a loose sandy soil?" he will reply in surprise, "What difference does that make?"

It is because of the general ignorance of the beginner as to this feature of blasting that most of those trying to get a stump blasted for the first time fail to obtain satisfactory results.

However, the kind of soil in which a stump is standing makes all the difference in the world. A stump in sandy soil must be loaded differently and loaded much more heavily than a stump in clay soil. I know for I have been blasting stumps for nearly forty years and have used tons of dynamite on such work.

To give your readers a little information on this subject, I will cite two three blasting jobs that I did in 1917.

On Clarence Brown's farm, the soil

Inventory Your Resources.

It will pay every farmer to make an inventory of the fertility resources of his land at the start of operations rather than waiting for a marked decline in crop yields or a succession of crop failures to force the use of purchased plant foods. When one has practiced a rational system of crop rotation and live stock feeding with a view of maintaining and increasing soil fertility, and finds the land becoming less and less productive, it is evident that something is needed to correct soil conditions or furnish actual plant food for the growing crops.

If clover and other legume crops fail to make a satisfactory stand the use of lime may prove more profitable than the purchase of commercial fertilizers. On most stock farms, however, the judicious use of certain chemical plant foods along with the supply of farm manure will increase the yield and improve the quality of farm crops. Reports of field tests in different parts of the country indicate that phosphorus is the one elemental needed to increase crop yields on the majority of stock and dairy farms, as well as on farms where no system of animal husbandry has been practiced for years. Results from the use of acid phosphate have been more satisfactory than raw rock phosphate, due undoubtedly to the deficiency of organic matter in the soil.

The advisability of using fertilizers carrying nitrogen and potassium depends largely upon the fertility of the land and the kind of crops one is growing. If the soil is deficient in nitrogen and no manure or cover crops are plowed under the yield of crops is sure to be limited to the amount of that element that becomes available during the growing season of the crops. This holds true with regard to the supply of potassium, although most of our soils contain sufficient quantities of this element to maintain the yield of general farm crops for many years, provided, of course, that the other conditions of the soil are favorable for its becoming available at proper periods during the growing season.

Many farmers who have changed over from crop growing to dairying or stock raising have discovered too late that such a system will not restore fertility and at the same time give a satisfactory profit without the use of commercial plant foods. As a result they have been forced to sacrifice good animals that could easily have been carried some years ago, before the soil had been robbed of its fertility. The use of commercial fertilizers in such quantities as are required to assure profitable crop yields, while the soil is yet in a fair state of productivity, will result in greater benefit to the farmer and those dependent on him for food than if the practice is postponed until the land fails to produce profitable crops of any kind. The fact that farmers were able to maintain and, even, increase the yield of certain crops during the period of the war created an impression in the minds of many economists that such a process could continue indefinitely. Those well posted in the problems of the soil, however, know that the cashing in of soil fertility to meet the demands of stimulated production has left many farms in such condition that profitable agriculture is possible only through the proper use of fertilizers.

The kind and quantity of fertilizers to use are problems that must be worked out by the individual according to his farm and conditions under which he is farming. As a general proposition it will pay to use a rather heavy application of manure and fertilizer on a smaller acreage and grow soil-improving crops on the balance of the tillable land and not attempt to grow large crops on more acres than one can handle to advantage. All kinds of commercial plant foods are expensive, and unless one is ready to meet the other essentials of crop production he is sure to find them unprofitable, both from the standpoint of the year's production of crops and the permanent fertility of the soil.

is a light sandy type. He had twenty-eight pine stumps in one of his fields which he wanted to get rid of. It required 149 pounds of dynamite, 114 feet of fuse and twenty-eight caps to dispose of them. It cost him \$38.77. I used as high as eighteen pounds of dynamite under one stump, twelve under another and from one and a half to ten pounds under the rest.

Just compare the above with the cost of some stump blasting I did for Eugene Allen on whose farm a clay soil predominates. He had eighty-one stumps to be taken out. I did it with fifty-two pounds of dynamite, 150 feet of fuse and eighty-one caps. The work cost him \$14.11. The stumps were elm, oak, maple, ash and basswood. These stumps were about the same average size as the stumps on the Brown farm, yet I was able to get out eighty-one of them for a little more than a third what it cost to blast twenty-eight out of sandy soil.

It is a great mistake to put the large breeds of cattle upon poor, scant pasture as it is to put the small, diminutive breeds upon a rich, luxuriant pasture. The breed should be selected to meet the conditions.

THE MAGNETIZED NEEDLE

What a pleasant man our old pastor was! He could be dignified enough, and was always so in the pulpit, but we were never afraid of him, for we knew that he felt himself to be one of us in his heart.

One evening, after telling the story of how Elisha heeded the iron to swim in the water, he looked round the circle of young faces and asked, "Do you know anyone besides Elisha who can make iron swim?"

After waiting for a little while without hearing an answer, he said, "I can."

We were ready to believe almost anything good and great of our friend, but that was almost too much for us. He must have seen this in our faces; so, turning to one of the older children, he asked for a glass of water, a wire hairpin and a sewing needle. He bent the hairpin into a double hook like the two fingers of your hand bent forward, and, placing the needle on those hooks, he lowered it gently into the water. As it touched the water along its whole length at the same time the water seemed to sag or bend under it; and as the wire hooks went down into the water the needle was left floating on the surface. We thought it was wonderful to see the needle swimming on the water, turning back and forth and moving this way and that as we blew on it.

After a little while he dipped the hairpin under the needle again and lifted it out of the water. Then, going to the telephone on the wall, he rubbed the needle on the magnet and laid the needle again on the water. But now it seemed like a different needle altogether. No matter how it was laid on the water or how the ends were made to point, they always came to one position, north and south. It was as if some invisible hand were pulling it and bringing it constantly

back to the same position. It pointed always toward the North Star.

As we watched with great interest our friend said, "You see what a difference it makes on the needle when I touch it to a magnet. Formerly the needle was just common steel; now it has been magnetized, and that gives direction to it. It gives it a fixed place and a definite relationship to all other things. As long as the needle remains magnetized it will keep this position on the water. And if the power that holds it true grows weaker, you need only touch it again to the magnet."

And as the needle lay on the water before us, holding its point firmly to the north, he told us that the Saviour is sometimes called "The Divine Magnet," and that lives that for years may drift hither and thither without a fixed direction may come in touch with this Divine Magnet. And what a wonderful change is made by that touch! No longer do they drift with the wind and the tide. No longer are they drawn aside by every cross current that they meet in life, but they receive a definite direction and a guiding star that brings them safely into the harbor at last. It is the touch of Christ that changes lives. As it touches we are transformed and sent on our way with a definite course and an unwavering aim.

To labor with zest, and to give of your best,
For the sweetness and joy of the giving;

To help folks along, with a hand and a song,
Why, there's the real sunshine of living.

A pure-bred bull will exert a stronger influence upon the progeny when mated with cows of mixed breeding than when he is mated with pure-breds or high-grades.

Sprinkle a little salt into the frying pan before using and the fat will not splash all over the stove.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

JANUARY 16TH

Our All for the Kingdom, St. Matt. 19: 16-30. Golden Text—St. Matt. 19: 19.

Time and Place—March, A.D. 29; Perea, on the eastern side of the Jordan, during Jesus' last journey to Jerusalem.

To-day's lesson belongs to the so-called Perea ministry of Jesus. The fullest account of this ministry is given in Luke 9: 51 to 18: 34. Matthew begins ch. 19 of his Gospel with the statement that our Lord departed from Galilee. This was his final departure from that province. He crossed the Jordan, "and in this more remote region where he was less well known, he resumed his work of teaching and healing" (Plummer) meanwhile slowly journeying toward the capital.

I. A Great Question, 16-20.

V. 16. Behold; introducing a striking incident. One Came. Compare Mark 10: 17-22 and Luke 18: 18-23. Luke says that he was a "ruler," commonly taken to mean "a ruler of the synagogue," but Plummer suggests that it may mean simply "a leading man in society," an inference from his great wealth. Mark says that he "came . . . running and kneeling." Good Master; (Rev. Ver. simply "Master") that is, "Teacher," "Rabbi," "Good," however, is found in Mark and Luke. What Good Thing. He thinks that eternal life is the reward for doing some special mysterious good thing. Have. Mark says, "inherit." The Jews commonly spoke of the blessings of the future as an inheritance. Eternal Life; "the life of supreme blessedness, divine in nature as well as endless in time because divine; the favorite expression in the Fourth Gospel for what is usually called the kingdom of God in the Synoptic Gospels, Matthew, Mark and Luke.

V. 17. Why Callest Thou Me Good? This is what Mark and Luke say; the meaning is that Jesus would not accept the title "good" as a mere courtesy. In the strict sense only God is good; man is but becoming good. There may be a suggestion that he who calls Jesus good must consider what that means as to what Jesus is. But Matthew wrote: "Why askest thou me concerning that which is good?" (Rev. Ver.), that is, God is good, and the goodness which he requires is made known in the Commandments, which the inquirer knew. But, answering the question directly. Keep the Commandments; which reveal the character. It is not one good act, but a good character that can win eternal life, and the only good character is one which is like God's character as revealed in the Commandments.

Vs. 18-20. Which; a question of perplexity; the scribes reckoned 613 commandments, and tradition had added still more. Jesus said; quoting the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Commandments, and adding Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself, as the summing up of the second table of the law which has to do with our duty to our fellow men. The Young Man. Only Matthew so describes him. All These Things Have I Kept; an answer given quite honest-

ly. So far as the letter of the Commandments was concerned, the young man was blameless. What Lack I Yet? He knew that he did not enjoy the rest and satisfaction which go with the possession of the highest good, and yet he was not aware of diabolicality.

II. A Great Demand, 21-26.

Vs. 21, 22. Jesus Said; accepting the young man's own estimate of his past life. Mark says (Mark 10: 21), "Jesus beholding him, loved him," a penetrating look, like that cast upon Peter (Luke 22: 61), seeing enough that was good and lovable in the young man's character to make him long to have him for a disciple. If Thou Wilt; a test to discover whether, along with a sense of want, there is a readiness to choose the highest things. Be Perfect; reach the goal of the true life and the rest which it brings. Sell . . . and Give. This would prove whether or not he cared supremely for the true life. Jesus is not here laying down a universal rule, but dealing with a special case. Treasure in Heaven; the eternal life for which he was seeking. Come and Follow Me; an invitation to join the inner circle of Jesus' disciples. Went Away Sorrowful; turned away from "the high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard."

Vs. 23, 24. Then Said Jesus; disappointed, sad and pitiful as He saw the rich man departing. He draws from this incident a lesson on the perils of riches. Again I say; repeating his thought in reply to the surprised, perhaps incredulous looks of the Twelve. Camel . . . Needle; a proverbial way of describing the impossible, still current in the East.

Vs. 25, 26. Disciples . . . Exceedingly Amazed. Perhaps the disciples held the Old Testament belief that riches were a proof of God's favor. At any rate they saw nearly all men either enjoying wealth or striving after it. If wealth, therefore, shut people out of the kingdom, who could enter it? Jesus Beheld Them; another penetrating look. He sees that His words have been misunderstood. With God . . . Possible. Jesus means, not that it is impossible for a rich man to be saved, but only that it is the tendency of wealth to hinder the divine life.

III. A Great Compensation, 27-30.

V. 27. Peter . . . Said; the spokesman as usual giving voice to the thought in the minds of all the Twelve. We Have Forsaken All, etc.; doing what the rich man had refused to do. What Shall We Have? as a reward for following Jesus.

Vs. 28-30. Verily; an emphatic word. Reward is certain. In the Re-generation; the new heaven and the new earth, which the Messiah would bring. Sit Upon Twelve Thrones. "The disciples had shared the privations of the Messiah, and they would share the glories of his kingdom. Every One; not only the Twelve, but every follower of Jesus. Forsaken . . . For My . . . Sake; because of loyalty to Christ. Shall Receive an Hundred Fold . . . Inherit Everlasting Life; the true riches, which will abundantly repay the giving up of earthly wealth. First . . . Last . . . Last . . . First; a rebuke to the self-compacency of Peter. Sacrifice, he is reminded, is excellent, but along with it must go humility. Pride spoils everything.

The Growing Child

Helping the School Teacher

Nothing is so discouraging to a school teacher as the indifference and apathy with which many parents regard school work. Many of the strong, enthusiastic young teachers strive term after term to overcome this inertia by regularly holding parents' meetings, and this method is sometimes very successful. But have you ever attended these meetings? If so, you will have noticed that usually only a few parents attend at all regularly; many do not come at all. Under these circumstances, are you still one of those who complain about what is done and not done in your school?

Get out of the rut and show that you are really interested in your school. Visit the teacher in her classroom at intervals. Find out what her difficulties are and then see if you cannot help her. In most instances you will be agreeably surprised to find that the teacher is far better posted on matters of health and sanitation relating to school children than you supposed. But she needs help and community support in order to put these modern ideas into practice.

Have you ever heard of the tooth-brush drill? In many of the schools throughout the country teachers now instruct their classes just how the teeth should be brushed. But how much good is such instruction if parents do not make sure that it is not regularly carried out in the home? Has your youngster a tooth brush and a supply of tooth powder or tooth paste? Do you make sure that he cleans his teeth thoroughly before going to bed and starting for school?

And what has your youngster learned about dirty hands? Does he try to sneak to the dinner table without washing his hands and face spick and span? Does he understand how readily dirty hands carry disease germs into the mouth?

You can tell that the health teaching is effective by observing to what extent it changed the boy's habits for the better. However, the health-teaching in school may be really very good, but, like many other careless youngsters, your child may promptly forget to apply the teachings outside of school. If that is the case, it probably indicates that you have failed to familiarize yourself with the work of the school. By all means do so at once, and make your child observe health requirements at home also.

Malnutrition Should Be Treated.

Malnutrition is a condition of under-nourishment commonly measured by underweight. It is seen in boys and girls at any period after infancy or in childhood.

It is an important condition very often neglected, and when neglected may lead to serious consequences. It may lay in the foundation for poor physical development or ill health in adult life or may lead to some serious disease like tuberculosis.

How to Recognize Malnutrition.

Children suffering from malnutrition are not only much below normal weight for height, but they gain much more slowly than they should. At the ages of six to ten years, when a healthy child gains two to five pounds a year, they may gain only one or two pounds, or even none at all; from twelve to sixteen years, when healthy children should gain from six to fourteen pounds a year, they may gain only two or three pounds.

Why Malnutrition Develops.

Children get into a condition of malnutrition because their growth is not watched. To grow in height and gain regularly in weight is just as much a sign of health in a boy or girl of eight or ten as in a baby. Mothers have learned to weigh their babies; they must also learn that it is just as important to weigh their older boys and girls. When children do not grow or gain regularly in weight something is wrong. If these boys and girls are weighed regularly every month this condition of malnutrition would be discovered early and not allowed to go on to serious consequences.

Unless the condition is recognized early and measures taken to correct it, the effects of malnutrition in childhood may last to adult life. It may show itself as prolonged ill health and feeble resistance to disease; the individual may grow up undersized and underweight instead of a strong, healthy well-developed man or woman.

What To Do.

In order to recognize malnutrition before serious consequences have fol-

lowed, the most important thing is, watch the child's weight. In the case of older children this can best be done in school and in child health centres where monthly weights of all children should be taken and recorded, and special attention should be given to those who do not make a normal gain by the parents, teacher, or school nurse or doctor if there is one. It is essential that every child of the school age should receive a full medical examination once a year.

A child who is suffering from malnutrition—that is, one who is much below normal weight or one who is steadily losing weight—should at once be taken to a physician and examined to see if any disease is developing. In the case of children residing in areas in which malaria or hook-worm prevail the physician should search for the presence of the parasites of these and similar diseases. The child's whole daily life should be carefully gone into to see which of the rules of health he is violating and whether this pertains to his food, his habits of eating, his hours of play, of home and school work, or of sleep.

Malnutrition is cured by correcting injurious habits or removing the causes already mentioned upon which it depends. Often it is a matter of enforcing discipline in the home.

Some Hints on Feeding Children.

In dealing with malnutrition the following suggestions regarding children's diet may be helpful:

During infancy the diet should consist wholly of milk, and since no perfect substitute for mother's milk is known, mothers should always nurse their babies at the breast, unless otherwise advised by a competent physician.

At six months the baby begins to be able to digest starch; therefore, at this time small amounts of barley or oatmeal water may be given with the milk. It is also well to give a teaspoonful of orange juice twice a day. When the teeth begin to appear, a cracker or a piece of sweetbark may be allowed. In addition to this a little cereal jelly without sugar may be given once a day, preferably in the morning.

At about the fifteenth or sixteenth month small amounts of baked potato, apple sauce, and the pulp of thoroughly cooked prunes may be added to baby's diet.

When the child is two and one-half or three years of age the mother may begin to give one or two teaspoonfuls of scraped meat, or an egg. In general, meat should be given very sparingly to small children during the hot weather, and an egg should not be given oftener than once or twice a week to a child three to six years old.

Sugar, other than that obtained naturally in foods, is not necessary for a young child's diet. Simple desserts, such as custards, apple sauce and prune pulp may be given as early as the twentieth month and in amounts suited to the age.

As the child grows older it may gradually partake of the same meals as the parents, care being taken to see that the diet is mixed and varied, and that it supplies all the elements necessary to ensure growth. Milk should be given at each meal.

Infants should be given cool (not cold) boiled water several times during the day and older children should be encouraged to drink a glass of water on rising and an abundance of water throughout the day. School children should not be allowed to go to school without breakfast.

A number of children, because of capricious appetite, refuse to partake of food best suited to their growth and development. This may be overcome, not by insisting on the child partaking of a dish after he has once refused it, but by preparing it in a different way for another meal and placing it without remark on his plate. It must be remembered that a growing child needs milk, plenty of water, bread and butter at every meal, other vegetables besides potatoes, particularly green vegetables and fruits, both cooked and fresh, in season.

Finally a child should be taught ways to wash his hands before sitting at the table or touching food.

Children should not be allowed to drink tea or coffee.

It is most important to establish regular hours of feeding and not to permit the children to spoil their appetites by feeding on candy between meals.

Poultry

Pure-bred poultry have a practical value aside from their pleasing appearance and the chances of selling hatching eggs and breeding stock. The broilers from such a flock are more uniform in weight and appearance than a mixed crate of birds of several types. The eggs will be more uniform and bring a better price on the best city markets. It will be easier to improve the egg production by the use of males from bred-to-lay hens.

Money can be saved in feeding poultry through the owning of the useful feed grinders which are now sold. This year the corn crop is generally good and corn meal for a mash can be produced at home. A bone-grinder in the course of a year will turn out quite a few pounds of poultry feed from the

bones that might be wasted. At slaughtering time there is often a large stock of bones which can be used to stimulate egg production.

"He who builds no castles in the air Builds no castles anywhere!"

The most successful feeders of broiler cattle are the ones who have made the most correct interpretation of the laws of nature.

Hides, Wool, Furs

FOR 50 YEARS

we have been giving our many shippers fair and satisfactory returns.

WILLIAM STONE SONS, LTD. Woodstock, Ont.

PART OF THIS PAGE MISSING

It Wouldn't Pay You to do without Coffee

You will accomplish a third less in a morning without it. It's coffee that supplies the energy necessary to DO THINGS.

REACTION? Never if you use right Coffee. Coffee can be got anywhere, but RIGHT Coffee isn't so common.

We are pleasing a lot of people right along with their morning beverage, and some of them are pretty particular people too.

If you are suited with the blend you are using, stick to it. But if you think an improvement is possible, let us show you what OUR idea of Coffee goodness is like.

Our best sellers are:—

Roasted Rio	35c pound
Golden Rio	40c pound
Brazil Blend	50c pound
Capital Blend	70c pound
Rideau Hall	75c pound
Barrington Hall	60c glass.

And each kind is the best that money can buy at the price. Try a pound of Brazil Blend at 50 cents.

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

Chase the Morning Chill

GET AN OIL HEATER

THIS is the heater you need to guard baby against cold during the morning bath and frolic. Can be carried upstairs and down—to drive the chill from bathroom or breakfast room.

Light, strong, handsome; furnishes ten hours of heat on a gallon of Kerosene.

O-Cedar Polish is the right polish for all woods and finishes—for floors, furniture, linoleums. 25c. to \$3.00 sizes.

O-Cedar Polish Mop—two styles—priced at \$1.50 each.



O Cedar Polish

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

For Sale.
White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed (early variety) for sale at a reasonable price. Prize winning seed at Chicago Exposition. Joseph H. Schnurr, R.R. 3, Walkerton, telephone Mildmay.

It cost me \$1.80 to purchase enough yarn to make a pair of stockings for my child. declared a Toronto woman a few days ago. At present wool prices the 1-2 ounces she purchased brought the farmer between 2 and 3 cents. There is too much of a spread between producer and consumer.

The Border Cities Sun published at Windsor is the latest newspaper to give up the ghost. It was a bright sheet, but when the paper manufacturers announced an increase of \$30 a ton for paper to take effect at the beginning of this year it ceased the struggle for existence.

Those who doubt this is to be an open market, or is one, should have been at the corner of Queen and Duke streets, St. Catharines, on Thursday, where plainly to be seen hopping around was a big road. The weather signs sharply declared never known before.

The Carnegie residence on Absalom street is offered for sale at a very reasonable price. Apply to J. A. Johnston.

Farm For Sale.
Ezra Reuber offers for sale his fine farm, lot 29, concession 6, Carrick, at a very reasonable price. Good bank barn, brick house, metal driving shed, hard and soft water in house, and drinking bowls in stable. Twenty acres hardwood bush and no waste land. First buyer gets the snap. Best reasons for selling.

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.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

With around 8200 cattle on sale at the Union Stock Yards yesterday the demand for all classes of cattle was fairly active, and good butcher cattle sold at around steady prices with the close of last week.

The only class that were hard to sell were green, unfinished steers. The demand for butcher cows was satisfactory. The bull trade held about steady, but the milkers and springers are hard to sell and there is a wide range in the prices. The stocker and feeder trade is very quiet, little or nothing doing.

There was a fair run of sheep and lambs on the market, around 1200 head, with a good strong market on the lambs selling all the way from \$12.50 to \$13.50 with an extra choice bunch at \$13.75. The sheep market was stronger, selling at from \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

The calf market is steady, selling at from \$15 to \$16, with an odd extra choice calf bringing \$17 per cwt.

The hog market was steady at \$14.25 for a b and \$18.25 fed and watered, but the outlook is for lower prices. With last week and the week before's sharp cut, and the Chicago market glutted with 75,000 hogs, anything is liable to happen. Local packers are talking \$13 straight to the farmer, \$13.25 for a b, and \$14.25 fed and watered for the balance of week.

FORMOSA.

Twelve students of St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, left here last Friday to resume their studies after spending the Christmas holidays at their homes here.

On Tuesday, January 11, Alice Meyer, daughter of Alex Meyer, was married to George B. Flachs at St. Marys church here, Rev. C. W. Brohman officiating. After the ceremony the wedding party assembled at the home of the bride, where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served. The numerous and costly presents received by the bride testify to the popularity of the young couple. Mr and Mrs Flachs will make their future home in the post office building here. Congratulations.

Mrs Jos Dentinger, who was seriously sick, is improving again. May she soon be able to be about again.

Mr Wm Meyer, of Richdale, Alta., and his mother, Mrs Martin Meyer of Mildmay, spent a few days at Harry Fedy's last week.

Two of our townsmen took a walk last week to the cement quarry, north of our burg, and report things to be booming. The railway track is almost completed and heavy rock crushers are ready to be set in position. Beaver Glen will soon be Rolling Rock.

CARLSRUHE.

Owing to the changeable weather of the past week nearly everybody is laid up with a severe cold, though no one is seriously ill, most everyone is more or less complaining.

Mr and Mrs Peter Zettler and Mr Paul Hoffarth attended the funeral of Marie Bouler in H. nover last Wednesday.

Mr John Deninger of Kitchener, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs Henry Halter, over the holidays, returned to his home on Friday.

Mrs Frederick Kroetch and daughter of Teeswater visited friends here last week.

The new school trustees for 1921 are Louis Hundt for the Separate school and Philip Russwurm for the Public school.

Four of Mr J W Helwig's cattle broke out of the barnyard last week and ran away. They became beyond control and after a few days chase they were driven into Mr Blake's barn on the South line, where they had to be tied down with ropes. With a little help Mr Helwig finally managed to get them home and chained up for the winter.

Regarding the past election I again thank the ratepayers for their support in again electing me as Reeve for the year 1921. Jos. Montag.

Notices.

Do you want to sell or buy a farm? If so, it will pay you to see R. H. Forjune, Ayton, Ont. Look at his list of farms on page 8.

He's Wanted.

Reliable-maid for good home, only two in family, satisfactory wages. Apply by letter to Mrs. F. M. Ker, 37 Douglas, St., Guelph, Ont.

Farm For Sale.

Good 100 acre farm in Carrick, on well travelled road. Good bush and good buildings. Can be purchased at a reasonable price. Apply at this office.

To settle a wager, Samuel Therman owner of a confectionary store in Brockville, swallowed in succession three live raw eggs without suffering any after effects. He won fifty dollars on the bet.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

JANUARY

CLEARING SALE

Jan. 13th to Jan. 22nd

SEE THE LARGE POSTERS

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Big Clearing Specials on the following Articles

Ladies Coats	Flanelette Blankets, large size double sheets, reg \$5 to \$6, Special 3 95	Light and dark Flanelet, yard wide, reg 55 to 60c, Special per yd 39c
Mens Overcoats, Raincoats and Suits	Woolnap Blankets, regular 2.25 a lb., Special 1.65	Mens Heavy Winter Caps going at cost price.
Boys Overcoats and Suits	Going at Cost Price	

Mens Suits, made-to-order, reg. \$50 to 60 Special 39.00

Ladies, Mens, Boys and Girls Sweaters, Mufflers, Caps, etc. at cost prices

Canned Peas, 2 cans for 35c
Canned Corn, 2 cans for 35c
Can Tomatoes, 2 cans for 35c
Can Salmon, 2 cans for 35c
Tapioca, 2 lbs for 25c
Baking Powder, 15c tumbler
Pork & Beans, 2 for 25c
Brooms, reg \$1, Special 69c
Rio Coffee, 3 1-2 lbs for \$1
Black & Green Tea, 2 lbs for \$1

Mens Fleece Lined Underwear reg 2.75 a suit Special 2.00 a suit

Try a bag of Cargill's Pure Malt Flour - Warehouse Store and Poultry Foods on hand

Bring us your Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Dried Apples, Potatoes, Etc. TERMS—Cash or Trade.

WEILER BROS.