

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
open every first and third Saturday, closed
every second and fourth Saturday, and open
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 being 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,
only \$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 Pres-
cription 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.

**CENTRAL
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.

C. A. FOX
BELLER OPTICIAN Walkerton

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

Is strictly first class in
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.

Soils and Eggs

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

Broadly Germs Breed in Filth.

It is not every reader of this paper who recognizes 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 stiffen off. 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.

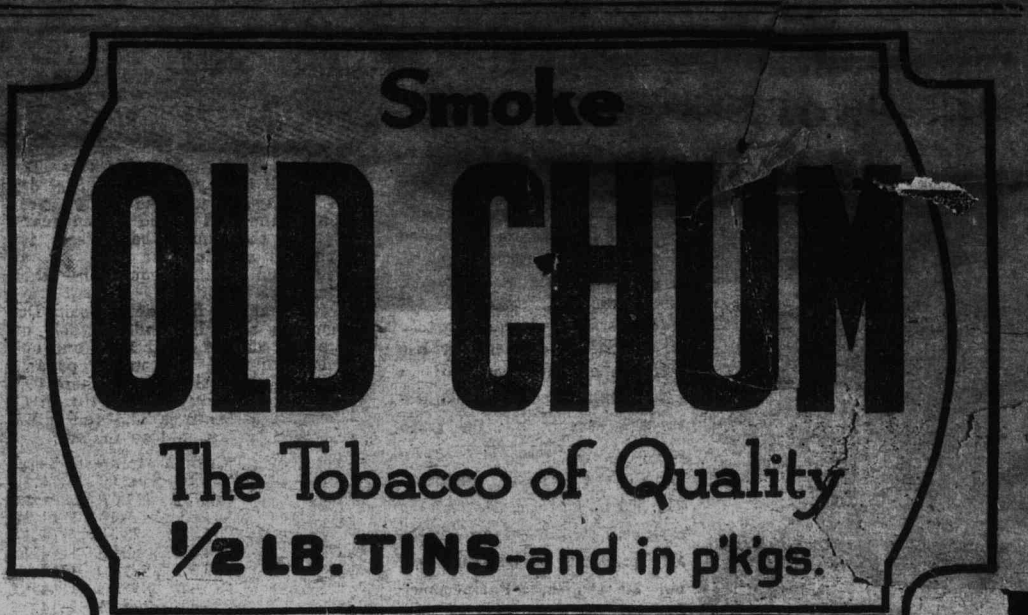
In a thin, white-shelled egg, such as a Leghorn egg, you can sometimes see a yolk in a fresh egg, but there will be a change after the eggs have been under the hen or in the incubator for a few days. If a thermometer is laid on the eggs in the incubator, the fertile eggs will have a higher temperature 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



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

MARCH 5

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

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

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 embellishment; pure drinking water was 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;

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 put her name on 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.

The Leading Life Company of the Dominion

1921

THE MOST PROFITABLE YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

Results for Year Ended 31st December

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

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Application.

1. The sad fate of the Book of Jonah. This marvellous 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.

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.

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; 1,182,020 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 \$300,000 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, 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 a 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 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

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. |
| deal with the phase of the subject 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 | Lard—Pure tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 16 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. |
| deal with the phase of the subject 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 | 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 \$6; 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. |
| deal with the phase of the subject 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 | Montreal. |
| deal with the phase of the subject 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 | Veals, \$14 to \$12.50; medium calves, \$10 to \$10.50; inferior, \$9 to \$9.50; hogs, \$14.25 to \$14.50. |
| deal with the phase of the subject 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 | Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1/2 to 18c. Butter—Choice creamery, 37 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c to \$1. |

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 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."



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 exchange 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 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 00/22



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

J. N. Scheffter



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

Glover 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 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.