

## HAS NEVER BEEN FINER IN HIS LIFE

**TANLAC MADE A CLEAN SWEEP OF MY TROUBLES," DECLARES TORONTO CITIZEN.**

### Wife and Daughter Also Greatly Benefitted by Master Medicine.

"Tanlac fixed me up so fine that I quit taking it three months ago, and I've been feeling great ever since," said Thomas Brown, of 140 Hamilton Street, Toronto, employee of the Wm. Davies Co.

"Indigestion and stomach disorder was my trouble, and for three years before I got Tanlac I was in mighty bad shape. Why if I drank a cup of coffee and a little buttered bread for breakfast I would blotter and in awful distress. I had to let meat go alone, and after meals I felt as though I had a big lump in the pit of my stomach. I had headaches a great deal, too, and there was sharp shooting pains around my heart, nearly worried the life out of me.

"After taking Tanlac my wife and daughter thought so much of it that they got me to try the medicine, and I loved to be the very thing I needed. Why, it has made a clean sweep of my troubles and given me the best thing of appetite. I can feel as fit and fine as I ever did in my life. Tanlac is what did the work in my case and I don't make any secret of it."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. —Advt.

Search others for their virtues, and thyself for thy vices.—Fuller.

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
Remit by Dominion Express Money Order if lost or stolen you get your check.

Better to hold your tongue to-day than regret your words to-morrow.  
Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

## Seeing Both Sides of the Shilling At Once.

An ordinary shilling piece, a contributor tells us, was largely responsible for the origin of the present-day motion picture.

Some hundred years ago Sir John Herschel asked his friend, Charles Babbage whether he could show both sides of a shilling at once. Babbage replied by taking a shilling from his pocket and holding it in front of a mirror. Sir John was not satisfied and table; at the same time he explained that if you placed your eye on a level with the coin you could see both sides of it at once.

Babbage was so much impressed with the experiment that the next day he described it to his friend, Dr. Piton, who immediately made a working model. It was a cardboard disk with the picture of a bird on one side and of an empty bird cage on the other. When the card was whirled on a silk thread the bird appeared to be inside the cage. The model, which is called a thaumatope, showed that the eye retains the image of an object for a fraction of a second after it has been removed.

Following the thaumatope came the zoetrope, or "wheel of life." A cylinder was perforated with a series of slots, and a band of drawings of dancing men was placed inside it. When the apparatus was rotated the figures seen through the slots seemed to be in motion. About 1872 Edward Muybridge made the first systematic photographs of men and animals taken at regular intervals with a view to showing them in motion.

## STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep its stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Never criticize that which you could not do better.

## Beauty.

Oh, I had sought for Beauty, And dreamed that it might be At the end of distant pathways Beyond a tropic sea. In radiant silver moonways By a golden tropic sea.

But when I went to seek there, The panting waves did lie Beneath a pall of darkness Under a moonless sky— Sadly we turned us home again My tired heart and I.

And there above my doorway A young moon laughed at me, Caught in the tangled branches Of mine own willow tree.

From its green and silver branches Beauty smiled down on me! —Edna Valentine Trapnell.

## Shifting the Responsibility.

The children of a young college professor had been sent upstairs and told to keep quiet while their parents were entertaining guests at dinner.

During a lull in the conversation the youngest boy appeared in the dining room doorway.

"Mamma," he said, "there's nothing but clean towels in the bathroom. Shall I start one?"

**Progress, Anyhow.**  
"I'm not at all sure," said the professor's wife to the head master of one fashionable preparatory school, "how your school is going to suit my dear boy."

The head master smiled confidently. "You need not worry about that, madam," he said, "We've taught him how to hold his knife already."

In the given name of Annette, for instance, but which was equally applicable to masculine and feminine names.

When we say that these family names may come either from Ann, John or Anthony, we mean that doubt exists only if the individual instance, for the old records clearly establish that they actually did come variously from all three of these sources.

## Surnames and Their Origin

**DUNCAN**  
Variations—Duncanson, MacDonnacchie, Tennochy, Donachie, Dunachie, MacConnechy, MacConachie. Racial Origin—Scottish. Source—A given name.

Though the family name of Duncan, with some of the foregoing variations, in a few cases represents a development from the Gaelic name of one of the Irish clans, it is, for the most part, Scottish Gaelic, and traces back to the Clan Robertson, of the Scottish Highlands.

There is, however, any connection than a historical one between the name of Robertson and Duncan. It simply happens that the English and Gaelic names of this clan are entirely different, which is unusual thing among the Scottish clans. The Gaelic designation of the clan is "Clann Donnachaidh" or Clan Donachie, or Duncan. History is a bit hazy but the founders of this clan were apparently descendants of the old Earls of Athol, and the clan took its name from one of these, "Donnachadh (or Duncan) Reamhar," who led it at the battle of Bannockburn.

The English designation of Clan Robertson was a later development in the reign of King James I. from the name of Robert, then its chieftain, all of the foregoing family names are but developments and changed forms of the Gaelic name of the clan.

**ANSON.**  
Variations—Hanson, Anotson, Annotson. Racial Origin—English. Source—A given name.

Family names in this group may come either from the masculine given name of John or Anthony, or the feminine of Anne.

But the presence or absence of the initial "H" in the family name constitutes no indication whatever whether or not it comes from Ann or Hans.

As has been explained in previous articles, the name of John was more anciently Johan or Johannes. It has given rise to such varied forms as John, Joan, Han, Hans, Joanna, Jevon, Ivan, Hannah, Anna, Ann and others too numerous to mention, and to a still more numerous list of family names, prominent among which are Jones, Johnson, Hahn, Haenn and the like.

As a family name the form of Anson might come into being either from "Ann-son" or from "Han-son," and it might also have come from the reign of King James I. from the name of Robert, then its chieftain, simply the regular Norman diminutive, meaning "little," which we find

## TREAT RHEUMATISM THROUGH THE BLOOD

Liniments and Rubbing Only Give Temporary Relief.

Rheumatism is a trouble extremely difficult to get rid of. If a tendency to rheumatism is established in the system it makes itself manifest by a return of bad weather. This is why so many people think the trouble is due to cold or damp. The fact is known, however, to medical men, that with the appearance of rheumatism there is a rapid thinning of the blood, and that the rheumatic poisons are only expelled from the system when the blood is restored to its normal condition. This means that to drive rheumatism from the system it must be treated through the blood, and for this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been very successful, as they build up and enrich the blood, thus easing the aching, swollen joints, and benefitting the health of the sufferer in other ways as well. Among the rheumatic sufferers who have satisfactorily used this medicine is Mrs. James Gillan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., who says: "For three long months I suffered terribly from rheumatism. I was so bad that I could not do my housework, and agony. I attempted to walk caused me on liniments and medicines without getting the least benefit, and my condition was pitiable. At this stage my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking this medicine, and shall always praise the day I did so. Before long there was no doubt that I had at last found something that would give me relief. I gladly continued using the pills with the result that I am now as well as ever I was, able to do my housework and care for my children. Since that time one of my daughters fell into an anemic condition and was obliged to discontinue going to school. I gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now she is as healthy a girl as there is in the city. You may be sure I lose no opportunity in praising this medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

## THIN, FLAT HAIR GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and in a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yet really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It strengthens them. This delightful stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

## SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment has been the quickest relief for neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism, tired muscles, lame backs, sprains and strains, aches and pains.

Keep Sloan's handy and apply freely, without rubbing, at the first twinge. It eases and brings comfort sure and readily. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining.

Sloan's Liniment is pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

## Sloan's Liniment

## CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY SCALP

Was Sore and Red. Hair Fell Out. Head Disfigured.

"From using the same brush and comb as my sister, whose scalp was troubled with dandruff, it caused my scalp to be itchy. My scalp was sore and red, and the dandruff scaled off and could be seen on my clothing. My hair fell out gradually and my head was disfigured. This trouble lasted six months. Then I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap, and Ointment. I afterwards bought more, and I only used two cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Frances Burns, St. Basile, Quebec.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address: The Cuticura Soap Co., Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Send 25c for Ointment, Soap and Talcum. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## Mother! Open Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Your little one will love the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" even if constipated, bilious, irritable, feverish, or full of cold. A teaspoonful never fails to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the bowels and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

The Manitoba Legislature has been asked to vote \$50,000 for the coming anti-grasshopper campaign.

## Minard's Liniment For Garget in Cows

## The House of Worth.

Worth, the most famous of Parisian dressmakers, whose name for half a century has suggested everything that is tasteful and sparkling in the art of dress, was not a Frenchman at all, but an Englishman. His full name was Charles F. Worth, and he was born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, in 1825. He was the son of a lawyer's clerk, and his first start in life was as a salesman in a London drapery shop. Dissatisfied with his position, he crossed to France and entered the service of Mme. Gagehin, at that time one of the foremost modistes in Paris; he worked for her as designer. It is said he came to Paris with only one sovereign in his pocket.

He left Mme. Gagehin to start for himself and took a flat in the Rue de la Paix, where his firm is still situated. At that time—during the Second Empire—it was a fashionable residential street, and the inhabitants objected to the presence of a business man among them. The Empress Eugenie took an interest in the young man and helped to make his fortune. Besides his designs, his particular contribution to the business of dressmaking was to introduce the modern custom of the dressmaker's supplying the materials as well as cutting and making them up. Before his time women of all ranks chose their wigs themselves at the silk merchants' or the linen drapers'. On his death his business descended to his sons, and it is a grandson that is now at the head of the firm.

If you do not good-looking, why not look good?

Navy blue was a fashionable color for women's clothing 2,000 years ago.

ISSUE No. 3—22

## Classified Advertisements

**FARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION.**  
I have \$10,000.00. Write for particulars and price. John A. Black, 1100 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

**IS THERE A YULCANIZER IN YOUR SHOP?**  
You can save \$10.00 to \$20.00 per day. We teach you. Write for particulars. Instructor, Samuel Yulcanizer, 1100 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

**50¢ TIRE TROUBLE ELIMINATED.**  
Greatest invention out. STOPPERS. Fits all tires. 5 Year Guarantee. Agents, dealers, garages, car and bicycle owners. Write for particulars. Sample 50¢. Specialty Mfg. Co., Peterboro, Ont.

**PURIFY LAUNDRY TABLETS.**  
New washing discovery. Positively cleans clothes without rubbing. 75¢ per week. Our premiums insure large sales and 50¢ repeat orders. Big Co. London, Ont.

**DISTRICT AGENTS FOR ONTARIO**  
To sell to farmers and landowners a scientific treatment for the soil. Fertilizer to increase production at a cost of from one to two dollars per acre. We sell 10% of their territory. Earning from \$3,000 up per year, and able to assume full responsibility for success of territory. Apply Soil Vaccine Company of Ontario, Limited, 37 Yonge Street, Toronto.

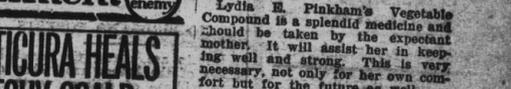
**CANADIAN PATRIMONIAL PAPER.**  
25c. No other fee. A. McGreevy, 1100 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

**BEATING FOR SALE**  
ALL KINDS OF BEAT AND USED BEATING, pulleys, saws, cables, etc. etc. shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YONKON BEATING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

The beginning of reformation is self-condemnation.

## For Spanish Influenza

The Liniment That Relieves All Ailments



## BEFORE BABY COMES

Watchful Care Necessary

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine and should be taken by the expectant mother. It will assist her in keeping well and strong. This is very necessary, not only for her own comfort but for the future as well.

Read the experience of Mrs. Barton of New Brunswick, and please bear in mind that every letter published recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is genuine and unqualified. It is the expression of gratitude from women who have been helped.

Cumberland Bay, N. B.—"I was troubled with weak feelings, headache, all the time, a cough, fainting spells and pains in my back and side. I could not do a single bit of work and had to be helped out to the hammock where I lay in the fresh air from morning until night and I had to be carried up and down stairs. After other medicines had failed a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for anyone in the family way. Before the first bottle was taken I could walk alone and as I kept on with it I got stronger, until I was able to do all my work. My baby is now six weeks old and is a big, fat, healthy fellow. I am sure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done wonders for me and I recommend it."—Mrs. MURRAY J. BARTON, R. R. No. 1, Cumberland Bay, N. B.

## Why does any healthy person want to be kicked into wakefulness in the morning?

Many people feel that they have to be agitated into wakefulness in the morning. They think that without the tea or coffee they take in the morning that they will not be able to meet the tasks and duties of the day.

Nothing could be more false than this reasoning. Any doctor can tell you this. For a healthy body does not need or require a stimulant. It gets all the stimulant it needs from food.

The thein and caffeine found in tea and coffee are irritating to the heart and nervous system. They jolt the nerves into undue activity. The result is a reaction. This is why regular tea and coffee drinkers think they must have their stimulant the first thing in the morning to wind them up for the day.

If you will stop using tea and coffee for a week, and drink Postum, the pure cereal beverage instead, it will give Nature an opportunity to rid the system of the irritating substances that harass your nerves, upset digestion, increase your heart action, and make you nervous and irritable.

Many people who have tried Postum say that inside of a week they wake in the morning without that "all gone" feeling that they used to have, and are full of energy, strength and endurance.

Order Postum from your grocer today, and make it according to directions. Your first sip of Postum will surprise and please you.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared, made by boiling for 20 minutes.

**Postum for Health—"There's a Reason"**  
Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.

## CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver.

The nicest cathartic-laxative to-night will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or grip like salts, Pils, Calomel, or Oil, and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.



## ASPIRIN

**WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.**  
Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism  
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis  
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark registered in Canada of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoacetic acid of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

2 MAR 1923

**DR. T. A. CARPENTER**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
MILDMAY

Five years General Experience  
Teaching—Toronto General Hospital,  
various departments of Canadian  
Army Medical Corps, and hos-  
pitals in New York City  
Phone 18.

**DR. L. DOERING**  
DENTIST MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University  
Diploma of Dental Surgery, and Member  
of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario  
has his office at 100, Main Street, Mil-  
dmay, Ontario on Main Street. His  
office hours are as follows: Office  
hours every first and third Saturday, and  
every second and fourth Sunday, and  
every second and fourth Tuesday of each  
month.

**HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED**  
by our New Scientific Method.

The Best Equipped Optical Parlor  
in this part of Ontario.

**F. F. HOMUTH Ph.M.B., Opt.D.**  
Optometrist  
HARRISTON — ONT.

**You Can Enter Any Day**  
You have often told yourself that  
if you could only be instructed  
personally you would undertake  
additional educational work.  
Personal instruction is a special  
system at the

**NORTHERN Business College**  
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

responsible for the  
successes of our students.

**Business, Farmers', Short-  
hand and Preparatory Courses.**  
Catalogue Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A.,  
Principal since 1881.  
G. D. FLEMING, Secretary

**Oak Leaf  
Pure Manitoba  
Flour**

**Pride of Ontario  
Blended Flour**

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

**E. Witter & Co.**

**LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE**

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

**Grand Trunk Railway  
System**

**THE  
Double Track Route  
BETWEEN—  
Montreal  
Toronto  
Detroit  
and  
Chicago**

**Unexcelled Dining Car Service**  
**Sleeping cars on night trains and  
Parlor cars on principal day trains**

Full information from any Grand Trunk  
Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District  
Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**W. E. O'Brien, Depot Agent**  
Telephone No. 16

Silence is golden when you can't  
think of a satisfactory answer.

**TOO YOUNG TO MARRY?**

Considerable interest, especially  
about Teviotdale and Cotswold has  
been aroused locally and in the city  
papers by proceedings in connection  
with the marriage of Adelle Edna,  
daughter of Mr. Wm. Moore, black  
smith of Teviotdale, to Alexander  
Arnold, farmer, of Arthur township.  
The license was issued by Town  
Clerk W. C. Perry of Mount For-  
est, and the ceremony was perform-  
ed by the Rev. A. E. Clark of St.  
Paul's Church, here. It is claimed  
by the parents that the bride is  
under 18 years of age, and she has  
been induced to leave her husband  
and go home. Arnold has brought  
suit at Osgoode Hall for recovery  
of his wife. Mr. Moore brings charges  
against Arnold of making false  
statements and affidavits to procure  
the license, before Magistrate Rabb,  
of Palmerston, but a prohibiting  
writ was served by Mr. A. S.  
Clarke, Arnold's Counsel, and pro-  
ceedings stayed until Feb. 24th,  
when the writ of Habeas Corpus  
calls upon the parents to produce  
the young woman at Osgoode Hall  
to-morrow. Palmerston Spectator.

**THIRTEEN MONTHS, ONE YEAR**

This is what it will be if the new  
Calendar now being talked about  
goes into effect. Then every month  
will begin on the same day of the  
week and each month will contain  
four weeks, or twenty-eight days.  
There will be one extra day to be  
accounted for in each year. It is  
proposed to call this New Year's  
Day and let it go at that without  
any further name. Leap year will  
come every fourth year as at present  
and to make place for that it is  
proposed to wedke it in about the  
middle of the summer and call it  
Leap Year Day. Every month will  
start on the same day of the week,  
and will be handy in this respect.  
The idea is that the extra month  
should be put in either before or  
after March to coincide with the  
vernal equinox, and that it should  
be named "Vern." Then the months  
would run: January, February,  
March, Vern, etc. The change may  
come, but it is only yet talked  
about. A change in the calendar is  
nothing new; other changes have  
been made, and as a bill has been  
introduced in the State of Minne-  
sota it may materialize. Stranger  
things have happened.

**NO BIRDS, NO FORESTS**

Insects are among the worst en-  
emies of the human race. They des-  
troy millions of dollars worth of  
farm crops annually in Canada and  
their destruction of timber in fore-  
sts is also heavy. The officers of  
the Dominion Department of Agri-  
culture and of Forestry Branch of  
the Department of the Interior are  
constantly working to reduce the  
damage from this curse. So far as  
the general public is concerned, and  
this applies particularly to boys and  
girls, the best help they can give  
is to protect the birds. In some  
cases in England land owners have  
saved their planted forests by put-  
ting up birdhouses and inducing  
certain kinds of birds to come to  
their plantations. In Canada in  
the past insects have been kept in  
control by birds. If the birds are  
destroyed or driven away, the in-  
sects multiply exceedingly and the  
farms and the forests suffer. Cats  
are inveterate bird killers and cat  
owners both in the city and the  
country should be on the alert to  
prevent such destruction.

Modern American Proverbs: Two  
wives are better than one.

She—No, Junius, now that I have  
ballot rights I can never be yours,  
but you may be mine, if you really  
care to.

An Elmira business man began to  
advertise for the first time two  
years ago. The other day he con-  
fessed that it had repaid him a  
hundred times.

Hepworth is the most healthy  
town of its size in the Dominion of  
Canada. According to a report is-  
sued from the office of the Clerk of  
the village of Hepworth the village  
has established a healthy record for  
not a single death has occurred  
there during 1921.

Stratford is to war on rats. The  
campaign is novel, but important.  
In material damage alone, it is es-  
timated that hundreds of thousands  
of dollars' worth of damage is an-  
nually done to buildings in Canada  
by the rodents. The rat is a men-  
ace to health.

It is reported that Hon. W. S.  
Fielding is bending his energies at  
Ottawa to reduce governmental ex-  
penditure and in view of the econ-  
omic situation generally there will  
be no disposition to suggest that  
the Minister of Finance should stay  
his hand wherever economy can be  
properly exercised. Should he de-  
cide to follow the example of New  
Zealand and reduce some of the  
higher salaries in the Canadian pub-  
lic service, and also cut down the  
indemnity of members of parlia-  
ment, no one is likely to do very  
much crying over the matter.

The Toronto police recovered \$4-  
000 worth of cloth which was stolen  
from the front of a Toronto tailoring  
establishment last Saturday. Half  
the cloth, eight bolts, had been  
shipped to Chesley, where it was  
seized at the request of the police,  
the remainder of the cloth being  
found in a house in Toronto. In  
the last 15 hours the police have re-  
covered over \$10,000 worth of cloth  
stolen in three robberies in the  
city. Abe Steinberg of Chesley,  
Ont., and Samuel Goldberg were  
arrested at Goldberg's home in To-  
ronto.

# Sale News for March

All Winter Goods must go at tremendous sacrifice to make room for new  
Spring goods, which are arriving daily. Look over our fine array of Shirts,  
Prints, Galateas, Gingham, etc., etc. Now is the time the prudent house-wife  
wants to get her sewing done before spring housecleaning and gardening set in.

**New Garden Seeds**  
Get your seeds for indoor planting  
now while the assortments are complete.  
Ferry's, Steele Briggs, Rennie's and On-  
tario Seeds.



It's important no matter what your  
line to make a good appearance.  
It gives you self assurance to know  
you are looking your best.

We are showing a fine range of Suits  
for Spring Wear. Choice Blues,  
Blacks, Greys and Fancy Suitings with  
best trimmings at \$27.50 to \$37.50 com-  
plete.

Now is the time to order your Easter  
Suit before tailors are rushed.

**New Felt Hats**  
Our stock Hats are made up accord-  
ance to a becoming hat.

Nothing adds more to one's appear-  
ing to latest styles and are guaranteed to  
keep their color and give satisfactory  
wear. Satisfaction or a new hat. Why  
buy an imported hat when you can get  
one just as good "Made in Canada" and  
the price is only \$5.75

Also choice Quality Hats at \$3.50  
and \$3.75.



**New Spring Voiles**  
Latest Patterns in wide range of  
shades for the seasons wear.  
Prices from 60 cents to \$1.25

**NEW CHINTZ**  
For Drapery, Comforters, etc.  
1 yard wide at 30 cents.

**GREENBRIER CRETONNE**  
Very attractive for drapery, side  
curtains, etc., at 40 cents per yard.

**Special Values in Serges**  
All wool and 40 inches wide in Black  
Navy and Brown, for 89 cents per yard.

**Ladies Raincoats**  
Special Half Price Sale of Ladies  
Raincoats. Everything half price, \$2.25  
to \$7.50.  
The old reliable line at moderate  
price.

**SNAG PROOF OVERALLS AND  
PANTS**  
Snag Proof Overalls and Smocks in  
blue stripe or black offer you most wear  
for only \$2.00  
Black or Stripe Pants, well made,  
\$2.00  
Khaki Pants, cut bottoms and belt  
loops. Regular \$2.00 for \$1.69

**Slaughter in Sweaters**  
Ladies and Mens Sweaters, values to  
\$10.00  
YOUR CHOICE ..... \$4.95



**Special values in rubbers**  
The Tea market has gone very high  
in fact, we are selling some lines at less  
than they would cost to-day.  
Green, Black or Mixed at 50 cts.,  
60 cts. and 70 cts. per lb.

**Corn Syrup**  
Fruit is scarce and apples are clean-  
ed up. Corn Syrup is the old stand-by.  
Bulk Golden Yellow Corn Syrup or  
Lassies which has a little of the finest  
Barbadoes Mollasses added, for 8c lb.  
5 lb pails Edwardsburg for 45c  
10 lb pails Edwardsburg for 85c.  
Special prices in larger quantities.

**Bulk Cocoa**  
Cowans Pure Cocoa in bulk for 20c  
a lb or 2 lbs. for 35c.

**Fish for Lent**  
No. 1 Trout for \$19.50 keg  
No. 2 Trout for \$9.00 keg  
Also Herring and Frozen Fish

# KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

**MOONSHINER IN JAIL**

John McLennan, a redskin from  
the Cape Croker Reserve, was along  
with four other of his tribesmen,  
caught making moonshine whiskey  
at his home by some mounted Pol-  
icemen from Ottawa, who were sent  
up to investigate the source of so  
much drunkenness on the Reserve.  
The quintette were fined \$50 and  
costs each, but McLennan, who hat-  
ed to part with so much of the  
needed, decided to serve time, and  
was taken to the County citadel,  
where he will dine on hard-tacks and  
skilly for sixty days.

The Grey County Roads Commit-  
tee has cut estimates about \$80,000  
less than last year. There is also a  
cut in the wage rate, which this  
summer will be \$2.50 for man, ten  
hours; man and team, \$5, to draw  
one and a half yards of gravel, and  
\$4 if only one yard is drawn.



**A Successful Man**  
Among the notable professional men  
of this country who achieved great  
success along strictly legitimate lines  
was Dr. R. V. Pierce. Devoting his  
attention to the specialty of women's  
diseases, he became a recognized  
authority in that line.

Over fifty years ago this noted  
physician gave to the world a Pre-  
scription which has never been  
equalled for the weaknesses of  
women. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.,  
long since found out what is natu-  
rally best for women's diseases. He  
learned it all thru treating thou-  
sands of cases. The result of his  
studies was a medicine called Doctor  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This  
medicine is made of vegetable growths  
that nature surely intended for back-  
ache, headache, weakening pains, and  
for the many disorders common to  
women in all ages of life. Women who  
take this standard remedy know that  
in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription  
they are getting a safe woman's tonic  
so good that druggists everywhere sell  
it in both tablet and fluid form.

Send \$1.00 to Dr. Pierce's Branch  
Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont., for  
trial package tablets.

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Business College**  
STRATFORD, ONT.

**Winter Term From  
Jan. 3rd**

Western Ontario's best commer-  
cial School with Commercial,  
Shorthand and Telegraphy depart-  
ments. We give individual in-  
struction, hence "Entrance"  
standing is not necessary. Grad-  
uates assisted to positions. Get  
our free catalogue for rates and  
other particulars.

**D. A. McLACHLAN,**  
Principal

**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, Brant-  
ford Roofing.

Call and get prices be-  
fore purchasing elsewhere.

If, as some say, the back of the  
winter is already broken, it must  
have had a pretty weak back.

Paris now declares that bobbed  
hair is out of style. Trouble is  
that it was so much easier to bob  
it off than to bob it on again.

**Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!**

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

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

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

CASH PAID FOR EGGS AND CREAM

**GEO. LAMBERT.**  
Flour, Feed and Groceries  
Mildmay - Ontario Phone 36

**No Guesswork.**

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

**THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK**

It costs you nothing to let us  
examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from head-  
aches, pain in back of eyes, or  
vision is blurred, or you get diz-  
zy easily. Something is the  
matter with your eyes. We fit  
glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

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TORONTO, ONT.

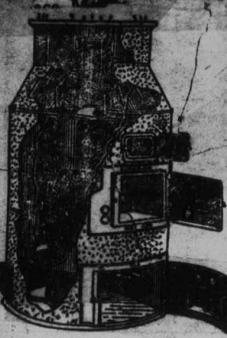
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Departments and unex-  
celled in the Dominion  
Students assisted to ob-  
tain employment. Enter  
any time. Write for our  
handsome catalogue.

**W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal**

There might-of course have been  
crime in his world had there been  
no moving pictures.

Enterprise may get new business  
but service holds old business. En-  
terprise plus service means lasting  
success.

## THE PILOT SUPERIOR HEAT FOR FARM HOUSES



There are many reasons why the Pilot Superior is the choice of so many Canadian Farmers. It is particularly well adapted to the requirements of the average farm home, and because of its unique construction has placed the convenience of a safe, sanitary and healthful furnace heat within the reach of these folk who fully appreciate its remarkable qualities. The farm house must have a cool cellar so that the perishable products stored there will not be spoiled. Furthermore the average farm homes are

not constructed along lines that permit the installation of furnace requiring a lot of network of pipes and registers.

The Pilot Superior with only one register and no pipes, its insulated casings, large feed door, properly placed to be the

best warm air furnace for farm homes.

Prices range from \$150 upwards according to size.

We also handle HECLA, SUNSHINE and other makes.

**F. J. ARNOLD - MILD MAY**

Tinsmithing - Plumbing - Furnace Work



## New Ford Prices Effective January 16, 1922

	Old Price	New Price	Reduction
Chassis	\$470	\$445	\$25
Runabout	515	495	20
Touring	565	535	30
Truck Chassis	615	575	40
Coupe	890	840	50
Sedan	990	930	60

The above prices are F.O.B. Ford, Ontario Government Sales Tax Extra

Starting and Electric Lighting on Chassis, Runabout, Touring and Truck Chassis, \$85 extra

On Closed Models, Starting and Electric Lighting are Standard Equipment

## Liesemer & Kalbfleisch Mildmay, Ontario

### By-law No. 6, 1922

Law to Raise the sum of Eight thousand Two Hundred Dollars for the Issue of Debentures of the Village of Mildmay to Purchase Waterworks System from Hergott Bros., Mildmay.

WHEREAS the said Hergott Bros. of the said Village of Mildmay own and operate a system of Waterworks for the purpose of supplying Water for Domestic Purposes to the householders of the Village of Mildmay.

AND WHEREAS the Corporation of the Village of Mildmay now desires to acquire the said Waterworks System and the lands connected therewith, and the Council of the said Village of Mildmay has entered into an agreement with the said Hergott Bros. for the purchase of the said system and the said lands for the sum of Eight Thousand Two Hundred Dollars.

AND WHEREAS it is not advisable to provide for the whole of the said Monies out of the levy for 1922 and it is therefore necessary that the said sum should be raised upon the credit of the debentures of the said Municipality.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the said Village is of the opinion that the question should be submitted to the Voters of the said Village of the said Village of Mildmay entitled to vote on By-laws for the creation of debts.

AND WHEREAS the sum of Eight Thousand Two Hundred Dollars is the amount of the debt which this By-law is intended to create.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of \$1114.12 to be raised annually for a period of ten years, the currency of the debentures to be issued under and by virtue of

this By-law for paying for the said sum of \$8200.00 and interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised Assessment Roll thereof, being for the year 1921, is the sum of \$246,513.86.

AND WHEREAS the said Municipality has no debenture debt or any other liability of any description.

THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF MILD MAY enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Reeve of the said Village of Mildmay, and he is hereby instructed to borrow for the purpose aforesaid from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, willing to advance the same on the credit of the said Village the sum of \$8200.00 for the purpose aforesaid, and to issue Debentures of the said Municipality to the said amount of \$8200 in sums of not less than \$100.00 each, payable in the manner for the amounts and at the times herein-after more particularly mentioned.

2. The said Debentures shall each be signed by the Reeve and Treasurer of the said Village, and sealed with the Corporate Seal thereof, which the Clerk of the said Municipality is hereby instructed to affix thereto, and said debentures shall be dated on the first day of April, 1922, and shall be payable from the said time of their issue at the Branch or Agency of the Bank of Montreal, at the said Village of Mildmay.

3. The said Debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, payable yearly at the said Branch or Agency of the said Bank on the first day of April in each and every year during the currency thereof (the first payment to be made on the first day of April

1922) and shall have attached thereto coupons for payment of the said interest, which coupons shall be signed by the said Reeve and Treasurer.

4. That one of the said Debentures to be issued under this By-law shall be payable on the first day of April in each and every year during the said period of ten years, so that the sum to be raised for principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year.

5. That the first of the said Debentures shall be made payable on the first day of April 1922, and one debenture shall be made payable in each successive year thereafter on each first day of April till all of the said Debentures and the interest thereon are paid as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
1922	\$622.12	\$492.00	1114.12
1923	659.45	454.67	1114.12
1924	699.02	415.10	1114.12
1925	740.94	378.18	1114.12
1926	785.33	343.79	1114.12
1927	832.22	311.90	1114.12
1928	882.47	281.65	1114.12
1929	935.43	252.69	1114.12
1930	991.56	225.56	1114.12
1931	1051.16	63.00	1114.12

\$8200.00

6. During the currency of the said Debentures there shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable property in the Municipality of the said Village of Mildmay over and above all other rates the sum of \$1114.12 for the payment of the said debt of \$8200. and the interest thereon.

7. This By-law shall take effect and come into operation on the final passing thereof.

8. The first and second time and considered in Committee of the Whole this 10th day of February 1922.

Read a third time and finally passed in open Council this day of March 1922.

Clerk Reeve

### NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which has been taken into consideration and which will be finally passed by the Municipal Council of the Village of Mildmay (in the event of the assent of the Electors being obtained thereto) after one month from the first publication thereof in the "Gazette" a newspaper published in the said Village of Mildmay, the date of said publication being Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1922, and that the Votes of the Qualified Electors will be taken on this By-law on Friday, the 17th day of March, 1922, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon and continuing until the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon and no longer at the following places in the Polling Subdivision of the said Village and by the following persons who are hereby appointed Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk respectively, to take the said votes, viz:

POLLING SUBDIVISION NO. 1 (the whole of the Village of Mildmay) at the Township Hall, Mildmay.

John A. Johnston, Deputy-Returning Officer; S. F. Herringer, Poll Clerk.

On Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1922, at eleven o'clock a.m. the Reeve shall attend at the Council Chamber, Schuett's Hall, Mildmay, for the purpose of appointing persons to attend at the final summing up of the votes and also to attend at the polling place on behalf of persons interested in and desirous of promoting or opposing the passing of said by-law.

On Saturday, the eighteenth day of March, 1922, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon the Clerk of the Council of the said Municipality shall at the Council Chamber, Schuett's Hall, in the said Village, sum up the number of votes given for and against the said by-law.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the names of lease holders and others neglecting to file in my office the declaration required by Section 265 S. S. 3 of the Municipal Act, at least ten days next preceding the day of such polling, will not be placed on the Voters' List for such voting.

DATED and passed in open council this 10th day of February A.D. 1922.

J. A. JOHNSTON, Clerk of the Council

### Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th April, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 24 times per week on the route Neustadt Post Office and Grand Trunk Railway Station, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Neustadt and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London, Ontario.

Post Office Inspector's Office, 24th February, 1922.  
D. J. McLean  
Post Office Inspector-in-charge

The Sheriff's sale of the effects of the Ontario Peoples' Salt and Soda Co. at Kincardine was stopped by the Company making an assignment, which places all creditors on the same footing. The Salt Works have been in operation since 1869 and have not been a paying business.

## Heavier Weight— Longer Wear— Better Value

Wearing rubbers all day is tiresome, but since rubbers are necessary, why not wear Ames Holden Rubber Footwear? Each pair combines the least weight with the longest possible wear.

This longer life is built into each pair with pure rubber, pressure cured, and extra strength where the wear comes. See the heavy ribbing under the laces. This is only one of the many special features that make it possible for us to back up the sweeping guarantee on every pair.

The men who design and make these shoes have been working out your footwear problems for years. Their knowledge of materials and rubber shoe-making makes Ames Holden Rubber Footwear the greatest value you can buy. Let us fit you with

## AMES HOLDEN RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Look for the Ames Holden mark on every pair

FOR SALE BY J. H. SCHNURR

MILDMAY - - - - - ONT



TO THE CUSTOMERS OF

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA



THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Merchants Bank of Canada, having ratified the agreement for amalgamation entered into by their directors with the Bank of Montreal -

THE BANK OF MONTREAL extends to all customers of the Merchants Bank of Canada a cordial invitation to continue their accounts, with the assurance that their business, whether it be large or small, will receive the best care and attention.

The service of the Bank of Montreal is adapted to the special needs of farmers, and their accounts are welcomed at all its offices.

## BANK OF MONTREAL Established over 100 years

### CLIFFORD

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Wm. Graef Sr. fell on the slippery walk near his residence. His right limb is fractured on the neck of the thigh bone. Mr. Graef is meeting with misfortune in various ways. For a time it was feared he would become totally blind. Through the services of a noted specialist removing a cataract his sight is being gradually restored, and he can now read fairly well with the aid of a magnifying glass. This latest misfortune is very discouraging. He will likely be laid up for some weeks, but all will hope that union of the fracture may eventually occur.

### BIG FIRE IN OWEN SOUND

Owen Sound suffered the worst fire that has visited the city in years last Thursday night when the

big 3-story building on 2nd avenue, known as the Kilbourn block, was wiped out, the estimated loss being at least \$250,000. The bulk of the damage was done to the stock of W. T. Harris & Co., wholesale grocers, who occupied the entire ground floor of the building and a section of the upper floors, their loss being placed roughly at \$200,000.

The structure was owned by Geo. and F. H. Kilbourn, barristers, who lost all their books and records, as did the Empire Stove Works, who also had an office in the building.

The Kilbourn building, of which only the walls are now standing, was located in the heart of the business section, and grave fears were felt that the flames would take in adjoining buildings. The firemen, unable to check the spread of the flames among the inflammable stock of the Harris Co., devoted their efforts largely to saving the structure adjoining, also owned by the

Kilbourns, and were successful. Nine persons were tenants of the upper floors but all made their escape. The fire was first noticed about 8.30 p.m.

When the weather is in a melting mood it says it with showers.

### Rheumatism?

Or Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago? The remedy is simple, inexpensive, easily taken and harmless.

### Templeton's Rheumatic Cure

Your druggist Write for free ton's, 56 Colburn

SOLD BY

# Soils and Eggs

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

**Badly Germs Breed in Filth.**  
 Every reader of this paper is aware of the danger of germ infection and adopt measures for the protection of animals. Similar precautions should be taken to prevent infection of wounds on man, for many a death occurs from blood-poisoning and tetanus (lockjaw) that might readily be prevented by prompt cleansing and disinfection of the wounded part.

A mischievous germ known as "Bacillus necrophorus" is present in all places contaminated by hog manure. This germ is the cause of canker of the mouth in little pigs; bulbose or snuffles, which distorts the bones of the snouts of swine and causes difficult, loud breathing in those animals, an intestinal disease akin to hog cholera and known by veterinarians as necrotic stomatitis, and the skin disease termed necrotic dermatitis of hogs.

This bacillus also causes the worst form of foot-rot in sheep and cattle; causes the tails of pigs and calves to drop off; makes black, scabby sores on the lips and legs of sheep; infects the hoof-heads of horses, causing the most severe form of boils or furunculosis. Then, too, it may invade little abrasions or lacerations of the teats of the cow, sow or ewe, and induce a serious condition that is difficult to cure, or even ruin the parts invaded.

To prevent diseases due to these germs, stock barns must be kept clean, sunny and perfectly ventilated, for all germs hate cleanliness, sunshine and oxygen; indeed, germs are killed quickly by the direct rays of the sun and by free action of the oxygen of fresh air; cheap remedies, surely. Dirty teats cause mouth canker in new-born pigs. Navel may also become invaded by germs and pus abscesses result. Feed must come from clean troughs and other utensils. Hogs fed ear-corn from dirt-covered yards contract necrotic enteritis, and getting the infected filth upon their bodies develop necrotic dermatitis, which causes sores and makes patches of skin stiff. The old filthy hog-wallow is a fertile source of such diseases.

Sheep wound their lips and muzzles eating dry or frozen corn-stover, then the Bacillus necrophorus gets in its work and causes sores.

All feeding-floors, pens and yards used by livestock on farms should, where possible, be made of concrete, so that they can be kept clean.

### Test Every Egg Before Setting.

If there is one rule above all others to be followed in hatching, it is this: Test every egg before setting. Set only the eggs that are clear when held in front of the tester. Thirty-six hours after the eggs are put under the hens, test out all infertile eggs which look fresh.

It is not hard to tell which eggs are fertile and which are infertile. A yolk will show in the fertile egg, but

it will look somewhat separated and to one side, and will resemble a half-moon in shape, though not distinctly. If you can see a yolk when you roll the egg in front of the tester lens, that egg is fertile and will probably hatch.

In a thin, white-shelled egg, such as a Leghorn egg, you can sometimes see a yolk in a fresh egg, but there will be a change after the eggs have been under the hen or in the incubator for a few days. If a thermometer is laid on the eggs in the incubator, the fertile eggs will have a higher temperature than the infertile ones. It takes more heat for infertile eggs, and if enough heat is applied to bring them up to the required temperature, the fertile eggs will be overheated. Hence the importance of testing out infertiles (which are cold eggs) at an early date. An infertile egg is not hurt by three days of incubation, but a fertile egg is spoiled for food purposes at this stage.

Set two or three hens at the same time you start the incubator, and as the infertiles are tested out of the trays, replace them with fertile eggs from under the hens. Trays should always be kept full of eggs.

In ten days test again, taking out all spoiled eggs, dead or weak germs, and replacing again with good eggs from under the hens. If in ten days the germ does not move freely in the shell of a warm egg, it is too weak to be saved, and will never live to hatch. Full trays of strong, live eggs will hatch strong chicks that, barring an accident, will live. It is a waste of time to care for an incubator one-half or one-third full of good eggs for three weeks (the rest being unhatchable). In the end there will be trays full of spoiled eggs, chicks dead in the shell, just pipped or half out; those that hatch may seem all right, but begin dying in two or three days with bowel trouble, for which the incubator is not to blame. The trouble comes from spoiled eggs left in the incubator. These eggs throw off a poisonous gas, destroying and weakening good eggs. There are often half-developed chicks which die in the shell. If not tested out, a single egg will poison an entire hatch.

To detect a dead chick, look for the red veins running from the germ to the different parts of the egg; if only a black blotch is seen, without red blood veins, it indicates a dead chick. In an egg subjected to ten days or two weeks incubation, a dead chick looks just like what it is—a big, black, lifeless body in the shell, when seen through the lens in the tester.

If the unhatchable eggs are tested out carefully with a tester which reports correctly, and the temperature kept between 103 and 104 deg., very few chicks will die in the shell at pipping time, and there will be no bowel trouble among the flock. That impure eggs left in the incubator will poison the good eggs, I have learned by actual experience, and almost all incubator people will bear me out in

With a good egg tester you can see the yolk move around like a fish in water, after eight days of incubation, provided the egg is strong enough to be saved. If the egg is weak and the germ does not move freely, reject it; the egg will never hatch.

Were these directions carried out, two incubators would be sold where one is sold to-day, as the only objections to the incubator would be removed, these objections being: Chicks die in the shell at pipping time, and of bowel trouble after hatching, which often takes the entire flock.

A little practice and experimenting will enable one to test out all infertile eggs in thirty-six hours after the egg reaches the temperature of 103 deg. Have a good egg-tester, with a magnifying lens attachment, which can be used in daylight. A pastboard box with holes in it and a coal-oil lamp, which must be used in a dark, hot room, are only an excuse, as this tester does only part of the work necessary to a successful hatch.

People will never know what the modern incubator can do until they attend more carefully to this important feature of testing the eggs, in a reliable way. They will never be successful in hatching and raising strong incubator chicks, unless more stress is put on keeping the trays full of good eggs, during incubation. A poor hatch means poor chickens, which, if grown to maturity, will be unprofitable.

## Hogs

There are many ways of destroying the lice which are sure to be present wherever hogs are, unless some effective measure is adopted to prevent. We used to think that if we could once eliminate them entirely we would be free from them ever after; but the job of eliminating is still going on. I sometimes think they may be a blessing in disguise, for in the process of destroying or preventing them, the hog's body and his bed gets a renovating that, in the absence of such an instigator, might be neglected. It matters little the method one uses, just so he gets the lice. I have tried the dipping tank, and found it effective but almost impossible to get the hogs through it after the first experience. I have seen dozens of patient hog owners in operation, and where one of them has been given service the other eleven have been dry. Some people fix a rubber post and wrap it with gunny sacks which are saturated from time to time with dip or oil. I find an ordinary watering pot with the nozzle enlarged with a small nail, and a can of good coal tar dip handy to the water supply about the easiest and surest method. One can do a thorough job in a good-sized herd of hogs in less time and with less effort than it would take to put one willful pig into the dip tank, or clean up and reload one patent hog oiler. I like to go over the shoats while at the trough, or in a close pen. The big heavy hogs will flop down to rub themselves when the dip begins to bite and give one a good opportunity to do a thorough job.

Most sinners are cynics, and most cynics are sinners.

# OLD GIUM

## The Tobacco of Quality

### 1/2 LB. TINS—and in p'kgs.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### MARCH 5

#### Jehovah's Mercy to a Heathen City, Jonah 3: 1-10 Golden Text—Isa. 55: 7.

**Lesson Foreword**—It is difficult to say exactly when the Book of Jonah was written, but all the evidence points to a date after the exile, that is, after B.C. 538. This book deals with Israel's attitude toward the heathen. The Jews seemed never to be able to adopt the proper religious attitude towards their heathen neighbors. They prided themselves on having the knowledge of the true God, Jehovah, and on being his peculiar people, but on the other hand, the heathen still ruled the earth. This proved a stumbling-block to Jewish faith and created a bitter and intolerant spirit toward other nations. In the story before us Jonah appears as the type of his narrow and exclusive nation, as a good Jew who refused at first to preach repentance to Nineveh because they were his heathen enemies, but when in the end he was forced to do so he saw that the gospel "works" in Nineveh as well as in Israel. Thus the purpose of the book was to lift the Jewish nation to a higher viewpoint where they could see that the one God is the creator of the heathen as well as of Israel.

**I. Warning, 1-4.**  
 V. 1. Jonah; is the hero, but not necessarily the author of the book. It is nowhere said that Jonah himself wrote the book. There was a prophet by this name in the reign of Jeroboam (2 Kings 14:25), but as he lived long before the events described in this book, he could not have been the hero of our story. The second time. The first command to preach to Nineveh is given in ch. 1:2. Jonah disobeyed this command because he feared the effect of preaching repentance to Nineveh; the Ninevites would repent and the Lord would have compassion on them, whereas Jonah preferred to see them destroyed. The punishment recorded in ch. 1, however, brought him to his senses, and this time he obeyed.

**V. 2. Nineveh; the capital of the great Assyrian Empire was situated on the eastern side of the Tigris, northward of the Greater Zab. Under Sennacherib the city was greatly enlarged, strengthened and beautified. "All the spoils of Asia were lavished on its adornment and fortification; the country of Nineveh introduced into it in place of the rain water on which the inhabitants had depended; and stately palaces arose in the neighborhood of the Tigris." Its markets were thronged with merchants and traders, and its library was stored with thousands of clay books" (Sayce). Nineveh fell in B.C. 607, before the Medes.**

**V. 3. An exceeding great city. The Hebrew means literally "great for God" that is, great even according to a divine standard. The city occupied about 1,800 acres and was surrounded with walls surmounted by towers and pierced with gateways. These walls rose to a great height and were in circumference about 7 1/2 miles. Of three days' journey. The reference is to the diameter rather than to the circumference. It required three days to go through the city from one end to the other.**

**V. 4. A day's journey. Jonah had penetrated almost to the heart of the city when he began to preach. Yet forty days, etc. The Ninevites were not told the reason for this startling announcement but they would feel instinctively that the reason lay in their sinfulness. "For this terming humanity he claims the universal possibility of repentance,—that and nothing more" (G. A. Smith).**

**II. Repentance, 5-9.**  
 V. 5. The people of Nineveh believed God. They believed that God would carry out the threat and so they repented. Notice that their repentance was immediate and all-inclusive. The Ninevites contrasted favorably with the Israelites who had many prophets and a long term of grace and yet had not fully repented. One main point in the story is that the knowledge of Jehovah awakens an instinctive response even among the heathen. A fast... sackcloth. These are the outward signs of grief and self-abasement. The people of the East show their feelings with far less reserve than we do.

**V. 6. The report of Jonah's terrifying announcement penetrated into the royal palace so that the king also repented and abased himself. Sackcloth was a rough cloth made of the hair of camels and goats. It was worn in times of great trouble such as mourning for the dead, and along with fasting was a visible expression of penitence as here. (See 1 Kings 21: 27;**

**Neh. 9: 1).** Ashes; were also used to express mourning and penitence. They were thrown up in the air so as to alight on the head and sometimes the penitent or mourner sat on them (see Job 2: 11). That the king himself should have repented so deeply shows the profound effect Jonah's preaching had on Nineveh.

**Va. 7, 8. Not content with merely setting a precedent, the king, by his edict, commanded a national repentance. As head of the state he was in charge of the religion of the state and could enjoin or modify religious observances. Even the domestic animals were to have a part in the general repentance, and were to be denied their fodder and drink. Herodotus alleges that the Persians made their animals share in the mourning customs. The Ninevites were instructed by the edict that they were first to pray that the calamity should not come upon them and then they were to amend their evil way—their general sinfulness—and the violence that is in their hands; the social oppression that was practiced among them, such as the malediction of justice or the pilfering of the poor by the rich.**

**V. 9. These people who stood outside the covenant with Israel had a conscience, and that conscience, once awakened, told them that God was under no obligation to spare them from the deserts of their wrongdoing.**

**III. Forgiveness, 10.**  
 One of the leading ideas of the book of Jonah is that God is full of compassion not only for Israel, but also for the heathen. The faintest trace of repentance on the part even of the heathen softens God's heart and causes him to turn aside from the punishment that should have been visited out for their sin.

Jonah was indignant that his preaching had awakened the Ninevites, his nation's foes, to repentance, and that as a consequence God had spared them, and in his anger he quit the city. God caused a gourd to grow and shelter him where he sat, but the gourd soon withered and died, and Jonah was thrown into grief at its decay. His foolish grief provided an occasion by which God could teach him the real significance of his pardon of the people of Nineveh. If Jonah had shown so much concern for a short-lived and comparatively worthless gourd, would not God show a far greater concern for a whole city of living men and women, even though they were heathen? Jonah typified his narrow, prejudiced, Jewish race who were anxious to keep the knowledge of their God to themselves, but God shows him here that his compassion is not for Israel only, but extends to all men, even to the heathen and to Israel's enemies. The book of Jonah was, therefore, an ancient missionary tract.

**Application.**  
 1. The sad fate of the Book of Jonah. This marvelous and tender book of Jonah has suffered ridicule and contempt because it has been so pitifully misunderstood. It has been thought that the chief value of the book lay in the amazing story of the sea monster that swallowed the prophet, but this is like setting a higher estimate on the box or case containing the jewel, than on the jewel itself.

The jewel in the book of Jonah is the truth that God, the Creator of the ends of the earth, was concerned not only with the Jews, but with all men and nations, regardless of their beliefs and customs. He takes up all men in his fatherly and loving embrace, Ninevites as well as the children of Abraham. Read the last touching verse in the book.

2. The book of Jonah is thus an anticipation of the wide sympathy of Jesus. Luke has preserved for us the immortal parable of the Good Samaritan. Whom did Jesus commend in this parable? Certainly not the "priest," or the "Levite," but the outcast "Samaritan." Thus the Master protested against the narrowness, intolerance, and blindness of his own fellow-countrymen, and endeavored to show them that God cared for sincerity and human service wherever he found it. Jonah himself was petulant, bitter, actually sorry that the foreigners—the Ninevites—were repenting under his preaching. The Lord was compelled to reprove him for his frightful intolerance and pettiness, and to show him that there was "a wideness in God's mercy like the wideness of the sea." Thus the book of Jonah is a powerful missionary book, its aim and purpose is to reveal God's love for all nations and peoples.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

**Honesty Wins.**  
 At School of the Woods a great competition was in full swing. The head teacher, Miss Brown, had, one month previous, received a letter from Sir Stephen Langton stating that the best composition written on "A Bird's Life" would be rewarded with \$500 and a gold medal. Of all the girls Roseleen Monarch was the most excited, for composition was her hobby. Immediately the girls set to work with great energy.

The rules were few, but strict. Each girl must get help from another. Each competitor must every night keep her composition in her desk, securely locked.

Roseleen at once hunted up books on the subject. Her intimate friend, Lenore Gray, found it hard to keep from dropping hints of what her essay contained.

Roseleen's and Lenore's only enemy in the school was a sneaky, shy girl about one year old than the two. She was Rose Green, who hated Roseleen for her riches, pretty clothes, and because she was the school's favorite. Lenore was disliked by Rose because she was Roseleen's bosom friend.

It was the day before "Competition Day." Roseleen went to her desk in the schoolroom, locked up her composition and went away after exchanging a few words with Miss Brown, who was busily piling books inside of the schoolroom cupboard.

A few minutes after she left, the lean face of Rose peeped in the door. She glanced hastily around and, as Miss Brown was inside the roomy cupboard, completely hidden, gave a sigh of relief. Immediately she went to Roseleen's desk, unlocked it with a duplicate key, took out the precious essay, and soon had copied it all out in an old work book. Miss Brown had seen it all and she gave a gasp of amazement. At first she decided to tell her assistant and get advice, but on second thought she knew it would be wise to keep the news to herself until after Rose's competition had been read next day.

Next day dawned bright and clear. Only a few lazy, fluffy clouds hung over the surface of the sapphire sky. At half-past two the compositions were to be read before an assembled crowd. Soon after two o'clock Roseleen, wearing a dainty, simple muslin dress, went arm in arm with Lenore down to the auditorium. Then Miss Brown rang the bell and the first girl called read her essay. All this time, Rose, in the waiting room, was copying down and adding to her notes as the other girls read. When Roseleen read the applause was great. She went blushing down the aisle to where Lenore was sitting. Then she whispered to Lenore: "Oh, I hope I get the money. Jennie, the gardener's daughter, is almost blind and the \$500 will just cover the cost for an operation."

Then came Rose's turn and the applause was deafening. She cast a triumphant glance at Roseleen, who smiled back in congratulation. Of course the people expected Rose to get the prize, but just then Miss Brown in a clear voice called order. She told of what she had seen and the audience murmured against the sneak.

The prize was then given to Roseleen and the cheers circled, echoed and re-echoed through the room for her.

Meanwhile Rose was hastily taken from the school by an angry and indignant mother and was seen no more at School of the Woods.

Two weeks later Jennie was taken to a specialist, the operation performed, and she recovered her sight, much to the joy of Roseleen.

"Oh, I'm glad I won the prize. If I hadn't Jennie would still be blind," said Roseleen, a month later.—Florence Dare.

Red cedars and apple orchards are poor bedfellows. Cut out red cedar windbreaks around apple orchards, unless you want rusty apples.

The man who is bothered with his horses gnawing the mangers should go to the drugstore and get some horse rosin. Put some in the feed box and pound it to pieces with a hammer. A few feeds will cure the horse.

## The Leading Life Company of the Dominion

**1921**

**THE MOST PROFITABLE YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY**

*Results for Year Ended 31st December*

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>\$129,372,127.33</b>
Increase for year	14,532,682.85
<b>CASH INCOME</b>	<b>31,107,149.16</b>
Increase for year	2,355,570.73
<b>SURPLUS over all liabilities and capital</b>	<b>10,383,909.10</b>
Increase for year	2,019,241.95
<b>PROFITS paid or allotted to policyholders</b>	<b>1,849,089.95</b>
<b>PAYMENTS to Policyholders, Death Claims, etc.</b>	<b>11,967,069.62</b>
<b>ASSURANCES IN FORCE</b>	<b>536,718,130.53</b>
Increase for year	50,076,895.36
<b>NEW ASSURANCES issued and paid for in cash</b>	<b>90,030,035.66</b>

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

## COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

# PLACE OF THE BANKS IN CANADIAN HISTORY

W. A. Department of History, University of Toronto.

It is interesting to recall that just one hundred years since the first chartered bank in Upper Canada—received its charter in 1827, the Bank of Upper Canada, the Bank of Lower Canada, and the Bank of Montreal were chartered in 1817. But 1822 was the year when chartered banking in Canada really began.

It may occur to you to wonder how people in Canada got along without banks during the two centuries and more which elapsed between the first settlement of the country and 1822. The answer to that conundrum lies in the fact that, before banks were established, the functions of banking were to some extent performed by other agencies. The functions of banking may, I suppose, be summed up under three heads—deposit, discount, and issue. Banks exchange money for the right to demand money; they exchange the right to demand money for money itself, and they exchange the right to demand money for other rights to demand it. Before the institution of banks, all these functions were performed in Canada by other agencies—though not so completely or so satisfactorily as they are performed to-day.

Take the case of deposits. If some fortunate person, in the early days in Canada, had more gold and silver than he required for his immediate needs, and did not wish to place it out on loan, he could do one of two things with it: he could put it in the old-fashioned stocking (and there was a good deal of hoarding of this sort at certain periods), or he could take it to a merchant and get him to place it in his strong-box. Every merchant of importance in the early days had a strong-box—a great iron-bound chest, as a rule, studded with nails, and securely locked and padlocked. Of these merchants did not allow the money placed with them to be taken out, even the banks began to allow interest on deposits), but the gold and silver in these formidable-looking strong-boxes were not always so reasonably safe. Arrangements answered most of the needs of the early days.

In a matter of fact, there were relatively few people in Canada in the early days who were looking for a place to deposit money. There was gold and silver in the country—like all new countries—Canada had an adverse trade balance, and money, especially gold money, tended constantly to seep from the colony. Trade was local, and was carried on to a surprising extent by barter or by systems of merchant's credits like that in use in some parts of rural Canada even to-day. The necessity of having banks of deposit was not therefore nearly so urgent then as it is now; and the stocking of the house, the safe and the strong-box of the merchant answered the purpose fairly well.

Just as deposits were accepted by the merchants, so discounts were usually made by them. Especially after Jay's treaty in 1794, when Canada was first permitted to trade direct with the United States, some of the merchants made a very handsome profit by trading in commercial paper. Bills of exchange on London were frequently at a premium in New York when they were plentiful in Canada; and the Canadian merchants were often able to sell their bills of exchange on London in the American market at an almost immoral profit. This was one of the ways in which the Collins of Halifax, the founder of the Bank of Montreal, and the great Canadian banker, laid the foundation of his great fortune.

Who was actually what was that time a millionaire, had his money in the United States that were even greater than his resources in Nova Scotia, and he was thus able to make money out of exchange both coming and going. He was, in fact, a past master in the gentle art of playing both ends against the middle. Dur-

ing the war of 1812 he outfitted privateers in both American and British ports; and while some of his ships were bringing back into Halifax harbor American prizes of war, others of his ships were bringing British prizes of war into the harbors of Boston and New York. In those days banking and piracy went hand in hand.

But the function of banking which, in these pre-banking days, was most imperfectly performed, was that of note-issue. During the greater part of the French period there was no paper currency in Canada at all. In the eighteenth century, however, the French authorities in New France resorted to the expedient, in order to overcome the scarcity of coinage, of issuing what was known as card money—playing cards cut in four pieces, marked good for various amounts, and countersigned by the intendant. At first this card money was a real promise to pay later in gold or silver, and it circulated freely at its face value; but ultimately it became inconvertible—mere fiat money—and of course it fell to a fraction of its face value, like the Continental dollars of the American Congress.

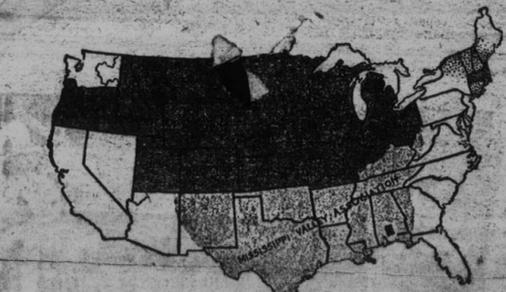
After the British conquest, the Government of Nova Scotia issued for a time treasury notes—famously known as "shipplasters"—but these were convertible, and performed a useful service. During the first half-century of British rule, it became also the practice of a number of merchants to issue notes or I.O.U.'s—known as "bons," from the fact that they were "good" for a certain amount of money. So long as the merchant who issued these notes was in good standing, they gained a considerable currency, and made up to some extent for the scarcity of gold and silver. They were also, it may be noted, a source of occasional profit to the merchants, for there were usually some of them that were never presented for payment—that were either lost or destroyed. There were cases known, actually, where the Indians used them as wadding for their flintlocks. Finally, during the war of 1812, still another variety of paper money made its appearance. The military authorities, in order to facilitate their war purchases in the colony, issued what were known as Army Bills—notes redeemable at the Army Bill Office in Quebec in Government bills of exchange on London. These bills passed current as readily as money, and without doubt they did much to familiarize the people of Canada with the advantages of a redeemable paper currency such as banks might, if established, be expected to provide.

(Continued next week.)

## Finding a Cure for Diabetes.

It is reported that a group of doctors, working in the medical laboratories of the University of Toronto, have discovered at least a palliative, and perhaps a cure, for diabetes. These doctors, like all typical university men, are quite reserved when interrogated about their work and do not wish to raise any false hopes in the minds of the public. But the very fact that they are working on this problem and that they have made some progress is very encouraging and is another proof of the great value of scientific research. It is only when some great discovery is announced that people realize that, in a modern institution of higher learning like Ontario's provincial university, research is continually going on and that the results of these investigations are always of advantage to the people of the province and of the Dominion. Should a cure for diabetes be made available to the medical profession the resultant saving of life cannot be computed in dollars and cents but will be worth many times more than the amount expended in research at the university. The actual discoverers will not benefit financially, but the general public will.

To date 21,000 trees have been planted on 125 miles of Government highways, according to H. J. Moore, in charge of that work. It costs four times as much to produce an English Bible now as it did before the war, according to the records of the Bible Society.



MAP OF STATES AFFECTED BY WATERWAY PROJECT. The eighteen heavily shaded states have, by act of their Legislatures or by declaration of their Governors, organized and voted funds to promote the great St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project in which Canada is also vitally interested. An idea of the vast area of country this scheme affects may be gained from this diagram.

## PEACE DECLARED IN IRELAND BY NORTH AND SOUTH GOVERNMENTS

A despatch from London says:—The terms of the Irish agreement are as follows:—

FIRST—Peace is to-day declared. SECOND—From to-day the two Governments undertake to co-operate in every way in their power with a view to the restoration of peaceful conditions in the unsettled areas. THIRD—The police in Belfast are to be organized in general in accordance with the following conditions: (1) Special police in mixed districts to be composed half of Catholics and half of Protestants. All specials not required for these forces to be withdrawn to their homes and surrender their arms. (2) An Advisory Committee composed of Catholics will assist in the selection of Catholic recruits for the special police. (3) All police on duty, except the usual secret service men, to be uniformed and officially numbered. (4) All arms and ammunition issues to the police to be deposited in barracks in charge of a military or other competent officer when policemen are not on duty, and an official record must be kept of all arms issued and ammunition used. (5) Any search for arms is to be carried out by a police force composed half of Catholics and half of Protestants, the military rendering any necessary assistance.

FOURTH—A trial to be constituted for the trial, without jury, of persons charged with serious crimes, the court to consist of the Lord Chief Justice and one of the Lords Justice of Appeal in Northern Ireland. Any person committed for trial for a serious crime is to be tried by that court (a) if he so requests, or (b) if the Attorney-General for Northern Ireland so directs. Serious crimes are those punishable by death, penal servitude or imprisonment exceeding six months. The Government of Northern Ireland will take steps to pass necessary legislation to give effect to this article. FIFTH—A committee is to be established in Belfast with equal numbers of Catholics and Protestants, and with an independent Chairman preferably a Catholic or a Protestant alternately in successive weeks, to hear and investigate complaints of intimidation, outrages, etc., such committee having direct access to the heads of the Government. The local Press is to be approached with a view to inserting only such reports of disturbances as shall have been considered and communicated by this committee.

SIXTH—Irish Republican army activities are to cease in the six counties, and thereupon a method of organizing special police, in the six counties outside of Belfast shall proceed as speedily as possible on lines similar to those agreed to in Belfast. SEVENTH—During the month immediately following the passing into law of a bill confirming the constitution of the Free State, being the month within which the Northern Parliament is to exercise its option, and before any address, in accordance with Article XII. of the treaty, is presented, there shall be a further meeting between the signatories of the agreement with a view to ascertaining (a) whether means can be devised to secure unity in Ireland, or (b) failing this, whether an agreement can be arrived at on the boundary question otherwise than by recourse to the Boundary Commission under the treaty. EIGHTH—The return to their homes of persons expelled is to be secured by the respective Governments, and the advice of the committee mentioned in Article Five is to be sought in cases of difficulty. NINTH—In view of the special conditions consequent on the political situation in Belfast and neighborhood, the British Government will submit to Parliament a vote, not exceeding £500,000, for the Ministry of Labor in Northern Ireland, to be expended exclusively in relief work, one-third for the benefit of Catholics and two-thirds for Protestants. The Northern signatories agree to use every effort to secure the restoration of the expelled workmen, and wherever this provision is not to be afforded employment on relief work. TENTH—The two Governments, in cases agreed upon between the signatories, arrange for the release of political prisoners in prison for offences committed before the date hereof. No offences committed after March 31 shall be open to consideration. ELEVENTH—The two Governments unite in appealing to all concerned to refrain from inflammatory speeches and to exercise restraint in the interests of peace.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Provisional Government by Michael Collins, Eamon J. Duggan and Arthur Griffith; for the Northern Government by Sir James Craig, the Marquis of Londonderry and E. A. Archdale, and for the Imperial Government by Winston Churchill, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

## Britain Issues Millions of War Medals

Nearly 10,000,000 war medals have been issued by the British and 1,500,000 more are to be issued, according to an announcement by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons. The war medals and victory medals are about equal in number, being slightly over 5,000,000 each. There have been 350,500 of 1914 star medals issued and 1,500,000 star medals for the first two years of service. The best way out of a difficulty is through it.

## Doubling Our Wheat Yield.

By the use of fertilizers and scientific methods England grows 32.5 bushels of wheat to the acre as against Canada's 15.5. The Council of Scientific Research is trying to perfect methods of providing cheap fertilizers for Canadian farmers from raw materials now wasted in Canada. At 32.5 bushels per acre our last-wheat crop would have been increased roughly \$398,000,000. Nearly 2,500 tons of grapes were used in the Canadian wine industry in 1920.

## DEATH CALLS PRESIDENT OF THE T. EATON COMPANY, TORONTO

A despatch from Toronto says:—Sir John Craig Eaton, president of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, passed away at his residence, "Ardwold," Davenport Road, Toronto, at 9:40 Thursday. Death came after a lingering illness of seven weeks' duration. Although only forty-six years of age, Sir John Eaton was one of the outstanding figures of Canadian industry and commerce. For fifteen years he had been at the head of the largest retailing establishment in the British Empire. As president, he guided the fortunes of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, through the period of that immense concern's most rapid expansion. His name was known from coast to coast, wherever, in fact, the mails carried their daily load of merchandise sent out by the Eaton distributing centres scattered over the Dominion from Saskatoon to Moncton.

The heir of great wealth, Sir John's innate gentleness of character and his broad and democratic mind, respect and admiration of all those with whom he came in contact in the instituting of reforms in working conditions and hours of labor, affecting twenty thousand employees, his position in the industrial sphere was unique. Known as Canada's largest employer of labor, a philanthropist whose benefactions mounted into the millions, and a sportsman who took a keen delight in the outdoor life of his country, Sir John was equally well known for his abhorrence of anything approaching the snobbish. A merchant prince he was a prince among them. Not the least important of Sir John's services to his country was in diverting the resources of the Eaton organization to the prosecution of Canada's part in the great war. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, he offered \$100,000 to the Government for the purchase and equipment of a battery of Vickers' quick-firing machine guns, mounted on armored cars. This offer was accepted, and the Eaton Machine Gun Battery was sent overseas at Sir John's expense. Not satisfied with this, Canada's merchant prince gave the Government the free use of his steam yacht the "Florence" and of his Marconi station at Toronto. During the war the "Florence" was used for patrol duty off the Labrador coast.

Of generous proportions were Sir John's donations to the many auxiliary funds necessary to carry on the war. The Patriotic Fund, the Victory Loan campaign, the Navy League, the Red Cross Fund and numerous others reaped the benefit of his munificence. Fitting recognition of this and many other features of his war work came, when on June 8, 1916, he was created a Knight Bachelor.

Sir John is survived by his widow, Lady Eaton, his mother, Mrs. Timothy Eaton, four sons, Timothy Craig, John David, Edgar Allison, Gilbert McCrea; one daughter, Florence Mary; one brother, Major W. F. Eaton of Oakville; and two sisters, Mrs. M. Burnside, and Mrs. C. E. Burdon, both of Toronto.

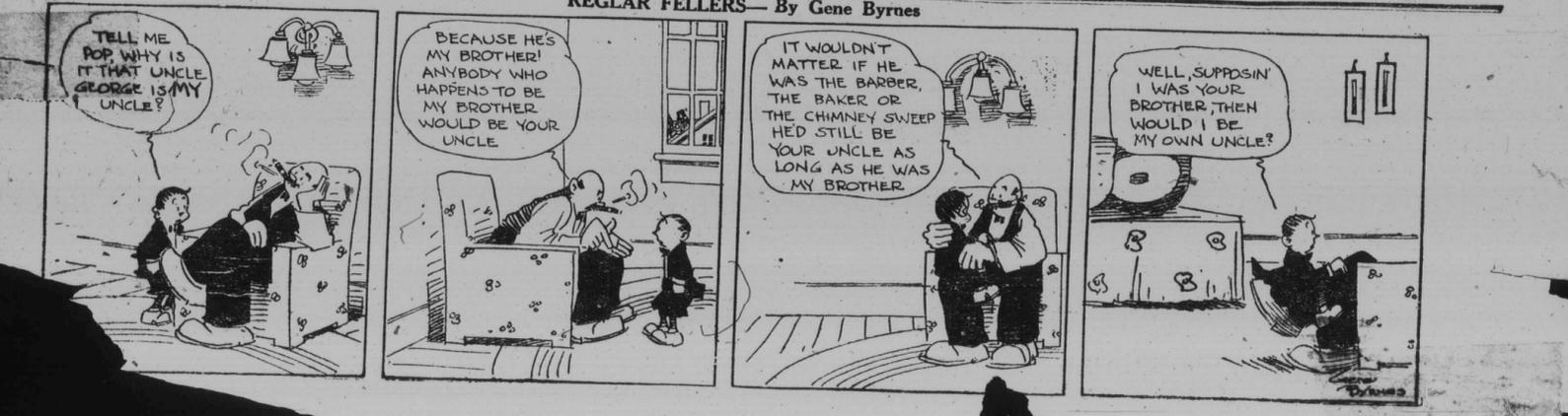
## Prince George Trans in British Navy

A despatch from London says:—The Agamemnon, the latest of the British pre-dreadnought fleet in the navy list, will be commissioned at Portsmouth for a series of experiments in gunnery and bombs of a highly confidential nature. The vessel will be steered and controlled by radio, which will not be put out of action by the heavy concussions. Prince George, youngest son of the King, has been transferred from the battleship Iron Duke, stationed in the Mediterranean to the Queen Elizabeth, flagship of the Atlantic fleet in home waters, which will soon carry out extensive manoeuvres. Admiral Sir John de Robeck will soon take command of the Atlantic fleet. Admiral de Robeck is regarded as the coming man in the royal navy, which is believed to explain why Prince George is to go with him.

A man's hardest competitor ought to be himself.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		Margarine—20 to 28c.		
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.53 1/2.	Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 57 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 54 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 55 1/2c.	Eggs—New laid, candled, 31 to 32c; new laid in cartons, 34 to 35c.	Beans—Can. hard picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.	
Manitoba barley—Nominal.	American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; No. 3 yellow, 74c; No. 4 yellow, 73 1/2c; track, Toronto.	Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.25.	Maple Sugar, No. 1, 19 to 22c.	
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.	Ontario oats—No. 2 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.	Honey, 60-80 lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 17 1/2 to 18c.	Ontario comb-honey, per doz., \$5.80.	
Ontario wheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.	Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.	Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1 to \$1.15; Quebec, \$1.25. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobbler, \$1.75 a bag.	Cured meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 41c.	
Manitoba flour—First pats., nominal.	Ontario flour—90 per cent patent, bulk, seaboard, per bbl., nominal.	Smoked meats—Long clear bacon, \$17.50 to \$19; clear bellies, \$18.50 to \$20.50; lightweight rolls, \$47; heavyweight rolls, \$41.	Lard—Pure, tierces, 16 1/2 to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17 1/2c; pails, 17 1/2 to 18c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 16 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2 to 19c.	
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.	Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.	Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.25; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; (bakers), \$7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$6.40.	Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.25; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; (bakers), \$7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$6.40.	
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl; 2nd pats., \$8.20.	Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2c. Podder cheese, large, 18 1/2c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stilltons, new, 24 to 25c.	Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 28c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 42 to 43c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 37 to 38c; cooking, 22 to 25c.	Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.	Litre poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roasters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.



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Expert Instruction  
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Blended Flour**

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by experts to have no su-  
perior in Western Ontario  
and will stand behind our  
flour. We have a first-  
class miller in charge, and  
we are now able to guar-  
antee a perfect article.  
We ask a trial baking, and  
you will be convinced.

**E. Witter & Co.**

**LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE**

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

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY  
SYSTEM**

**Train Service  
BETWEEN  
Mildmay and Toronto**

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

First Class Coaches,

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

For full particulars as to tickets,  
etc., apply to Grand Trunk ticket

**TIME FOR A CHANGE**

The Legislature can confer on every town and village in the Province a great and lasting benefit by enacting legislation that will provide for the holding of municipal elections at some time other than during the Christmas season. Business men in the towns and villages cannot give the same attention to municipal affairs during the busy holiday season that they could, and would, at other times. For this reason the towns and villages have not had the benefits of having their most interested citizens taking part in municipal affairs. Now that the women are to take more part than heretofore in municipal elections the need of a change is greater than before, because during the holiday season the time of the women is almost entirely devoted to children's entertainments and other festivities. The month of November is objected to because a large number of voters in lake ports would not be home at that time. The first week in February would be a suitable time, both in town and country the holiday rush being over, and spring activities not yet started. If our representatives in the legislature will give this important matter due consideration the necessary legislation will be passed this session.

**OPEN LAW REFINANCE**

A motor passed through town a few days ago with 1921 license markers. The driver's attention was called to the irregularity by Constable Falconer, who advised him to get new ones to save trouble. The motorist claimed to be going from Markdale to Kitchener, and refused to comply with the demand, saying he had taken similar chances before and would do so again. His knowing and determined violation of the law led the constable to take his number and report to the Department, who will likely deal with the matter. Should two or three other towns between Markdale and Kitchener lay similar informations, the violation will be much more expensive than the cost of a year's license, which must ultimately be procured. A question arises as to the constable's right to allow him to proceed under the circumstances, as he had the power to make the arrest. He may have been using false numbers, and escape being caught by having the charge laid against an innocent person. From what we learn, he seemed to have utter disregard for the law.—Durham Chronicle.

**REPORT OF S.S. NO. 10, CARRICK**

Report for March  
Sr. IV—Eleanor Schwehr, Lauretta Hoelze, Mary Schneider.  
Jr. IV—Tony Scheffer, George Reinhart, Adeline Huber, Oswald Schwehr, equal, Gertrude Hoelze, Barney Hundt, Alphonse Kempel, Frank Schnurr.  
Jr. III—Marie Schumacher, Lauretta Hundt, Albinus Schnurr, Verena Huber, Susie Schneider, Margaret Hoelze, Harry Weiler, Joseph Schwehr, John Kuenzig.  
Jr. II—Hilda Schurr, Madeline Reinhart, Johanna Becker, Sibylla Kempel, Rose Becker, Evelyn Schumacher, Mary Kuenzig, Elizabeth Weiler.  
Jr. I—Margaret Scheffer, Norman Hundt, Josephine Schneider, Simon Huber, Clarence Hoelze.  
Jr. Primer—Corinna Weiler, Gertrude Becker, Margaret Schumacher, Norman Hoelze.  
Enrollment 37. Average Attendance 33.  
G. Siegner, teacher

**SET FIRE TO HIMSELF**

A shocking tragedy took place on Friday last at Nithburg, which resulted in the death of Mr. Christian Oesch. For the last week or so he had been acting very strangely. After supper on Friday evening while her evening chores, Mr. Oesch, who had been in bed, got up and saturated himself with coal oil and set it on fire. His little daughter, who was in the house, ran over crying to her mother that the house was on fire. The mother immediately rushed back with a pail of water and finding her husband in flames under the bed poured the water over him and extinguished the fire. Neighbors were soon on the scene and medical aid was sent for. It was found that Mr. Oesch had been dreadfully burned and beyond relieving the pain, no help could be given. He lingered until about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning when he passed away.

**STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.**

Mr. Stafford Paisley drove Mrs. Freiburger to Wingham and tied the horse in the Methodist sheds, a week ago Saturday, but when he went to get the horse, and when he was doing some shopping, it could not be found. He reported to the police and instituted inquiries, but no one seemed to have seen anything of the missing horse. On Monday night following, Mr. Wm. Reid found the horse in the Anglican church sheds and from appearances it had been tied there for some time for it was in a weak condition. Nothing was found to be missing, so it is surmised somebody either wanted to do an errand, or else play a joke on Stafford. However if the authorities find out who did it the joke would be a serious one.—Peewater News.

Timid children used to cling to their mother's skirts, but just present, the average child is bold enough to do this.

**EASTER DISPLAYS**

**Rallying All The Things That Make Up The Easter Toilet**

**Spring Drapery**

You will want to renew the faded and worn out curtains this spring.

We are showing an exceptionally large and attractive range of drapery in Chintzes, Scrim and Marquisette, etc., for every room in the house.

Prices down to rock bottom.  
Battalion drapery in mauve and blue flowered effect. Very Spec. 19c yd

Look over our range we can please you.

**Raincoats!**

April is the month of showers. Look over our large range of Shower proof Coats for men, women and boys at popular prices.

**Umbrellas and Parasols**

Umbrellas in good quality and popular style haddles at \$2 to \$2.75.  
Ladies Parasols in straight handles also ring and cord. Prices from \$1.75 to \$3.00

**New Goods for Easter**

See our display of New Dress Goods, Voiles, Coats, Gloves, etc., for Easter wear.

**Men and Boys**

See us for that new Suit, Hat, Cap, etc., for Easter Wear.

**Extra Special Values in Groceries**

High quality Salmon at a lower price. Salmon are No. 1, only a few of wrappers on tins are discolored.

Sunflower Salmon, choice pink, reg 20c for 15c  
Target Salmon, choice Cohoe, reg 25c for 30c  
Delmonte Salmon, ch. Beehive, reg 35c for 40c  
Choice cut Salmon in 4 lb tins, reg 30c for 25c  
Target Salmon, 1/2 lb tins regular 25c for 15c  
Pork & Beans, regular 15c for 10c  
Vanilla..... 3 for 25c  
Carnation Milk..... 2 for 25c; 6 for \$1.00  
Campbell's Soups, reg 20c at ..... 8 for 35c  
Queen and Manzanilla Olives in seal cts. 50c  
Orange Marmalade, reg 20c for ..... 15c  
Peach and Strawberry Jam, reg 40c for 30c  
4 lb Jar Pure Strawberry Jam, reg 1.35 for 95c  
Sunset Prunes in 2 lb cartons, Special at 40c

**Good Values in Staples**

Fancy flowered ticking, heavy quality at ..... 35c yd.  
Pure linen crash toweling at 35c yd.  
Cotton and linen and cotton toweling at 10c to 30c yd.  
Grey Cottons 15, 17, 20 and 25 cts.  
Imported British Ginghams 22c yd.  
Yard wide Chintzes only ..... 30c

**Moth and Dust Proof Bags**

Don't take chances on your valuable coats, dresses and furs. A ..... of the price invested in these Moth Bags contains ..... hundreds of dollars of ..... medts, furs, etc.  
Size 30x50 holds coats without crushing or wrinkling, only ..... 80 cts.  
Size 24x48 for furs and smaller garments, for ..... 60 cts.

**Boots! Boots!**

Extra strong rubber boots that will stand hard wear, reg \$5.50 for \$3.85.  
Also large range of heavy and fine boots for every member of the family.  
See our popular range of Straps and Oxfords for Ladies Easter Wear.

**O. L. SOVEREIGN & SON**

**Notice to Creditors**

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Heesch sr., late of the Village of Mildmay, Carpenter Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 56, Chap. 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, that all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Heesch sr. who died on or about the 25th day of February A.D. 1922, in the Village of Mildmay, County of Bruce and Province of Ontario, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to George Weiler, Mildmay, Ontario one of the executors in the said will not later than the 10th day of April A.D. 1922, their names and addresses with full particulars of their claim in writing, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them duly verified by a statutory declaration.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the 10th day of April A.D. 1922, the assets of the said estate will be distributed by the executors among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the estate will not be liable for any claims not filed at the time of the said distribution.

DATED at Mildmay this 10th day of March A.D. 1922.  
MATTHEW WEILER  
GEORGE WEILER, Executors

**WINTER FAIR PROPOSITION DEVELOPS**

The conference between a delegation from the Bruce Breeders' Association and a joint committee from the Town Council and Walkerton Welfare Association, which was held in the District Agricultural office here on Friday night resulted in some progress being made towards the establishment in Walkerton of the proposed County Winter Fair. The Breeders, who are very enthusiastic over the scheme of a big district winter fair to be held early in November before either the Royal Stock Show at Toronto or the Guelph Winter Fair opens, consider Walkerton the logical site for the proposed exhibition owing to its extensive hotel accommodation and the fact that it is the only place in Bruce County having two lines of railway. The Breeders expect to spend between \$2000 and \$3000 in prizes, and to make the show a rather elaborate affair. The big proposition for Walkerton to wrest with is the erection of a suitable building for the exhibition, which is expected will be a two or three day event. The locals by making the structure a combined skating rink and fat stock show building, hope to be able to finance the affair and raise the \$15,000, which it is

**Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!**

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

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

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

CASH PAID FOR EGGS AND CREAM

**GEO. LAMBERT.**

Flour, Feed and Groceries  
Mildmay - Ontario Phone

**No Guesswork.**

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

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK  
It costs you nothing to let us examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from 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**  
SWELLER OPTICIAN Walkerton

At least, however, it must be admitted that the wearing of unbacked goggles gives a real meaning to the word "flapper."

**Easter Term opens April 16th**

**ELLIOTT Business College**  
Yonge and Church Sts., TORONTO, ONT.

Strictly first-class—The better in the Dominion; strong demand for our graduates; open all year, enter any time. Write for our catalogue containing complete information concerning courses, tuition rates, etc. Those who know of the merits of this school are staunch supporters.

J. ELLIOTT, Principal

Hon. Peter Treasurer, pres get to the It showed to be

**Ford**

**BE HAPPY !  
DRIVE A FORD !**

The Best and Cheapest Transportation on four wheels that money can buy

Exide Battery Service Station

An up-to-date stock of all kinds of Accessories, and all the leading Tires & Tubes in stock at all times

Gasoline and Oils

Our Repair Department gives Prompt Service

**Miller & Kalbfleisch**  
FORD SALES AND SERVICE  
Mildmay Phone 12

**New GRAY-DORT**

**Prices**

Touring	\$1265	Reduction from year ago	\$ 360
Spadster	1265		360
Special Touring	1365		360
Open	1925		955
Van	2025		1005

Sales Tax Extra

Come in and see the New Gray-Dort Models.

The recent improvements and the new prices represent values in Motor Cars, which it will pay you to investigate before buying.

Automobile prices have now reached rock bottom. To wait longer may mean paying higher. Order now to ensure Spring delivery.

**LOUIS PLETSCH & SON**

**BOYS' WORK CONFERENCE**

Walkerton was "Boytown" last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, when under the auspices of the Walkerton Work Board, a boys' conference was held in that town.

The boys' conference was held in the town hall and began on Friday afternoon at 7:45 and by Saturday afternoon about 250 delegates assembled. The Boys' Work leaders met at 6 o'clock Friday and after an interesting session sat down to a special supper in the Presbyterian church, prepared by the ladies of Walkerton. At 7:45 the boys and leaders met together in the Methodist church. After devotional exercises the boys were given the freedom of Walkerton by Principal Anderson of the W.H.S., representing the mayor who was unable to be present. Principal Anderson, who is also chairman of the Boys' Work Board pointed out the importance of the Boys' Conference and hoped that the boys would take away with them the facts and truths about to be given them by the speakers who would follow.

Mr. F. C. Plewman of the Provincial Boys' Work Board, Mr. Ferris of the Presbyterian Young Peoples' and Sunday School Board, and Rev. Manson Doyle of the Methodist Young Peoples' Board were then introduced by the chairman. These men took charge of the election of Conference officers, which resulted as follows: Norman Shaw, Walkerton, Preter; Clifford Gomm, Kincardine, Deputy Preter; Harry Kress, Durnam, Secretary; Calvert Rao, Kincardine, Comptroller. After the election and installation splendid talks on "The Quest of the Best" were given by Mr. C. F. Newman Ferris. Squares were formed under such names as "Wiarion of the Holy Seven," "Nokat-ky 13" and others.

The morning session was held in the town hall and was presided over by Mr. Manson Doyle. There were nine delegates from Mildmay in attendance.

**THE MAIL ORDER FALLACY**

There is a prevalent notion that mail order articles can be bought more cheaply from mail order houses than they can from the local merchants at home. Well, here is a case in point that illustrates clearly the unwisdom of taking too much for granted.

A farmer living not far from Wingham, sent an order to one of the big Toronto stores for a violin together with the usual accessories all of which cost him \$28.25. That is to say, he paid \$28 for the instrument and \$0.25 for the bow. Afterward the thought struck him that he might compare local prices with what he paid with a view to finding out how much he had saved on the transaction. Great was his surprise when he discovered that he could have obtained the complete outfit in Wingham for \$20.75 which represents a difference of \$7.50 in favor of the local house.

A similar case happened here at Christmas time when a townman, taken by an ivory manure set displayed in the window of a local druggist thought he would save a pocket by purchasing a similar set on a visit to Toronto, in two stores which he visited there the price quoted was \$27.50. At the second place he called he took the set and brought it home with him. Curiously, however, led him to price the outfit he had seen at the local merchant's, when he was astonished and somewhat chagrined to learn that he could have bought it for \$18.50 or at a neat saving of about \$10. Nevertheless, the lesson was not without its effect for he is reported as having declared that in future all his purchases would be made at home. Meanwhile, it would be interesting to know just how much money has gone out of Wingham and district that might have stayed here at a great saving to the buyer with greater benefit to the community. Shopping by mail is a beautiful illustrated catalogue has its attractions no doubt, but it is kind pleasant that may easily become costly if the buyer is not prudent.—Wingham Times.

**GRADING OF BUTTER**

The Durham Chronicle makes this timely reference to a higher price being paid for high-grade than inferior quality butter:

"In the market report of the Chesley Enterprise it is noted that 'Butter No. 1' is quoted 25 to 27 cents, while No. 2 is only 15 cents. From this we infer that the merchants of the county have the moral courage to tell the women of this kind of butter. We have often hinted at the advisability of grading butter and paying for it according to quality rather than quantity, as they are yet doing in many places. If all get the same price for their dairy products irrespective of quality, there is no inducement for women to waste time in making good butter. The practice of grading butter would cause trouble for a time, but when it was fully established that good butter brought a good price and vice versa, the quality would be improved. The writer spent two years in the Eastern townships, Quebec, and during the whole two years never got bad butter but once. Here every tub, roll or print of butter was tested and graded before used to receive bad butter before the Eastern townships head the list in Canada for the uniformly good quality of the butter they produce."

**CHARGED WITH FALSE OATH**

Alexander Arnold, the Arthur township farmer who recently made an unsuccessful pilgrimage to Osgoode Hall in an attempt to have a coroner's inquest into the death of his 18-year-old wife, who was residing with her parents at Teviotdale, was charged with perjury in a case before the Eastern District Justice Meredith at Osgoode Hall last week. Arising out of the case of a license at Mount Forest for his marriage to Miss Azelia Moore, the case was brought before Police Magistrate Rabb, who was charged with having sworn falsely to the age of his intended bride. At Osgoode Hall, C. A. Swabey, acting on behalf of the prosecution, moved for an order of prohibition restraining Magistrate Rabb from proceeding with the hearing on the ground that he lacked jurisdiction. This view was upheld by Chief Justice Meredith, and the writ of prohibition was granted. The case will now have to be brought up before another magistrate. Rabb had been requested to act by Magistrate Hellyer, but it was pointed out that Hellyer's district did not include Palmerston. Arnold's lawyer argued the matter of costs, but the Chief Justice thought that Rabb believed he was acting within his rights. So no costs were allowed.

**YOUNG MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT IN ASHFIELD**

The home of Mr. Ed. Sennett, 10th cession of Ashfield, was the scene of a tragic fatality on Saturday of last week, when his nephew, Willie Carney, a lad of sixteen, was accidentally shot himself. Carney's home was in Goderich, and he was visiting his uncle. On Saturday he ran to the house to get a gun to take a shot at them. The gun which was loaded stood in a corner of a room with some clothing hanging about it. The young man caught the gun near the nozzle, and as he lifted it the clothing seems to have caught and rased the hammer forcing it to go with sufficient force to discharge the shell. The charge struck the lad in the forehead causing death almost instantly. Carney was a bright and gentlemanly young fellow and a general favorite. His tragic death and a general favorite. His death was a great loss to the community. His mother died only a few months ago. The bereaved family and relatives have the sympathy of many friends throughout the township.—Lucknow Sentinel.

**The Formosa Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

Head Office Formosa  
John F. Waechter, President  
E. G. Kuntz, Max. & Treasurer  
Thomas Inglis, Vice-President

Established 1880

Amount of Insurance in Force Dec. 31st, 1921, \$9745047.00  
Cash Assets \$26276.49  
Available Assets \$268846.11

This old reliable farm Company insures farm buildings, churches, schools and dwelling houses in cities, towns and villages at the minimum rate on the installment plan and collects lower first, second and third instalments than other mutual Companies and allows a preferable rate on buildings well equipped with lightning rods and is capable of carrying any such risks.

The Company has a record for prompt inspection and payment of losses without quibbling or fear nor favor so that the assured doesn't need to worry if he sustains a loss because payments are made very punctual after proof of loss is considered by the Directors.

The Board of Directors meets every last Thursday of every month and the office is managed by honest, efficient management. Always prompt. Never negligent. With such low rates it merits the patronage of intending insurers.

For rates and information apply to District Agent or  
Head Office, Phone 134-5 E. G. KUNTZ, Manager, Formosa

**ARE YOU HEALTHY?**

If you and all the members of your family are HEALTHY you have a lot for which to be thankful. But don't be satisfied with being healthy now. Take precautions against so-called diseases. See to it that the spines of your family are in good condition. See your chiropractor at stated periods and get him to make a Spinal Analysis. If there are any defects he, by the aid of Chiropractic Vertebral Adjustments, will rectify same. Keep your spine in just as good condition as you do your piano, your automobile, your watch, your farm machinery, etc. See your Chiropractor; he is a spine specialist; he is your human machinist; and by the aid of his science he will keep you healthy.

CONSULTATION AND SPINAL ANALYSIS FREE

**E. O. GINGERICH, Chiropractor**  
MILDMAY, ONTARIO

Office Hours: Tuesday and Friday from 1 to 4 p. m.

**Notice to Creditors**

In the matter of the Estate of Lawrence Heisz, late of the Village of Mildmay, Gentleman, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 56, Chap. 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario that all persons having claims against the estate of Lawrence Heisz who died on or about the 2nd day of October, A.D., 1921, in the Village of Mildmay, County of Bruce and Province of Ontario, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to Frank A. Heisz, Formosa, Ontario, one of the executors in the said will, not later than the 10th day of April, A.D. 1922, their names and addresses, with full particulars of their claims in writing, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them duly verified by a statutory declaration.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the 10th day of April A.D. 1922, the assets of the said estate will be distributed by the executors among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the estate will not be liable for any claims not filed at the time of the said distribution.

DATED at Mildmay this 10th day of March A.D. 1922.

Rosalie Heisz  
F. A. Heisz  
George M. Heisz, Executors

**INSANE MAN RAN AMUCK IN SARAWAK**

The Owen Sound Advertiser tells of an insane man who lives in the country back of Brooke, who created considerable excitement and stir in that section of the community on Monday. His first violent outbreak was in the morning when labouring under some hallucination that there was some one after him, he chased his wife from the house, brandishing a hatchet or small hand-axe and butcher knife. The wife fled to neighbors and friends. Later a group of neighbors went to the house but when they came near they too were chased. They disappeared in every direction over the fields and soon made themselves scarce. The next chapter deals with the arrival of the City Police, as High Constable Pembroke, not in the city. Chief Foster and his men went out to bring the man in and put him where he could do no harm. As they approached the place, they must have been observed for when the police rapped on the door the man inside had it locked and immediately started to nail it. The officers made short work of bursting the door in, and then they grappled with the man. He put a stiff fight and before he had the hatchet and knives taken from him, he managed to inflict a nasty gash in P. G. Wilson's left arm below the elbow. He was taken to the city lock-up and confined there for several hours before being taken to the jail. In the lock-up he was given some tobacco by a constable who was being taken to the jail, he submitted very quietly to the constable who had given him the tobacco. He is in the county jail at the present time and is under observation by several doctors.

**TEA SHORTAGE MEANS HIGHER PRICES**

During the war teas reached a very high level of cost largely owing to the shortage of shipping. In 1919 and 1920, greatly increased production and unlimited shipping resulted in enormous quantities of tea reaching every market in the world, and as a consequent fall in cost ensued. So serious did the situation become in India, Ceylon and Java that the various growers agreed to decrease their output during 1921 by 20 per cent. This agreement was kept and the world is now faced by a shortage of tea, which has resulted in the market climbing week by week for the last eighteen months until it has now reached a level fully 15 cents above that of October 1920.

**CENTRAL Business College**  
STRATFORD, ONT.

Winter Term Begins  
Jan. 3rd

Western Ontario's best commercial school with Commercial, shorthand and Telegraphy departments. We give individual instruction, hence "Entrance" standing is not necessary. Graduates assisted to positions. Get our free catalogue for rates and other particulars.

D. A. McLACHLAN,  
Principal

**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 Roofing.

Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

# THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

## CHAPTER XV.—(Cont'd.)

"Let's get away from it and sit down, and think it over," I urged, pulling Dennis away. We made for the side of the river and sat down, at a very safe distance from the bank. I rolled up my sleeve, and had a look at my arm.

"Green Ray!" he exclaimed, as I touched the purple limb. "What on earth did that?"

"I don't know," I said, "but I don't think it was your own doing. You seized hold of me as if you hadn't seen me for years, and I cured you a thousand pounds."

"Ron, my dear fellow," he said, "I'm most awfully sorry. Why didn't you shout?"

"I burst out laughing," I said. "I entered a protest in vigorous terms, but you were otherwise engaged at the moment, and, anyway, don't look so scared about it, old man; it'll be quite all right in a minute."

Poor Dennis was quite upset at the evidence I bore of my absorption in the miracle, and we postponed our disarming in order to restore the flow of blood.

"Where's Hilderman?" I asked presently, and though we looked everywhere for the American he was nowhere to be seen.

"He didn't look the sort to funk like that," said Dennis thoughtfully. "I should have been prepared to bet he was quite brave," I concurred.

"Well, anyway," I added, "the main point is, what do you think of our entertainment? You've come a long way for it, but I hope you are not disappointed now you've seen it. It's original, isn't it?"

"By heaven, Ron!" he cried, "you're right. It is original. It is even a more unusual, indescribable mystery than I expected, and I never accused you of exaggerating it, even in my own mind."

"I'm glad that both you and Hilderman have had ocular demonstration of it," I remarked. "It is so much more convincing, and will help you to go into the matter without any feeling that we are out on a hare-brained shadow-chase."

"We're certainly not that, anyhow," Dennis agreed emphatically. "It is a real mystery, Ronald, my boy. A real danger, as well, I'm afraid. But we'll stick to it till the end."

"Thanks, old fellow," I said simply, and then I added, "I wonder what can have become of Hilderman?"

"Gad!" cried Dennis, in sudden alarm. "He can't have fallen into the river by any chance?"

We jumped to our feet and looked about us.

"No," I said presently, "he hasn't fallen into the river." And I pointed a finger out to sea. The Baltimore II., churning a frantic way across to Glasgow, seemed to divide the river, and a great white splash, a wonder," said Dennis quietly, "is that, or isn't it?"

"I watched the diminishing craft for a minute or two in silence, and finally decided to keep an open mind on the subject until we might have an opportunity to see Hilderman and hear his own explanation."

"Talking about explanations, what about the left-handed schoolmaster with the red-headed wife, or whatever it was?" I asked.

"That was a bit of luck," said Dennis modestly, "and I will admit, if you like, that we owe that to Garneek."

"Garneek wasn't there," I protested. "No," my friend admitted, "he wasn't there at the time, but he put me on the look-out for a left-handed sailor. I was very much impressed with his deductions about the man who stole Miss McLeod's dog, and I determined to be on the look-out for a left-handed man. I also admit that I carefully watched everyone we met, especially the fishermen at Mallaig, to see if I could detect the sort of man I wanted. I was rewarded when we were pulled out to the Fiona by those two men of Fuller's. One of them was red-headed, you remember? Well, that man was left-handed. It was very easy to observe that by the way he held his oar and generally handled things. Of course I was very backed about it, so I paid very close attention to him. He wore a wedding ring—ergo, he was married. It is not conclusive, of course, but a fairly safe guess when you're playing at toy detectives. So when I found the knife tucked for some sign that it belonged to him, and found it. It was all quite simple."

"I daresay it will be when you explain it, but you haven't in the least explained it yet," I pointed out. "How about the schoolmaster and all that, and what made you think the knife belonged to him?"

"Simply because he was very probably working on the law of averages—the only left-handed man among the crew, and that knife belonged to a left-handed man."

"But my dear fellow," I cried, "you don't seriously mean to tell me that you can say whether a man is left-handed or not by looking at marks on the handle of his knife?"

"Not on the handle," Dennis explained, "on the blade. Have you got a knife on you?"

"I produced my pen-knife. "I'll trust you with it," I declared confidently. "I've never held any secrets from you, Den."

Dennis opened the knife and held it in the palm of his hand. I stood still and watched him.

"You've sharpened pencils with this knife and the pen-knives have left their marks. If you hold the knife as you would when sharpening a pencil and look down the blade there are no pen-knife marks. Now turn the knife over and you will find the marks on the other side of the blade."

"Half a minute," I said eagerly, "it's here a look. The knife is in position for sharpening a pencil and the marks are underneath." I took a pencil from my pocket and tried it. "Yes, you got you, Dennis. It's quite clear. If I held the knife with the point to my right instead of to my left, as I should do in sharpening with my left hand, the marks appear on the other side of the blade. It is not quite conclusive, Den, but it's jolly cute."

"Not when you're looking for it," he said. "I was struck by the fact that the knife which, by its size and weight, was a seaman's handy tool, had also been used for the repeated sharpening of a blue pencil. When I saw those indications I went through the motion and came to the conclusion that the marks were on the wrong side. Then I tried with my left hand and accounted for it. The blue pencil made me suspicious. I have no knowledge of a yacht-hand's duties, but surely sharpening blue pencils is not one of them. Then the knife had also been carried in the same pocket as a piece of white chalk. The only sort of person I could think of who would carry a piece of chalk loose in his pocket and use a blue pencil continuously was a schoolmaster. So I stated definitely—there's nothing like bluff—that the knife belonged to the left-handed man, who quite obviously had left-hand hair, who appeared to wear the insignia of the married state, and who—again according to the law of averages—had at least one child. I naturally slumped the schoolmaster idea in with it, and there you have the whole thing in a nutshell. But it was Garneek who set me looking for left-handed clues, and if I hadn't been looking for it, it would never have entered my head."

"But look here," I suggested, "some people sharpen pencils by pointing the pencil to them. Wouldn't that produce the same effect?"

"Yes," he admitted, "I thought of that. But the marks would have been very much fainter, because there I put that idea aside."

"Good!" I exclaimed. "I should much prefer to swallow your theory, Dennis, but it struck me that there might be a possible source of error which, of course, might have led us to a false trail. And, I say, those questions you asked about the time he stayed in port and the hotel, were those all bluff? Or had you some sort of idea at the back of them?"

"I had a very definite idea at the back of them," Dennis replied. "I thought perhaps the white chalk which was deposited in the blade-pocket, and was even noticeable on the handle, might be due to billiard chalk. But, of course, I didn't mention billiards, because it would have given my line of reasoning away. I thought it was better to spring it on them with a bump."

"Which you certainly did," I laughed. "As a matter of fact, I thought you were simply having a game with us all. But now that you've told me the details, Den, do you remember what happened when you did spring it on them?"

"Well, of course I do," he replied. "But even so, I hardly know what to make of it. I should like to feel confident that Fuller is the man we are after. But we must remember that both he and Hilderman might very easily have thought I really had discovered something from the knife and were exceedingly surprised without having any guilty connection with the discovery."

"H'm," muttered, "I prefer to suspect Fuller."

"Oh, I do too," Dennis agreed. "It is safer to suspect everybody in a case like this. But why are you so emphatic?"

"Well," I explained, "we have a few little things to go on. Myra diagnosed that Sholto was taken on the yacht by Garneek's left-handed man in sea-boots. Then you produce a left-handed member of a yacht's crew out of an old pocket-knife, and Fuller jumps out of his skin when you mention it. That seems to be something to go on, and then there was that incident in the smoking-room."

"When you were reading the paper?" he asked. "I couldn't make that out. Did you notice anything suspicious about it?"

"Of course I was in a suspicious mood," I admitted, "but it struck me as a singularly rude thing to do to snatch the paper out of my hand like that. His remark about Hilderman's precious view was very weak. I think there was something behind it."

"What?" asked Dennis.

"It may have been that there was a letter, or something in the way of a paper, which he didn't want me to see laid inside the paper; but there was another curious point about it. There was a page torn out. I had just noticed this and was on the point of making some silly remark about it when Fuller leaned right across you and took the thing from me, as you saw."

"If the page he didn't want you to see was torn out, there was no chance of your seeing it," Dennis argued, logically enough.

"No," I agreed, "but after your exhibition, if he had anything to conceal he may have been afraid of my even seeing that the page was torn out."

"What do you imagine the missing page can possibly have contained?"

"I don't know," I answered, and thought hard for a minute. "By Jove, Den!" I cried suddenly. "I believe I've got it. This takes us back to Garneek's idea of a wireless invention causing all of the trouble. We think we have reason to believe that Fuller may have stolen the dog. We also think we have reason to believe that one of his hands is what you called a 'mathematical master.' Now, suppose the paper had got hold of this and printed an illustration of the myster-

ious invention or perhaps a photograph of the mysterious inventor? And the inventor, knowing that one should accuse him of blinding Miss McLeod and making off with her dog, the moment we could identify him, tears out the offending illustration in case either we or anyone else in the neighborhood should see it? He admitted, by the way, that he never went into port if he could help it."

"Well, anyway," I said, "we'll have a look for the paper and find the missing page."

"You noticed the date?" Dennis asked anxiously.

"Oh! it was this week's issue," I replied.

"Do they take it at the house?" he inquired, again with a note of anxiety.

"Not that I know of, but we'll make one up somewhere, don't you fret. And, I say, this is a fine way to welcome a visitor; you haven't even said how-do-you-do to your host and hostess. I'm most awfully sorry."

"Don't be an ass, Ronnie," said Dennis, cheerfully. "With the utmost respect, as you barrister chaps would say, I hadn't noticed your departure from the requirements of conventional hospitality. I wouldn't have missed this for the world and a bit of Bond Street."

So then we hurried to the house with a nervous energy which spoke eloquently to our state of suppressed excitement.

(To be continued.)

**God of Our Fathers, Known of Old.**

Rudyard Kipling, in a moment of serious reflection, wrote this remarkable "Recessional," so strikingly unlike his other war-time poems—and flung it into the waste-basket. His watchful wife rescued it (the story says) and bravely sent it to the *London Times*. The world owes her a debt. The hymn is not only an anthem for peace societies, but a tonic for the patriot. When freedom fights in self-defence, she need not force herself to "forget" the Lord of Hosts.

"The Recessional" is a product of the poet's holiest mood. "The Spirit of the Lord came upon him," as the old Hebrew phrase is, and for a time he was a rapt prophet, with a backward and a forward vision. Providence saved the hymn, and it touched and sank into the better mind of the nation. It is already learned by heart—and sung—wherever English is the common speech and will be heard in the numerous translations, with the wish that there were more patriotic hymns of the same Christian temper and strength.

Rudyard Kipling was born in Hindustan, in 1865. Even with his first youthful experiments in the field of literature he was hailed as the coming apostle of muscular poetry and prose. For a time he made America his home, and it was while here that he faced death through a fearful and protracted sickness that brought him very near to God. He has visited many countries and describes them all, and drives a reckless pen; the Christian world hopes much from a man whose genius can make the dullest souls listen.

**Mountains as Monuments.**

America was called not after Columbus or Cabot, its first discoverers, but after a later comer, Amerigo Vespucci, and it was the most notable instance of a man's name being immortalized in his way. There are some living people who have had this compliment paid to them, so that even if history geography will do them that service.

There is a mountain in the Antarctic continent named Mount Asquith, another named Mount Harcourt, and still another Mount Henry Lucy.

The late Captain Scott gave Shackleton's name to an inlet, and that gallant explorer paid his old commander back in the same coin by naming a mountain after him. Major Leonard Darwin is also immortalized in this as President of the Royal Geographical Society.

Shackleton, as he had a perfect right to do, enshrined his friend's name in a mighty peak to his name, Mount Cecil is called after another "child, and Mount Emily after the explorer's widow.

**Ten New Commandments.**

1. Thou shalt not complain of the weather; for "God controls the wind and the waves."  
2. Thou shalt have no fear of thy food and drink; "Fear hath torments and kills."  
3. Thou shalt not dwell in the body and its sensations; live in the spirit. "The soul knows no deformity nor pain."  
4. Thou shalt not criticize thy neighbor; "He is God's child and entitled to thy love."  
5. Thou shalt not worry over thyself or thy friends; "Trust in Him, and He will give thee thy heart's desire."  
6. Thou shalt not despise any living thing; "All is from God and God is All."  
7. Thou shalt not pollute the morning with a doleful face; "In His presence is the fullness of joy."  
8. Thou shalt not be in bondage to weakness or doubt; "He is the health of thy conscience."  
9. Thou shalt not be afraid to go where thy duty calls; "He giveth His angels charge over thee."  
10. Thou shalt hold the down and roset Peace; "Underneath are the everlasting arms."

—Author Unknown.

Use Minard's Liniment for the Flu.

## Woman's Interests

**Community School Garden.**

In order to make the serving of the hot lunch possible in the school, the wide-awake mothers, boys and girls in the community decided to plant a school garden.

The idea was first discussed at a meeting of the girls' sewing club which had been organized about a year before. The mothers became interested and seventeen mothers, six boys and twelve girls went to work.

Two good farmers in the community who were interested in the garden project, donated their work and their teams to plow the one-fourth acre plot. Garden plans were discussed and seeds purchased. The plot was divided into planting sections with walks between.

Beans, peas, carrots, beets, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, green peppers and potatoes were planted in the centre and the walks were edged with flowers. The zinnias, cosmos, petunias, geraniums, hollyhocks and sunflowers gave touches of brilliant color to the rich greens of the vegetable garden.

A community garden club was organized. The members agreed to meet each week during the summer months.

The men and boys armed with hoes and hand-cultivators weeded and cared for the growing vegetables; the women, served and the girls gathered the vegetables and took care of the flowers.

As the vegetables ripened, the members of the girls' sewing club met up for winter, using a simple canning outfit at the schoolhouse. Forty-five quarts of vegetables and soup mixtures were put away for the hot school lunches.

**Complexion Troubles.**

Complexion troubles seem to be of endless variety, freckles, perhaps, being one of the most common. Very little is known concerning the origin of freckles, save that they are caused by deposits of pigment (color) and are difficult to remove. Various remedies are recommended, but most of these, as a rule, are of little benefit for freckles of the golden kind, due to exposure to sun and wind. A person troubled with freckles might try applications of glycerine and lemon-juice, equal parts; or bath the face several times a day with buttermilk. Still another remedy calls for one ounce of lemon-juice, and half a dram each of powders of borax and sugar. Mix well, put in a glass jar or bottle and allow to stand for several days; apply several times daily with a camel-hair brush.

It is almost impossible to get rid of constitutional freckles; for while the skin must be removed in order to remove the freckles, it is quite obvious that when the new skin forms the freckles will reappear. Those who are desperate may try the following: Buy a small bottle each of pure hydrozone and glycozone. Wash the skin well, and with a small camel-hair brush apply the hydrozone to each freckle. Dilute the water if too strong. Let dry. Then rub the freckles with glycozone. Do this morning and evening until the freckles have disappeared, and repeat once a week thereafter, for an indefinite time. Care must be taken to use a brush with no metal about it.

The old adage concerning the "ounce of prevention" is never more true than in connection with freckles, and as they are likely to follow exposure to both wind and sun it is well to guard against exposure. A broad-brimmed hat will afford protection against the sun's rays, a veil protects against both sun and wind. Still, another method is to apply a good lotion of cream and cover this with powder. Even a thin coating of cream and powder will help.

**Why Not More Omelets?**

To many people an omelet is an egg concoction that looks beautiful in the pan and is a flat failure on the table. But omelets can be made easily and quickly, and their attractiveness lies in the variations of which they are capable.

There are two types of omelets, fluffy omelets and French omelets. If the directions are carefully followed the results should be a success. These recipes serve four people.

**Fluffy omelet**—4 eggs, ½ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons hot water, 1 tablespoon butter. Separate the yolks from the whites. Beat the yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add the salt and hot water. Beat the whites until stiff and fold carefully into the yolks. Melt the butter in a pan and when moderately hot, add the mixture. Cook slowly (for about 12 minutes) and when the mixture is puffy put the pan in a moderate oven until the top of the omelet is firm to the touch and does not cling to the finger like white egg. Fold and turn on a hot platter.

**French omelet**—4 eggs, ¼ cup milk, ½ tablespoon salt, 2 tablespoons butter. Beat eggs slightly, add the milk and salt. Melt the butter in a hot pan and add the mixture. As it slowly cooks prick with a fork until it is creamy. Then increase the heat to brown the bottom quickly and when firm hold and serve on a hot platter.

Omelet variations—These variations

**REDUON A POUNDS A MONTH**  
by taking  
**CROWTOL**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, OR BY MAIL,  
ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY,  
78 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO.

## CORNS

**Lift-Off with Fingers**

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an itching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, and the itches, without soreness or irritation.

**The Spider and the Pitcher Plant.**

An interesting story is told of the spiders which dwell in the flower of the pitcher plant of India and Australia. This flower is an insect trap. Around its upper edge it is brilliantly colored and sweet with honey. Lower down the walls are waxy and so smooth that no insect can grip upon them. The bottom of the pitcher is filled with a liquid which contains several acids which possess the power of digesting organic matter.

The luckless insects which fall into this liquid are gradually absorbed by the plant. But while most insects carefully avoid this death trap, a particular species of spider chooses it as a dwelling place. By spinning a little web like a carpet over a part of the waxy interior of the pitcher it is enabled to stay there in safety.

These spiders have apparently chosen their singular home just because of its dangers. In such a place they are protected against their enemies. If alarmed the spider drops to the liquid at the bottom of the pitcher and remains there until his enemy has disappeared, escaping afterward unharmed by means of a silken cable.

It had a short stay in the pitcher and is not injurious to the plant.

**Secrets of Skin.**

When we state we are beautiful, we believe that we are. We are not, however, as beautiful as we think we are. The light which takes in is the light which comes from the object. This light is of the varying shades of gray which gives us our impressions of the object. The same thing will often appear to be different to a number of persons.

Because light is necessary to "sight," it follows that the absence of light will prevent sight and make the things which surround us totally invisible. Without light, our eyes are useless; and even the light itself is scarcely more necessary than reflection, as may be proved by looking into a mirror and then into a sheet of plain glass. The former, on account of the reflection obtained by the coating of mercury at the back, reflects the light. The latter reflects only a portion of it from its polished surface, and the image which we see is in the nature of a vision. If anyone could invent a scientifically perfect black paint which would absorb all light and reflect none, he would solve the problem of invisibility, for it would be possible to see such objects even in the brightest sunlight.

**Made of Duralium.**

British builders are constructing very large zeppelins, entirely of the light weight duralium.

**All the Trimmings.**

Mrs. Newlywed (on her first day's shipping)—"I want two pieces of steak and—about half a pint of gravy."

Charity begins at home, but don't let it end there.

**ORCHESTRA LEADERS** Send for Dance Orchestration.  
**HEARST** Join Our Popular Song Club—Professional Copies.  
**GET 3 NEW SONGS—REAL SONGS—HITS EACH MONTH**  
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WHY CAN'T YOU GIVE ME YOUR SMILE FOR THOT THAT ELUSIVE WALTZ  
IRELAND (DEAR IRELAND) PEP ONE STEP  
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**Spohn's Distemper Compound**  
DON'T LET THAT COUGH CONTINUE!  
will knock it in very short time. At the first sign of a cough or cold in your horse, give a few doses of "Spohn's Distemper Compound." It will act on the glands, eliminate the disease germs, and prevent further destruction of body by disease. It has been the standard remedy for DISTEMPERS, BRONCHITIS, PINK EYE, CATARRH, FEVER, COLIC, and all other ailments of the horse for a century. On sale at all Spohn Medical Company, 509

Canada From Coast to Coast

...ns, Nfld.—In order to assist the development of the herring fishery, the creation of a Newfoundland Fishing Board, non-political, and having functions and powers similar to the Fisheries Board of Scotland, is being advocated by the St. John's Board of Trade. This Board would encourage the more general adoption of the "Scotch cure" and other "improved methods" of preserving fish and would see that herrings exported were of a standard quality.

Summerside, P.E.I.—It has been estimated that local fur farmers have earned \$250,000 in the past three months. Farmers are coming in an increasing extent to realize the profits of fox farming as a side line, and, supplementing the larger ranches, the breeding of a few foxes is becoming an adjunct to other agricultural activities. This is having a beneficial effect on the trade of the town which now has a population of 3,000.

Halifax, N.S.—In order to encourage reforestation in Nova Scotia, Frank J. D. Barnum, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., is reported to have offered a cash bonus of \$2 an acre to the farmers of Nova Scotia for every acre of spruce or pine seedlings planted by them on their farms the coming spring of 1922. No one farmer is to be paid a bonus on more than 100 acres, so as to distribute the plantings as widely as possible over the province. Location and method of planting must be approved by the government forester of Nova Scotia, if one appointed, otherwise by Mr. Barnum's forester, to ensure satisfactory results.

Fredericton, N.B.—The dairy products of the Province of New Brunswick in 1921 were valued at \$927,064, according to the official statistics. Production included 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at \$304,864; 1,162,020 pounds of butter, valued at \$470,870; and 154,626 gallons of ice cream, valued at \$251,328.

Montreal, Que.—A report from Novosibirsk, Russia, states that three hundred and ninety-four oil tankers have been received there from Canada and 304 more are en route. The steamers Canadian Seymour and Canadian Ranger brought tanks as well as miscellaneous cargoes of shoes, foodstuffs and agricultural implements.

Toronto, Ont.—Another unit of the General Motors Corporation is being organized in Canada, and will be known as the Oakland Motor Car Company. It will be located at Oshawa, Ont., and operations are expected to commence in March. The company already has on its books some large orders for export. The Canadian branch of General Motors, located at Oshawa, is now turning out more cars than at any other time in its history.

Winnipeg, Man.—An advance party of British emigrants bound for west-

ern lands has reached here. Nearly two hundred settlers from the Canadian Pacific steamship "Montcalm" arrived during the week bound for western ports.

Portage La Prairie, Man.—Fifteen thousand sacks of flour, the gift of Western Canadian farmers, to the Armenians through the Relief Association, left this point for New Orleans for shipment to Constantinople. Appeals for aid for Armenia found a ready response among Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers, donations being from two to five bushels per load.

Regina, Sask.—The total output of creamery butter from the 58 creameries operating in Saskatchewan during 1921 was 7,085,562 pounds, valued at \$2,609,410. The total value of all dairy products was \$18,774,445. This is the first year in the history of the province that the value of the creamery output has reached the seven million pound mark. The figures also show an increase of 50,000 cows in the province in the past year.

Edmonton, Alta.—Nearly three thousand farmers attended the Alberta Government mixed farming train in the first week of its itinerary. The train, which is stocked with excellent types of livestock and accompanied by scientific agriculturalists, is sent out by the Provincial Government for the promotion of better mixed farming methods in Alberta.

Calgary, Alta.—Buffalo steaks were enjoyed, after a long absence of this delicacy, by Alberta veterans of the old Royal North-West Mounted Police at their annual reunion in Calgary on Feb. 9. The buffalo was supplied by the Federal Government from the park at Wainwright, Alta.

Vancouver, B.C.—Over \$30,000,000 worth of products were shipped from this port to the United States alone during 1921. Among the commodities shipped were meats, eggs, fresh milk, fish, hides, furs (undressed), grains, fruits, nuts, coffee, tea, spices, wool, logs, timber, paper base stocks, newsprint, coal, lime, platinum, gold, silver ore, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, granite, etc.

Kaslo, B.C.—Picking, packing and shipping the largest fruit crop in its history, the West Kootenay's returns from fruit alone during 1921, on the basis of prices at point of shipment, will be considerably over \$500,000. The apple crop is estimated at 350 cars, a gain of more than 100 per cent. over 1920, valued at \$360,000. Strawberries also show a 100 per cent. increase, with an estimated value of \$55,000.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—An additional unit, sufficient to produce thirty tons of ice daily, will be added to the plant of the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company here at a cost of \$25,000. The additional capacity is urgently needed as there has been an ice shortage every preceding year during the fish season.

Bringing East and West Together

News has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway that, at the last meeting of the Board, three annual scholarships were provided for the University of Toronto. These scholarships are open to graduates of universities in Western Canada and are to be held for postgraduate study at the provincial university of Ontario. The purpose of the Canadian Pacific Railway in granting these scholarships is, in the words of Pres. E. W. Beatty, "not only to keep these graduates in Canada but also that they may become better acquainted with the conditions in the East and so tend to promote Canadian unity upon their subsequent return to the West. I am strongly of the view that the movement is one which will obviously be of benefit, not only to the students but also to the communities in which they afterwards live and that these circumstances warrant the granting of the scholarships."

Canadian Sailors Form Guard of Honor

A dispatch from Ottawa says:—The cruiser Aurora of the fleet, which is spending the winter in the south, furnished the honor at the opening of Parliament in the Barbadoes Islands.

Sir Eric Geddes has resigned his seat in the British House of Commons.

Reduction in British Army Estimates

A dispatch from London says:—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, speaking at Chelmsley on Thursday night, announced that the Government was prepared to recommend a reduction in the army estimates by £16,500,000 instead of £20,000,000, as proposed in the Geddes report.

This would mean a reduction of the army by 33,000 men, and the disbanding of 24 battalions of infantry, 47 batteries of artillery, and the equivalent of five cavalry regiments, with a corresponding reduction in the higher staffs and ancillary services.

Mine Idle Through Action of Boy

A dispatch from Amherst, N. S., says:—The mines at Joggins are idle Thursday afternoon, throwing five hundred men out of employment. A boy operating an electric motor refused to open a pump switch close by, and left his work, although this had been part of his duties for several months. The other boys in the mine, hearing of his action, also left their work, and in consequence the whole mine is tied up.

Sinn Fein conference reaches agreement to postpone Irish elections for three months.



A REMINISCENT PICTURE  
This group photograph is peculiarly appropriate in view of the marriage of Princess Mary. It shows the late Queen Victoria with Princess Mary and three of her brothers. The Princess is wearing a sailor hat. The photograph was made in 1899 on the occasion of a visit to Osborn.

Developing Canada's Water-Powers

Prof. R. W. Angus, of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, has arranged a series of special lectures on water-power development for students and others interested. Five eminent engineers are speaking, between February 27th and March 6th, on the utilization of the vast water-powers of Canada.

Lewis F. Moody of Philadelphia, Max V. Sauer and Thomas H. Hogg of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, W. M. White of Milwaukee, and Norman R. Gibson of Toronto will each deal with the phase of the subject in which he specializes. The provincial university is giving regular courses in water-power development and conservation at the present time, and has done so for many years, numbering

amongst its graduates men who have become noted in this field of engineering. The present series will, therefore, supplement the regular courses and will bring the university into closer contact with the men who are responsible for the engineering work of the greatest water-powers in America, and therefore the greatest in the world.

Advocate Sending Woman Delegate to the League

A dispatch from Ottawa says:—The sending of a woman delegate to the League of Nations has recently found favor among members of the National Council of Women Executive, which has received a letter from the Council of Great Britain asking the Canadian Council to take the matter up with the Canadian Government. It was decided, after consideration of the letter, to act on the suggestion.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.58 1/2.	Eggs—New laid straight, 45 to 48c; new laid, in cartons, 47 to 50c.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 58 1/2c.	Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.	Maple Products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.25.
All the above, track, Bay ports.	Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 75 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 74 1/2c; track, Toronto.	Honey—50-50-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 52 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 29 to 32c; cooked ham, 40 to 43c; smoked rolls, 24 to 25c; cottage rolls, 26 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 37c; backs, boneless, 33 to 37c.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 16 to 18c; clear bellies, 17 to 19c.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to weights outside.	Lard—Pure tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c. Shortening, tierces, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2c; pails, 16c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.	Choice heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$2.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$2 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$80; calves, choice, \$12 to \$13.25; do, med., \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$14; do, com., \$6 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$1.50 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.25 to \$14.50; do, f.o.b., \$13.50 to \$13.75; do, country points, \$13.25 to \$13.50.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.	Montreal.
Manitoba flour—First pats., nominal.	Veals, \$14 to \$12.50; medium calves, \$10 to \$10.50; inferior, \$9 to \$9.50; hogs, \$14.25 to \$14.50.
Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per bbl., nominal.	Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1/2 to 18c. Butter—Choice creamery, 37 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c to \$1.
Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$32; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.	
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.	
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.	
Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside.	
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.	
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.	
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.	
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41 to 43c; No. 1 40 to 41c; No. 2, 34 to 36c; cooking, 25 to 26c.	
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 38c; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 38c; turkeys, 50c; geese, 30c.	
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roasters, 18c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.	
Margarine—20 to 23c.	

QUESTION OF CATTLE EMBARGO AN ISSUE IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

A despatch from London says:—Despite the statement by Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, that the British Government would not remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, the fight is by no means over. Lord Beaverbrook, who has been the foremost in the campaign for lifting the ban, addressed five thousand members of the National Union of Farmers at Norwich on Saturday. Sir Henry Thornton and Col. Hardy Mullins of Winnipeg, who spoke so strongly on the matter at the meeting of London Meat Traders last week, also spoke at the Norwich gathering.

It is noteworthy that many members of Parliament, who a few months ago opposed the removal of the embargo, have now changed their opinions and are strongly advocating this step. One candidate is now running on an English constituency with the removal of the embargo as the principal plank in his platform. Equally striking has been the change of heart manifested in the past of many members in the National Farmers' Union. The Daily Express is understood to be determined to make the embargo one of the issues in the coming general election, and its views are supported by nearly the whole of the London press.

The Cost of High Living.

There has probably never been a time in the world's history when thrift was more essential than at the present reconstruction period of our nation. It must be apparent to everyone that the necessity for new standards of living, the necessity for the teaching of sound economic doctrines, is absolutely essential in the interests of efficiency and prosperity. As Schwab, in a recent address expressed it, "We must build our new industrial force on the basis of economy."

There has been a wonderful awakening in this connection on this continent during the past twelve months. In the latter part of 1920, the Y.M.C.A. in the United States organized and managed a Thrift Week in thirty-two cities in the Union, with the full cooperation of the governors of these various cities, who issued proclamations for the observance of a national Thrift Week. 633 American cities celebrated this Thrift Week, the daily papers fully co-operating.

The people of the United States and Canada have been very prosperous for the past ten or fifteen years. The revenue of many of the homes was noticeably increased during the war through the increased number of wage earners and the high wages in the munition factories, etc. The natural outcome of this is that we have developed extravagant tastes. History has revealed the fact that when the men and women sacrifice thrift for the love of luxury, it is a day of evil foreboding, inasmuch as the love of luxury puts a premium on discontent. The taste for luxurious foods and drinks is followed by the desire for expensive garments, silks, satins, laces and jewels. These all add nothing essential to comfort and the story of all decadent nations is practically the same; when the simple life is abandoned and an era of luxury sets in, extravagance drains the nation's resources. Luxury, extravagance and vice follow each other in natural sequence.

For instance, thirty years ago, moving picture shows were scarcely known. The boys and girls of that period had for the most part to make their own entertainment, which was usually of a much more helpful character. To-day the moving picture theatres stand fourth in the list of all the great revenue producing industries on the continent. The kind of recreation we require for the efficient development of our boys and girls is to be found in supervised playgrounds and in the winter time on the public skating rinks, rather than at the moving picture shows. The

proper development of our boys and girls, intellectually and physically, makes for good citizenship, and lays the foundation for self-respecting and self-supporting citizens, and very materially determines whether they will be an asset or a liability to the country in years to come.



Gen. Sir David Watson Distinguished Canadian soldier and newspaper man, who passed away on Feb. 19. He commanded the 4th Division of the Canadian Corps during the late war.

Schools for Sons of Indian Soldiers

A despatch from London says:—According to a Reuter cable from Delhi, India, King George has directed that the monies in the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund, subscribed during the war, shall be used to build boarding schools for the sons of Indian soldiers. The schools will be called "King George's Royal Indian Military Schools." The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation stones of the first two schools on February 25 and March 1, respectively.

Winnipeg reports that provincial election is planned.

The Japanese Diet is debating manhood suffrage.

A young man may have many friends, but he will find none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to respond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead, as a little leather-covered book with the name of a bank on its cover.—Sir Thomas Lipton.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN STERLING EXCHANGE AT WALL STREET

A despatch from New York says:—Sterling exchange Thursday morning was bid up to a new high level for nearly three years when demands bills were sold for \$4.40 and cables commanded \$4.41. Sterling Thursday's quotations is up 20 cents since the beginning of the year, of 98 cents from the lowest level touched last year, and \$1.24 from the lowest quotation for all time, registered in 1920.

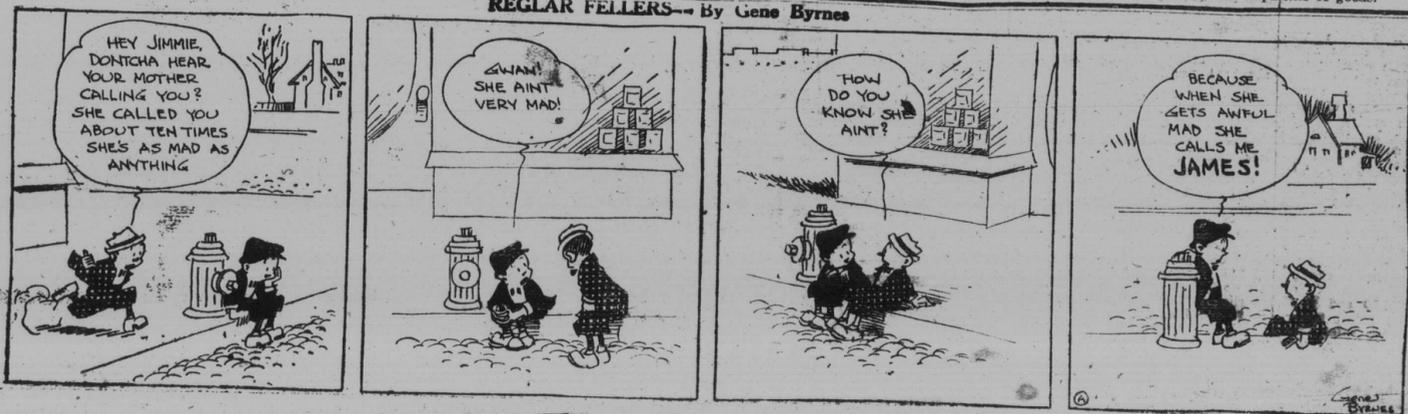
The causes of the extraordinary advance in sterling exchange are several. One is the tremendous improvement in the foreign trade position of Great Britain during the last few months. The foreign trade statement for January showed a big decrease in

the balance of trade against England. Whereas the excess of imports over exports in December was \$25,000,000 it dropped to \$18,000,000 in January.

British exports in January were larger than any month of last year with the exception of March. This shifting of foreign trade also is impressively told in the statistics of the United States foreign trade. A new low level of values of American exports was reached in January, when they reached only \$279,215,000, a drop of \$17,215,000 compared with December.

The diminished flow of exports to Europe, including England, is reflected in a marked scarcity of bills of exchange offered for sale here against shipments of goods.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrne



2 M 100/22



Keep the Story of the Children with an AUTOGRAPHIC KODAK

"When was it made?" That's the inevitable question that a picture of a child provokes. You know the answer now, perhaps, but later—

Through the Autographic feature, an integral part of the Kodak, each negative may be dated and titled at the time of the exposure.

Autographic Kodaks—\$9.00 and up

At the Sign of the Star The Store of Quality

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Buckeye Incubators and Brooders

It is not too early to lay your plans about incubators. The buckeye is an excellent machine and is giving satisfaction.

Perfection Oil Heaters reduced to \$5.50

Come in and let us demonstrate to you. Sizes 65 to 600 egg capacity

Clover and Grass Seeds

Our stock is now in. All varieties. The market is firm and prices may possibly be higher later on.

A FULL LINE OF—

Salts, Sulphur, Oyster Shells, Salt Petre, Calf Meal, Laying Meal, Bone Meal, Poultry Meats, etc.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

A run of about 2500 cattle was offered for sale at the Union Stock yesterday. The offering was heavy one, and this resulted in endeavoring to secure in advance of last week. Little buying was in evidence before noon, but steady levels set in by noon and a fairly good clean-up was effected. A little better inquiry was shown for feeders, but the export trade was inactive. Sales of heavy cattle were made at strong prices, the top load bringing \$8.29 per cwt, and a couple of loads \$8. The best price for a load of butcher cattle was \$7.50 per cwt, although a half load changed hands at \$7.80. Odd lots of feeders sold between \$6.50 and \$7.25, but the high prices asked seemed to be preventing more sales. Cows strengthened from the easy close last week, and best sales were made at \$8.50. The bulk of the good cows sold at \$5 and \$6. Bulls held steady at \$4.25 to \$5, with a few at \$5.50. Hog values were inclined to weak in the face of a larger offering

Sales yesterday were made at \$13.50 f.o.b. and \$14.25 fed and watered. For the balance of the week, however, packers are sending out lower quotations.

Easier prices were in evidence in the calf section, values being down about \$1 per hundred for all except the best offerings. Choice calves sold from \$12 to \$13, with a few tops in the morning at \$13.50. The veal trade was easier in Buffalo and this had an effect on the local market.

A big proportion of the sheep and lamb receipts were billed thru from Calgary to Buffalo and about 600 of those offered for sale were from Fort William. This market was firm with the lambs from the head of the lakes bringing a top of \$15. Eastern lambs sold from \$13 to \$14 for the best. Sheep and yearlings, mixed, brought as high as \$9 per hundred.

The Hamilton Herald wonders why the girls don't keep those ugly overshoes and wear them next summer with their furs; but then, isn't it part of the business of the girls to keep the men wondering.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP vs. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

The fundamental principle of public ownership is the delivery of a certain commodity to the public at actual cost of same, whereas, a private company's principle is to make a profit. As private company is not in the business for its health or to act as philanthropists, their only consideration is to make money first, last and all the time. The control of such an important commodity as "Water" should always be in the hands of the municipality. "Listen"—What is the biggest asset a citizen of a community should possess? Isn't it good health? And what is to ensure that? Isn't it water, good pure and wholesome? Do you wish to go back to the days when everybody got their water as best they could? Do you remember the epidemic of Typhoid, that dread disease, which would make its appearance periodically before we had our splendid source of water supply, causing untold misery and expense? It is to the interest of every citizen that we should own and operate our own waterworks and we are assured of a decreased rate as soon as this comes into our possession. You are under a moral obligation to support the council in their efforts to secure for you and your family a water supply pure and wholesome, and at the least possible cost to you. You have appointed your council at a public meeting to negotiate for the purchase of the water system. They have given the matter very serious consideration and have done the best possible thing they could do under the circumstances, and are now submitting their action in the matter for your approval by your vote when the by-law is submitted.

Were I in Herrgott's position I would say to you "vote No" in the by-law—\$1400 or more of a revenue on an investment of \$8200 looks good to me, go ahead but just stand still long enough until I relieve you of another \$7 or \$8, or possibly \$10 annually. "How easy" some people are. This means "you" who are thinking of voting No on the by-law.

How time passes—In six short years you will have paid \$1400 x 6 = \$8400—enough and more than what you can buy the plant for today, and at the end of these six years, what have you got? Nothing—absolutely nothing—for your outlay.

Some of you say the price is too high. You instructed your council to engage a competent engineer. They did so, and he reports that we have a water system "unique" in itself and that it is second to none, for its size, that he has come across in all his wide experience and that we should jealously guard such a commodity and that the price is "Not Too High." So why dispute the matter? If you wish to own a home for yourself you are not going to pay rent for 10 or 20 years and at the end of that time go on paying more rent. But you go to work and buy the home and your rent will help to pay off the principle and you will eventually call it your own.

Likewise if you offer your property for sale you will mention your price. Say for example \$3000, your buyer will say to you that it is outrageous you only paid \$1500 for this property 10 years ago. I will give you \$1000, you have drawn a big rent all these years. How offended you will feel, such impudence. What business of yours is it what I paid or made. You will say I will have my price or nothing. Do you think I would accept such a crazy offer. I want the market value and if you don't take it at the price somebody else will. I am not crazy to sell anyway. "Let us be fair in all our transactions."

The proposed outlay of money is not leaving our village, it assuredly will be used in increasing and extending the business of our prospering founders. Many towns would not hesitate one minute to induce a bonus of the amount to induce a firm of Herrgott's standing to locate in their town. Here we have an opportunity of acquiring a system we all want and at the same time encourage a firm to expand its business. Are we going to let this opportunity slip past us? Certainly not if we know what we are doing.

"In Unity there is strength." "A house divided against itself must fall." Therefore let us all unite and work together for the good of all and for the village at large by voting "Yes" on March the 17th. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space. A CITIZEN

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

For February Sr. IV—Kathleen Kieffer 65; Marian Kieffer 62; Mary Inglis 59. Jr. IV—Ross Vogan 73. Jr. III—Blanche Kieffer 86; Pearl Hamilton 74; Annie Kieffer 68; Jean Inglis 67. Sr. II—Lena Kieffer 79. Jr. II—Vincent Stewart 79; Alan Inglis 78. Sr. Primer—Lily Vogan, William Kieffer, Louisa Kieffer, Elizabeth Inglis, Clayton Tremble. N. S. Doig, teacher

HEREFORD BULL

Thoroughbred Hereford Bull (Aitken's Herd) for service at Lot 4, Con. 11, Carrick. Edward Spielmacher

It is certain that one's dollars go a good deal farther than they did a year ago. But do they seem to go any slower?

Helwig's Weekly Store News...



The Smartest Wardrobe Is Incomplete Without

A Nemo Corset

which supplies adequate figure control with perfect comfort. By leveling any bumps or bulges it gives the smooth, flat lines which are the ideal foundation for trim, wrinkleless suits and gowns.

Before Selecting Your Frocks

let us help you to choose a Nemo Corset. You will find it will eliminate many of the fitting-worries which may have annoyed you or your dressmaker.

We are Agents for NEMO CORSETS

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Watch this Space Next Week

WEILER BROS.