

The Mildmay Gazette

J. A. JOHNSTONE Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 In Advance.

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1918.

M. FINGER

Mildmay

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

Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.



This is the Anso Store

This means we carry nothing but the best.

Anso Cameras—which have exclusive features that make picture-taking easy and certain. Let us show you how they do it.

Speedex Film—noted as the film that gives true color values and fine detail.

Cyko Paper—which insures the best possible prints from all your negatives.

Anso Chemicals—for best results.

Come In.

O. E. SEEGMILLER

Druggist, Mildmay.

"Buy Drugs at a Drug Store"

Phone No. 28.

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE.

Morning Train, southbound.....	7.17
Mail Train, northbound.....	11.14
Afternoon Train, southbound.....	3.35
Night Train, northbound.....	9.09

NEWS of the WEEK

Items of Interest to Everybody.

Purify your blood with Tanlac. \$1 at Seegmiller's.

Apples—No. 1 Pack, \$2.25 a bushel. Weiler Bros.

Two heavy showers of rain have fallen during the past week.

Pte. Geo. Buhman returned last Thursday to London, having fully recovered from his illness.

The passenger rates on all the Canadian railways will be increased 15 per cent. after March 15th.

Clearing Sale was extended to Saturday, Feb. 23rd. Put in your supply at the cheap price. Weiler Bros.

Lloyd Doering, who has been on the Merchants Bank staff for several months has resigned, and has gone to take a position at Phillipsburg.

Robt. McNamara of Toronto came home last Friday and will spend a few weeks with his parents here prior to leaving for the West.

Messrs. David and Manuel Weber are preparing to move out to Vawn, Sask., and will take out two carloads of settlers' effects, including their threshing outfit.

At the Methodist church, the morning subject will be "Courage and Enthusiasm." At the evening service the subject will be "God's Use of Weakness." Appropriate music at each service. We welcome you. Come and meet with us.

Rev. J. S. Burn received a message last Saturday morning informing him of the death of his mother at Hespeler. Deceased has been in delicate health for some time, and was well advanced in years. Mr. Burn went to Hespeler on Saturday afternoon to attend the funeral. There was no church service in the Evangelical church as a result of Mr. Burn's absence.

The pen for active service is Waterman's. Sale agency at the drug store.

The Misses Permilda and Vera Steigmiller of Gorrie are visiting at O. E. Seegmiller's.

Special for Saturday—Batting for quilts, etc. 4 pcks. for 60c. and 2 pcks. for 45c. Very cheap. Weiler Bros.

Mr. Philip Schumacher has sold his 100 acre farm on the 4th concession of Carrick to his son, Norman, who gets possession this spring.

Mrs. Alex Eckenswiler of Michigan and Mrs. William Jeffrey of Kitchener were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Harrison over the week-end.

Geo. Frank, saddler, gives notice that all accounts owing to him must be paid not later than Feb. 25th. After that date all unpaid accounts will be placed in court.

A Carrick man advertised this week in the Daily Star for a wife, and as a result there has been an extra rush of mail through the local office. There was no scarcity of applicants.

Mr. Linus Schnurr, who has been conducting a grist mill business at Markham for a number of years, has been engaged to manage the Cargill Flour Mills and moved to that village this week.

A carload of potatoes will be loaded by us as soon as the weather breaks up. Do not sell your potatoes now. Prices will be the same then as now, chances are a little higher. Weiler Bros.

Frank Stefler sustained a severe financial loss this week when a fine Hereford cow died very suddenly. The animal was an extra good one, and was worth about \$200, being the only pedigree Hereford cow in Carrick.

E. Witter & Co. have been busy cutting and shipping ice during the past week. About sixty cars have been shipped out to date. The ice blocks are very heavy this year, owing to the intensely cold weather this winter. The blocks average 400 lbs. each.

Mrs. A. A. Werlich returned last Thursday to her home at Wallaceburg after spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schwalm. Her sister, Miss Clara Schwalm, accompanied her, and will spend a couple of weeks at Wallaceburg.

The congregations of Belmore and McIntosh Presbyterian churches held a joint meeting at McIntosh yesterday afternoon to discuss the tenders received for the rebuilding of the manse at Belmore. It is estimated that it will cost between \$3000 and \$4000 to rebuild the manse.

Mr. Carl Haskins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haskins of Huntingfield, left on Saturday morning for London to take up military training. Carl was drafted under the M. S. A. and did not ask for exemption. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins have given both their sons to help in the great battle for freedom.

Mrs. William Hossfeld of Carrick took very suddenly ill on Tuesday of last week with appendicitis, and was taken to the Walkerton hospital, where she underwent an operation the following day. She came safely through the operation, which was performed by Drs. Hall and Farewell of Walkerton, and is now recovering rapidly.

Mr. Geo. S. Herringer of Maple Creek, Sask., spent a few days this week with friends and relatives here. Mr. Herringer came east to attend a convention of the Canadian Wool Growers Association, as a delegate of the local association. George is manager of the Merchants' Bank at Maple Creek, and is one of the most prominent men of that section of Saskatchewan.

Mr. W. H. Huck, V. S., left last Saturday to spend a month or two with relatives at Kenora and vicinity, for the benefit of his health. He has been suffering for some time with heart trouble, and his physician advised him to take a complete rest for a few weeks. Mr. Huck has been a very active man all his life, and very few of his friends were aware of his failing health. We hope he may be able to return home soon, fully recovered. Due notice of his return will be given in this paper.

BORN.

ARNOLD—In Carrick, on Feb. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Arnold, a son.

HINSBERGER—In Carrick on Feb. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Hinsberger, a son.—Stillborn.

EBBY—At Walkerton, on Feb. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Eddy, a daughter.

REICH—In Carrick, on Feb. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reich, a daughter.

Mrs. Carnegie has disposed of her 75 acre farm in Brant township to J. Ruetz.

Mrs. R. Schwalm and Miss Lillie Sieling are attending the millinery openings at Toronto.

Just opened a shipment of Spring suits for men and boys. We are going to sell some at our clearing sale. Weiler Bros.

Miss Edith Kidd has taken a position at the Merchants Bank. She was employed in a Woodstock bank during the past few months.

A box social under the auspices of the Victory Singing Club will be held at Inglis School on Monday evening, March 4th. Fuller particulars will be given next week.

Wilfred Kramer, who had a position as bookkeeper for the Gerhard-Heintzman Co., of Toronto is home. He intends leaving in a couple of weeks for Champion, Alta.

Mr. Adam Fink went to Guelph to spend a couple of days with his son, Floyd, who is in the General Hospital. Floyd is making a good recovery and expects to be able to come home this week.

Mr. A. D. McKenzie, principal of the Clifford Public School, underwent a very critical operation last week, and he is now reported to be in a very precarious condition. Mr. McKenzie is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Scott of Mildmay.

Postmaster Kramer has received word that his son Clarence landed at Halifax this week, and it is expected that he will reach his home here within this next week. Clarence was badly wounded in France a few months ago, and will not be able to go back into the trenches for some time.

Wm. Tanner of Guelph, a member of the Flying Corps, died at Camp Borden on Feb. 7th, from scarlet fever and complications. Mr. Tanner motored through Mildmay very frequently in company with Mr. Sutherland of Guelph, the well known insurance man, and was known to some extent here. He is one of Guelph's most popular young men.

Captain (Dr) Wilfrid Herringer, a former Mildmay boy, who returned to Winnipeg last spring to recuperate from an attack of pleurisy, after spending two years in attending the wounded soldiers at the Front, and has since been on the Medical Examination Board for recruits, has now joined a Western Aviation Corps and expects to go overseas shortly.

Raw Furs. Seegmiller always pays the highest prices.

Bought Farm in Greenock.

Mr. Anthony Berberich of this village has purchased a fine farm a short distance north of the village of Chepstow, belonging to the estate of the late Geo. Schafbach. The farm contains 170 acres. Mr. Berberich will obtain possession on March 1st. We learn that Mr. Gregory Berberich will work this farm.

Keeping the Home Fires Burning.

Open grates are wasteful of coal. Heating the whole house is often extravagant. Spare rooms should be shut up and have the heat turned off. In tending a furnace fire it is important to see that there are no cracks at the floor line of the furnace admitting air to the ash pit. A thin fire is wasteful. Keep the fire box filled to the level recommended by the maker. A fire benefits by regular and methodical care. It should be coaled and shaken down at set times. The ordinary furnace needs shaking once a day and twice in bitter weather. Shake the fire until you can see light underneath; not a bit longer. Put on coal after shaking, never before. Keep the draughts shut off as much as possible. Don't leave the feed door open. Keep the ash pit empty and sift the ashes.

Damage By Lightning.

Insurance companies do not often have losses by lightning in February but the Farmers' Central of Walkerton was called upon last week to adjust a claim for damages from the cause, on the farm of Chas. Nickel on the 2nd concession of Carrick. During the severe electrical storm last Thursday evening, the barn on Mr. Nickel's farm was struck, and the current was carried by the lightning rods to the ground without igniting the barn. Owing, however, to the improper grounding of the lightning rods, the current entered the stable, damaging the foundation wall to some extent, and killing one cow, and paralyzing a brood sow. The Insurance Company will try to hold the lightning rod company for this loss, on the ground that the rods were not properly installed. It is reported that a barn in Normanby was struck by lightning the same evening and completely consumed, together with all the farm stock.

Marriage Licenses. Seegmiller is agent.

Hockey Match.

A hockey match will be played in the Mildmay rink this (Thursday) evening between Walkerton and Mildmay. The rivalry which exists between these two clubs should make the game interesting.

Village Property for Sale.

Desirable residential property in Mildmay, consisting of Lots 44 and 45, Ellen street. On the premises are a brick house, kitchen and woodshed, a good stable, two driving sheds, good orchard and garden. One of the best residences in Mildmay and will be sold at a snap. Apply to J. M. Fischer, Mildmay.

Greg. Kloefer is Safe.

Pte. Greg. Kloefer, who is a member of the 160th Battalion, was drafted to France about a year ago, and has seen very strenuous service while the balance of the Battalion was training in England. It was rumored that he was either badly wounded, or a prisoner in Germany, but we are glad to state that neither report is true, as he has turned up safely in England.

A Small Fire.

Last Saturday noon smoke was seen issuing in dense volumes from Mr. Adam Stroeder's summer kitchen, in the rear of his dwelling on Elora street. It looked so serious that the fire alarm was sounded, but it proved to be a fire in Mr. Stroeder's smoke house, where he had been smoking summer sausage, and the fire had spread to the building. It was quickly exterminated before any material damage had resulted.

Bakers' License.

Bakers are the next line to be licensed. The food controller has ordered, that on and after the 1st day of March, 1918, no person, firm or corporation using five barrels of flour or more per month shall manufacture bread, cakes or other bakery products for sale without first obtaining from the Food Controller a license to be called "Baker's License," save and except hotels, restaurants and public eating houses baking only for the use of their patrons, and not offering their products for sale to the public over the counter. The local baker's license will cost \$5 annually.

Encourage Spring Wheat Production.

A joint meeting of representatives of the Carrick Agricultural Society and the local branch of the Bruce County Preparedness League was held yesterday afternoon at the Commercial hotel, to consider ways and means to encourage the farmers of this section to grow spring wheat more extensively. Mr. N. C. McKay of Walkerton was present and addressed the meeting, giving much valuable information on the subject. The crying need of the Empire to-day is greater wheat production, and as the fall wheat crop in many parts of Ontario, and particularly in this section, promises to be a very light one this year, the Government is urging strongly that the spring wheat crop be tried again. Ontario must grow its own supply of wheat as all of the surplus from the western provinces is needed overseas. The agricultural representative is of the opinion that spring wheat can be grown successfully on the average Carrick farm. He advises that it be sown on root land, where it usually thrives best. In order to encourage the farmers of this section, a competition in connection with the local agricultural society is being arranged and from twelve to fifteen good cash prizes will be given for the best yields. The full details have not yet been worked out, but the matter is receiving careful consideration. The agricultural societies and the farmers' clubs will be asked to co-operate in this matter, so that as large an acreage as possible will be put in this spring. Mr. Andrew Schmidt of Carrick grew some spring wheat last season, and secured a yield of 35 bushels to the acre, and a good sample.

Communication.

Editor Gazette,—

Kindly allow me a small space in your paper to contradict a rumor that is current in this village and vicinity to the effect that Weiler Bros. were the instigators of the scheme to incorporate this village. Although our names appear near the head of the list of signatures, we were not the first to sign the same, some twelve or fifteen having affixed their signatures to the petition before we signed.

We wish to give absolute denial to the report that we are responsible in any way for this movement. As a matter of fact, we would much rather that the matter of incorporating the village were postponed until after the conclusion of the war, as suggested at the public meeting.

Yours truly,
Weiler Bros.

Tap Every Maple Tree.

The Food Controller is urging that the greatest possible production of maple sugar and maple syrup be undertaken by farmers and all those who are in close proximity to available sugar maple bush. The sugar shortage will mean that there will be absolutely an unlimited market for 1918 for cane and beet sugar substitutes of any and every kind.

Incorporation News.

This village is divided sharply into two distinct factions—those favoring the incorporation of the village, and those opposed to incorporation. Both parties have circulated petitions among the citizens, and every resident has been interviewed. We learn that the petition to incorporate has been signed by nearly fifty residents, while the opposition party boasts over one-hundred names. The contest is being waged good naturedly, but both sides are determined to win out.

MOLTKE.

Mr. Oscar Byer of Wallace spent a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Weiler.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. John Damm of Alfeldt.

Miss Adeline Rossman spent a week with her parents on the 10th con. of Carrick.

Mr. Justus Kaufman made a business trip to Cheley last week.

Messrs. Connie Baetz and Edgar Fischer returned to Waterloo to resume their studies in the college there.

Mr. George Ruhl of Sullivan paid our burg a flying visit over Sunday.

Miss Tillie Liesemer left for Kitchener where she has secured a good position.

Messrs. Guenther and Harold Brackbusch spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Baetz.

FORMOSA.

Mr. Henry L. Kroetsch, who spent a couple of weeks visiting friends at Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo and other places returned to Formosa last week.

The auction sale of the real estate and household effects of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Frank which was held last Monday drew a large crowd of people. The property was not sold.

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was held in Beingsnesser's Hall last Tuesday Feb. 12th, as the roads were in an almost impassable condition on account of the heavy thaw the meeting was not very largely attended.

On Feb. 11th Mr. John Zinger received word of the death of Mrs. Fred D. Miller of Remus, Mich., sister of Mrs. Zinger.

Mr. Leo Beninger spent a couple of days visiting friends at Kitchener last week.

Mr. Herman Weill will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements, and intends trying his luck in the west.

Mrs. and Mrs. Jas. Merkle of Belmore were in town on business on Saturday.

Mr. Jacob Lehman has invested in a Fairbanks-Morse Oil engine with which he is doing his feed cutting and grain chopping.

SALE REGISTER.

An auction sale of the farm stock and implements of the estate of the late John Hoffe will be held on Saturday, March 2nd. John Purvis auctioneer.

Geo. Johnson will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements at Lot 4, Con. 18, Howick, on Thursday, Feb. 28th. John Darroch, auctioneer.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements at Lot 12, Con. A. Carrick, on Thursday, Feb. 21. Mich. M. Goetz, prop., John Purvis, auctioneer.

Geo. Procknow, arranged with auctioneer John Purvis to sell his farm stock and implements at Lot 11, Con. A. Carrick on Monday, February 25th.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements will be held at Lot 5, Con. 9 Carrick, on Monday, March 11th. Geo. Grub, prop., John Purvis, auctioneer.

Anthony Wagner will sell by public auction all his farm stock and implements on Friday, March 8th, at Lot 31, Con. 8, Carrick. John Purvis, auctioneer.

Henry Weber will dispose of his household effects at his residence in this village on Saturday afternoon of this week. John Darroch of Lakelet will wield the hammer.

The Passing of a Pioneer.

We, who are living in this day of comforts and conveniences and are enjoying these benefits which contribute so materially to the happiness of life, do well to pause at times to do honor to those noble and courageous men and women, who, by heroically enduring the hardships and privations inevitably associated with pioneer life, have made this country, once densely covered with sturdy forests, to blossom as the rose. Possibly we too frequently fail to properly appreciate the self-sacrificing lives of those whose names do not appear in the annals of the nation, nor are written large in the press of the day, but who have been genuine heroes and heroines and have lived and passed on leaving the country the richer for having lived. But few of the early pioneers of this community are left and their ranks are rapidly thinning out. On Monday, Feb. 11th, 1918, there passed away, in the person of Mrs. J. D. Damm of Alfeldt, one of the earliest of these honored citizens. It was eminently fitting that she should depart this life in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hy. Geil, on the farm which her husband, the late J. D. Damm, together with the loyal and valuable support of his life companion had hewn out of the primeval forest in the person of Mrs. J. D. Damm of Alfeldt, which now is perhaps the finest farm in Normanby, standing as a memorial to the untiring energy with which the pioneers devoted themselves to the great and noble task of country-building.

Annie Julia Damm, nee Danner, born Aug. 23, 1839, in the village of Alfeldt, county Alfeldt, Prussia, daughter of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She was the only child of Kaspar and Elizabeth (Grein) Dahmer. The 14th of 1852, they undertook the momentous enterprise of emigrating to Canada, and beckoning the hard-pressed colonists of Europe to come and accept the blessings of a new world, she operated as an eventful one. They embarked in the small sailing vessel "Alfred" and were buffeted by the storms and billows of the Atlantic for 69 days. After landing in New York they proceeded with a steamer, thence to Rochester, Toronto, Hamilton, thence they were conveyed by vehicle to New Hamburg, concluding the arduous journey in 91 days. In this place the family established itself, having some acquaintances there. The father was a weaver and plied his trade, making a comfortable living.

Julia was married Dec. 13, 1859 to J. D. Damm by Rev. Pastor Brickman in the Lutheran church. The young couple entered upon the then fashionable wedding-trip, viz. a journey per vehicle to Sauguen, now Normanby Tp., a distance of about 65 miles, and settled at Alfeldt, then known as Frankfurt, finding employment in a saw-mill operated by Mr. Ludwig Koenig. Shortly afterwards they began farming, purchased 50 acres bushland, and erected a shanty. From this small and rude beginning they continued and succeeded in acquiring material possessions above the ordinary.

The deceased was a person possessed of fine talents. As a girl she was social, popular, had a sunny, vivacious disposition and high ambitions. But long years spent in the remote seclusion of the backwoods, amid hard pioneer surroundings, with social and cultural opportunities reduced to a minimum, under urgent necessity, to toil constantly day and year out, under the most restraining and almost crushing conditions the budding powers that lay dormant did not find natural development. The bright, hopeful girl became the quiet, unobtrusive, unpretentious matron who spent her days in the hum drum routine of family duties, learning more and more to forget self and the high hopes and glory of a life mapped out in youth and learning to yield to the call which meant living solely for home and family. Because of this she has not been known as the "Modern woman" gains recognition but nevertheless her life has meant a contribution of true and abiding value. This furthermore became possible because of her deep religious experience. Having been duly confirmed at the age of 14 in the Lutheran church, a blessed experience to which she often referred with appreciation, at the age of 24 during a series of revival meetings she yielded her life to God in wholehearted surrender and ever after found in religion a greater and more vitalizing factor in life. She united with the Evangelical Association and remained a loyal and devoted member to her demise. She was unobtrusive in her religious life, yet content and true.

Her name cannot be found in "Who's Who" and her life's influence may seem obscure because of the very nature of the environment conditioning her manner of life, but we believe her silent, powerful influence will be felt far beyond the little community that knew her person. She never seemed to take cognizance of the fact that her influence has been a factor in shaping the lives of her children. Yet, she mother-like secret pride in whatever success was achieved by her children. In this manner she was simple in her own plain. Never did she bedeck herself with jewelry and fine garments but plumed hats. In her youth she may have dreamed of these things but long years of privation and arduous toil caused every vestige of such fond desires to vanish. She was rather like the ancient Roman matron who when called upon to produce jewelry brought her two sons forward and said "These are my jewels." Of the eleven children that survive to mourn her departure in ripeness of years and fullness of service the three sons are ministers of the church. George of Toronto, not only occupies a position of trust and high authority in the church in Canada but is well known in the councils and administrative bodies of the church in the U. S. John, of Edmonton, Alta., has won for himself a position of power in his work of evangelization among the immigrants of the Canadian Northwest. Edward, after several years in the pastorate devoted himself to Educational work and is now Professor in Northwestern College.

(Continued on page 4)

KITCHENER'S MOB



By Jas. Norman Hall.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

But Fritzie could be depended upon to keep up his end of the game. He gave us just as good as we sent, and often he added something for full measure. His surprises were sausage-shaped missiles which came wobbling toward us, slowly, almost awkwardly; but they dropped with lightning speed, and alas, for any poor Tommy who misjudged the place of its fall! However, every one had a chance. Trench-mortar projectiles are so large that one can see them coming, and they describe so leisurely an arc before they fall that men have time to run.

I have always admired Tommy Atkins for his sense of fair play. He enjoyed giving Fritz "a little bit of all-right," but he never resented it when Fritz had his own fun at our expense. In the far-off days of peace, I used to lament the fact that I had fallen upon evil times. I read of old wars with a feeling of regret that men had lost their old primal love for dangerous sport, their naive ignorance of fear. All the brave, heroic things of life were said and done. But on those trench-mortaring days, when I watched boys playing with death with right good zest, heard them shouting and laughing as they tumbled over one another in their eagerness to escape it, I was convinced of my error. Daily I saw men going through the test of fire triumphantly, and at the last, what a severe test it was! And how splendidly they met it! During six months continuously in the firing-line, I met less than a dozen natural-born cowards; and my experience was largely with plumbers, drapers' assistants, clerks, men who had no fighting traditions to back them up, make them heroic in spite of themselves.

The letter I knew Tommy, the better I liked him. He has not a shred of sentimentality in his make-up. There is plenty of sentiment, sincere feeling, but it is admirably concealed. I had been a soldier of the King for many months before I realized that the men with whom I was living, sharing rations and hardships, were anything other than the healthy animals they looked. They were men of military discipline imposed upon them, and at the paltry shilling a day which they received for the first really hard work they had ever done. They appeared to regard England as a miserly employer, exacting their last ounce of energy for a wretchedly inadequate wage. To the casual observer, theirs was not the ardor of loyal sons, fighting for a beloved motherland. Rather, it seemed that of irresponsible schoolboys on a long holiday. They said nothing about patriotism or the duty of Englishmen in war-time. And if I attempted to start a conversation along that line, they walked right over me with their boots on.

This was a great disappointment at first. I should never have known, from anything that was said, that a man of them was stirred at the thought of fighting for old England. England was all right, but "I ain't goin' balmy about the old flag and all that stuff." Many of them insisted that they were in the army for personal and selfish reasons alone. They went out of their way to ridicule any and every indication of sentiment.

There was the matter of talk about mothers, for example. I can't imagine this being the case in a volunteer army of American boys, but not once, during fifteen months of British army life, did I hear a discussion of mothers. When the weekly parcels from England arrived and the boys were sharing their cake and chocolate and tobacco, one of them would say, "Good old mum. She ain't a bad sort"; to be answered with reluctant, mouth-filled grunts, or grudging nods of approval. As for fathers, I often thought to myself, "What a tremendous army of post-humous sons!" Months before I would have been astonished at this reticence. But I had learned to understand Tommy. His silences were as eloquent as any splendid outbursts or glowing tributes could have been. Indeed, they were far more eloquent! Englishmen seem to have an instinctive understanding of the futility, the emptiness, of words in the face of unspeakable experiences. It was a matter of constant wonder to me that men, living in the daily and hourly presence of death, could so surely control and conceal their feelings. Their talk was of anything but home; and yet, I knew they thought of but little else.

One of our boys was killed, and there was the letter to be written to his parents. Three Tommies who knew him best were to attempt this. They made innumerable beginnings. Each of them was afraid of blundering, of causing unnecessary pain by an indelicately revealing of the facts. There was a feminine fineness about this concern which was beautiful to see. The final draft of the letter was a little masterpiece, not of English, but of insight; such a letter as any one of us would have wished his own parents to receive under like circumstances. Nothing was forgotten which could have made the news in the slightest degree more endurable. Every trifling personal belonging was carefully saved and packed in a little box to follow the letter. All of this was done amid much boisterous jesting. And there was the usual hilarious singing to the wheezing accompaniment of an old mouth-organ. But of reference to home, or mothers, or comradeship, nothing.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

WHAT FLYING FEELS LIKE

ALTHOUGH AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS PROMISE.

To Play Big Part in Our Future Lives, Few People Understand Sensations of Flight.

"What did it feel like?" "Werent you frightened?" "Was it awfully cold?" "Did you feel seasick?" People kept asking me these questions that evening: the evening when—with a false assumption of indifference—I announced that I had returned from a flight in an aeroplane, says a British aviator. It was the first time I had flown. And I am one of those quiet individuals, living amongst quiet individuals, to whom the affair seemed something of an adventure.

No Flight of Fancy. Was I frightened? Frankly, there were moments when I was.

But I was too much interested to be really frightened. The whole business was utterly and fantastically different from anything I had experienced before. It wasn't an atom like motor-ing or tobogganing, or yachting or diving. And this was an astonishment—it was still less like flying!

That sounds absurd. Here is what I mean. The plane, with myself in its front seat and my pilot horribly unreachably at the rear, rushed forward in a roaring torrent of air from its propeller, leapt a little, and then, imperceptibly, left the ground. I saw the ground sinking. I looked down on roofs. And then our motion seemed to slow and cease. We had stopped flying. The propeller still roared deafeningly in front of my nose. Its wind still tore at my cap and goggles. But we were no longer flying. We were only struggling, a petulant mechanism, in an adverse gale.

A Bird's-Eye View. That, I say, was my impression.

For, beneath me, the ground was now so distant that any object on which I fixed my eye moved with extreme slowness across the field of vision; indeed, soon did not appear to move at all. It is only by watching objects passing that we gain any idea of speed. Well, there are no objects passing you in mid-air. And there is no friction and bumping of wheels to make you realize that you are travelling, as you realize it even when you shut your eyes in a train or car.

Above the Clouds. The consequence is that, when you are hurtling through the air at a hundred miles an hour—as I was—you are convinced that the plane is remaining still, but being ferociously beaten upon by a wind which is trying to push it back and just failing.

The awful, devastating noise of the engine is one's chief preoccupation at first, and the tremendous loneliness. All around me—nothingness! And if this were the case when the pigmy world was visible below, how terrible was it when we rose above the clouds, and the earth was blotted out! That white realm was a loneliness indeed—literally unearthly—beautiful, but appalling.

The Thrill of Thrills. And it was just then that my head span round, and, as a new sensation, I felt a qualm of seasickness. I did not realize it; but it was not my head that was spinning, it was the plane. Nose downwards, round and round, through the clouds, with whirling mists encircling us! Thus we ended our flight with a thrill—at least, it was a thrill to my pilot. Lastly, a long, slanting slide to earth, and the discovery, when I tried to step out of my seat, that I was almost frozen.

ONLY WAITING FOR THE CARS.

Arrangements Made for Importation of Corn as Soon as Possible.

Arrangements have been made by the Food Controller's Office which are expected to facilitate the movement of corn into Canada. Applications for licenses to import corn covering monthly requirements will still be necessary and these should be made without delay to the office of the Food Controller, Ottawa. The individual applications will be held at Ottawa but a detailed list of those approved will be sent to the War Trade Board, Washington, for endorsement. This plan will ensure prompt action. It should be understood, however, that the unprecedented railway congestion in the United States is responsible for most of the difficulties in securing corn and that this is something which cannot be overcome by the Food Controller. So far as prompt handling of applications and licenses are concerned the arrangement with Washington will make possible the obtaining of supplies as rapidly as they can be moved.

The corn crop in the United States this year is officially estimated at considerably in excess of 3,000,000,000 bushels. Canada's needs have been fully represented before the United States authorities and there is every disposition on the part of the Food Administration and the War Trade Board to allow shipments into Canada as soon as the corn can be moved. Only the cars are now required to make large supplies of corn available.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES, ARTICLE No. 8.—POTATOES

At the present time there is a total surplus in Canada of 6,000,000 bushels of potatoes over normal consumption. In the United States there is a surplus of from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels.

This may be regarded as a fortunate circumstance, for potatoes are among the finest of substitutes and in using them freely meat is being released for overseas. In the United States Mr. Hoover has been advocating the use of potatoes for some time past and this injunction may be applied equally to Canada.

Every province in the country except Quebec has sufficient potatoes to ensure supplies during the winter but if they are deliberately kept back in the meantime it will follow that there will be a glut on the market in spring and consequent waste of a considerable part of the surplus. Farmers who have a good supply of potatoes on hand would do well to market them now.

The Food Controller has seen to it that the prices will not be allowed to advance beyond those now obtaining. By a steady and abundant supply of potatoes being placed on the market from the present time until the 1918 crop is available, the best interests of both consumers and producers will be served and the waste of any large part of the crop will be prevented.

It is necessary as a war measure for everybody to eat potatoes and to purchase them in regular quantities so that distribution will be equal everywhere for the next five or six months, relieving railroad congestion and enabling growers and distributors to handle potatoes at the most reasonable prices and to furnish encouragement for production of a larger crop next season.

Germany plants more than twice as many potatoes as the United States and they are helping her to hold out against the Allies.

Potatoes are plentiful. They are the best substitutes for the food staples we are being asked to save for the Allies. They furnish nourishment, bulk and mineral salts.

They can be put to good use by the housekeeper for there are dozens of ways in which she can prepare them. A meagre supply of meat may be "stretched" by the addition of the potatoes while in themselves they furnish adequate nutriment no matter how they are prepared.

Meals For The Children.

Here are two sets of the right kind for your youngster. Grown people will like them, too. If sometimes these seem too much work, bread and milk alone will make a good meal.

Breakfast:—No. 1. Apple sauce, oatmeal with milk, milk to drink. No. 2. Stewed prunes, cocoa (weak), toast and butter.

Dinner:—No. 1. Stew, with carrots, potatoes, and a little meat, whole wheat bread, creamy rice pudding, milk to drink. No. 2. Fish, with white sauce, spinach or any greens, corn bread, milk to drink.

Supper:—No. 1. Cream of bean soup, crackers and jam, milk. No. 2. Baked potato, apple Betty, milk.

These dishes are good for children and grown-ups too. The recipes provide enough for a family of five.

Milk-Vegetable Soups.—1 quart milk (skim milk may be used), 2½ tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter or margarine or other fat, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups thoroughly cooked vegetable finely chopped, mashed or put through a sieve. Spinach, peas, beans, potatoes, celery, or asparagus make good soups. Stir flour into melted fat and mix with the cold milk. Add the cooked vegetable and stir over the fire until thickened. If soup is too thick, add a little water or milk.

Rice Pudding.—1 quart milk, 1-3 cup rice, 1-3 cup sugar, ½ cup raisins or chopped dates, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon ground nutmeg or cinnamon. Wash the rice, mix all together, and bake three hours in a very slow oven, stirring now and then at first. This may be made on top of the stove in a double boiler, or in a fireless cooker. Any coarse cereal may be used in place of rice.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Plates: Silver: Curious Miniatures: Pictures: Needlework: Lace: Old China: Cut Glass: Ornaments: Watches: Maps: Table Ware. Write or send by Express to B. M. & T. JENKINS, Limited ANTIQUE GALLERY 88 and 90 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Food Control Corner

Drastic measures against persons hoarding food are being considered by the Food Controller. Warning was issued recently that householders and others may find themselves in an unenviable predicament if spoiled flour is found on their premises. Few homes have proper storage facilities and persons who have bought large quantities of flour are liable to have it spoil on their hands next summer.

The bakers, who have been in conference this week with the Food Controller in regard to new regulations governing their operations, have recommended that the Food Controller communicate with every grocer and with all retail dealers in flour in Canada requiring from them the names and addresses of persons who have purchased more than a 98-pound bag of flour during the past month. Furthermore it is suggested that dealers and grocers failing to make correct returns would have very little chance of obtaining a license under the licensing system which will soon be extended to this trade. The recommendation adds that effective steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of serious waste.

Such action has been taken in Great Britain where the books of department stores have already been examined and summons have been issued in hundreds of cases against persons who have been hoarding food. There is absolutely no necessity or excuse for Canadians buying more flour than is required for current needs. The belief that the new standard flour is a poor quality is entirely unfounded. Few people will be able to tell the difference between bread made from standard flour and that made from flour heretofore in use. Hoarding is, therefore, unnecessary, unprofitable and unpatriotic and food hoarders may be exposed as a result of measures now under consideration.

Dealers who attempt to sell middlings at a higher price than that fixed by the Food Controller for shorts are violating the law and rendering themselves liable to heavy penalties. They may also lose their licenses if the practice is continued. The Food Controller says that under authority of an Order-in-Council issued under the Adulteration Act, the Department of Inland Revenue has construed "shorts" and "middlings" as being the same product. The sale of middlings at a higher price than that prescribed for shorts is therefore illegal.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell. Band trunks of shade trees with a sticky solution to prevent the ascent of wingless insects. The work should be done during February if possible.

Raw Furs And Ginseng Wanted Highest Prices Paid
N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
20 years of reliable trading
Reference—Union Bk. of Canada

Baby's Own Soap

Vegetable fats and natural flower extracts give BABY'S OWN SOAP its wonderfully softening and aromatic lather. Sold everywhere.
Albert Soaps Limited, Mfrs., Montreal

If there was just one WALKER HOUSE in each town where I go, My troubles then would last like that proverbial ball of snow. Of which I have no doubt at all But you have oft' heard tell. I mean the one which people say Was located down in—well! It doesn't matter 'bout that snow ball, Which could never last, What in'trests you and me is Having comforts to us passed. And I know PEACE and JOY and HAPPINESS To me would flow, If there was just one WALKER HOUSE In each town where I go.

The House of Plenty
The Walker House
Toronto
Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

WHEN THE HUNS RAID LONDON TOWN

VISIT OF TWENTY-FIVE FOE MACHINES.

Screeching of the Shells As They Rip the Air Are Most Terrifying Sounds.

A visitor in London has written the following letter to his mother telling of recent air raids on London:

After about five weeks' freedom from airplane attacks they came again this morning during the darkness. The moon was shining, although it had waned to about one-third full. There were about twenty-five airplanes.

They attempted to get over London from four different directions, but only six succeeded in getting over the city. Two of these machines were brought down by gunfire and the crews captured alive. There were three Germans in each machine. Although they had killed three persons in London by dropping bombs, the captured crews were accorded all the rights of prisoners of war and given a good breakfast of bacon and eggs.

Attacks Driven Off.

According to the official records, the airplanes attacked the east coast at 1.30 a.m., but were driven off. We received no warning of this in London, but slept through it. Another attack was made at 3 a.m. on the River Thames, about half way between London and the coast.

They were driven off by the guns. While no warning was given in my neighborhood, we could hear it in distant parts of the city and the people running in the streets soon convinced us that something was pending. I dressed, put on my overcoat and went out.

I passed the Red Cross ambulance station nearby and just then two large ambulances drove up, as they always do during a raid. However, some policemen came up and said the Germans had been driven off and told all to go home.

As soon as I returned to the hotel, at 3.30 a.m., I again went to bed. When I had just about decided to go to sleep again I heard some one use a door knocker across the street, and it made almost as much noise as a small bomb. I then heard a man tell his friend, whom he was awakening by his knocking, that there was another warning.

"Take Cover!"

In about five minutes the real warning came, which consisted of automobile hooters, police on bicycles, blowing shrill whistles and shouting, "Take cover!" I dressed again and after waking some people in the hotel who had not heard the warning I went into

the street. I could hear the guns roaring in the distance and knew then the attack was on in earnest. It was then 5 a.m. I went into the underground railway, and while going down the great spiral staircase which leads more than 100 feet below the ground I saw old men, women and children, many women carrying babies in their arms. Special constables lined people in the corridors deep in the ground, and it was interesting to see what people in their haste had brought with them.

Many were carrying small dogs. I saw two little girls carrying large dolls. Many brought food and drink. I went out about 5.30 a.m. and found the guns were going with a greater violence and could see some fires which incendiary bombs had started.

Previous Raids.

By 7 o'clock automobiles came along announcing that the danger was over. On several previous occasions the German airplanes had come directly over the place where I was. The guns follow the machines about, throwing bursting shells all around them. One can then hear the noise of the airplane propellers, the bursting of bombs and shrapnel, but what alarms one most is the screeching of the shells. As they rip the air with a whizz, one always thinks they may hit him. During one raid as many as 20,000 shells were fired at the Germans, who fly from one to four miles in the air.

Some months ago, when there were several raids in succession, I went to within 500 feet of a battery of guns in a large open space. Each shot illuminated the landscape as light as day. I took refuge under the overhanging limb of a big tree. What annoyed me was there was so much noise I could not tell whether bombs were dropping near me or not. One shell came within 300 feet, but did not explode. We do not expect many more raids until spring.

Germany's latest "Kultural" development closely resembles slavery—according to the following advertisement in the "Deutsches Tageszeitung," "For exchange:—Fifty Polish work people—twenty men, thirty girls—for exchange for an equal number of other work people."

The baldness of the advertisement aroused the Socialist newspaper "Vorwarts," and a current issue commented: "Here are 50 persons offered for exchange as if they were cattle. It is evident these human beings have as little to say concerning their disposition as would a herd of oxen."

Flowers that have been frozen may be restored by placing them in cold water until they have thawed out. Children brought up among flowers may seem to take little notice of them but a deep impression is made and the flower gardens of the old home dwell in the minds of those children through life.

CANADIANS RAID ENEMY TRENCHES AND INFLECT CONSIDERABLE LOSSES

Prisoners and Machine Guns Captured, Trench Mortars Destroyed and Many Germans Killed.

A despatch from London says: Canadian troops have carried out two successful raids in which they captured prisoners and inflicted losses upon the enemy, the official statement from British headquarters in France and Belgium says:

"In an attack Wednesday morning, northwest of Passchendaele, in the Ypres sector, German troops temporarily occupied two British posts. The British later drove the Germans out in a counter-attack."

The statement reads:

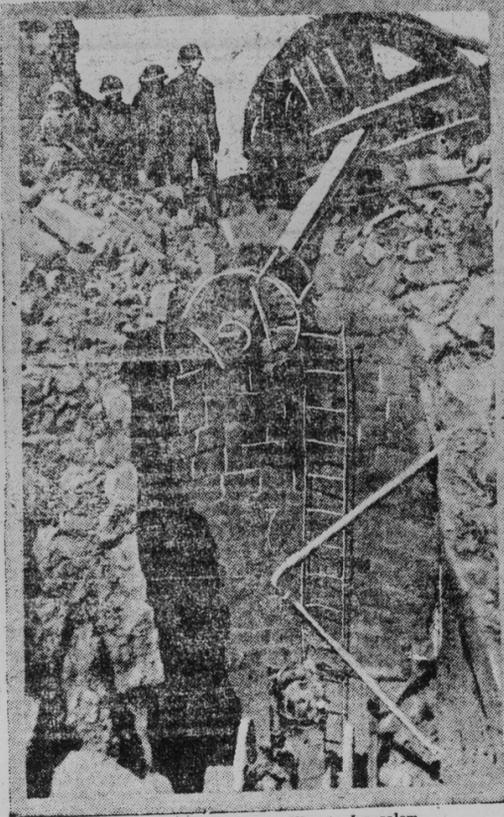
"In a successful raid south-east of Hargicourt reported Wednesday morning, carried out by the Canadians, in addition to 13 prisoners, two machine-guns were brought back to our lines. Many Germans were killed in fighting above ground and four trench mortars were destroyed. Seventeen dugouts in the enemy's first line and others in his support line whose occupants refused to come when summoned, were bombed. The

casualties incurred by the raiding party were slight and all were brought in. Another successful raid was carried out Tuesday night by Canadians in the neighborhood of Hill 70, north of Lens. Considerable opposition was encountered, in spite of which six prisoners and a machine gun were captured. Our casualties again were small."

A later despatch says:—The following official statement was issued by the War Office Thursday evening:

"Early Thursday morning the enemy's trenches at Lens again were raided successfully by the Canadian troops. A number of Germans were killed and a few prisoners and two machine-guns were captured. The raiding party returned to our lines without loss."

"Several other prisoners were brought in during the day by our patrols. On the southern portion of our front there was some hostile artillery activity to-day in the neighborhood of the Souchez River."



What the British Found on Way to Jerusalem. As the British advanced in Palestine they found that the wells had been destroyed. Since such an outrage is forbidden by the religion of the Orthodox Turks, the presumption is that the well shown in the above photograph was destroyed by the Germans who were with the Turkish army. This well was at Bersheba and was blown up with a high explosive.

FARM LABOR NOT CONSCRIPTED

But Inventory of Man-Power of Dominion Will be Taken At Once.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Subsequent to a sitting of the Cabinet Council the Government gave out an announcement as to its immediate policy in regard to labor. The Government will not conscript men for farm labor under the Military Service Act, but will take immediate steps to secure a registration and inventory of the classification of the industries of man-power of the Dominion. There will be no importation of coolie labor at present, to which exception is taken by the labor men, but this matter may be given further consideration at a later date. No decision has been reached in regard to the conscription of alien labor.

MUCH WESTERN LAND READY FOR SOWING.

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says: The area of land prepared in the Fall of 1917, in Saskatchewan, owing to open weather experienced in November, was greatly in advance of that prepared during the previous Fall. A conservative estimate based on reports from the staff of crop correspondents places the amount of Fall plowing at fifty per cent. increase on the area Fall plowed in 1916. The area under Summer fallow prepared in 1917 for the 1918 crop, as shown by the Dominion census returns, also shows a big increase above the area estimated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The total amount of land prepared during 1917 for the 1918 crop is estimated to be 6,134,619 acres.

CANADA'S ARMY STRONGER IN MEN AND MATERIALS.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters says: After three and a half years of war Canada in the field is to march on to victory stronger than ever before.

The Dominion's fighting strength, both in men and in guns, is constantly increasing. Canada is entering upon the Spring campaign stronger in men, material and guns than at any time since the mobilization at Valcartier marked the creation of the historic First Division, and is holding a larger front than ever before.

GERMANS STILL DEPORT BELGIAN WORKERS.

A despatch from Havre says: Deportation of Belgians by the Germans are continuing, despite the protestation to the contrary by the German authorities. Within the past few weeks the Germans have carried off 2,700 persons from the town of Lokeren, in East Flanders and put them on military work on the western front.

WORLD'S STRANGEST CITY. Consists of Wooden Huts on Wheels—Is Moved to Huron's Ice.

The most curious of cities consists of wooden huts on wheels, to the number of about one hundred and thirty, which, when the season arrives, are rolled on to the ice on Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. The population of this city without a name is about five hundred. Each hut is fitted with cooking utensils, hammocks, and a stove, and is occupied by three men, whose business on the ice is to follow a peculiar method of fishing.

In the centre of each hut a hole, about a yard square, is dug to the water. One of the fishermen then takes a live fish of the herring tribe, and after fastening it to a piece of pack-thread drops it into the water. The fish dashes away as swift as an arrow until it is pulled up by the thread, when it returns towards the hole followed by a host of the other fish desirous of feasting on the dainty morsel. Beside the hole stand the fishermen, harpoon in hand, waiting the arrival of the pursuers, who are received with thrusts of the four or five-pronged instrument, which rarely fails to bring up some writhing victims.

Some huts can show two hundred or more of fine fish at the end of the day's work. The most weird appearance of this city is at night, when the fishermen prosecute the work by the light of torches, which, as is well known, attract fish without the aid of the herring bait. The flaming torches and the shadows of the men leaning over the holes make a strange spectacle. If fish are not abundant in the spot first chosen the hut is wheeled to another site.

ROYAL PALACES FOR NATIONAL USE.

A despatch from London says: King George, the Daily News says, has offered three Royal palaces for national use. They are Balmoral Castle, Buckingham Palace, and Kensington Palace, for public offices. The Government has not taken any action on the offer.

Balmoral is near Perth, Scotland, and is the Scottish Highland residence of the British Royal family. Buckingham Palace and Kensington Palace are in London. Since 1897 Buckingham Palace has been the London residence of the sovereign. It is at the western end of St. James' Park, at the western end of the west side of Kensington Gardens, was erected in 1689-91.

The late Queen Victoria and Queen Mary were both born in Kensington Palace.

U. S. LOANS TO ITALY ANOTHER \$50,000,000.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says: An additional \$50,000,000 placed to the credit of Italy by Secretary McAdoo, brings the total of American loans to that country to \$550,000,000, and the total of American credits to the allies to \$4,734,400,000.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
 Toronto, Feb. 19—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2, do., \$2.20; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, wheat, \$2.14; No. 2, do., \$2.11; No. 3, do., \$2.08; No. 4, do., \$2.05; No. 5, do., \$2.02; No. 6, do., \$1.99; No. 7, do., \$1.96; No. 8, do., \$1.93; No. 9, do., \$1.90; No. 10, do., \$1.87; No. 11, do., \$1.84; No. 12, do., \$1.81; No. 13, do., \$1.78; No. 14, do., \$1.75; No. 15, do., \$1.72; No. 16, do., \$1.69; No. 17, do., \$1.66; No. 18, do., \$1.63; No. 19, do., \$1.60; No. 20, do., \$1.57; No. 21, do., \$1.54; No. 22, do., \$1.51; No. 23, do., \$1.48; No. 24, do., \$1.45; No. 25, do., \$1.42; No. 26, do., \$1.39; No. 27, do., \$1.36; No. 28, do., \$1.33; No. 29, do., \$1.30; No. 30, do., \$1.27; No. 31, do., \$1.24; No. 32, do., \$1.21; No. 33, do., \$1.18; No. 34, do., \$1.15; No. 35, do., \$1.12; No. 36, do., \$1.09; No. 37, do., \$1.06; No. 38, do., \$1.03; No. 39, do., \$1.00; No. 40, do., \$0.97; No. 41, do., \$0.94; No. 42, do., \$0.91; No. 43, do., \$0.88; No. 44, do., \$0.85; No. 45, do., \$0.82; No. 46, do., \$0.79; No. 47, do., \$0.76; No. 48, do., \$0.73; No. 49, do., \$0.70; No. 50, do., \$0.67; No. 51, do., \$0.64; No. 52, do., \$0.61; No. 53, do., \$0.58; No. 54, do., \$0.55; No. 55, do., \$0.52; No. 56, do., \$0.49; No. 57, do., \$0.46; No. 58, do., \$0.43; No. 59, do., \$0.40; No. 60, do., \$0.37; No. 61, do., \$0.34; No. 62, do., \$0.31; No. 63, do., \$0.28; No. 64, do., \$0.25; No. 65, do., \$0.22; No. 66, do., \$0.19; No. 67, do., \$0.16; No. 68, do., \$0.13; No. 69, do., \$0.10; No. 70, do., \$0.07; No. 71, do., \$0.04; No. 72, do., \$0.01; No. 73, do., \$0.00; No. 74, do., \$0.00; No. 75, do., \$0.00; No. 76, do., \$0.00; No. 77, do., \$0.00; No. 78, do., \$0.00; No. 79, do., \$0.00; No. 80, do., \$0.00; No. 81, do., \$0.00; No. 82, do., \$0.00; No. 83, do., \$0.00; No. 84, do., \$0.00; No. 85, do., \$0.00; No. 86, do., \$0.00; No. 87, do., \$0.00; No. 88, do., \$0.00; No. 89, do., \$0.00; No. 90, do., \$0.00; No. 91, do., \$0.00; No. 92, do., \$0.00; No. 93, do., \$0.00; No. 94, do., \$0.00; No. 95, do., \$0.00; No. 96, do., \$0.00; No. 97, do., \$0.00; No. 98, do., \$0.00; No. 99, do., \$0.00; No. 100, do., \$0.00.

Montreal Markets
 Montreal, Feb. 19—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.02; extra No. 1, \$1.03; No. 2, local white, \$1.02; No. 3, local white, \$1.01; No. 4, local white, \$1.00; No. 5, local white, \$0.99; No. 6, local white, \$0.98; No. 7, local white, \$0.97; No. 8, local white, \$0.96; No. 9, local white, \$0.95; No. 10, local white, \$0.94; No. 11, local white, \$0.93; No. 12, local white, \$0.92; No. 13, local white, \$0.91; No. 14, local white, \$0.90; No. 15, local white, \$0.89; No. 16, local white, \$0.88; No. 17, local white, \$0.87; No. 18, local white, \$0.86; No. 19, local white, \$0.85; No. 20, local white, \$0.84; No. 21, local white, \$0.83; No. 22, local white, \$0.82; No. 23, local white, \$0.81; No. 24, local white, \$0.80; No. 25, local white, \$0.79; No. 26, local white, \$0.78; No. 27, local white, \$0.77; No. 28, local white, \$0.76; No. 29, local white, \$0.75; No. 30, local white, \$0.74; No. 31, local white, \$0.73; No. 32, local white, \$0.72; No. 33, local white, \$0.71; No. 34, local white, \$0.70; No. 35, local white, \$0.69; No. 36, local white, \$0.68; No. 37, local white, \$0.67; No. 38, local white, \$0.66; No. 39, local white, \$0.65; No. 40, local white, \$0.64; No. 41, local white, \$0.63; No. 42, local white, \$0.62; No. 43, local white, \$0.61; No. 44, local white, \$0.60; No. 45, local white, \$0.59; No. 46, local white, \$0.58; No. 47, local white, \$0.57; No. 48, local white, \$0.56; No. 49, local white, \$0.55; No. 50, local white, \$0.54; No. 51, local white, \$0.53; No. 52, local white, \$0.52; No. 53, local white, \$0.51; No. 54, local white, \$0.50; No. 55, local white, \$0.49; No. 56, local white, \$0.48; No. 57, local white, \$0.47; No. 58, local white, \$0.46; No. 59, local white, \$0.45; No. 60, local white, \$0.44; No. 61, local white, \$0.43; No. 62, local white, \$0.42; No. 63, local white, \$0.41; No. 64, local white, \$0.40; No. 65, local white, \$0.39; No. 66, local white, \$0.38; No. 67, local white, \$0.37; No. 68, local white, \$0.36; No. 69, local white, \$0.35; No. 70, local white, \$0.34; No. 71, local white, \$0.33; No. 72, local white, \$0.32; No. 73, local white, \$0.31; No. 74, local white, \$0.30; No. 75, local white, \$0.29; No. 76, local white, \$0.28; No. 77, local white, \$0.27; No. 78, local white, \$0.26; No. 79, local white, \$0.25; No. 80, local white, \$0.24; No. 81, local white, \$0.23; No. 82, local white, \$0.22; No. 83, local white, \$0.21; No. 84, local white, \$0.20; No. 85, local white, \$0.19; No. 86, local white, \$0.18; No. 87, local white, \$0.17; No. 88, local white, \$0.16; No. 89, local white, \$0.15; No. 90, local white, \$0.14; No. 91, local white, \$0.13; No. 92, local white, \$0.12; No. 93, local white, \$0.11; No. 94, local white, \$0.10; No. 95, local white, \$0.09; No. 96, local white, \$0.08; No. 97, local white, \$0.07; No. 98, local white, \$0.06; No. 99, local white, \$0.05; No. 100, local white, \$0.04.

Country Produce—Wholesale
 Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 45 to 46; prints, per lb., 46 to 46 1/2; dairy, per lb., 36 to 37; fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52; new laid, 56.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 28; fowl, 23 to 24; turkeys, 23 to 24; geese, 21 to 22; ducks, 20 to 21.

Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying to growers and country shippers, 22 to 23 class stock, Feb. outside points, 22 to 23; class stock, Feb. outside points, 22 to 23; to \$2.35 for Delawares, and 22 to 23 for Ontario.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New York, 23 to 24; twins, 23 to 24; early cheese, 20 to 21; large twin, 26 to 27; butter, 24 to 25; creamery prints, 49 to 50; solids, 47 to 48.

Margarine, 29 to 32.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 50 to 52; No. 1 storage, 49 to 50; select storage, 52 to 53.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 28; milk-fed chickens, 22 to 24; fowl, 23 to 24; turkeys, 23 to 24; ducks, 20 to 21; geese, 21 to 22; Spring, 27 to 28; geese, 27 to 28.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 26; Spring chickens, 26 to 28; hens, 22 to 24; ducks, 20 to 21; geese, 21 to 22; Honey, 22 to 24; 108, 22; 698, 20; Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush, \$8 to \$8.25; imported, 57; Japan, \$8 to \$8.25; Lima, 18 to 19; Potatoes—Delaware, bag, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ontario, bag, \$2.10 to \$2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale
 Smoked meats—Bacon, medium, 22 to 24; do., heavy, 26 to 27; cooked, 44 to 45; rolls, 28 to 30; breakfast bacon, 10 to 12; hams, plain, 43 to 44; boneless, 45 to 46; Long clear bacon, 28 to 29; clear hams, 27 to 28.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA UNCERTAIN: ALLY, ENEMY OR NEUTRAL

Peace Between Russia and Central Powers By No Means Assured—Prospect of Future Conflict.

A despatch from London says: "It is impossible to say whether Russia is an ally, a neutral or an enemy," Lord Cecil, Minister of Blockade, declared in the House of Commons on Thursday.

The Munich, Bavaria, correspondent of the Zurich Neue Augsburg Zeitung, says he learns that the discussions at Brest-Litovsk last Sunday between Dr. von Kuchlmann, the Ger-

man Foreign Secretary, Count Czernin, the Austro-Russian Foreign Minister, and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, were particularly stormy and ended in a violent rupture, which bore all the seeds of a future conflict.

"That is why the conference at German main headquarters is discussing the eventuality of very energetic military measures against the Russians," says the correspondent.

From The Middle West 6,000,000 TONNAGE LOST IN 1917

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

The Winnipeg Council has appropriated \$63,600 for hospitals. Lieut. Harold Leach, of Winnipeg, has won the Military Cross. Regina is strongly in favor of Dominion-wide daylight saving. H. L. Tweed was re-elected president of the Medicine Hat Board of Trade. 30,000 school children of Winnipeg will be organized to raise garden produce this year. Constable Gates, of Regina, has been added to the Blaimore detachment of R.N.W.M.P. W. G. Baker has been elected president of the Moose Jaw branch of the Saskatchewan Labor Representation League. David Wright, for 40 years a resident of Emerson, Man., died recently. He had been mayor, custom collector and registrar of titles. Seven hundred applications have been received from returned soldiers at the Winnipeg office of the Great War Veterans' Association. It is reported that the enforcing of the Military Service Act has greatly increased the work of the Royal North-west Mounted Police. R. C. Henders, M.P., has again been elected president of the Manitoba Grain Growers. J. S. Wood refused election as vice-president. Five hundred soldiers of the first Saskatchewan depot battalion will be quartered in the Moose Jaw armoury in the course of the next few weeks. Liquor fines totalling \$775 were imposed in Brandon courts in one week, according to a report received by Rev. J. N. McLean, administrator of the Temperance Act. Forty school teachers are badly needed in Manitoba, is the report of Mr. A. W. Jones, head of the teachers' bureau. The number of pupils enrolled in the Edmonton Public Schools is 8,834. 6,200 children were cared for in the Mothers' Association day nursery during 1917. An army medical board will be established in Edmonton to relieve the congestion in Calgary. Government officials are buying 100,000 bushels of seed oats for the west. They will be placed in the Government elevators at Calgary and Moose Jaw. M. S. Lougheed and E. N. Macdonald, two young graduates of the Manitoba Medical College, have received commissions as lieutenants in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. At a meeting of the Regina local of the Grain Growers' Association a resolution was passed declaring in favor of a survey of the boys of High school age in the province with a view to arranging for such boys to help seed and harvest this year's crop.

Destruction Was Three Times Greater Than Production by Britain and United States.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says: Ship tonnage sunk by submarines in 1917 was nearly three times as great as the total of production in the United States and Great Britain during the year.

This was disclosed by the announcement of Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the British House of Commons, that Great Britain produced only 1,163,474 tons of shipping last year. The output in the United States was 901,223 tons, making a total combined tonnage of 2,064,697, while sinkings by submarines last year generally are reckoned at 6,000,000 tons.

While complete figures on construction in Japan, Italy, France, and other nations in 1917 are not yet available, officials here do not believe their aggregate equalled the total of the United States. If that is the case submarine sinkings more than doubled all new tonnage produced.

Both American and British officials expect a very different story in 1918, however. The United States and Great Britain are speeding up their building programmes, and naval officials in both countries have confidently predicted that the submarine will be curbed this Summer. Secretary Daniels believes that effectual results will be obtained in the early Summer.

NORWAY HAS LOST 714 SHIPS DURING WAR.

A despatch from London says: The Norwegian Legation in London announces that from the outbreak of the war to the end of January, 1918, Norway has lost 714 vessels of 1,050,583 gross tons. Seamen to the number of 888 lost their lives through the sinking of these vessels. During the same period 53 Norwegian vessels, with more than 700 crew, were posted as missing. About two-thirds of these are war losses.

RETURNED SOLDIERS FOR CANADIAN FARMS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Returned soldiers who have had experience as farmers in Canada will contribute their share to increased production during the coming Summer. A transport which arrived at a Canadian port several days ago brought home a large party of soldiers who are classified as "experienced farmers." This majority belong to Western Canada. Other large batches of returned farmers are expected to arrive later on.

NEARLY \$300,000,000 FOR AEROPLANE BOMBS.

A despatch from Washington says: The principal items for the army in the billion-dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill favorably reported to the House on Thursday include \$277,732,000 for bombs for aeroplane, \$100,000,000 for quatermaster storage plants on the sea coast and at interior points, and \$81,000,000 for mountain, field, siege and other artillery, in addition to the billion dollars already spent for ordnance and contract authorizations for \$79,000,000 additional.

If you can obtain stable manure cover your garden plot to depth of two or three inches with it before spading this spring.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Shorthorn Cattle
and Sheep.

Offering in Shorthorns—
 Bulls from 8 to 10 mos. old, by
 name sire the Junior Champion, Female,
 at the Leading Canadian Fairs, 1915.
 In Oxfordshire
 Choice Ram Lambs by Imported sire.

JAS. G. THOMSON

J. A. WILSON, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
 Medical College Member of College of
 Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office
 and Residence—Elora Street North
 MILDMA.

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 dizzy
 easily. Something is the
 matter with your eyes. We fit
 glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN
Walkerton

Shorthorn Cattle.

Winners of the Silver Medal at the
 Northern Exhibition for the past three
 years.

Choice young stock of both sexes on
 hand on hand.

H. H. Pletsch

R. R. NO. 1, CARLSRUHE
 Lot 13, Concession 13, Carrick.

R. H. FORTUNE.

AYTON ONTARIO

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for Wellington,
 Grey and Bruce. Reasonable rates and
 satisfaction guaranteed. Arrangements
 can be made at this office.

DR. L. DOERING

DENTIST MILDMA.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
 Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member
 of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario
 has opened his offices next to C. Schuster's,
 Mildma. Entrance on Main Street. All the
 latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits
 Ayton every first and third Saturday. Clifford
 every second and fourth Saturday, and New-
 castle every second and fourth Tuesday of each
 month.

Voluntary enlistment has taken
 thousands of men from office
 work. Conscription will take
 more. Office help is scarce now
 —will be scarcer very soon.
 Young women must fill the vacant
 places and they need training.

NORTHERN
Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO
 remains open all summer to help
 meet the demand for trained
 office help. Students may enter
 at any time. No increase in fees.
 Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, P. A.
 PRINCIPAL G. D. FLEMING,
 For 35 yrs SECRETARY

Get the Best! It Pays!

ELLIOTT
Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts
 TORONTO, ONT.

Canada's Popular School of
 Business Training! Satisfaction
 assured all who come here! All
 graduates and scores of our under-
 graduates of the past year have
 secured good business positions
 and still the demand is far greater
 than our supply. Our Catalogue
 gives full particulars. Write for
 one. Students may commence a
 course at any time.

W. J. Elliott, Principal.

(continued from page 1).

Naperville, Ill. Each one of her daugh-
 ters is taking a definite stand in the
 church and is striving to be true to the
 Christian principles for which the
 mother stood. The names and address-
 es are—Mrs. L. Lang, Elmwood; Mrs.
 A. Heiple, Heidelberg; Mrs. Hy. Geil,
 Alsfeld; Mrs. Dan Eickmeier, Mildmay;
 Mrs. Wm. Liesemer, Waterloo; Mrs.
 (Rev) N. H. Reibing, New Hamburg;
 Mrs. P. Reuber, Mildmay; Miss Clara,
 Nurse, Toronto.

In her life she had few and scanty op-
 portunities to develop her taste for li-
 terature, but such as there were she de-
 veloped to the fullest extent. The writ-
 er of these humble lines of the evening
 never forget, that as a lad in the evening
 when the day's work was done he would
 sit beside her, reading simultaneously
 with her column after column of fiction
 serials that appeared in the periodicals
 and magazines that came to the house,
 or the family page or the story page,
 which had a unique fascination for her.
 Few books could be counted among the
 treasures of the home, but such as were
 there have a place in the golden trea-
 sury of literature, her bible (her constant
 companion), Pilgrim's Progress, Saints'
 Rest, Piers Ploughman, St. Augustine's
 Confession and others. She possessed
 a vivid imagination, had a keen memory
 and could relate experiences with all
 the circumstantial detail and color back-
 ground of an accomplished story-writ-
 er. Her vivid descriptions of the voyage
 on the "Alfred", of the wedding trip, the
 life in the shanty, the life in the log
 house, the religious revivals would fur-
 nish capital material for a standard no-
 vel.

But as already intimated her life was
 one of self-repression, self-immolation,
 it was a long sacrifice. The words of the
 great teacher find verification in her "He
 who loseth his life shall find it." She
 shall live in her sons and daughters.

The funeral obsequies took place on
 Feb. 15, 1918, at the house of Mr. and
 Mrs. Hy. Geil where she had been ill
 since November due to a fall, and where
 under loving and devoted care and at-
 tention she spent the last months of her
 earthly life and where, due to paralysis,
 death came.

She passed away calmly, joyously, in-
 viting the messenger of God to summon
 her home from her weary pilgrimage.
 Interment took place at the Alsfeld
 cemetery. All the children were pre-
 sent excepting John S., 24 grand-
 children, 2 great-grandchildren and
 many friends mourn her departure.
 Rev. S. N. Schrader, her pastor, con-
 ducted the services and preached a very
 apt sermon in a beautiful and consoling
 spirit. Rev. J. G. Litt, Kitchener spoke
 appropriate words of loving sympathy.
 Rev. A. W. Sauer, Hanover, expressed
 sentiments of tender regard and dropped
 fragrant flowers on her bier by his mes-
 sage of song. The ladies quartette sang
 a sweet and cheering hymn, soothing in
 its lingering tones of sweet accord.

The following words of tender consol-
 ation were penned by Rev. J. G. Litt
 and read at the service:

Dear children, I know that I left you behind,
 You always were loving to me and so kind,
 You helped me as only good children could do;
 My days there were many, my years not a few.

Now no not begrudge me my heavenly home,
 And put forth strong efforts with me here to
 roam.
 Where I am now waiting with Jesus to reign,
 That we who have parted may soon meet again.

I often did tell you of God and his grace,
 And now I am sharing the smiles of His face.
 "How sweet to my soul is communion with
 saints!"
 No scenes of confusion are here, nor complaints
 To-day you are mourning, you are not left alone,
 King Jesus is with you and comforts his own;
 Ah, soon you shall greet me with jubilate song:
 Thus helping to swell the victorious throng.

Yes, well hath He said, "Have no trouble of
 heart,
 Believing in God is the requisite part;
 In heaven, our home, are now nations pre-
 pared,
 All ready for you and for me to be shared."

Good-bye then, dear children, and shed no
 more tears,
 Nor trouble with doubts nor with heart-aching
 fears.
 Your souls are now bleeding o'er death's victory
 won;
 But say to Him "Jesus, yes Thy will be done."

Councils Chance To Serve.

The authorities are urging the public
 to prepare for the fuel famine next year
 by getting hardwood ready in advance.
 That is more easily said than done, as
 the farmers are not getting the wood
 out, and the roads are simply impassable
 for hauling. It looks now as if the pub-
 lic will get very little wood except in
 towns where the municipal councils take
 hold. Here the council has a good
 chance to do something. They have
 usually decided to do as little as possible
 on the streets this year. Why not get
 a couple of buzz saws going and keep
 the corporation employees busy sawing
 wood. The rear of the Town Hall might
 be used as a municipal wood yard. The
 Telescope heard yesterday of a farmer
 four miles out who has 300-cords in stand-
 ing timber which he would sell for a
 dollar a cord. To cut this wood into
 short lengths at a cost of say \$1.25, haul
 it to town, shouldn't bring the cost over
 \$3 a cord delivered. If the town could
 get a thousand cords of short wood,
 they would find a ready sale for every
 stick of it and it would enable us to face
 the fuel situation nicely next winter.—
 Telescope.

Where Money Went.

During the past year, Mr. H. M. Lay,
 Sec.-Treas. of the Can. Patriotic Fund
 of Bruce County has distributed to ben-
 eficiaries the sum of \$46,739.47. By mu-
 nicipalities, this amount was distributed
 as follows:—Amabel \$712, Arran \$144,
 Culross \$462, Cape Chin \$4840, Alber-
 marle \$557, Cargill \$416, Chesley \$4,853,
 Elmwood \$225, Hepworth \$28.50, Kinloss
 302, Kincardine 3,114, Lindsay \$1,170,
 Locknow \$2,393, Mildmay \$474, Paisley
 \$992, Ripley \$874, Saugeen \$110, South-
 ampton \$5,023, Tara \$1,173, Tiverton
 \$958, Teeswater \$1,795, Tobermory \$1,
 280, Walkerton \$6,180, Wiarton \$7,020,
 Sundry Points \$759.

Final Cleanings of Winter Goods.

THIS IS THE MONTH that Clearances Effect Every Part of this Store and Provides Economies in numerous lines.

If you want to save on Winter Goods and immediate needs call now. Even most lines that are not marked down show remarkable savings of 25 to 35% below to-days market values.



The Very Daintiest
 of new Styles in Underwear we are
 offering. Perhaps you prefer to make
 yours yourself. If so, we can supply
 the white goods that are favored this
 season, pretty Laces and some really
 beautiful Embroideries.

In fact, we are ready to sell you any-
 thing in the way of
Up-to-date Dry Goods.

Overseas Boxes

Heavy corrugated paper. 7 and 11
 lb sizes at 12 and 15c each

Glass Nest Eggs 25c a doz

Try our Gold Medal Tea.

Cowans Breakfast Cocoa in glass jars
 at 25c each

Brooms are getting higher and scarcer

Try one of our new floor brushes at
 65 to 85c each.

**After Stock-taking
 Specials**

We will continue lines advertised
 last week for balance of this week.
 Don't miss the special bargains in
 Remnants, Flannelettes, Table linen,
 Underwear, Suits, Overcoats, Furs,
 etc, etc.



After Stock-Taking

We offer some sweeping reductions in
 many lines. Unusual values in

Needed Dry Goods
 that will save our patrons money and
 incidentally clear our shelves for ad-
 vanced styles of spring goods.

Come in now and take advantage
 of our prices.

Make This Store your Store. Meet
 your Friends here.

Satisfaction or your money back.



Everybody Walks

Som'e, even in this age of autos and
 aeroplanes, so we all need comfortable
 shoes.

This season, Lady Fashion has set
 seal of her approval on plain, simple
 outlines that embody grace and beauty
 and fine workmanship with the new
 style comfortable English walking heel.
 Come in and try on your size in this
 season's

Newest Shoes.

Mens' Wear

Heavy Oil Skin Waterproofs. Just
 the thing for the wet, rough March
 days.

Kant Krack Kollars

The kind that combine style, good
 comfort and good wearing qualities.
 Mens' factory knitt Mitts, reg 70c;
 for 57c

Bring your Cream, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. The Store for Honest Values

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

SELF DEFENSE

**DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY
 TROUBLE WITH ANURIC.**

Many people in Canada have suffered
 from rheumatism and kidney trouble and
 have found Anuric to be the most suc-
 cessful remedy to overcome these painful
 and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have
 heeded Nature's warning signal in time
 to correct their trouble with that new dis-
 covery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric."
 You should promptly heed these warnings,
 some of which are dizzy spells, backache,
 irregularity of the urine or the painful
 twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lum-
 bago. To delay may make possible the
 dangerous forms of kidney disease, such
 as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing condi-
 tions you should take plenty of exercise
 in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet,
 drink freely of water and at each meal
 take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double
 strength). You will, in a short time, find
 that you are one of the firm indorseers of
 An-uric, as are many of your neighbors.
 Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.,
 or Bridgeburg, Ont., 10c for trial pkg.
 St. Catharines, Ont.—For several
 years I suffered
 with gravel and
 with uric acid,
 causing rheumatic
 pains. Nothing
 ever helped me
 until I commenced
 to take "Anuric,"
 and the first thing
 I noticed was that
 the gravel had dis-
 appeared and has
 never made a reappearance. My general
 health has improved and I have a better
 nerve condition and my eyesight seems
 better, too. I used to have such dizzy spells
 at times I thought I would faint, but these
 no longer trouble me. My only regret is
 that I did not know of Anuric before."
 —MRS. H. MARJORAM, 124 Albert St.



Substitute For Bacon.

You won't believe, of course that there
 can be a substitute for this luxury of ante-
 bellum days, but try the following re-
 ceipt once. The proof of the puddin' is
 in the eating:

Cook in a double boiler a quart of or-
 dinary corn meal mush, having it rather
 thick. Just after removing from the
 fire stir in a tablespoonful of bouillon or
 beef extract. Have in readiness a couple
 of slices of boiled bacon, finely chopped;
 stir into the mush and pour into a square
 mould. Set in a cold place to chill, and
 when firm, slice and fry in pork gravy.
 You will find that you have a nice big
 platter of tempting food which, thou in
 the 'muck' order, is particularly tasty
 and nourishing.

Why February is so Short.

Many people wonder why February
 should have only 28 days. It originally
 had 30, but when the name of the month
 of August was changed from Sextilis to
 August, in honor of Emperor Augustus,
 it was considered that a month so great-
 ly honored should be given an extra day.
 At the same time people felt it would be
 hardly fitting to lengthen this month
 and not lengthen the month of July,
 which was named after the mighty Julius
 Caesar. Therefore it was decided to
 lengthen both months, and two days
 were taken from February to do this.

The broad fields of Saskatchewan are
 doing much to feed the Allied armies.
 The wheat production of Saskatchewan
 in 1917 was 104 million bushels, which
 was about 22 million bushels less than
 in the previous year. The oat crop
 yielded nearly 114 million bushels, 33
 million less than in 1916. The total
 value of the field crops to the farmers of
 Saskatchewan was almost 605 millions.
 The high prices prevailing brought the
 farmers more money than when the
 crop was larger.

Notice To Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Peter
 Kuhry, late of the Township of Car-
 rick, in the County of Bruce, Hotel-
 keeper, Deceased:
 NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to
 the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1914)
 Chapter 121 Sec. 56 that creditors and
 others having claims against the estate
 of the said Peter Kuhry, who died on or
 about the twenty-first day of November
 A. D. 1917 are required on or before the
 first day of March A. D. 1918 to send by
 post prepaid or to deliver to Bernard
 Beingsesser, Formosa post office or
 George Kieffer, Teeswater post office,
 the executors of the last Will and Testa-
 ment of the said deceased, their Chris-
 tian and Surnames, addresses and de-
 scription, the full particulars of their
 claims and a statement of their accounts
 and the nature of their securities (if any)
 held by them. And further take notice
 that after such last mentioned date the
 assets of the said deceased amongst the
 parties entitled thereto, having re-
 gard only to the claims of which they
 shall then have notice, and that the said
 executors will not be liable for the assets
 or any part thereof to any person of
 whose claims notice shall not have been
 received by them at the time of such dis-
 tribution.
 Dated at Formosa the 4th day of Feb-
 ruary A. D. 1918.
 B. Beingsesser } Executor
 George Kieffer }

Berkshire Hog.

Pedigreed Berkshire hog for service at
 Lot 35, Con. D. Carrick
 Geo. Siegner, Prop

Solving the Labor Problem

Of one thing we may be sure, labor
 will not be plentiful in 1918. Nor will it
 be cheap. On the other hand crop
 prices are bound to be high next year be-
 cause there will be an active demand for
 everything we can possibly produce.
 There is a real opportunity next year
 for the forehanded man; the man who
 gets in the game early, the man who
 gets his supplies of fertilizers and seeds
 while the getting is good, the man who
 is prepared for every eventuality, the
 man who uses what labor he has to the
 best advantage and uses it only to grow
 good crops. For this sort of farmer
 America holds forth a promise as never
 before. For Peter Tumbledown the pros-
 pects are a little worse than usual,
 which means they're worse than nothing.

**THE SAD STORY
 OF THE STRUGGLE
 FOR LIFE**

is frequently revealed in these war
 times even in this well-to-do Province.
 Hard enough to be poor—still worse
 to be sick and poor.
 The lot of the consumptive is a spe-
 cially trying one. Only recently a
 family was discovered living in two
 small rooms over a store. At one time
 they had occupied a comfortable home
 but the father took sick and had to
 give up work. With the savings all
 gone, they were forced to sell the fur-
 niture to buy food. When the man
 was found to be a consumptive, this
 was the opportunity of the Muskoka
 Free Hospital to bring relief so that
 not only would the stricken husband
 have a winning chance for life, but
 more desirable still, the wife and chil-
 dren should be removed from danger
 of contracting the disease. Under skil-
 ful guidance the home was cleaned up
 and the family temporarily provided
 for. It is now reported that the patient
 is doing well, with every chance of
 recovery.

This is the great work carried on by
 the Muskoka Free Hospital which is
 now appealing for help.
 Contributions may be sent to W. J.
 Gage, Chairman, 84 Spadina Avenue,
 Toronto, or Geo. A. Reid, Secretary,
 Treasurer, 223 College St., Toronto.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
 an application will be made to the Leg-
 islative Assembly for the Province of On-
 tario, in Parliament assembled, at the
 next sittings thereof, for an act incor-
 porating the Village of Mildmay situate
 in the Township of Carrick in the
 County of Bruce, settling the boundaries
 thereof and making provision for the
 election of the first Reeve and Coun-
 cillors and for things necessary for the
 due administration of the affairs of the
 said Village when so incorporated.
 The lands to be included within the
 limits of the proposed Village are situate
 in the Township of Carrick in the
 County of Bruce, and contain by ad-
 measurement five hundred and ten
 acres more or less, and are composed of
 the following lots namely:— Lots num-
 bers twenty-five and twenty-six and
 part of Lot twenty-seven, Concession C,
 Lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-
 six and part of Lot 27, Con. D, and Lot
 number eleven, Con. 7, all in the said
 Township of Carrick, together with all
 subdivisions of said farm lots.
 Dated at Walkerton this 22nd day of
 January A. D. 1918.
 Robertson & McNab,
 Walkerton, Ontario,
 Solicitors for the Applicants.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Ann
 Frank, late of the Township of Car-
 rick in the County of Bruce, Widow,
 Deceased.
 NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to
 the revised statutes of Ontario (1914)
 chapter 121, Sec. 56 that creditors and
 others having claims against the estate
 of the said Mary Ann Frank who died on
 or about the 7th day of December A. D.
 1917, are required on or before the twen-
 ty-third day of February A. D. 1918 to
 send by post prepaid or to deliver to
 Bernard Beingsesser, Formosa P. O.,
 the executor of the last Will and Testa-
 ment of the said deceased, their Chris-
 tian and surnames, addresses and de-
 scriptions, the full particulars of their
 claims and a statement of their accounts
 and the nature of their securities (if any)
 held by them. And further take notice
 that after such last mentioned date the
 assets of the said deceased amongst the
 parties entitled thereto having regard
 only to the claims of which he shall then
 have notice, and that the said executor
 will not be liable for the assets or any
 part thereof to any person of whose
 claims notice shall not have been re-
 ceived by him at the time of such dis-
 tribution.
 Dated the 25th day of Jan. A. D. 1918.
 B. Beingsesser, executor.

The hard weather has been playing ha-
 voc with water pipes in houses and
 barns and many farmers are finding it a
 difficult matter to supply their stock
 with water.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the fifteenth day of March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years. Six times per week on the Mildmay No. 1 Rural Route from the 1st of April, 1918. 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 Mildmay, Formosa and Greenwood, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

Chas. E. H. Fisher,
Post Office Inspector,
P. O. Dept., Can., Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 1st of February, 1918.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the fifteenth day of March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years. Six times per week on the Mildmay No. 3 Rural Route from the 1st of April, 1918. 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 Office of Mildmay and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

Chas. E. H. Fisher,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Department, Canada, Mail
Service Branch, Ottawa, 1st Feb. 1918

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership firm of Christ Weiler & Son doing business heretofore in the village of Formosa as Saw Millers and Lumber Merchants has this day been dissolved. Mr. Christ Weiler, the senior partner of said firm retiring from business.

The business will hereafter be carried on by a new firm composed of Valentine Weiler & Philip Weiler.
All accounts due to the firm of Christ Weiler & Son have been taken over for collection by the new firm and are to be paid to them by March 1st, 1918, while all claims and accounts held by a party against C. Weiler & Son are to be presented to the new firm for payment on or before March 1st, 1918.

The firm of C. Weiler & Son hereby express their thanks for the patronage and goodwill enjoyed by them from the public and the new firm solicits the same consideration. Dated at Formosa the 29th of January A. D. 1918.
Christ Weiler,
Valentine Weiler.

Modern Epitaphs.

Here lies Luke Ebenzer Quinn,
He skated where the ice was thin.
Bill Jones passed out amid regrets,
He tried to stay, but—cigarettes.
A long farewell to Maggie Lou,
She went out in a frail canoe.
This man went in a racing car,
It hit a brick and there you are.
Lem Binkshas quit this earthly life,
He made some faces at his wife.

For Short Sermons.

Tertius in Toronto Globe.
An editorial in Christian Guardian asks how long a speaker should take to deliver an ordinary sermon or address, and it quotes Mr. W. J. Bryan, who said that some time ago when he was speaking at Havard, he asked the Chairman how much time he could have. The answer was: "There is no limit, but recently we went over the records of all the speakers we have had, and we found that none of them said anything after the first twenty minutes." A typical western American who used to drill for oil said that "if a speaker cannot strike 'fire' in twenty minutes he ought to go and bore somewhere else. To the same effect a well-known English clergyman once told some students that a sermon should last from twenty to thirty minutes, and that every minute taken over the thirty really destroyed the effect of every five minutes before the twenty. It is sometimes said that the less opportunity a man has for preparation beforehand the longer his speech or sermon is likely to be. There is no doubt that a man can say very much more than he often imagines possible in twenty to twenty-five minutes. Another American has aptly described a man who preaches too lengthy sermons as "lacking in terminal facilities."

Growers of sugar beets who were alarmed by reports regarding scarcity of seed, have been advised that they need not worry. The Dominion Sugar Company, which controls the factories at Wallaceburg, Chatham and Kitchener, purchased seed enough last year from Russia and Italy to meet the requirements of growers for three years. It is estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 acres of sugar beets will be planted in Essex, Lambton and Kent this year.

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated 80-page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Root Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, Etc.

SPECIAL—We will also send you free a package (value 15c) of our choice

Butterfly Flower

This is one of the earliest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of tall flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The foliage is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plant a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The Butterfly Flower make admirable pot plants for the house in late winter and early spring. For this purpose sow in the autumn.

Send for Catalogue and learn of other valuable premiums

DOMINION SEEDS LIMITED, LONDON CANADA. DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO. LIMITED

Why There is a Shortage of Coal.

Phairson Macpherson was a Scotchman. Also he was a coal merchant. Also he was in love. His lassie was a sensible lass, and she knew him to be the richest man in town. But she wanted to be sure that he had come by all his money honestly before she decided to marry him.

"Hoo is it that ye quote the lowest prices in the town, and make reductions on them for your freens, and yet ye make such enormous profits?" she asked.

"Weel it's this way, explained Phairson in an undertone. "An' ye'll no be tellin' anyone about it. Will ye? Ye see I knock off two shillings a ton because a customer is a frien' o' mine and then I knock off two hundred weight a ton because I'm a frien' o' his."

Plenty of Credit.

Mr. Butterworth, the grocer, was looking over the credit sales slips one day. Suddenly he called to the new clerk:

"Did you give George Callahan credit?"

"Sure," said the clerk. "I—"

"Didn't I tell you to get a report on any and every man asking for credit?"

"Why, I did," retorted the clerk, who was an earnest young fellow. "I did get a report. The agency said he owed money to every grocer in town, and, of course, if his credit was that good I knew that you would like to have him open an account here!"

Robert Oswald Knagg, a former resident of Owen Sound, was given five years sentence with hard labor in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton on the charge of evading the Military Service Act. In company with a man named Kinsel he refused to report for service. The latter is supposed to be a member of the International Workers of the Wo 11, an extreme socialistic organization. A brother of Knagg's went overseas and was wounded early in the war.

The question frequently presents itself: "Why should Canadians be depending so largely upon the coal mines of the United States while we have an abundant supply of fuel at our very doors?" Is it not time the Federal Government, with all the scientific forces at its disposal, threw itself into the solution of the fuel problem in this country. Coal, peat, lignite and transportation need attention just now as well as agricultural pursuits, and the problem should largely be solved the coming summer.

Tractors For Farmers.

With a view to encouraging the production of larger crops in 1918 the Dominion Government has bought 1000 Ford tractors, at cost, it is said, and any farmer in the country who wishes to secure one of the machines may have one at cost, plus the freight. It is thought that they will average about \$800. The government has also secured an option on another one-thousand of the tractors, to be bought outright, we suppose if the demand warrants.

The tractors were thoroughly tested before the purchase was made and they were pronounced thoroughly satisfactory. They are designed to handle a two-furrow plow, and have a plowing speed of 2 1/2 miles per hour. When all goes well they will turn over eight acres in ten hours. They will use either gasoline or coal-oil, and of the latter will use 3/4 gal. per acre.

The Ford factories are at present engaged upon an order of some thousands of the new tractors for the British Government. Mr. Ford has for some time been very enthusiastic about the production of this machine, and looks upon it as likely to be one of the great factories in winning the war—so much faith has he in it as a food producer.

The statement is made that our government bought the tractors at "cost"; and if this is not a confusion with the idea that they are to be sold to farmers at cost, it would indicate that Mr. Ford is applying his patriotism in a very practical way, or perhaps it is a shrewd stroke in business, Mr. Ford expecting that each of these 2000 machines will be a demonstration of their efficiency. We believe, however, that the statement was made some time ago that it was Mr. Ford's intention to supply the British Government with his farm tractors at cost. As to the making of money he likely is satisfied with the twenty-five million dollars per year which he derives from the building of "Fords."

The Food Controller Says.

Rationing is a subject that is receiving much newspaper attention in Canada at present. It is a thing that is new to us in theory and practise as war was three years and a half ago. That must be the only excuse for some things which are written. The general assumption is that rationing can be carried out, just as some people thought price-fixing could, by a mere wave of a magic pen. When it is remembered, however, that Canada's seven and a half million people are scattered over an area greater than Europe the question at once arises: "Who is to see to the carrying out of the rationing scheme?" For rations mean that each family would be under an obligation not to eat more on any day or in any week than a certain set amount of particular foods.

It would not be hard to make a rule that so much bread should be used by each person at a meal. But how many million police would be wanted to attend to the execution of the order? Even the making of orders that would be fair in a large city as compared with a country home offers difficulties little thought of. In the Maritime Provinces fish is plentiful and comparatively cheap as in the west are wheat and beef. But more fish is not needed "at the front" to anything like the same extent that beef and wheat most urgently are wanted.

What rationing plan could ignore the "customs of the country"? Yet immediately here a discrepancy arises. One prescribes the use of beef and wheat in Canada by decree but its incidence would be unequal from the first. There is, however, one way in which the food saving could be made which is the whole end and object of rationing. It is by a voluntary pledge of each home. In three words this is nothing else than by unremitting patriotic saving of the food-stuffs that are known to be wanted by the Allies. No amount of talking can make up for this. It is not a legal question at all but a moral one, is no better way for the present in which those who cannot go to the trenches can actually help in the fight in Europe for moral uprightness and pure ideals of life than in practising in each home at all times of the day that honest carefulness to avoid waste which would have to be done un-compulsory rationing scheme.

In a way this as a new factor which hitherto it has not been possible to utilize. The Canadian woman is here especially indicated to aid. So far women work in the Dominion has had to do with Red Cross and similar works of mercy. This opens out the field enormously. Every woman who saves bread and pork products is in fact and deed wielding an unseen weapon in the war as truly as her sisters behind the trenches are in caring for the broken and the maimed.

Mr. A. H. Musgrove, M. P. P. has been appointed Post-master at Wingham, a position for which it is said, he has been in line for some time. As Mr. Musgrove is a capable man, he will make a good post-master, and no one will begrudge him the appointment. It will, however, necessitate his resignation of the seat in the Legislature, making an opening for a new man at the next election.

Bargains In - -

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry,

Silverware, China and Glassware, Musical Instruments, Spectacles, Smoke pipes, Purses, Combs, Gold filled Rings, Cuff links, Tie pins and Locketts at less than half regular price.

Wedding rings in stock and made to order.

Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. Wendt

Jeweler

The Bank of Personal Service.

Capital paid up	Total Assets	Reserve Funds
\$7,000,000	\$121,130,558	\$7,400,000

Farmers' Business.

For the past half century this bank has given particular attention to the business of farmers. We have helped many over the rough places, and we can and will help you.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice. Come in any time and talk over your affairs with us.

You are always welcome.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

MILDMAY BRANCH - A. C. WELK, MANAGER.

CREAM WANTED

Can be delivered to Leo. Buhlman, Mildmay, or Crystal Spring Creamery, Neustadt.

Cans Furnished

Highest prices paid and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

Crystal Spring Creamery,
Neustadt, Ont.
J. C. Huether - Manager.

YOU CAN SUCCEED

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

ONTARIO'S LEADING COMMERCIAL SCHOOL makes success easy. We have three departments, COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND and TELEGRAPHY. We give individual instructions and students may enter at any time. Graduates are placed in positions. This is your opportunity as there is a great call upon us for trained help. Write at once for particulars.

W. J. Elliott
President.
D. A. McLachlan
Principal.

Delay Inadvisable.

W. F. O'Connor, K. C., cost of living commissioner of the ministry of labor, has spoken again in connection with cold storages, and this time he makes the definite charge that butter and eggs are being held in unjustifiable quantities, and that their price is much higher than it has any right to be. More serious still is his statement that within a few weeks these large holdings will become unfit for human consumption.

The commissioner hopes that his report will be sufficient to lead to an immediate unloading of the stocks at reasonable prices, but adds that if it does not they should be seized and sold before they become useless.

If the time which must elapse before rotting begins is as short as seems evident, the wisdom of any delay to see whether the companies will take the hint is to be doubted. It seems to the consumer that it would be safer and more in the interests of the people at large that

Germania Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1878
HEAD OFFICE - AYTON

The Oldest, Cheapest and Safest Company in the Province.

Amount at risk, over four million dollars.

This Company pays market cash value for live stock killed by lightning.

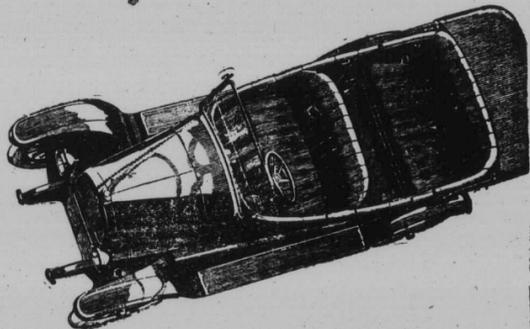
J. M. Fischer

Agent - Mildmay

seizure be made now, and a salutary lesson taught those whose greed for gain has swamped any patriotism they may have possessed. Every egg or pound of butter which goes bad is a reproach, not only to the cold storage man, but to the authorities who have the power to force its sale while it is good for food.

D. A. Campbell, Southwold township, has discovered a peat bog on his farm. The bog, which covers about six acres, was discovered accidentally when a tree fell over. The peat is said to be of splendid quality and can be readily lighted with a little paper in a grate or stove. A small chunk will burn for twelve hours and throw a fairly good heat. Extensive peat bogs are said to exist in Southwold and Dunwich, but have never been developed.

Subscribe for The Mildmay Gazette.



Overland
Light Four Model 90
Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this utility car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as desirable as it is useful.

Local Dealer:—

PETER REUBER.

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Growing Radishes and Peas.

In no other way can you show your skill as a gardener so well as in the growing of perfect, crisp radishes in the minimum number of days. There are many crops which require to be "hustled," but none of them requires more hustle than the radish.

The composition of the radish is mostly water—the more water you get into it, and the less cellulose (which is the vegetable fibre residue) the better and more crisp it will be, and to accomplish this requires that they be kept growing constantly from the time the seeds are planted until they are ready to pick.

On the other hand, crisp radishes cannot be grown in a heavy soil, nor one which is not kept to the proper degree of moisture. They require what we call a "cool" soil. It should be rich to repletion, and composed very largely of decomposed vegetable matter. Experiments have shown that good radishes can be grown in coal ashes, as a base, with plenty of good well rotted manure, and the addition of commercial fertilizers.

But it is better to grow them in a light, mellow, rich soil. No green or unfermented manure should be used. Arrange for one pound of muriate of potash for a plot ten feet square, for use when the young plants show through the ground. This should be dissolved in water sufficient to give the soil along the drills a good soaking.

How to Plant Radish

Summer radishes naturally fall into two classes; the turnip shaped, and the slender. In the former class we have two divisions, the small "olive" or "button" radishes, which are the very earliest, and the true turnip-shaped which come later on in the season. The slender or, as they are sometimes called, "finger" radishes also come in early and late.

Radish seeds are planted in two general ways. One is broadcast, which is a very wasteful and inefficient way, and the other in drills.

Radish seeds are not too small to plant thin single. With a little care this can be done, and an occasional one dropped in error, can be pulled out when they show through the ground. Make the drills by pulling the dibble along the straight edge, lightly, so as to make a drill not more than half an inch deep, just a trifle less will be better. Make the drills a foot apart for easy working, although if you make them in a double row to be worked by hand, six inches will be for the early ones.

Soil for Garden Peas

Then let us have a goodly row of garden peas; the dwarf ones for first early, the half dwarf for second and the tall ones for main crop. These with succession planting will give peas to eat from the time the first ones are ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days until the heat of midsummer makes their growth impracticable.

To get the fine results we desire with garden peas they must have a mellow, loamy soil, well filled with humus and enriched with well-rotted manure dug in the trench, and the situation must be one which will

drain well, so no peas of any kind known to our gardens will do well in soggy or swampy soil, even though they require a large supply of water. As one gardener put it, "They will not stand wet feet."

Of the early peas we have two classes—the round-seeded and the wrinkled. The former are from three days to a week earlier than the latter, and are more hardy. However, most persons consider the wrinkled ones so much finer in flavor that they are willing to await the few days necessary to get them. The wrinkled peas (those which have a wrinkled seed) are sweeter, have more sugar in their composition and rot more easily than the hard-seeded round ones, on which account the latter may be planted first.

Plant in Prepared Drills

I would advise the beginner to await until the soil is well drained, mellow and easily worked, and then plant the wrinkled peas for first early unless his space is large and he desires to try both kinds.

Garden peas should be planted in prepared drills. As the early peas are either dwarf or half dwarf, there will be no need for supports to hold them. A good plan is to plant them three drills together, allowing the vines to mat together. This will prevent the stalks of the dwarf ones falling down, which, especially in wet weather, may cause many of the pods to rot.

The early peas, not having the large mass of roots that the later ones have, may be planted closer together. If you set three rows together make them six inches apart and the seeds two inches apart in the row. The half-dwarf, which may reach a height of thirty inches, may be planted in a double row, the same distance apart, and the vines matted together as soon as they throw out tentacles. This will obviate the necessity for supports.

The aim should be in growing peas to get them all cleared off the vines in not more than two pickings. Most of the seed offered for sale to-day is of strains which have developed this quality under selection. This makes the space occupied by the early peas available for the use of later crops.

Support the Vines

Garden peas should have frequent cultivation and be kept free from weeds. The late ones will do best if mulched when the days get warm, in order to keep the roots cool. Any straw litter will do for the mulching. Put it on and between the rows and water freely. It will also keep down the weeds.

There are a number of materials used for supporting pea vines. The original one was "brush," the twiggy branches of young trees. This is still by far the best. The use of strings, run from poles and brackets, is a rather poor way to support the vines.

When brush is used the rows cannot be so close together as when netting is used. With brush a good way is to plant the rows eighteen inches apart and set the brush between them, making a double row. The next row should be set three-feet from the first, and another double row formed, and continue thus.

In turning cows out of the barn. Ice at the doorway should be covered with cinders to prevent slipping. Do not hurry the animals and cause undue crowding. A slip and fall on the ice can readily result in injury to or loss of a valuable cow.

These things have been said often, but they bear repetition when the cold weather comes with accompanying discomforts. While they accompany more specifically to the dairymen, it is well for all farmers to heed these suggestions and endeavor to keep all cows in milk to help increase the food supply for this winter.

Poultry

Healthy hens are not only on the job when there is something to eat, but they produce the eggs. To get maximum results from the laying flock, it is necessary to keep a constant lookout for the health of the hens. If one gets sick, it had better be removed entirely from the flock. Over-crowding is one of the evils to be guarded against. Each hen should not only have plenty of yard space, but their roosting room should not be crowded. If the hens get over-heated upon the roosts then rush out into the cold for their feed, evil results will undoubtedly follow. The poultry house should afford ample shelter and protection from the elements, but must not be too warm. They require plenty of fresh air and should have clean surroundings.

The feed yard and roosting rooms should be kept clean and sanitary. Fresh straw should be put in the nests. Give them clean water, and wholesome feeds, together with fresh dust baths and feed litter, then their good health will be assured and the egg baskets well filled.



BRUCE'S SEEDS

Business Established 1850

Your Duty—To grow all the foodstuff possible and to get the best results, high-grade seeds, such as BRUCE'S are a necessity.

Our Duty—To provide sufficient seed and of the highest grade possible.

OUR DUTY IS DONE

Our 1918 Catalogue

Is ready—112 pages of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Implements and Poultry Supplies.

Worth its weight in gold. Free—Write for a copy to-day.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Limited
Hamilton Canada





HOCKEY SKATES FREE

To any boy or girl who will sell 35 packages of our handsome embossed Easter Postcards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package) we will send a pair of guaranteed double-ended Hockey Skates (any size). Rigidly built of polished steel. Light weight.

Send us your name, and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money, and we send you the skates with all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO., DEPT. 38, TORONTO

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally, if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Diseases and Hygiene of the Mouth.

This subject includes many important diseases, particularly such as are common in children, and notably diphtheria, influenza, tonsillitis, adenoids and all varieties of sore throat, also diseases of the tongue, teeth, lips, gums, tonsils and salivary glands.

Mouth diseases of adults are less numerous than those of children but are often of grave significance.

Cancer of the lip, tongue or tonsil, is not infrequent; sores of the mucous membrane are the common characteristic of syphilis; suppurating, bleeding gums and loosened teeth, are the marks of Riggs' disease; and many victims of auto-intoxication have abscesses of the roots of their teeth upon which great stress has been laid in recent times.

Repulsive odor of the breath is familiar enough evidence of diseased teeth and gums, of decomposing food in the mouth or of imperfect mastication and disordered digestion.

Some of these diseases originate in the mouth, and others are symptomatic of disease elsewhere in the body.

Cancer of the lip, tongue, or tonsil originates there, but fever blisters on the tongue or lips may be one of the accompaniments of indigestion or gripe or scarlet or typhoid fever.

If we know the cause of a disease, we may be able to treat it successfully, or, better still, prevent it. Because we do not with certainty know the cause of cancer, is one reason why we do not treat it more successfully.

Bad hygiene of the home, poor nutrition, neglect of the teeth, indigestion and many other causes will result in decay of the teeth and diseases of the gums and other tissues of the mouth.

There are many bacteria in the mouth, some are harmful, others are not. In the presence of decayed teeth and decomposed and fermenting food, they are always waiting to jump in and produce disease.

The watery secretion and mucus in the nose and throat furnish splendid media for their multiplication and it is by this means that gripe, tonsillitis, laryngitis, diphtheria, pneumonia and many other diseases are caused, the bacteria extending as they multiply and finally producing the disease peculiar to the dominant variety.

The hygiene of the mouth from infancy to old age is a matter of the greatest importance. The baby's mouth must be kept clean and sweet with a soft rag and boric acid solution, from the day of his birth.

Children should be taught the use of the tooth-brush and the mouth-wash as soon as the teeth appear.

Simple powdered chalk as a dentifrice, and boric-acid solution as a mouth-wash, are all that is needed and they are inexpensive.

Adults should not only use the tooth-brush, but an antiseptic paste or powder and an antiseptic solution for rinsing and gargling.

This will mean better teeth, better health and an absence of offensive breath.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. E. S.—1. Can one have gallstones without fever or loss of weight? 2. Will it help to take a bottle of fruitola on the chance that one has gallstones? *Please don't tell me to see my doctor, for I have no funds.

Answer—1. Yes, it is entirely possible. 2. I should say it would not. Why load yourself up with medicine of problematic value and for a condition which may not exist.

O. R. K.—What is the cause of low blood pressure with sunken eyes, and what will improve the situation?

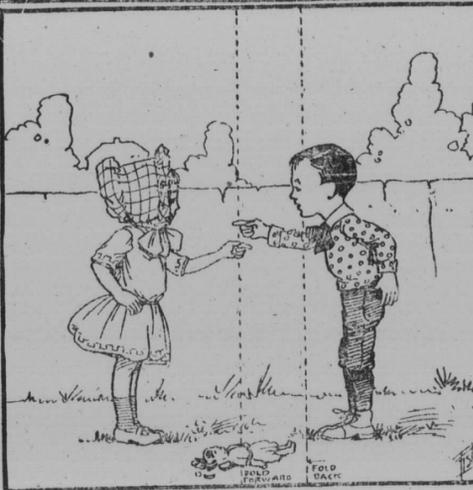
Answer—Many causes are possible, perhaps it is anaemia. If that is the case, you might be benefited by an abundance of food, especially milk, out of door exercise, and perhaps by a good preparation of iron.

It is a patriotic duty of every sugar bush owner to produce every pound of syrup or sugar he possibly can during this crisis. Combined with this duty will be the very agreeable return which will result from the labor for the sale of the syrup or sugar, for there can be no such thing as an over-production of maple products during the duration of the war at least.

Few people realize that our song birds, or insectivorous birds, are a real asset and will do as much as any other thing to help us win the war, by protecting our crops and gardens from injurious insects.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS.

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Come, Willie, this will never do. We'll have no quarrel here with Sue; You say you're very sorry, then Go kiss her and be friends again.

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
FEBRUARY 24.

Lesson VIII.—Jesus Teaching By Parables: The Growth Of The Kingdom—Mark 4, 21-34. Golden Text, Isa. 11, 9.

Verse 21. The crudest form of lamp used by the peasants is a terra-cotta saucer with its edges pinched together, to make place for the wick. Light is not to be covered up, but to be set forth. The word given by the Master is not to be kept in secret, but to be sent abroad to others. The things of the Kingdom are not mysteries to be hid away, they are not secrets which may not be understood. On the contrary, they are to be made known for the illumination of men. "Ye are the light of the world." The Christian life is not to be cloistered, but to shine forth. Not a nunnery or a monastery, but the highways of men is the place for a Christian disciple.

22. That it should be manifested—Truth is for great ends. Eventually it is to come forth so that the world may share in the revelation. This manifestation is not sudden, but silent and gradual, from a faint glow on the horizon, until the heavens are filled with the light.

24. Take heed what ye hear—If you wish to know the mysteries of the Kingdom give careful attention to the word that is taught you, and inconsiderate or thoughtless hearers.

25. He that hath to him shall be given—This is a fundamental law of the Kingdom. Knowledge grows from more to more. The gift of insight, when used, brings larger insight, while failure to seek to know leads to the blunting and deadening of the power to perceive the truth. The only condition for knowledge of the truth is seeing, knocking, asking, and ever searching. Thus there is an ever increasing richness in the life of the inquiring soul. A man who has much knowledge will be continually adding to that knowledge, and on the other hand, he who has but little, unless he add to it his store will tend to decrease.

26. As if a man should cast seed upon the earth—This parable is peculiar to Mark. The interest centres here in the seed, which has life in itself and will produce according to its own laws if only it be given an opportunity.

27, 28. "Should sleep and rise night and day—He has done all he can do when he casts the seed into the soil, and can now only go about his usual duties, leaving the seed to mature, to the sun, air, and rain.

29. When the fruit is ripe—When the process is completed comes the harvest. Thus the kingdom of God grows, silently, secretly, by orderly and successive stages, a spiritual order moving according to its own laws and reaching marvelous results.

30. How shall we liken—All nature may be laid under tribute to illustrate the spiritual movement of the kingdom of God and become full of symbols of spiritual realities. We are not to think of the natural world and the spiritual world as two separate and distinct kingdoms. Rather the entire universe is spiritual in that back of all is God, who is not outside of nature, but present in his world, overseeing the steady development of his kingdom.

31. Like a grain of mustard seed—In the earth. In Matthew the seed is sown "in his field" (13, 24). In Luke, "in his garden" (13, 19). The seed is not indigenous to the soil, but it comes from without the soil. The kingdom of God is not of human origin, though the divine germ must develop in human life and civilization. Less than all the seeds—With the seed "small as a grain of mustard seed" was an expression for something exceedingly small. The ordinary mustard plant as we know it is seen to-day in the fields about the sea of Galilee.

32. Great branches—This mustard plant, however, must be different from the plant described in the text. Some writers tell of a mustard tree in Judaea which attains to a great height, "as tall as the horse and his rider."

33. Many such parables—Of which Mark gives us only a selection. Small in its beginnings, silent and gradual in its unfolding, great in its consummation—like the mustard seed—such is the kingdom of God. They were not to despise the insignificant beginnings, for great was to be the future of the small seed placed in the human soil by the divine Sower. What madness to send forth a group of unlettered peasants to conquer the world! Yet, behold to-day, the out-spreading branches of the kingdom of God in the earth!

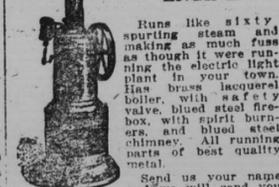
34. Without a parable spake he not unto them—Not that he limited himself thereafter to parabolic teaching. Expounded—How careful he was that they should understand his great mission! Yet, they did not and could not fully grasp the significance of his wonderful message. "O fools and slow of heart to believe" was the language he used even during the last few days he was with them. It was at this same interval that he said to them, "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." They were to wait for another expounder, the Holy Spirit, who was to take up his message and show them its supreme significance.

A Floral Umbrella.

One of the prettiest garden growths seen last year was a Michaelmas daisy. Its main branch was tied to a stake, laterals removed and the upper branches trained upon an old umbrella frame, which it completely concealed. The pendulous branches were ropes of little roses with large golden eyes and finely cut petalage an inch in diameter.

FREE TO BOYS

MODEL STEAM ENGINE



Runs like sixty spurting steam and making as much fuss as though it were running the electric light plant in your town. Has brass lacquered boiler, with safety valve, blue steel fire-box, with spirit burners, and blue steel chimney. All running parts of best quality metal.

Send us your name and we will send you 40 packages of our beautiful embossed Easter Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold send us the money and we will send you the engine, charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 37 TORONTO

Horse Sense

Care of the Feet.

Every farmer should understand the important relation existing between the feet of his horses and their value to him as working machines. He should watch them carefully and exercise every precaution possible to keep them in first-class condition.

A horse's hoof corresponds in a general way to the toe and finger nails of human beings. It is made up of a corneous material that protects the more sensitive parts of the foot from more sensitive parts of the foot from injury. Like the finger nails of some people, some horses' hoofs have a tendency to dry out and become hard and brittle, thus breaking and cracking, while others are tough and resistant to wear. The value of the animal is largely determined by the kind and character of his feet or hoofs, and no two horses have hoofs exactly alike.

On an average, a horse's hoof grows about one-third of an inch a month, some faster and some slower. The hind hoofs grow faster than the fore hoofs, and unshod ones grow faster than those that are shod. The toe of the hoof will grow down in from nine to twelve months, depending on its length, the quarter in from six to eight months, and the heel in from three to four months. Some hoofs grow irregular and must be given attention from time to time. In unshod horses and colts it is often necessary to trim off the uneven edges with a knife and rasp to prevent breaking and cracking. Colts should always be given plenty of exercise on dry ground so their hoofs will wear off even. Foul stables will do much to ruin a young horse's feet.

Horses are shod principally to protect their feet from wear and to increase their efficiency as beasts of burden. Shoes should be renewed as often as necessary and they should be designed to fit the particular needs of each animal. A good farrier is one anatomy of the foot and knows how best to correct its imperfections. who thoroughly understands the

The Typewriter.

About as useful a present as a parent could make to a six-year-old boy or girl is a second-hand typewriter, both from a standpoint of amusement and education.

With a typewriter a child learns to spell, read and compose sentences without knowing it—the element of interest is added to learning, which is the very best kind of education, because it develops the will, the desire to do, along with the development of the intellect.

Then another thing, the typewriter is to-day a universal implement in business, and it is becoming to be so on the farm and in the household. The typewriter is simply a device for more efficient expression and by its use the facility of efficient expression will become more universal.

Many classes of men of good education and of fine training, both in mind and hand, are denied an extended facility of expression by reason of the fact that they do not write legibly. Often times the very nature of their training and employment prevent the skilled use of the pen or pencil in writing.

FREE TO GIRLS

BIG DOLL AND DOLL CARRIAGE

This Big Doll is 15 inches tall, has a jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 40 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). When they are sold send us our money (three dollars) and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our Cards and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Homer - Warren Company
Dept. 36 TORONTO.



Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

THE STARTING POINT OF CONSUMPTION

Lies in Weak, Watery Blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make the Blood Rich, Red and Pure.

Weak, watery blood is the starting point of consumption. When your blood is in this condition your whole health declines. Your face becomes pale or sallow, your appetite fails, your heart jumps and flutters at the least exertion or excitement. You are always weak and wretched and you lose interest in both work and amusement. This is the point from which you may easily step into that hopeless decline that leads to consumption and the grave. What is needed to bring back health, strength and energy is the new, rich red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. In all the world of medicine there is no other tonic and blood builder like them, and all who feel weak, run-down or easily tired should lose no time in giving these pills a fair trial. They have transformed thousands of weak, hopeless men and women, boys and girls into strong, robust people. In proof of these statements may be given the experience of Mrs. T. Brennan, Charlton, Ont., who says:—"Not only myself, but my friends think that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have filled a consumptive's grave. My condition was most serious; my blood seemed literally to have turned water; I was as pale as a sheet and became utterly unable to do any housework or go about. I doctor-ed steadily for a long time but was growing weaker, and finally the doctor held out but little hope for my recovery. It was thought that a trip might help me and I was taken to New Ontario. Those who saw me while on my way did not think I would reach my journey's end alive. After reaching my destination a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as of course I was anxious to regain health I did so. The pills were the first medicine I had taken which seemed to help me at all, and it was not long until I felt they were doing me good. I continued their use gladly, and began to feel hungry and soon after was able to move about the house. Next I was able to go out of doors and to help in the housework, and from that time on my progress was rapid, and in the end I was enjoying better health than I had ever done before. There are many people who can testify to the absolute truth of these statements, and I feel I would not be doing justice to your wonderful medicine if I did not make these facts known."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHO ARE THE BEST FIGHTERS?

The Canadians Are Generally Admitted to Carry the Palm.

Early in the war the British War Office found it expedient to enter objections to the tartan kilt on the battlefield on account of its conspicuous colors affording too distinct a target for the enemy. An order was issued requiring the "Kilties" to wear a kilt made exclusively of khaki. To this the Highland regiments, with their devotion to the tartan, objected, and substituted for the all-khaki kilt a khaki apron which hid the conspicuous tartan colors in front.

The War Department again complained that their orders were not being complied with, and to this the Highlanders quickly replied, asserting that requirements had been fully met by the wearing of the khaki apron in front, for no Highlander ever turned his back to the enemy. Hence it had become generally accepted that the Highland regiments were the best fighters.

But now the New York Times claims that it is generally admitted in Europe, by French and British alike, that the Canadians are the best fighting men in the trenches, and adds in support of the claim "they are never subject to periods of high elation, which give them great elation in attack, and later periods of great depression, which seriously affects their morale, as are the French. Nor is the lack of brilliancy individually or the absence of the great enthusiastic action of the French in attack, both of which in a general way characterize the British. The Canadians possess almost all of the brilliance and enthusiasm of the French, combined with the steadiness and absolute dependability of the British to get what they go after if it is humanly possible. It is purely a question of temperament, and of the environment of their youth. In both, the American and the Canadian are alike, and their action in battle will be the same."

WINTER HARD ON BABY

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

The Victors Overseas.

The other day a laconic British official statement announced the completion of the campaign in German East Africa. Its significance was little appreciated by a world whose attention was fixed upon Cambrai and the Russian revolution. And yet it marks the passing of one of the great colonial empires of modern times. When the war broke out German colonies occupied more than a million square miles of African territory, an empire in area larger than that lost by France under the old monarchy in the wars with Britain which preceded the Napoleonic era.

Bagdad, Jerusalem, German Africa—these are measures of the present struggle between the Briton and the German. We are now in the fourth winter of the war, a war which German statesmen and German scholars quite as much as German soldiers proclaimed was to be a contest between a modern Rome and a contemporary Carthage, a contest in which the German should play the Roman role. And after four campaigns no German ship sails the seas, every German colony is in British hands, save for those portions occupied by Britain's French and Japanese allies; Germany's Turkish ally has lost Mesopotamia and the Holy Land; British armies occupy the roads to Suez and the Persian gulf, and no single foot of British territory has now a German master.

We little realize how children cherish their gardens. No flower ever cost more than a little pansy that was brought me by a generous, sweet little seven-year-old girl last autumn: "You will put it right in water, won't you, and keep it? It is the very last flower from my pansy bed this year."

Gunn's Shur-Gain Fertilizer

TRAINING CANADIAN YOUTH. The Demand for Technically Trained Workers is Imperative.

Probably 100,000 boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age annually leave school in Canada, to engage in some occupation connected with manufacturing, agriculture, mining or transportation. The present general plan of education does not provide sufficiently for these young people. They are stepping out into the world to find their way, with an almost entirely literary education. The apprentice system in our industries is almost a thing of the past, and the youth in our factories and other business organizations is left to pick up a smattering of his future occupation as best he may. Notwithstanding this, every manufacturer will agree that properly trained help is the best investment. Germany, in the past few years, has amply demonstrated the value of technical training.

Canada has very important natural resources requiring capacity to develop them. What are we doing to produce this capacity? How many of our farmers' children know the qualities of soil and the proper fertilizers to use for best results? Mgr. Choquette has told us of the Belgian farmer's knowledge of his land and his scientific use of it. Can we hope to meet him on even terms? How many metal workers know the composition and working qualities of their raw materials. Do our carpenters, textile workers, employees in our ceramic and other industries know why they perform certain operations and why they secure the results they do?

We are not doing justice to the rising generation. At the close of the war, Canada will no doubt see an influx of immigrants from the European countries. Their system of industrial training has put them in a position to understand the theoretical as well as the practical side of their means of livelihood. Canada will have to meet these European countries in competition for trade, and to do so successfully, her manufacturing and other lines of activity must utilize all trained help available; to secure this result it will be necessary to give the most important positions to our foreign-born residents. We may then realize, too late, that we have been unfair to our own children. Industrial training schools with night classes should be a part, and an important part, of all educational work, and attendance of pupils, up to at least 18 years of age, should be compulsory.

A Tribute to a War Dog.

I turn the crimson page of war,
And here I find your name,
A comrade, shell and shrapnel scarred,
And plumed in battle fame.

A friend of man, a friend of God,
Of royal blood and true,
Who met the hell-hounds, breast to breast,
A soldier, through and through.

Ye trumpets sound a requiem, Ye red, red waters, cry Your lamentations, coast to coast, And darkness hide the sky;

Kneel, kneel, ye slaves of high estate,
O blue-flower bow your head!
A dog that shames an emperor,
Somewhere, somewhere lies dead.
—Herbert Randall.

Trick by Which British Seamen Destroyed a Submarine.

Camouflage by the gun crew of a British steamer tricked a German U-boat commander into the belief that he was attacking an unarmed merchant vessel and caused him to manoeuvre his boat so that the gunners of the merchant vessel were able to send him and all on board to the bottom. The story was told by an officer of a British ship which recently arrived at an American port.

The steamer was nearing a French port with a cargo of foodstuffs and ammunition when the U-boat appeared.

"The German was some distance away when we first saw him," said the British officer, "and at the same time he was watching us through the periscope. The gun crew was all ready. Our big gun was hidden behind a screen, which covered the entire stern and which had been painted, both at starboard and port, to look like lifeboats. The U-boat came on. When about twenty yards off, the commander, evidently having satisfied himself that we were unarmed, ordered the vessel sunk by bombs.

"Several men clambered from the forward hatch, dragging one of their collapsible boats after them. Officers stood on deck, leaning against the conning tower, as they waited for our finish. Meanwhile, the gunners had been working behind our lifeboat screen, and while the Germans were preparing their boat the gun pointer signalled the range.

"The screen was dropped, and before the Germans were aware of the trap they had fallen into, the big gun roared. We saw the shell tear into the hull at the water line and directly at the base of the conning tower. The submarine sunk in less than four minutes, with all its crew."

Skimmed milk furnishes protein at about half the outlay for which this essential can be purchased as milk; it is also a valuable source of carbohydrates and mineral water. The deficiency of fat in skimmed milk is counterbalanced by the fat of the ordinary mixed diet.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

OLD GENERAL HUNGER. Allied Europe Needs 290,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

The Food Controller says Allied Europe is short of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. On Dec. 1 last, Canada had 110,000,000 bushels for export. On the same date, the United States, after allowing for the normal consumption of her own people, had not a single bushel, although Mr. Hoover thinks that, by economy and substitution, they will be able to export about 100,000,000 bushels. Where will Allied Europe procure the balance of 290,000,000 bushels to keep her from starving?

On account of the shipping situation it must come from America and Canada, as the granary of the Empire, must put forth a supreme effort, says Conservation. The farmer, must have additional labor. He is doing his best now, and no amount of talking at him will induce him to put in a larger crop this spring. Provide him with extra help in seeding if you will, but he will not increase his crop acreage unless he is assured of enough help in harvest. Even in old-settled Ontario there has been for years a large acreage uncropped for lack of help. It is equally true that there are in our cities and towns many farm-trained men at work not as essential as farming, who would assist in the crucial periods of seed-time and harvest if the law protected them in their positions and possibly made up a part of the difference between their ordinary earnings and what they would receive as farm laborers. We have conscripted men for overseas; what are we going to do to feed our Allies?

Man-power is needed for fighting, for munition working and for food production, and whichever is the most urgent should have the most men allotted to it. In such times as these, it is given only to those in high authority to know conditions fully, but, if the food administrations of Canada and the United States portray things as they are, the food situation is the most serious we have yet had to face. It is only when the ordinary citizen realizes this that the problem can be solved.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands. At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

CAMOUFLAGE TRAPS U-BOAT.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Doctor Did Not Do Her Lasting Good

So Mrs. Jos. Roger Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Popular New Brunswick Teacher Tells What Splendid Results She Got From Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Elm Tree, Gloucester Co., N.B., Feb. 11th—(Special)—"When the doctor I consulted failed to do me any lasting good I decided that my kidneys were the root of my troubles, and made up my mind to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"You may judge of the results when I tell you that I have not lost a day's work as teacher during the past year."

That is the statement of Mrs. Jos. Roger, the well-known and popular teacher here. Just how ill she was before using Dodd's Kidney Pills is best told in her own words.

"My trouble came from a strain," she says, "and I suffered for thirteen months.

Backache, heart flutterings, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, and failing memory were among my symptoms.

"I took 12 boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills in all, and I can say for them that they have done me all that was claimed for them."

If you have any of the symptoms that troubled Mrs. Roger, ask your neighbors if Dodd's Pills are not the remedy you are looking for.

Use For Old Sheets.

Being of an economical turn of mind, it has always bothered me to know what to do with the sides of worn-out sheets, which are many times perfectly good when the center will be thoroughly worn. This summer I conceived the idea of making them into pillow cases and, as I always make the two hems in my sheets the same width, it was a very simple thing to do.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON.

The Perfect Day.

What a day that will be when the tidings are flashed over sea and land that the Allies have won and peace has been declared! From ten thousand times ten thousand steeples what bells will ring out, as if they were human things, their wild delight at the long hoped-for event! Never in the history of the world will there have been such a day of universal joy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Drying Sweaters. After washing sweaters do not hang them up to dry, but place them on a steam radiator or in an open oven, so that the weight does not pull them out of shape.

ACID STOMACH IS DANGEROUS MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

You must neutralize the acid in your stomach, says Doctor, or give up eating sweets, meats, potatoes and salads and quit drinking tea, coffee or liquor.

Alarming increase in dyspepsia and stomach disorders is largely due to too much rich food, and the widespread use of so-called digestive tablets and pills which give only temporary relief at the expense of ruining the stomach later on.

The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist or take a little ordinary bisurated magnesia—nothing else—to neutralize stomach acidity and thereby remove the cause of your stomach distress.

Put a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth, hold it there five minutes and all the tissues will be burned and inflamed. Yet you go around with a glassful or more of this same powerful acid in your stomach and then wonder why your stomach burns and hurts and your food will not digest. And when you put food into an acid stomach, the acid simply combines with the sweets, meats and potatoes you eat and the tea, coffee and liquors you drink, and makes a lot more acid.

Next, the acid may eat into your stomach walls, producing a stomach ulcer or cancer, and only half the cases of stomach ulcer ever get well under the most skillful treatment; the others, sooner or later, all die, and stomach cancer practically always means death in a year at most. But means death in a year at most. But means death in a year at most. But means death in a year at most.

Generally when people have sour or acid "belching" or eructations, heartburn, or a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach or other symptoms which indicate stomach acidity, they take some advertised digestive pills or buy a box of tablets from the nearest druggist. Such remedies may give temporary relief, but if you go on filling your stomach with a lot of drugs you may get to the point after a while when no food of any kind will stay on your stomach, and you will have an incurable case of stomach trouble. Therefore be very careful what you take. The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist or take a little ordinary bisurated magnesia—nothing else—to correct the stomach acidity, and thereby remove the cause of your complaint.

If you have an acid stomach, you must confine yourself to a diet of milk and eggs, or if you wish to eat such articles of food as meat, potatoes, salads, sweets or rich foods or gravies, or drink beer, wines, liquors, tea or coffee, you must take a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia immediately after eating to neutralize the acidity. Statistics show that 90 per cent. of the people who have dyspepsia and indigestion have an excess of acid, and that this is the real cause of their trouble.

Keep the acid neutralized at all times by the free use of bisurated magnesia so that it no longer inflames the stomach walls, eat slowly and masticate your food thoroughly, and your stomach will soon get well of its own accord.

Bisurated magnesia is absolutely harmless. It is generally prescribed by physicians to be taken in teaspoonful doses immediately after eating or whenever you have any distress from "excess acid," but it may be used in much larger quantities and much more frequently with perfect safety.

Be sure to obtain bisurated magnesia, and not some other form of magnesia, as other forms are used as laxatives and as mouth washes, but they have not the same power for neutralizing stomach acidity, which is possessed by bisurated magnesia, which is inexpensive and can easily be obtained from any reliable drug store.

Tank Possibilities.

Tanks (says a correspondent of the Evening Standard) are the popular subject of the moment, and every kind of rumor is abroad regarding their development. It can be no secret that the type goes on improving. Colonel Stern, who has been responsible for the production of the Tank, has always been most insistent in their possibilities. It will be remembered that he recently changed his job from Director of Tanks Production for similar work in the Overseas and Allied Department. It is understood that the United States has been greatly impressed with Tank possibilities. A concerted movement of production by England and America might have great results.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Fresh Air Without Draught. As storm windows interfere with ventilation in sleeping-rooms tack the cheapest grade of unbleached muslin on the outside of the screens. This protects the wire from the weather and the windows may be open day and night, thus keeping the air fresh without a suggestion of cold draught.

MONEY ORDERS

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Rabbit Wool.

Rabbit hair is supplanting wool in the felt hat making industry of Australia, where there are thirty factories in operation at present making use of rabbit fur for this purpose. It is said to be superior to the finest merino, and millions of rabbit skins are made up of annually.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort At Your Druggist's or by Mail, Express Postage Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.



We ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is a most effective contribution to the happiness of others.—Sir John Lubbock.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

THE SOUL OF A PIANO IS THE ACTION. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Hon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no opium or other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c a bottle at druggists.

FIERY RED FACES and HANDS

Quickly Soothed and Healed by Cuticura Trial Free

Bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and gently apply Cuticura Ointment. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, itching and chafings, these fragrant, super-creamy emollients are wonderfully effective.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

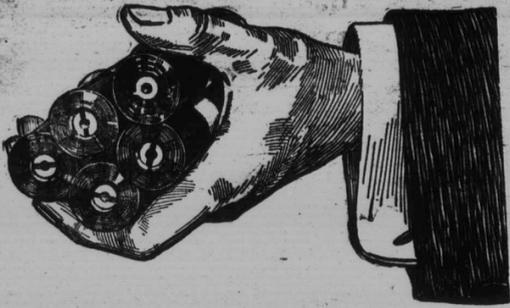
McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine and I both recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.



For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

ED. 7. ISSUE 7—18.



**Bring Us
Your Film
For Developing**

Anyone can do Kodak finishing, but few can do it as well as we do. Besides taking a course of instruction under the Kodak Instruction Department we have fifteen years experience in this work. Our plant is fitted with every convenience — Tank System of Development, Electric Printer, Up-to-date Washing Machine, etc, etc,—to ensure perfect work. We use the best materials and give the best possible result from every exposure.

We are headquarters for Kodaks, Brownies, Premos and everything for the amateur.

At the Sign of The Star.
The Store of Quality.

J. N. Schefter

Terms—Cash or Produce.

White

The Joy of Owning a --

**White
Sewing
Machine**



Every woman should know the joy of owning and operating a White Sewing Machine. The White has always been noted for its quality; but the recent addition of some very striking improvements makes it still more valuable and satisfying to the owner.

If you seek the utmost in a Sewing Machine you will find it in a WHITE.

We stock this Machine in 5 styles, either with rotary or vibrating shuttles.

Call and look them over.

Liesemer & Kalbfleish
THE CORNER HARDWARE.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.**

Matters are becoming normal again at the Union Stock Yards, and yesterday saw a good deal of the old-time bustle, with a good strong, active demand for practically all classes of cattle, which carried the market up from 25c to 40c, good butcher steers and heifers being in especially strong demand. There were some who affected to see only a strong, steady market, but the prices clearly reflected with the increased values.

There was a light run and a good demand for almost all classes. Cows and bulls held about steady. Prospects favorable for balance of the week.

The general quality of the cattle offered was about that of half-finished cattle. There were a few loads of real choice cattle, and these sold at strong prices.

Calves are firm and 25c higher; calf market strong to a quarter higher, and sheep steady.

There was a fair run of hogs—2284 head altogether, with the market steady at last week's close, 19c lb., fed and watered, and 18c lb., f. o. b., one firm quoting 200 at this figure. The outlook is for lower prices, packers quoting, it is said, 50c lower than yesterday's figures.

It has been suggested that in the interests of economy legislature should be brought in to limit the height of women's boots. There will be much stamping of lofty heels at this ukase.

Fifty thousand bushels of wheat have been purchased by the Ontario Government to help increased production this year. This wheat is No. 1 Marquis wheat, and will be sold to the farmers at cost price, \$2.75 a bushel, in bags.

About two thousand returned Canadian soldiers arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last by transports from England, via an American Atlantic port. Two hundred of them are on furlough and will leave by special train for their respective homes.

From present indications Parliament will not meet before the middle and probably not until the end of March, as the result of the soldiers' vote will not be known for tens days yet. It is not expected that the session will be long or that any measures other than war measures will be introduced. There may be additional war taxation, most likely an increase in the income tax, but it is practically certain that there will not be much change in the tariff.

No Hard Feelings.

An old Baptist deacon in the South, where negro Baptists abound, had a mule whose temper was rather uncertain. One day the good man was driving the animal along the street on which there was a slight incline. His muleship balked. The deacon descended from the wagon and reasoned with that mule. It was of no avail. Then he thrashed him, but the mule was obdurate. He even prayed over him, but still the mule did not stir. A white man who had been watching the performance said: Deacon, they tell me that if you tie some stones to his tail he will soon move on." The deacon had very definite views concerning the future of the wicked, but he had a kindly heart. Perhaps that was why he replied as he did "White folks, let de man dat has no sin tie de fust stone."

Died at Formosa.

On Wednesday, Feb. 8, one of Formosa's oldest citizens in the person of Francisca Fedy, widow of Jos. Fedy, died at the advanced age of 92. The deceased and her husband were both born in Germany in the historical province of Alsace. They came to this country at the same time when they were about twenty years of age. They first settled in Hespeler, Ont., where they were married, about ten years later they moved to Bruce Co., which was then all forest, and cleared a little plot of ground in the Township of Carrick. Of the hardships and labors they endured, most of us who are familiar with the history of the pioneer, are acquainted. With praiseworthy perseverance they succeeded in amassing a modest fortune. It must have been a bitter parting when they bade farewell to all that were near and dear to them in the old land, fully aware at the time that they would never meet again. This couple had the distinction of living together in the married state for 62 years. They leave a progeny of 161, as far as can be at present ascertained, there being 11 children, 74 grand-children and 76 great-grand children. After the death of her husband, who died six years ago at the age of 84, the aged lady gradually lost her strength her death being due to senility. She is survived by two sons, Joseph and Ambrose of Formosa, and four daughters, Mrs. A. Rich, and Mrs. A. Becker of Walkerton, Mrs. P. Schumacher of Saskatoon, Sask., and Mrs. G. Weiler of Mildmay. Mrs. Fedy was widely known and respected, which was emphasized by the large number of people who were present at the funeral to pay their last respects to the deceased and to extend their sympathy to the bereaved family. The pastor, Rev. Brohm, preached a very touching sermon, which was rated by all as one of the best ever delivered on an occasion of this kind.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

**February
Clean-Up Sale
Now On**



Ends Saturday, February 23



**Money Saving
Opportunities**

Terms - Cash or Produce

Bring Us Your ... Butter, Eggs, Lard, Beans, Cream, etc.

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Clearing Sale

Extended to Feb. 23rd,

On account of Heatless Days and Bad Roads.

Phone No. 14

Prompt Delivery

Cash or Produce

Weiler Bros., Prop.