





## 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:

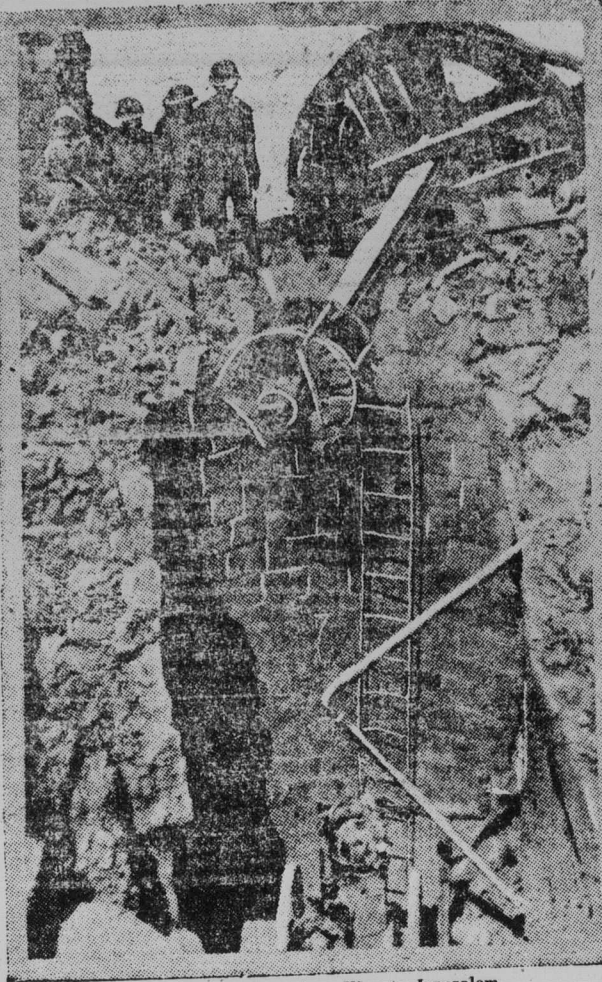
"In a successful raid south-east of Hargicourt reported Wednesday morning, carried out by the Canadians, in addition to 13 prisoners, two machine-guns were brought back to our lines. Many Germans were killed in fighting above ground and four trench mortars were destroyed. Seventeen dugouts in the enemy's 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 DEPOT 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 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 1857 Buckingham Palace has been the London residence of the sovereign. It is at the western end of St. James' Park, and 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

**London, Feb. 19.—**Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2, do., \$2.20; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, do., \$2.14; No. 5, do., \$2.11; No. 6, do., \$2.08; No. 7, do., \$2.05; No. 8, do., \$2.02; No. 9, do., \$1.99; No. 10, do., \$1.96; No. 11, do., \$1.93; No. 12, do., \$1.90; No. 13, do., \$1.87; No. 14, do., \$1.84; No. 15, do., \$1.81; No. 16, do., \$1.78; No. 17, do., \$1.75; No. 18, do., \$1.72; No. 19, do., \$1.69; No. 20, do., \$1.66; No. 21, do., \$1.63; No. 22, do., \$1.60; No. 23, do., \$1.57; No. 24, do., \$1.54; No. 25, do., \$1.51; No. 26, do., \$1.48; No. 27, do., \$1.45; No. 28, do., \$1.42; No. 29, do., \$1.39; No. 30, do., \$1.36; No. 31, do., \$1.33; No. 32, do., \$1.30; No. 33, do., \$1.27; No. 34, do., \$1.24; No. 35, do., \$1.21; No. 36, do., \$1.18; No. 37, do., \$1.15; No. 38, do., \$1.12; No. 39, do., \$1.09; No. 40, do., \$1.06; No. 41, do., \$1.03; No. 42, do., \$1.00; No. 43, do., \$0.97; No. 44, do., \$0.94; No. 45, do., \$0.91; No. 46, do., \$0.88; No. 47, do., \$0.85; No. 48, do., \$0.82; No. 49, do., \$0.79; No. 50, do., \$0.76; No. 51, do., \$0.73; No. 52, do., \$0.70; No. 53, do., \$0.67; No. 54, do., \$0.64; No. 55, do., \$0.61; No. 56, do., \$0.58; No. 57, do., \$0.55; No. 58, do., \$0.52; No. 59, do., \$0.49; No. 60, do., \$0.46; No. 61, do., \$0.43; No. 62, do., \$0.40; No. 63, do., \$0.37; No. 64, do., \$0.34; No. 65, do., \$0.31; No. 66, do., \$0.28; No. 67, do., \$0.25; No. 68, do., \$0.22; No. 69, do., \$0.19; No. 70, do., \$0.16; No. 71, do., \$0.13; No. 72, do., \$0.10; No. 73, do., \$0.07; No. 74, do., \$0.04; No. 75, do., \$0.01; 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.

**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 German 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 Blainmore 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 armory 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 quartermaster 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.**

SAY, HELEN, WHAT'S THIS BUNK YOU'RE TRYING TO PUT OVER ABOUT GOING OUT TO SUPPER WITH OLIVE OIL AND CHARLOTTE RUSSE?—DO YOU EXPECT ME TO FALL FOR THAT?

CERTAINLY.

DIDN'T YOU TRY TO MAKE ME BELIEVE THAT KELLY POOL WAS THE NAME OF A FRIEND OF YOURS THAT WAS SICK AND DIDN'T YOU USE IT AS AN EXCUSE TO GET OUT?

MISS DUFF.

WHAT IS IT PANSY?

KIM I HAVE DIS EVENIN' OFF?—I HAS A VERY IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT WIV GORDON.

WHO'S GORDON?

WAL, HIS LAS' NAME IS GIN MISTAH GORDON GIN.

I AIN'T FISHIN' OFFICER, I'M LEARNIN' THE WORM TO SWIM!

**JAS. G. THOMSON**

Specializing in Short-horns—  
Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers to 10 mos. old, by  
Sires and Bloodlines from Champion, Foreign,  
and the Best Canadian Fairs, 1918.  
In Ontario Farm Lambs by Imported are



## 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.

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**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 flowers are in such a 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 toon, 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.

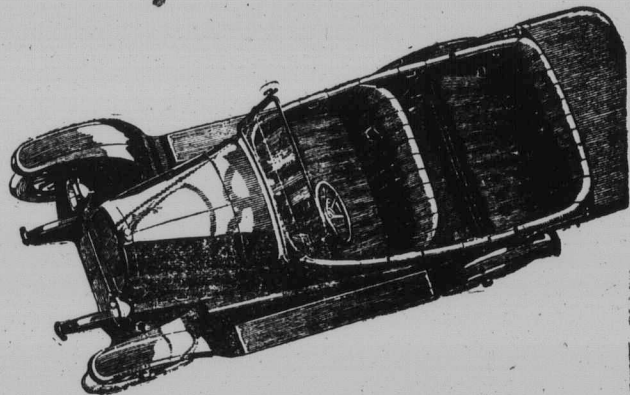
It would not be hard to make a rule that so much bread should be used by each person at a meal. But how many million police would be wanted to attend to the execution of the order? Even the making of orders that would be fair in a large city as compared with a country home offers difficulties little 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.

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Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons  
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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 \$7,000,000	Total Assets \$121,130,558	Reserve Funds \$7,400,000
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### 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.

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

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### 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

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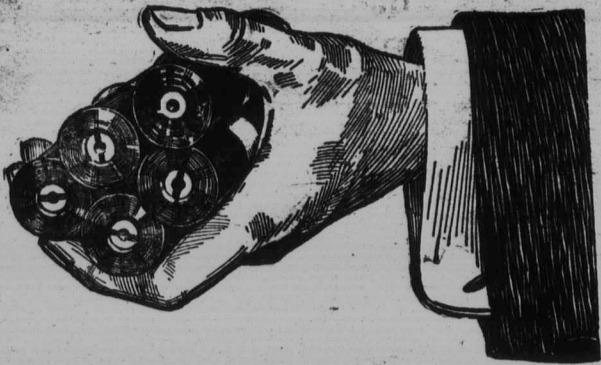
Agent - Mildmay

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. Entensive peat bogs are said to exist in Southwold and Dunwich, but have never been developed.







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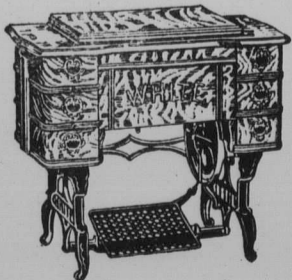
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**LIVE STOCK MARKETS  
TORONTO.**

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—2884 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.**

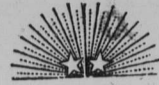
An old Baptist deacon in the South, where negro Baptists abound, had a mule whose temper was rather uncertain. One day the good man was driving the animal along the street on which there was a slight incline. His muleship balked. The deacon descended from the wagon and reasoned with that mule. It was 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.**

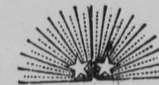
On Wednesday, Feb. 8, one of Formosa's oldest citizens in the person of Francisca Fedy, widow of Jos. Fedy, died at the advanced age of 92. The deceased and her husband were both born in Germany in the historical province of Alsace. They came to this country at the same time when they were about twenty 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.

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