

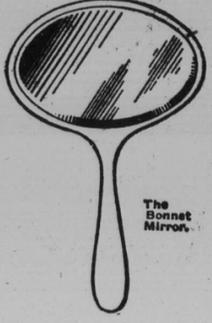
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No. 1 Pastry

The Mildmay Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 In Advance.

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921

J. A. JOHNSON Publisher



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The most beautiful
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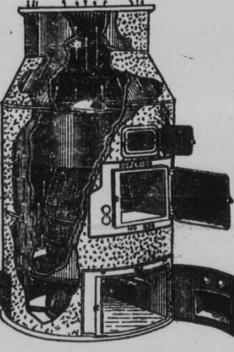
Every lady of refined
taste desires to possess a
complete set.

We handle only the real French
Ivory and each piece is stamped.

Let us show you our attractive
assortment.

C. E. WENDT - Jeweller

THE PILOT SUPERIOR HEAT FOR FARM HOUSES



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

The Pilot Superior with only one register and no pipes, its insulated casings, large feed door, properly placed to be the best warm air furnace for farm homes.

Prices range from \$150 upwards according to size.

We also handle HECLA, SUNSHINE and other makes.

F. J. ARNOLD - MILDMAY
Tinsmithing - Plumbing - Furnace Work

Read Weiler Bros. advt. on next page.

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE

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

PICTURE FRAMING.

A good assortment of Picture Mouldings and Glass for Framing any kind of pictures you would like to have framed. Bring in your unframed pictures and give us a trial. The price will be right and work guaranteed satisfactory.

G. H. EICKMEIER.

Western Oats for sale at Weiler Bros.

Miss Tillie Schmidt of Detroit is home on a visit.

Mr. George Pross of Dromore is spending his vacation here.

Mrs. J. P. Phelan is spending this week with her parents at Guelph.

Miss Colombo of Kitchener is visiting at the home of Mrs. Delema Larentz.

The Post Office is being treated to a new coat of paint and varnish this week.

Mrs. H. Jarvis and two children of Owen Sound are guests at Mrs. C. Wendt's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rea and two daughters of Paisley spent Sunday with Miss J. Fink.

Miss Gladys McNamara returned to Toronto last Friday after spending the past two weeks at the home of her father here.

Mrs. Geo. Vollick and daughter Ruth, are visiting relatives at Fergus.

Miss Rita Weiler has been engaged to teach at Owen Sound for the coming year.

Miss Clara Wells of Clifford is the guest of Miss Florence Buhman this week.

Mrs. R. Schwalm is attending the fall millinery openings at Toronto this week.

Mr. Adam Fink is spending a few days with Kitchener friends this week.

Oliver Stiegler was at Toronto last week, where he purchased a used Chevrolet car.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Elliott and family of Toronto paid a short visit to friends here on Tuesday.

Miss Kate Schwalm left yesterday to resume her duties as teacher in the Saskatoon public school.

Mrs. J. B. O'Reilly and daughter, Alice, of St. Paul, Min., were guests at Mr. John Weiler's last week.

Rev. Mr. Flagg, the new pastor of the Methodist church, will commence his work here on Sunday, Sept. 4th.

The Elora road north is being gravelled this week, work being carried on by both Provincial and County overseers.

Miss Marie Weiler has resigned the principalship of the Hanover Separate school, and has accepted a position in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Seegmiller and son Harold of Kitchener, and Mrs. Kaufman of Waterloo spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goll and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lorentz motored to Hesson on Sunday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Herb Stemmler, formerly of this township.

Mr. George M. Heisz, dental student, who has been with a surveying party in Labrador during the summer vacation, is home for a rest before resuming his studies at college.

Western Oats for Sale—We are expecting a car of Extra No. 1 Feed Oats any day. Special price on same off car. Call or Phone 14. Weiler Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Horst wish to express their sincere gratitude to all those who expressed sympathy and bestowed kindly acts to them during their recent bereavement, in the loss of their dear son, Clarence.

Weiler Bros. intend to go into the hay business. They are buying a hay press this week. Any farmer having hay to sell kindly get in touch with them, because they expect to pay the highest price possible.

The electric current on the local system was cut off on Tuesday afternoon for a few hours. A new bridge is being built over the Saugeen at Maple Hill, and the water was dammed back to do some foundation work.

Mr. E. V. Kalbfleisch left last Saturday on a trip to Alberta. He will visit relatives at Three Hills, Didsbury and other points and expects to be absent about three or four weeks. His brother from Milverton accompanied him.

The local police is said to have received notice to be on the lookout for an illicit still, reported to be in operation within half a mile of Mildmay. No arrests have yet been made, nor is there likely to be, as nothing has been heard of the plant here.

Mrs. Christian Helwig of Normanby died on Thursday of last week after a lingering illness. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at the German Baptist cemetery on the 10th of Carrick. Mrs. Edwin Lindenschmidt of Carrick is a daughter of the deceased.

Mr. W. Persbacher, who is going extensively into the raising of high grade hogs, has for sale a number of both sexes, ready to wean, also several females ready for breeding. All sired by Orchard Grove Major 12-73165, the greatest prize-winning hog, and eligible for registration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harron of Emo, accompanied by her two daughters Miss Lottie, and Mrs. John McBurney and her two children of Jenner, Alta., called on friends here this week. This family left Mildmay about sixteen years ago, and have done well in the Emo district. Their many old friends here were pleased to meet them again.

Those who witnessed the league baseball match on Monday afternoon at Teeswater between that club and Wingham for the championship of that district, saw one of the best exhibitions ever presented in this part of Ontario. For ten innings neither side was able to score, but in the eleventh, Wingham batters found the Teeswater pitcher for five hits and made as many runs.

Mrs. Wm. Adams of Buffalo, accompanied by her two sons, William and Leo, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Heisz.

Dining Room Girl Wanted—For the Commercial Hotel, Mildmay, commencing Sept. 1st. Good wages to suitable party. A. Schmalz.

Mr. Philip Montag of Culross has improved his farm equipment by purchasing a Fordson tractor and an Oliver double plow from the local agents, Liesemer & Kalbfleisch.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Knechtel and baby Dorothy, of Summit, South Dakota, and Rev. and Mrs. E. Bibelheimer and two sons of North Freedom, Wis., visited at L. R. Knechtel's on Tuesday, having motored all the way from Dakota.

Mrs. Margaret Goll of Kitchener passed away on Monday of this week after a lingering illness with cancer. She was 65 years of age and has three sons in Carrick:—William, Fred and Edward. The funeral will take place this afternoon at the Clifford cemetery.

Notice to Farmers.
I am prepared to buy all kinds of Ontario Grain and will pay the highest Cash Market Price for same throughout the season. A. Kramer.

Weekly Holiday Discontinued.
The weekly half holiday which the merchants and business men of Mildmay agreed to observe during the months of June, July and August, will be discontinued after to-day. The agreement was pretty generally observed, and will no doubt be repeated next year.

Mail Contract Transferred.
Mr. Albert Buhman, who has acted as mail courier on R. 4, Mildmay, for the past year, has disposed of his contract to Messrs. Jos. and Peter Lobinger, liveries, who took over the job on Tuesday. Mr. Buhman was unable to continue on account of his father's intended removal from Mildmay.

Weed Inspector Appointed.
The village council has appointed Mr. S. F. Herringer weed inspector to carry out the provisions of the act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. In future, if any noxious weeds are growing on your premises and in danger of going to seed, the inspector will notify you to cut them down, and if you refuse or neglect to do so, he will enter on your premises and cut the weeds and charge the work on your taxes.

Missionary Services.
The Lutheran Church held their annual missionary services on Sunday, August 21st. Rev. Mr. Goeman of Brant conducted the services in the morning and the Rev. Mr. Shorton of Listowel in the afternoon. The church was nicely decorated for the occasion and the altar and pulpit were supplied with a new surplice. The congregation hereby expresses its thanks to the donors. A very substantial collection for Home and Foreign Missions was taken up at both services.

Fire Engine in Good Condition.
The village council have had a thorough examination made of the fire engine. A few bolts were found loose and several fuses leaking. A new expander has been ordered and the necessary slight repairs will be made as soon as possible. The examination has been made for the satisfaction of the ratepayers at large and in order to dispel the rumor that the engine wasn't in a safe condition in case of a fire. Jos. A. Hesch is the new caretaker and fireman, succeeding John Diebel, who has resigned.

Neustadt Section Foreman Killed.
Mr. Henry Gebhart, foreman on the Neustadt section of the Grand Trunk Railway, met with an accidental death last Friday morning. Mr. Gebhart was patrolling the section with his crew on the power jigger, when he suddenly fell off the front of the vehicle, the wheels of which cut him up and bruised him very badly. Deceased was a man of 59 years of age, and had evidently taken a faint spell causing him to fall. He lived about three-quarters of an hour after the accident. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at Neustadt.

Badly Bitten by Dog.
Iva, the 4 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schmidt of the 14th concession, met with a very painful dangerous experience on Monday, when a dog belonging to a neighbor, Mr. Wm. Persbacher, attacked her, and tore her flesh very badly. Mr. Wm. Persbacher's little son was swinging in the yard, and the dog came along, got in the way of the swing. The animal was given quite a bump, which so angered it that it turned savagely on Iva, standing close by, and fastened its teeth in her leg above the knee. So firmly did the animal hold its hold on the child, that the united aid of three persons were required to force it to let go. The little girl's flesh was terribly lacerated and torn, and she suffered badly also from shock and fright. Mr. Persbacher immediately sent for Dr. Carpenter, who dressed the wounds and took every precaution to prevent complications from setting in. The dog was locked up, and will be carefully watched for any symptoms of rabies, and, in the meantime the patient is doing as well as can be expected.

Boys School Suits.
\$7.95 buys a good quality bloomer suit at Knechtel's. Sizes up to 35. Don't miss these bargains.

Light Oats.
Several farmers who have threshed their oat crops this year have tested the weight of their grain and find that their prediction of a light crop have been more than realized. The oats on many farms, as it comes from the separator, is not testing more than 22 lbs. to the bushel. Quite a contrast to other seasons when it tested 37 to 42 lbs.

Obituary.
The death of Mr. Leo Missere took place early on Monday morning at the home of his mother in this village. For the past eighteen months Mr. Missere had been a sufferer with pulmonary trouble, which developed into tuberculosis. He was a tailor by trade, and worked for quite a number of years at the Canadian Soo. He was born and brought up here, and was in his 42nd year. He is survived by a widow and seven young children. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning to the R. C. Cemetery.

Fractured Three Ribs.
Mr. William J. Reddon of the 2nd concession met with an accident on Tuesday morning, the effects of which will lay him off work for a couple of weeks. He delivered some cattle to Clifford and the animals bolted off the road into Fraser's bush. Mr. Reddon took after them, and in the chase he slipped and fell forcibly on a low stump, fracturing three ribs. It was a painful experience, but he managed to get the cattle to their destination, after which he had the doctor bandage him up.

Neustadt Cider Mill.
Neustadt Cider Mill will run on and after August 29th. Owing to the scarcity of apples in this section, I expect to get apples shipped in. Where you can buy sweet cider from the press or buy the apples for cider. I also expect to have barrels for sale. Send in your order by mail as soon as possible, or come and see me at Neustadt. Will be in Hanover every Saturday night. Applebutter will not be made until further notice. Have electric power and will not, therefore, keep you waiting.—W. V. Schaus.

May Assume Tenth Sideroad.
Messrs. Ruttle of Huron, McDonald of Kinross and Scarrow of Amabel, the members of the Bruce County Good Roads Committee, were here on Saturday looking over the 10th sideroad (the road leading from Mildmay to McIntosh church) and, we understand, will recommend that this road be assumed by the County as part of the Good Roads System. The County authorities realize that Carrick is entitled to this concession and there is little doubt that it will be taken over by the County next year.

Howick Magistrate Passes Away.
The death of Mr. Frank Dixon of Howick took place on Sunday morning of this week very unexpectedly. He had helped to thresh on the farm of Mr. Andrew McIntosh, Elora road, Carrick, on Saturday, and attended to his work as usual, although he complained of a headache. On Sunday morning, while still in bed, he suddenly expired, death being ascribed to heart disease. Deceased was about 55 years of age, and had been a justice of the peace for Huron for about ten years. He is survived by a widow and one daughter. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon to the Clifford cemetery.

Western Oats.
Just arrived a car of Extra No. One Western Oats. Farmers will do well to see these Oats and get prices before buying elsewhere. We run all our oats over a ten foot screen, cleaning all dirt and seed out of it. Alex. Kramer.

Ford Car at a Snap.
A good second hand Ford touring car, 1919 model, run about 5000 miles, completely overhauled and guaranteed by good running shape. Equipped with shock absorbers, special tire carrier and 1921 license. Looks and runs like new now. If you want car value, look this one over. Liesemer & Kalbfleisch.

Harvest Festival at Formosa.
Arrangements are being made to hold a great Harvest Festival at the Formosa school ground and orchard on Labor Day, Sept. 5th, and a very entertaining program will be furnished. At 3 o'clock a football match will be played between Mildmay and Amabel, and a long list of athletic events for both grown-ups and young will be run off. A number of prominent speakers will be present, including R. E. Truax, Frank Rennie and others. Mr. John Purvis, the popular auctioneer, will also be present. Music will be furnished by the Formosa Brass Band, a newly organized company of 12 pieces. The committee has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. John A. Kelly, of Toronto, ventriloquist, elocutionist, singer and comedian. He is classed amongst Canada's foremost entertainers. Supper will be served in St. Mary's Hall commencing at 4 o'clock. Lay your plans to attend this big event at Formosa on Labor Day.

FORMOSA.

The marriage of Elenora Waechter, daughter of John J. Waechter, to George Stroeder was announced from the R. C. pulpit here last Sunday.

Herbert Kunkel, the nine-year-old son of E. G. Kuntz, fell from a fence and had the misfortune to break his wrist.

Miss Bertha Weber of Buffalo is spending some time here renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Joachim Kraemer is repairing his machinery in the cider mill and intends to start cidering next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Meindel of Buffalo were visitors to our town last week.

Mr. Gerald Oberle is nursing a rather sore leg at the present time, the result of a former injury.

Business Education.
The Fall Term of the Canada Business College, Hanover, begins Monday, August 29th. Nine out of ten stenographers and bookkeepers in this vicinity look to Toronto for a position, therefore, you should get your training at the C. B. C., Hanover, and be placed and kept in a position by the Canada Business College, College and Spadina, Toronto. The Spotton Colleges are the largest trainers of young people in Canada. Twelve Colleges in Canadian towns and cities. Individual Instruction. A Diploma from the Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. Mail Courses. Day and Night Classes. Special courses for farmers. Write for particulars to Canada Business College, Hanover, Toronto. Colleges at Kitchener, Listowel, Guelph, etc.

BORN.

ROSENOW—In Mildmay on August 21st, to Mrs. C. Albert Rosenow, a daughter.



**You Save Time,
Labour, Space
and Material**

The twenty-one Special Features of Knechtel Kitchen Cabinets recommend them above all others to the housewife. They save time and labour in preparing meals and on baking day. Valuable space in the kitchen and expensive cooking materials are conserved.

As well the Knechtel provides a handy, permanent place for cooking utensils, dishes, silverware, etc. It is equally convenient in flats, apartments or houses of any size. Each cabinet is handsomely and strongly made. The Knechtel line comprises so many styles and all so low in price that you can't afford to be without one.

SPECIAL SHOWING NOW.

Call and see one.

J. F. SCHUETT
Furniture Dealer & Upholsterer

Trade Mark
**KNECHTEL
KITCHEN
CABINET**
Registered

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Later Chapters.
Dartn, in possession of Dartign's money, has to pay Haverton silence money. On Stella's birthday Baxenter gives her the Dartign locket. Stella's mother recognizes the crest it bears as the name as that on a ring handed down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartign. Baxenter, his suspicions aroused, accepts Dartign's invitation to Adderbury Towers. On the hall table ready for the post, Baxenter notices an envelope in the same handwriting as the scrap of paper picked up in Mortimer Terrace. Haverton, unobserved, and watching Baxenter, and the two scoundrels are on their guard. They drug Baxenter, leaving him bound in a cellar. Two days later he manages to free himself.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Cont'd.)

There had again been rain in the night, and the morning had broken dull and cheerless and the leaden sky seemed destitute of promise. To his left he could make out the lower bricks in the creeper-covered wall, and before him a few tree trunks, old and lichen patched. Between them he could see a kitchen garden, with its rows of pea-sticks and a partly ground-over potato patch, in the ground of which was a long-handled spade. The garden appeared to have been well tended, and a basket lay on the ground between the pea-rows. It seemed certain to the man behind the grating that the house in which he was had been recently occupied.

But now there was no sound save the ripple of water in some gutter, and the rattle of raindrops shaken by the wind from the trees. The garden was as deserted and silent as the house evidently was, and Robert commenced his attack upon the door regardless of the noise he made.

For over an hour he worked at the lock, using as a tool his pocket-knife, with which he whittled away the wood surrounding it until, striking on a hidden nail, the blade snapped off close to the handle. It was the square-ended appearance of Robert that suggested to him that he might be more successful using it as a screwdriver to take out the screws of the hinges. This proved to be a much simpler affair than his assault on the lock, but even then, the work was tedious and slow; it was near midday before the door was hinged.

The man levered with the handle of his knife until he obtained a finger-hold, then, exerting all his strength, he pulled, straining until at last the lock-fastenings, already weakened by Robert's early efforts, could no longer stand the pressure and parted, and, with a splintering of wood and a smother of dust, the door fell in.

Robert stepped over it and groped his way along the passage, which showed before him in the dim light which came through the grating. Then at the first turn, he was plunged into the blackness, and he had to proceed more cautiously. He felt in his pockets, but his match box had evidently been taken from him, or he had left it in the billiard room, and he had to feel his way with outstretched hands, one touching the wall as a guide, the other held out at arm's length before him.

The time seemed endless, until at last he made out a patch of diffused light, to which he groped his way. He found it to be the open door leading into the scullery, which Dartign had left ajar, perhaps by design, to assist the people who would come searching for the solicitor on Thursday.

The weather had evidently taken a turn for the better whilst Robert had been at work on the door, and he reeled a little and put a hand over his eyes as he came into the strong sunlight which was pouring in at the bright kitchen windows; then he crossed the room to the stairs and ascended to the floor above.

It came as no surprise to him that he was still in Adderbury Tower; he had not thought it likely that his enemies would have given themselves the trouble or taken the risk of his removal. He threw open the great front door and stood in the porch, drawing in great breaths of the summer air. The relief from the oppression of the shut-up house was very grateful, and the man felt his strength returning to him, and, with it, the recollection that he had not eaten a solid meal since dinner on Sunday evening.

He treated the dining-room as he had the hall, drawing up the blinds and pushing open the French windows. The sunlight showed him the room as he had last seen it—the oval table still strewn with the litter of Sunday

night's feast, the chairs pushed back as the diners had left them when they rose. Serviettes lay crumpled among the nutshells and cigar-ash, and in some of the glasses there still remained a little wine. Before the colonnade place was a litter of wooden matches, where the befuddled old gentleman had tried to show them some absurd trick.

The hungry man drew a chair up to the table and investigated. There was not much that a man might eat who had practically starved for three days. Sweet biscuits, chocolates and pressed ginger and fruits were hardly the fare for which Robert was looking, neither was his thirst to be slaked with Chartreuse of Kummel. And then he remembered that on his way through the kitchen he had seen a butler's tray containing what had been removed from the earlier courses of the banquet, and, taking a knife with him, he descended the stairs. He saw now that the kitchen was littered with the remains of cooking, and he told himself that, not only the master, but the servants of Adderbury Towers had left their posts at very short notice.

There was plenty on the butler's tray to stay Robert's appetite, the remains of a cold chicken, some salmon and bread and cheese. As he sat on the corner of the table, enjoying his impromptu feast, he saw for the first time the state he was in. The square mirror tilted over the mantelpiece above the range showed him the figure of a young man, indescribably dirty, and with chin and lips scored with cuts on which the blood had dried in ugly little brown patches.

His evening dress, torn and stained, with plaster and cobwebs, would have disgraced a scarecrow. On his feet he wore soft-fronted shoes, and he was dripping from his chin, and he was without collar or tie. Evidently his butler had mercifully removed them. Robert paused in the act of eating and reviewed himself.

"I think, Robert," he nodded to his reflection, "a bath is what you want—and a three day's growth of beard does not suit your particular type of manly beauty."

He slipped off the kitchen table and returned to the dining-room, where he opened a bottle of Moselle. New life seemed to flow in his veins as he drained a glass of the sparkling beverage. Then, entirely refreshed, he set about making a search of the premises. He chose Dartign's study first as the room most likely to yield any information that might be useful to him. Here, as elsewhere, were signs of a hurried evacuation. The drawers of the desk had been ransacked, and in the wide heap of papers and ash showed how the late owner of the house had spent his last hours under its roof. Robert did not even glance through the papers left in the drawers, he knew too well that any incriminating documents would have been burnt or carried away.

The windows of the room were closed shut and curtained, and two candles which had stood on the table, had burnt completely out. The air was acrid from tobacco smoke and the smell of charred paper. Evidently the man had stayed long at their work of destruction. There were glasses and a half-empty whiskey bottle on the desk, and the little silver clock had stopped a few minutes after ten.

The other rooms Robert did not worry about. Falling on his knees, he carefully sifted over the heap in the grate, blowing upon them gently with a pair of brass bellows that he had found beside the fireplace. The black, charred paper scattered to left and right, leaving those which had in part escaped the flames. There were not many of these—Dartign had done his work too well for that—but, such as they were, the solicitor placed them carefully in an envelope to examine on his way to town. The words written on the scraps of paper were in French and English, but to Robert's casual glance they afforded no light on the secret of the Chauville inheritance.

It was a telegram which he found screwed into a ball and tossed into the wastepaper basket that decided him to lose no time in reaching London. It was addressed to him and was from Cantle, dated the previous afternoon and asking why he had not returned. Robert wondered what lies Dartign had made up about him and what excuse they had sent in reply to the wire.

Stella, too, would be anxious, and with this thought the solicitor turned to the timetable on the desk. There was a train which left Barchester at 3.30 that would just give him time to bathe, and change, and walk down to the town.

He never forgot the luxury of the next half hour, the cold lather of the water of his bath and the clean comfort of the shave. His kit-bag had been rifled, but his clothing was intact; he missed only his writing case with the "Dartign dossier," and Robert smiled as he thought what pleasure reading it had made for the filchers. The damage to his chin was slighter than the blood-stained first view had led him to believe, and, as he stood in a suit of gray flannel before the pier glass in the bathroom, there was little to point to his having passed through any adventure or experience such as his imprisonment in the cellars.

He packed all of his clothes and possessions into his bag, with the exception of the dress suit and the linen he had worn in the cellar. He glanced at the clock as he passed through the hall and found that he had barely time for the train, as it was, and snatching up his cap, he hurried down the gravelled drive to the lodge gates. Every-

where was desolation; there were no servants to be seen, from the stables came no sound of life, and the lodge was as silent and deserted as the house.

How quickly Dartign had moved in the matter when once he had seen that the game was up! Robert almost felt an admiration for the man who could so quickly and thoroughly adapt himself to changed conditions. He felt a distinct satisfaction that Dartign had elected not to kill him when he had him in his power, but the elation he experienced at having unmasked the man who had caused his cousin's death was tempered with the thought of the hours in the cellar, and the cool insolence of Baptiste Dartign.

Full of his thoughts Robert, on reaching the outskirts of the town, took the wrong road, and the time he lost recovering his bearings made it impossible for him to catch the train. By the time he reached the cathedral the great clock was showing the half of five, and from the distant station the whistle of the engine came clearly through the afternoon calm.

Robert slackened speed and looked around him. A little down the road the oak-timbered archway of the "Crown" yawned invitingly. The sun was hot and, after all, there were many worse places in which to consult a time-table than the dim coolness of the panelled smoke-room. He stopped at the post office and sent a message that would still any fears Stella might feel for him.

There was only one other occupant of the room when the solicitor entered and it took from the hook the local time-table. He crossed to a table by the window and, ordering tea, looked up his train. To his annoyance he found that there was none until 8 o'clock, and then only a local, which took some two hours and a half to reach the metropolis.

Perhaps his title of his annoyance showed in his face, for the man at the next table leaned over to him.

"You'll excuse me, sir; perhaps I can help you—I saw you looking at the London trains."

Robert turned to him with a smile.

"Yes, I've just managed to miss the three-thirty—I see the next is eight—and that's a rotter."

"Oh, you're served very well at Barchester. You'll be quicker driving over to Mayfield, if you're in a hurry—that's on the main line; you'll find there's a train nearly every hour."

Baxenter thanked his informant, and while he waited for his tea they fell into conversation, in the course of which the solicitor mentioned his visit to the Towers, thinking perhaps to elicit a little useful information from one who was evidently well acquainted with Barchester and Barcastrian matters.

The other man was interested immediately.

"You know Mr. Dartign, then, sir?"

"Oh yes; no very well, but—"

"Then perhaps you know why he has hurried off like this? My son, sir, is head gardener up at the Towers, or, rather, he was, because he's been shot out suddenly. All in a minute he's two months' money. Mr. Dartign told him; and he did the same to all of them, women as well."

Robert appeared to be mildly interested.

"Then he has closed up the house?"

"Seems so, sir—can't make head or tail of it. They all had to leave, night before last—that is, them as hadn't already left during the day. The carrier went up and shifted their things in a batch. Mr. Dartign and another gentleman motored through here shortly afterward. They say he's sold all his horses to the vet for next to nothing. We'll miss him here in Barchester—an open-handed gentleman, and the life and soul of the market-dinner at the 'Lion.'"

And the Barcastrian went off, his head shaking dolefully, leaving Robert to his tea and toast.

(To be continued.)

The Way Home.

The question, How do birds find their way? is answered by many ingenious and speculative theories. Many have decided that birds possess a sense of direction, which is often very inaccurately called orientation. Biologically, this term does not imply any connection with the East, but is simply used to describe the power of finding the way back to a certain base, or of returning home. In the Migration of Birds, Mr. T. A. Coward quotes from Mr. John Burroughs's Ways of Nature a striking instance of this faculty.

Mr. Burroughs's son brought a drake home in a bag from a farm two miles away and shut it up in a barn with two ducks for a day and a night. As soon as it was released it turned its head homeward, but for three or four days its efforts were frustrated. Then Mr. Burroughs decided to see what the bird would do, and he set it free.

The homesick mallard started up through the highway, which he had never seen, and Mr. Burroughs followed fifty yards behind. A dog scared the bird and turned it up a lane, but after a detour it reached the road again; it stopped to bathe in a roadside pool, then started off refreshed. A lane leading in the right direction off the main road puzzled it, and it took a wrong turning, but, discovering its mistake, made for the road again, but not by actually retracing its steps. The false move seemed to put it out, for, after hesitating at the next and right turning, it actually overshot the mark. Mr. Burroughs, unable to spare him to continue the experiment, then headed it back, and when it reached the turning again it raced home with evident signs of joy.

The township of Elizabethtown, Leeds county, Ontario, is undertaking reforestation on a line of sand hills in order to stop the damage from shifting sand.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the school, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

How the Pine Squirrel Fooled the Magpie

My grub stake was running low, and it was twenty-three miles to the nearest town. Since I did not relish the journey I began to conserve as much as possible.

On my last provision trip I had packed out a sack of potatoes—a delicacy when your fare consists mainly of game, sheep-herder's biscuit, and black coffee. Of the potatoes I had eaten sparingly. I counted the remaining ones, and, allowing myself two a day, estimated that I could postpone going to town at least another week.

Two days later I was surprised to find that I had only a few potatoes left. I would have been inclined to suspect pack rats had it not been for the fact that they had never been in evidence in my cabin on the North Fork. At any rate, I decided to keep an eye on my provisions.

The next afternoon, while cleaning my rifle, a slight noise in the kitchen attracted my attention, and I peered cautiously through a chink in the logs. On the edge of the potato basket sat a little pine squirrel, tugging away at a potato much larger than himself. After repeated attempts, he dragged it to the edge of the basket and dropped it to the floor. The noise frightened him. He ran to the door, hesitated on the step, and then peered back. Apparently reassured, he came in again and, sinking his teeth into the potato, began to back slowly, pulling his load after him.

Once at the base of a hollow tree a new problem confronted him. A squirrel can come down a tree head first, but cannot back up it, especially with a heavy load. He considered the problem, and then made a few unsuccessful attempts to carry his burden up the tree. Finally he buried it in a niche under a flat rock, probably to be left until he could devise a way to take it to the main base of supplies. Upon investigation I found that the hollow tree contained several bushels of cones, leaves, and seeds. That store, representing tremendous work, convinced me that the four or five pine squirrels around my cabin were working with definite plans from morning to night.

They are as industrious, cheerful little animals as one will find in the West. During their busy season, from July or August until after the first blizzard, they waste practically no time in useless occupations, except to scold and bark at human beings who cross their pathway. In this they take keen delight.

A few days later I opened a box of dried apples, and, finding them moldy, decided to donate them to my little friend. I placed the box under a tree close to the door of my cabin, where I could sit and watch without being observed. It did not take one of them long to locate the apples, nor to notify his family and friends that they must store this delicacy before the magpies found it.

Magpies are great rivals of the pine squirrel in their uncanny ability to locate a store of provisions. Indeed, I believe they take delight in hindering the pine squirrels' storing of food. However, the squirrels are not beyond reproach, for in the spring they spend most of their time robbing the nests of magpies and other birds.

When the squirrels began to carry away the apples, I noticed that they did not go to the hollow tree, but, in order to make haste, took each piece out to the end of a pine branch and hid it at the base of the pine needles, which were proof against the thieving magpies. It was a clever idea, indicative of logic rather than instinct.

The next morning the clusters of pine needles near my cabin were loaded with dried apples. By night the industrious squirrels had transferred the whole stock to the main base of supplies.

I believed that my potatoes would go un molested in the future, as apples were certain to be more palatable; yet, in order to remove temptation, I hung the basket where they could not reach it.—J. Clinton Shepherd.

There is no greater self-protection from all that is low, ordinary, and inferior than the cultivation of a lofty, grand estimate of oneself and one's possibilities. All the forces within you will then work together to help you realize your ideals, for the life always follows the aim; we always take the direction of the life purpose.

300 MILE BREAKKEY

The used car dealer who shows you how they run instead of talking about what they are like.

USED AUTOS
100 Actually in stock
Percy Breakey 402 YONGE ST. TORONTO
Mention this paper.



Woman's Interests

Health and Beauty.

Young people are frequently troubled with eruptions of the skin, particularly on the face and neck. The eruptions take various forms but all are annoying; most of them are outgrown after a time, but are usually at their worst during the most sensitive and self-conscious years.

Regular habits, free perspiration, good circulation of the blood, fresh air and proper diet are necessary if we would have a smooth, clear skin; for without these, it is impossible to attain cleanliness of the body, both within and without.

Constipation, so general in this country because of our food habits, is a foe to health and beauty. We need more roughage in our food, and for this purpose there is nothing better than bran in one form or another—bran bread, bran muffins, or a spoon-ful of bran sprinkled over the breakfast cereal. Graham, corn and entire wheat bread are also good. Such vegetables as peas, beans and corn also provide roughage, while pop-corn is excellent for the purpose. Fruit and vegetables should be eaten freely, as they provide the vitamins and act as laxatives. When fresh fruit is unobtainable, raisins, figs, dates and prunes should be freely used.

The pores of the skin are also of use in carrying off impurities, so must be kept open by means of frequent baths and brisk rubbing. You have probably noticed that people who perspire freely, usually have fine, clear skin. It is essential then that the pores be kept open and not clogged with either dirt, dead skin or powder. If you must use powder, wash it off at night.

Exercise and fresh air will help the circulation, so they are also essential to good health. Care should be taken to ventilate the bedrooms; we need fresh air at all times, but especially do we need it at night.

Blackheads, one of the most annoying skin troubles, are due to the clogging of the pores with sebaceous matter, a cheese-like substance. The pores become filled with this substance and the part which is exposed to the air becomes blackened because of the dust with which it comes in contact.

Clogged pores should be emptied, but it must be done carefully in order to avoid injury to the delicate tissues of the skin. Once a week, preferably at night, the face should be steamed by applications of cloths wrung out of hot water; then, in front of a good mirror and a good light, the blackheads should be pressed out. This can be done by means of a watch-key or the tips of the fingers. Then bathe the face, rinse well and either rub in a good cream, or rinse the face with water containing a few drops of tincture of benzoin or toilet water.

If the weekly treatment of blackheads seems insufficient, use this blackhead cleansing powder: Cornstarch, two parts; powdered borax, one part; almond meal, one part. Mix these ingredients and keep in a wide-mouthed jar or box. Hold hot wet cloths over the face until it is wet and warm and the pores are open, then rub in some of this powder. You'll feel the skin absorb it. Rinse off with hot water, dry, then rub on a little cold cream. This powder is quite drying, necessarily, since it must mix with and absorb the blackheads; the cream, however, prevents any chapping of the skin. You can use the powder instead of soap.

When the skin must be cleaned in a hurry or when traveling, use bay rum or toilet water. Bay rum is used full strength, toilet water is diluted; one-third toilet water and two-thirds plain water will do. Use either remedy on a bit of absorbent cotton and rub on the black spots until they have disappeared. The tiny black spots which appear on the nose and on the neck and shoulders are easily removed by this method.

As blackheads are usually accompanied by an oily skin, greasy and indigestible foods should be avoided. Chocolate should be eaten sparingly, but pure ice-cream, plain cake and simple candies are allowed, if eaten at meal-time, not between meals. Those who favor fudge and rich cake at any time or all times must pay the price.

Timely Recipes.

A spicy salad for a company dinner is made thus: Arrange nasturtiums in a shallow glass dish, the leaves and flowers forming a border. Cover the stems in the middle of the dish with slices of cold boiled potato, over these lay sliced tomatoes sprinkled with finely minced onion and parsley. Dress with French dressing and serve very cold.

Corn powder: Fry out a large slice of fat salt pork. When crisp remove from the pan, put in six potatoes and one small onion, cut in slices. Cover with boiling water and cook until the potatoes are done, then add a pint of grated sweet corn and a quart of rich milk. Season with butter, salt and pepper, then add the pork cut in small pieces, and when the milk comes to the boiling point, serve.

Tomato olives: The little yellow plum or pear-shaped tomatoes are nicest for this; but any small green ones will do. Wash clean a half-bushel of the tomatoes, pack in a jar or tub, mix with them two and one-

half pounds of fine salt and one-fourth of a pound of whole mixed spices. Weigh down and cover with clear cold water. In two weeks they are ready to use, but will keep for a year if kept under the brine.

Tomato pulp, used for soups, sauces and flavoring, can be made of the surplus or imperfect fruit. To can this pulp, wash and stem the tomatoes, place in a kettle over the fire and cook until the tomatoes break up. Rub through a strainer to remove seeds and skins and return the tomatoes to the kettle. Cook down until the mass is as thick as catsup, then pour into jars, put rubbers and lids in position and partially seal the jars. Sterilize the jars in a wash-boiler or steamer for from fifteen to twenty minutes. Remove the jars, tighten the covers and allow to cool, then store in a dark place.

Apple and elderberry jam require two pounds of windfall apples, one pound of elderberries, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of syrup. Wash, peel and core the apples, cut them into quarters and weigh. Wash, drain and pick the elderberries. Put the apples and elderberries into an agateware kettle with just sufficient water to cover them. Bring to a boil and stew gently until the fruit is tender. Add the syrup and sugar, bring to boiling point and boil rapidly until the syrup sets when tested on a cold plate. Put into glasses, cover, seal with paraffin and store in the usual way. The thimble-cut rind of a lemon may be stewed with the fruit and removed before the sugar is added.

Spiced cantaloupe: An old recipe for this dainty calls for seven pounds of cantaloupe, pared and cut in pieces of convenient size, three pounds of sugar and one pint of vinegar. Melt the sugar in the vinegar, bring to a boil, pour over the cantaloupe and allow to stand over night. The next day pour off the vinegar, bring to a boil and again pour over the cantaloupe. Repeat the process the third day. On the fourth day pour off the vinegar; into a muslin bag put one tablespoonful of cloves and one stick of cinnamon, place the bag into the vinegar, bring to boiling point, then add cantaloupe, and when the fruit has reached the boiling point, remove from fire, pack in jars and seal.

When You Invest Money.

The large prices received for farm products during the war made the farmer the target for all sorts of investment propositions. Because of his location away from the business world and because he had little surplus to invest, until war-time prices made the money available, farmers as a class have not been trained to select the best sort of investments. The best investments must be diligently searched for because the man who has large funds snaps them up. The profit investments are the ones that are peddled. This explains why the oil promoters, the packing-house salesman and all other investment sharks, so diligently endeavor to get the farmer's money.

When there is money in your family chest to invest, it is well to remember that there is practically no method of magically increasing it beyond its usual conservative interest-bearing power; also, that it should be put to work either in a responsible bank or as a mortgage or as a good bond; furthermore, that one of the best investments may be found right on the home farm. It may be a new barn that will make extra profits possible. Better yet, it may be a new house that will bring increased comfort and happiness. Or it may be the installation of the conveniences and home comforts that should be added to the old home. When all these investments have been made and not until then, the farmer and his wife will do well to smile at the get-rich-quick stock salesman who calls at their door and tell him good-bye.

What He Was Losing.

A British destroyer lay close inland near a small African village, and the sailors were lounging near the rails and throwing pennies into the water for a crowd of dusky, naked youngsters to dive for.

It was a lively scene. No sooner was a penny thrown into the water than a native boy dived and brought it to the surface. Many times a penny did not reach the bottom before a boy caught it.

On the jetty the native king, surrounded by his fellow-townsmen, was awaiting the arrival of the British naval officers, to whom he was going to tender a grand reception. He watched the diving with evident interest.

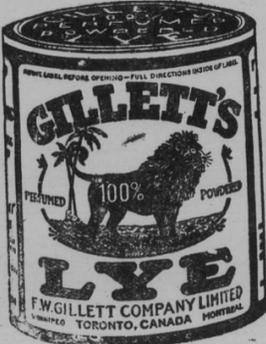
A reckless sailor began throwing shillings and half-crowns into the water. Then someone threw over a handful of small silver. What a scrambling! It seemed as if every native from the village was either in the air or in the water.

Suddenly a dusky messenger came dashing alongside the destroyer in a native canoe.

"Will you lords please stop throwing money? The king's botching restless; he's already taken off his coat!"

The man who sells his health for wealth makes a poor bargain.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.



Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—Tweed cloth in four shades is being exhibited here as a sample of Canadian industry. It is from wool from British Columbia sheep, weaved on a new comb loom in this city and dyed at British Columbia dye works. The cloth is of very high class quality and it is believed will lead to the establishing of a woolen mill on this island.

Edmonton, Alta.—Red clover yielding at the rate of ten to six tons per acre has been harvested at the University farm. The clover is known as Atlaswede, a new variety originated here. It stood from thirty to thirty-six inches high, has a very fine stem and makes excellent fodder.

Regina, Sask.—Recent figures published by the provincial government give the number of automobiles in Saskatchewan in 1920 as 60,325, as compared with 55,010 in 1919 and 46,880 in 1918. This is a remarkable showing when it is considered that the total number of motor vehicles in 1908 was only 74.

Winnipeg, Man.—The bee-keeping industry is making rapid headway in Manitoba and the outlook for a large honey crop this year is very bright. Bee-keeping demonstrations are being held at different places in the province. In the Swan River Valley in Northern Manitoba, J. C. Dodge reports a return of \$1,500 in honey in one season from thirty-three hives. A settler at Dominion City reports that from a stray swarm that came to his farm six years ago he now has seventy-six colonies and last year sold

over two tons of honey at 35 cents a pound.

Toronto, Ont.—McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines will double the capacity of their plant at Timmins, according to an official statement issued here, and a start will be made on the work at once. This will add extra capacity of 500 tons per day or 1,000 in all. With the new equipment the company will be able to produce well over \$3,000,000 annually.

Montreal, Que.—At the end of May the number of vessels on the Canadian Shipping Register was 8,287, the greater number of which were steam; the tonnage was 1,128,230 net. During May alone 30,000 net tons were added, which includes several very large vessels.

Fredericton, N.B.—The value of lookout towers for the prevention of forest fires has been full recognized by the provincial government and plans are under way for the erection of four additional lookout towers as soon as possible. Many new fire preventive measures have been adopted and it is planned, if possible, to do away with spring burning of brush. Fall burning is to be encouraged.

Truro, N.S.—A three weeks' course of instruction for officers attached to federal fish hatcheries in eastern Quebec and the Maritimes is now being conducted at the agricultural college here. The course is being conducted by the Fisheries Department in co-operation with the biological board, and will deal particularly with conditions that affect fish and fish eggs and will be preliminary in character to the course proposed for 1922.

\$84,000 Paid for 1,120-Acre Saskatchewan Farm

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—A farm of 1,120 acres, in the Gull Lake district, Sask., sold recently for the sum of \$84,000. It was a typical example of the agricultural progress in prairie districts. Another indication of agricultural growth with the settlement of new lands is shown in reports on tractor sales. Western Canada has purchased 10,279 tractors in the last year, and orders for 7,500 more are expected to be placed by the three prairie provinces this year.



Hon. Herbert Greenfield
The new premier of Alberta. A seat has yet to be found for him in the Legislature.

China Accepts Invitation to Washington

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government's invitation to participate in a discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems at the disarmament conference was formally accepted by China on Thursday with a pledge that her representatives would approach their task with a solemn sense of its significance and with a spirit of "perfect frankness and cordiality."

The Chinese acceptance was the first of a formal character to be received from the nations invited to confer here.

All goods imported into Canada after December 1 must bear the name of the country where they were manufactured.

TWO BOY SCOUTS FOR ANTARCTIC CRUISE

Shackleton Selects Fortunate Youths as Cabin Boys on the Quest.

A despatch from London says:—Two Scottish boy scouts will shortly embark on a cruise of adventure, such as their comrades throughout the world daily dream about, for Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has selected them from among 10 competitors to accompany him in his coming Antarctic expedition as cabin boys aboard his ship the Quest.

The youths are Patrol Leaders J. W. S. Marr of Aberdeen, aged 19, and N. E. Mooney of Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, aged 17. The 10 picked applicants came to London from all parts of the United Kingdom. Sir Ernest interviewed them to ascertain their qualifications and found so much talent that he could not make a decision until Thursday.

Young Mooney came all the way from the stormy Orkneys, a journey of 600 miles. He had never seen passenger railway trains before and was so confused by the big city and its strangers that Sir Ernest could not get him to talk. However, Mooney has a winning personality and knows all about boats and the sea, so does Marr.

The Quest will sail at the end of this month, to be gone two or more years.

FIRST IMPERIAL STATION OPENED

Wireless Chain Around Empire Inaugurated in Britain.

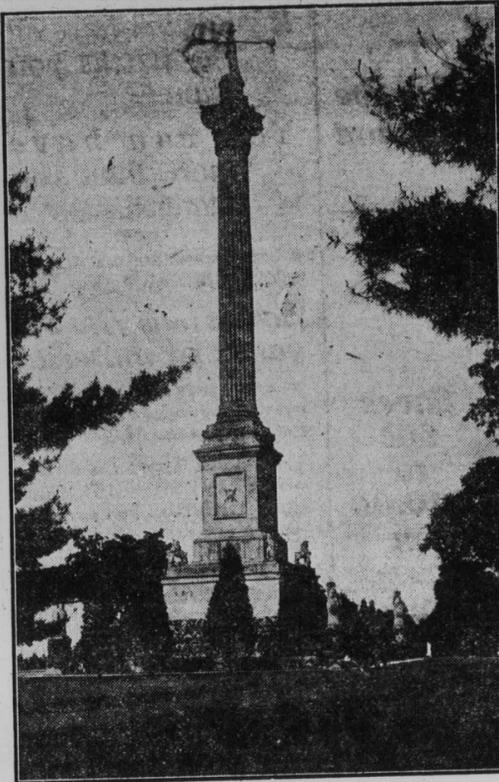
A despatch from London says:—Hon. F. G. Kellaway, British Postmaster-General, on Thursday sent the first messages through the first link in the chain of Imperial wireless communications. The transmitting station at Deafield, Oxfordshire, has just been completed.

Kellaway sent a message to all British stations within range, and another message to all European and other foreign stations in range, receiving within a few minutes messages of felicitation from stations in Malta, France, Rome, Budapest, Posen, Norway, Sweden and Germany.

The links to follow, as decided by the recent Imperial Conference, will be: Cairo, East Africa, South Africa, India, Singapore, Australia, with a branch from Singapore to Hong Kong, and a link from Britain to Canada.

Unemployed in the United States number nearly 6,000,000.

A BEAUTIFUL AND SACRED SPOT



Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights Park

This is one of the most sacred spots in Canadian history. In the war of 1812-1814, American troops crossed the river from Lewiston, landed on Canadian soil, and took possession of the Heights. Early the same morning—that of October 13, 1812—the British Governor, Sir Isaac Brock, left Fort George, Niagara-on-the-lake, and hastened to the scene on horseback. Riding up the river road, he set his little army in battle array and stormed the Heights. The engagement cost him his life and a grateful country erected a splendid monument in his memory. The spot—part way up the hill—where

he died victoriously, is marked by a cenotaph and flagstaff.

The Government park which occupies the Heights is one of the most beautiful spots in Ontario. It commands a view of the lower river and the Niagara plain that is scarcely surpassed in any part of the world. The panorama of river and orchard and vineyard and tilled fields which spreads away to the shores of Lake Ontario is one that has delighted visitors from every clime. To see the Niagara country when it is aflame with peach blossoms and white with apple blossoms is to have a foretaste of paradise.

A University Course for Housewives.

In its desire to serve all the people of the province in every way possible and to spread the advantages of university education broadcast over Ontario, the University of Toronto has arranged an extension course in Household Science. This course will extend over ten weeks, beginning October 4th, with two lectures and one laboratory period each week. It is not a course in fancy cooking but will deal with foods and diets, food values, and the cause and prevention of malnutrition. If, later, there is a general demand for a course in household management, this will also be arranged.

The provincial university has arranged so many of these extension courses that most people have come to realize that when one wants something in the way of education one should first consult the University of Toronto to see what it has to offer. An enquiry directed to the Extension Office always brings a prompt and cordial answer.

To develop its extension work as the people of Ontario wish it to be developed, the provincial university will require a much larger revenue than it receives at present. United States universities of smaller size than the University of Toronto have, as a rule, more than twice as much money for extension work as has the provincial university of Ontario.

Of one thing be very sure. Every man must do his own growing, no matter who his grandfather was. Pull often makes men swell, but it doesn't help them to grow.

Former King Peter of Serbia died on Aug. 16 in his 77th year. In 1919 King Peter relinquished the care of state to his second son, Alexander, who became king of the new state of Jugo-Slavia.

BRITISH RECRUITS FOR SPANISH ARMY

Former Service Men Join Foreign Legion to Fight in Morocco.

A despatch from London says:—Scores of unemployed former British service men are reporting daily to the Spanish Consulate here for enrollment in the Foreign Legion of the Spanish army.

Information which led to this recruiting is said to have been circulated secretly among the unemployed. Applicants for enlistment are asked only two questions: "Can you fight?" and "Will you fight?"

Although the men are informed of the dangerous nature of the prospective campaigning against tribesmen in Morocco, they readily enlist in view of the inducements offered. These include a bonus of 700 pesetas for a five-year enlistment, and 400 pesetas for a four-year enlistment. Other attractions are eligibility for medals, decorations and promotion to commissioned rank, as well as daily pay of four and one-half pesetas on final acceptance at the headquarters of the Foreign Legion in Ceuta, Morocco.

Volunteers rejected in Ceuta are promised return transportation. It is stated that the number of enlistments acceptable for the Foreign Legion is unlimited.

Fire Menace in N. B. Ended by Rain

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—A heavy downpour of rain throughout the province on Thursday destroyed the fire menace which still lingered in many parts of New Brunswick. The rainfall during the day was almost as great as the entire precipitation during the month of July.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is seriously ill.

PARTNERSHIP OF GREAT POWERS TO ENSURE PEACE OF THE WORLD

British Premier Hopes That An Alliance Between British Empire, Japan and United States Will Result From Coming Conference at Washington.

A despatch from London says:—"If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world."

Thus spoke David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, before the House of Commons on Thursday in outlining the work of the recent conference of the Imperial Premiers.

The Premier was dealing specifically with the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the time, and explaining how the conference had unanimously recognized that Japan loyally had carried out her obligations to Great Britain during the war in letter and in spirit.

Mr. Lloyd George asked if it was to be suggested that Great Britain now should turn her back upon Japan with a mere thank you and good-bye, after Japanese aid had proved one of

the turning factors in the war, in that it had given protection to the transit of Dominion and Indian troops across seas.

Even countries disliking the Anglo-Japanese alliance would despise the British if, after such services, Great Britain turned her back upon Japan. The Premier said he saw no reason why it should be impossible to remember obligations to Japan and at the same time preserve a spirit of fraternity with the United States.

It was a cardinal principle of British policy, the Premier continued, that Great Britain should act in as complete accord with the United States as possible. He did not know of any country in the world with whom it was more important to act in concert. He declared that the surest way to make a success of the disarmament conference was first to reach an understanding on Pacific questions, and he hoped his view in this respect would be taken at the Washington gathering.

Germany Going Straight.

After September 15 the Rhine and economic barrier is to be taken down by the Allies. The customs penalty will be no more after this date, if Germany continues her reparations payments and lifts the present boycott against French goods.

This will be a sort of mixed blessing for the Teutons. The French will profit, as they are not averse to doing a bit of trade with their old enemies, and the boycott has hurt. Nevertheless, it is a good and hopeful sign.

If Germany continues to keep her agreements, the Allies are going even further. The cities of Ruhrort, Duisburg and Dusseldorf may be freed of the occupying allied forces after the next meeting of the Supreme Council. Great Britain favors it, but France is not so certain that this will

be a good thing. However, Paris is likely to yield.

It depends upon Germany's going straight. Thus far Berlin, the Wirth Government and the Germans generally have given no cause for criticism or censure since signing. Germany put her signature to the agreement and has kept it.

All this tends to make French suspicions ridiculous and to weaken the French party that is anxious to occupy more of Germany. It is granting a new respect for the Germans and is opening the way for German readmission into international circles. More important than anything else, it is making for quiet, for stability and for peace in Europe.

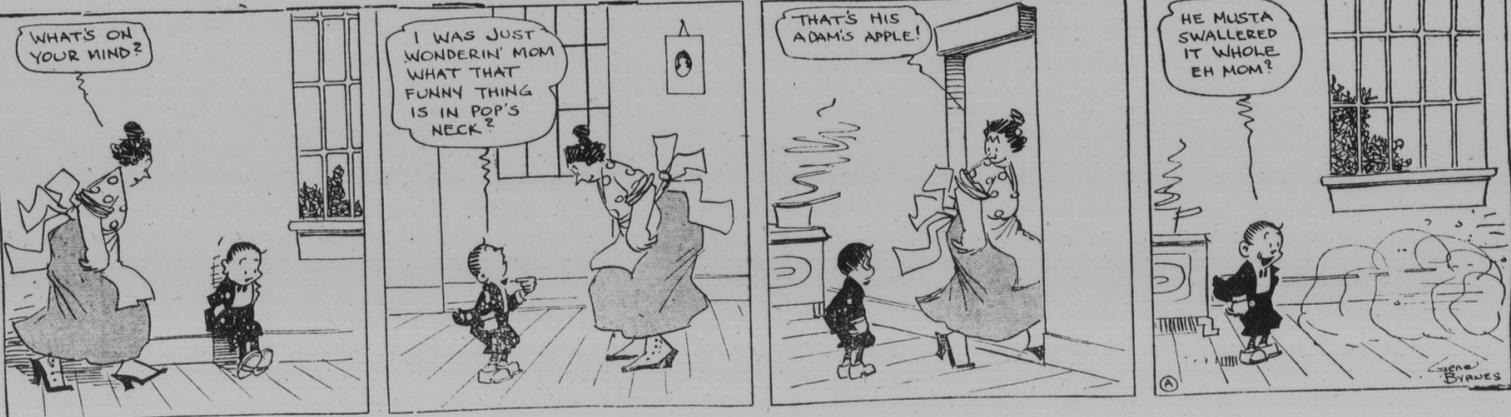
The apple has a larger proportion of phosphorus than any fruit, and is, therefore, an excellent brain food.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.85 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.77 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.68 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.50 1/4.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48c; No. 3 CW, 47 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2; No. 1 feed, 46 1/4; No. 2 feed, 45 1/4.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 79 1/2; No. 4 CW, 77 1/2; rejected, 72 1/2; feed, 71 1/2.
All the above in store at Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 Winter, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 1 commercial, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 2 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 Spring, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malt, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.07.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.
Ontario flour—\$6.25, old crop.
Milfeed—Delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.
Baked hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$22; No. 2, \$21; mixed, 18.
Eggs—No. 1, 43 to 44c; selects, 48 to 50c; new-laid, cartons, 50 to 52c.
Butter—Creamery, fresh-made extras, 42 to 43c; do, fresh-made firsts, 41 to 42c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers' 20c.
Oleomargarine—Best grade, 20 to 22c.
Cheese—New, large, 25c; do, twins, 25 1/2; do, Stilton, 26 to 26 1/2; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34 to 35 1/2.
Honey, extracted—White clover, in 60-30-lb. tins, per lb., 14 to 15c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c; Ontario No. 1, white clover, in 2 1/2-5-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Rolls 27 to 28c; hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 60 to 65c; boneless backs, 42 to 48c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Barrelled meats—Bean pork, \$30; short cut or family back, boneless, \$41; pickled rolls, \$40 to \$41; mess pork, \$34.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 18 to 21c; in cases, 18 1/2 to 21 1/2; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2; backs, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2.
Lard—Tierces, 19 to 19 1/2; tubs, 19 1/2 to 20c; pails, 19 1/2 to 20 1/4; prints, 21 to 21 1/4; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; butchers' steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.25 to \$5.75; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$7.50; do, spring, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$9 to \$9.50; do, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, heavy and backs, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13 to \$13.25; do, off cars, \$13.25 to \$13.50; do, f.a.b., \$12.25 to \$12.50; do, country points, \$12 to \$12.25.
Montreal.
Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82c.
Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 59 1/2 to 60c; do, No. 3, 58 to 58 1/2; extra No. 1, feed, 58 to 58 1/2. Barley—Man. feed, \$44 to \$45 per ton. Flour—Man. spring wheat, firsts, \$10.50, car lots, seconds, \$10; strong bakers', \$9.50. Rotted oats—bag, 90 lbs., \$3.25. Bran—\$27.25, car lots. Shorts—\$29.25, per ton. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$34 to \$35.
Cheese, finest easterns, 22 to 22 1/2; butter, choicest creamery, 30 1/2 to 41 1/2; eggs, selected, 45c; do, No. 1 stock, 40c; do, No. 2 stock, 38c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3 to \$3.25 per 80-lb. bag.
Dairy heifers, med., 700 pounds, \$4.50 per cwt.; canning heifers, steers and bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; canners, \$1; cutters, \$3. Lambs, \$7.50 to \$8; med. lambs, \$6; ewes, \$1 to \$3. Good veal calves, \$7 to \$7.50; grassers and drinkers, \$3 to \$5. Hogs, selects, \$13.50 to \$13.75; lights, heavies and roughs, \$9 to \$10; sows, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



We Are Selling Cheaper Mileage

You may get extraordinary mileage out of any one tire—but that's not the way to figure mileage.

Get the average of mileage given by a pair of tires or a set—and you will get nearer to the actual cost of mileage to be charged to the upkeep of your car.

It's just because we've taken the trouble to figure values that way, that we recommend Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes."

We know they are giving real mileage over the worst roads in the country and their "average" performance leaves no doubt in our minds that Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" will give you the cheapest mileage you can buy. And they are guaranteed without time or mileage limits. Drop in and let us show you and tell you about

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

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Hay - Fever

SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA, spoil many a holiday.

RAZ - MAH

Positively stops these troubles: Sneezing, weezing, coughing, weeping eyes aren't necessary—unless you like being that way.

\$1.00 at your druggist's, or write Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial.

J. P. PHELAN

Druggist

Mildmay

THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The business depression which thoughtful people expected would follow the war is upon us with a vengeance. Manufacturers in certain lines say that retailers have simply made up their minds not to buy, and they see no course open but to close down.

When they close down they add to the number who will not buy for the good reason that they cannot. This in turn adds to the dulness of trade, and causes others to close down. Where it will end there is no saying just as there is no guessing as to where the advancing prices of the war period would end. But just as the rise in prices came to an end so will the fall after it has gone to unreasonable lengths.

The most absurd feature of the whole situation is the effort in the part of a few labor unions to not only maintain war-time rates of wages but to endeavor to get increases. Because of this attitude many men have been idle throughout the summer, and have a good chance of being in a "bread line" as soon as cold weather sets in.

But the industrial depression is mainly due to a lack of confidence in the future. During the boom time one might plunge into almost anything and come out all right; now one can scarcely dabble in anything without losing money, and a few will enter upon a big enterprise for fear that business will remain dull after the money is tied up. Without confidence there can be no enterprise—no snap in business.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

It is becoming more and more recognized that Fall Fairs are an educational opportunity and are more and more used for educational purposes by the Government, Agricultural Colleges and others.

It is quite right that a good deal of attention should be paid to the lighter side of Fall Fairs. People come to be entertained, and innocent entertainment should be provided. But all objectionable features should be eliminated and a great improvement has been made in that respect. Then there is entertainment as well as instruction in the various educational features given by means of illustration, demonstration and experimentation.

There are also features that are especially attractive to the young. Exhibitions have thus become not only places of entertainment but schools and colleges for the people agriculturally, industrially and generally. One cannot attend without having a wider outlook, and receiving impressions that are valuable.

The Hamilton Spectator says that Goderich Old Boys Reunion came out with a deficit of about \$2,000.

A newspaper headline says: "Plucky maiden makes a capture." There is nothing remarkable in that. It's the easiest thing they do.

School books have been delayed by the printer's strike. Can you hear the groans from the disappointed children? No, neither can we,

WILL ENFORCE NEW ADOLESCENT ACT.

In connection with the Adolescent School Attendance Act of July 13th, 1920, the amendment has been made by the Minister to school trustees that it is not his intention to instruct Attendance Officers to make the Act retroactive by endeavoring to compel young persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age, who have been engaged in regular employment, to return to school. School authorities will in the beginning be charged with providing only for the continued instruction of those who are at present at school and not for the numbers who might be forced to return to school by the strictest interpretation of the Act.

The Act is to be made fully effective, however, to the extent that Attendance Officers are to be appointed according to law to ensure that all young persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall be either at school or at work and that all those who are at work either at home or in gainful employments shall hold the permits or certificates required by law.

Section 3 of the Act, which comes into operation on September 1st of this year, provides for the attendance at school of adolescents between fourteen and sixteen years of age. The purpose of bringing the Act into force by stages is to make it possible to adjust gradually school accommodations, courses of study, and employments in industries to the conditions set up by the requirements of the Act.

Questioned concerning the enforcement of the Act, school inspectors have stated that the enforcement would be gradual and of stringent. Boards of Education in the rural districts must, however, provide for the accommodation of students between fourteen and sixteen, who up till now have been at school or who are not engaged in "necessary household work or necessary work in husbandry. This will undoubtedly mean that there will be a number of fifth classes in the rural districts and an increased attendance at the High schools. Children, who are kept from school on account of necessary work, must have a permit from the local Attendance Officer.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Lord Byng of Vimy, who was last week sworn in as Governor-General of Canada, enters upon the duties of that high office with an advantage that none in the line of his predecessors had at the outset. He has many thousands of personal acquaintances and warm friends in the Canadian population, being in that respect almost as much at home here as some of our former Governor-Generals were at the time of their departure. As the Commander of the Canadian corps of imperishable fame he identified himself with this country in a very signal way. Under him that corps won some of its laurels that are most prized by Canada. He shares in the tributes rendered to the corps by the British War Office, by Marshall Foch, and by the able enemy commander, Prince Rupprecht, upon whom was impressed the quality of the Canadian fighting spirit, in larger measure than upon any other German general. Canadian soldiers will say of Lord Byng that he possessed the rare power of being able to get the most out of his troops without needlessly fatiguing them. He was a thorough disciplinarian, but the men knew that he was not more sparing of himself than he was of them. Under his command the Canadians retook the ground that was lost in the Ypres Salient on June 2, 1916, under the most terrific barrage that up to that time had been poured from German guns on the Western front. The general's inspections are remembered by his men as the most searching to which the corps was subjected in its course through the war.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

There is considerable fear in this country that the coming winter will see more widespread unemployment than we have had for years. Canon Scott, of Quebec, voices this fear not long ago, and urged that our government take action now to provide for the difficulty. He asserts that in the woods thousands of shantymen will have no work, while in the cities, the factories will feel the pressure of a tightening market, and will help to swell the streams of unemployment. It cannot but be expected that the heavy drop in the prices of farm products will affect the buying power of the rural sections, and the new United States high tariff legislation will accentuate this difficulty. There is no need for excessive alarm, for business conditions in Canada are fundamentally sound, but at the same time we should give heed to the present indications and prepare remedial measures for the possible difficulty. There is no doubt that if our Dominion and Provincial governments were to get together, with the advice and assistance of our big employers of labor and financiers, we could cope with the situation much more satisfactorily than if we do as we have too often done in the past, simply allow ourselves to drift wherever the current may take us.

That tobacco can be successfully grown in this vicinity is clearly demonstrated in the garden of Mr. Michael Dowling, Drayton, where can be seen as fine plants as the County of Essex can produce. The stalks are fully five feet in height and the leaves are three feet long and nineteen inches across. He has 500 plants which are well worth seeing.

Give us a Hand!



CITIZENS of Ontario—The only salvation for Ontario's revenue-producing forests is the prevention of forest fires. Your support and co-operation is absolutely essential.

Forest fires are rapidly diminishing our resources of timber and pulpwood. Over 90 per cent. of Ontario's forest fires are caused by human carelessness.

If everybody was careful to prevent the start of fire, Ontario's Forest would be safe.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

BUSINESS MEN of Ontario—Lend us a hand. The various business associations—of bankers, boards of trade, manufacturers, merchants, lumbermen; engineers, educationalists, tourists, and sportsmen, and all other bodies of weight and influence, can do a great work for this province and for their own interests as well by actively promoting educational propaganda to reduce forest fires.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS can help. Railways cause 40% of Ontario's Forest fires. The Forestry Branch is being well supported by improved co-operation on the part of railway officials and by the Dominion Railway Board. Let us reduce the number of railway fires one-half this summer. (The train passenger in Northern Ontario who nonchalantly throws his cigarette or cigar out of the window during the forest fire season is deserving of a jail sentence!)

CAMPERS, tourists, fishermen, picknickers, berry pickers, prospectors and hunters should

feel their responsibility even though out of sight of the policeman.

SETTLERS can co-operate by exercising more care in setting out fire on their own property.

LUMBER FIRMS can help by impressing on all foremen the need for carefulness. River-drivers in dry seasons should be specially warned. Gangs of men going in and out to the camps need special attention, because of the danger along the slash-lined trails from the inevitable cigarette.

THE PRESS could do more public-spirited constructive work to reduce forest fires than any other single agency. This is a non-political campaign in which the whole press could join.

LEADERS of PUBLIC OPINION in every community should be the first to extend a helping hand. Tell the Chief Ranger or write the Head Office any time you have information or suggestions to impart, or questions to ask.

GIVE US A HAND!

Ontario Forestry Branch

Parliament Buildings, Toronto



Health

Comes to you and the children if you have Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house. For "little-ones" and "grown-ups" this old fashioned vegetable tonic and blood-maker is still used by the million bottles every year. It was first used by everybody 50 years ago and is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Cherry Bark, without alcohol. Make your blood redder and your health better by going to your nearest druggist and obtaining Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form.

CENTRAL BUTTE, SASK.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a number of years, and am pleased to recommend it as a blood purifier. I know it has no equal, as I used it for my boy. My neighbors and friends were surprised with the results; in fact, I do not think he would be alive to-day had it not been for the 'Medical Discovery.' I also keep it on hand for coughs, as it differs so from other cough medicines; instead of upsetting the stomach, as most cough syrups do, it is good for the stomach. I only wish I had known about Dr. Pierce's medicines sooner."—Miss. PERRY WOOD.

NOT IN VAIN

A tall, gaunt individual of the sort known in some parts of the south as 'poor white trash,' was ordered by the Judge of a certain Police Court to stand up. "You are," said the Judge, "accused of profanity in a public place." "I reckon I did it, Judge," said the cracker. "A negro was trying to steal my hoss." "But you should know better than to take the name of the Lord in vain." "It wasn't in vain, Judge. You jest oughter seen that black man run?"

MILDMAY FALL SHOW SEPTEMBER 19 and 20.

He (staying with his girl unusually long)—There was something I wanted to say to you, but I forgot what it was now. She—Was it "good night?"

The Formosa Mutual Fire Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1880

HEAD OFFICE: FORMOSA, ONT.

E. G. Kuntz, Manager.

INSURES

PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STABLES, CHURCHES and SCHOOLS in towns and villages and rural districts at the lowest rates possible.

FARM PROPERTIES, THRESHING MACHINES and REGISTERED STOCK at lower rates than other companies are charging.

This company has just closed a very successful year of business and is in a sound condition, managed by careful business men and ranks as one of the best companies doing business in Ontario.

With almost 3,400 policies in force Dec. 31, 1920, and assets available \$254,755.94, of which amount \$18,030.85 is in cash bonds and the total amount of insurance in force \$9,087,167.00

Being a local company managed honestly, it merits the patronage of all intending insurers, and with the company's honest reputation for promptness in investigating losses and paying for them as soon as possible, and with our low rates it would be to your advantage to consult the manager at the Head Office, or our local agent, Jonas Vollick, Mildmay.

Let Us Be of Service to You in Sending Money Abroad



TRANSFERS of money to all parts of the world, by draft, post remittance, or cable, can be made through this Bank quickly and at advantageous rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

MILDMAY BRANCH, HANOVER BRANCH, WALKERTON BRANCH.

A. C. WELK, Manager. H. W. BRITTON, Manager. W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE

The post office department is reminding publishers by circular letter that, according to amendment to the post office act, passed during the session of Parliament in 1920, that the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals printed in Canada, daily, three times a week, semi-weekly, fortnightly or monthly, and sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers and newsdealers will on the 1st of January, 1922, be one and one-half cents per pound.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Cooling Milk Pays.

Because of the present high prices of raw material, labor and foodstuffs, every farmer is striving to make the most of his farm by economical production and increased efficiency in farm management. This is especially necessary because the margin of profit is an extremely narrow one. We know of no way whereby the selling price can be increased more in proportion to the cost than by raising the quality of the product.

The quality of milk depends greatly upon the method of production or handling. No matter how carefully the milk is drawn from the cow there are always some bacteria in it; and these at ordinary temperatures develop very rapidly. These minute organisms are so small that a drop of milk may contain millions. They grow very rapidly at a temperature of sixty to ninety degrees Fahrenheit, and require food and moisture like higher forms of plant life. Milk furnishes an ideal medium for bacterial growth and unless controlled by some means they will grow or multiply with great rapidity.

There are several methods of keeping down bacterial growth in milk. Cooling is a very economical and practical way which all farmers can practice with successful results, making a more desirable product for the consumer, as well as making one that is more profitable for themselves.

Cooling or even freezing the milk does not kill bacteria, but retards their growth. If milk that has been kept sweet or at the desired degree of acidity is allowed to become warmed, the bacteria which have been kept dormant will at once resume their growth. This explains why milk and cream should be kept thoroughly chilled, and never allowed to warm up until used. The process of cooling milk or cream checks the bacterial growth, and but few organisms thrive at a temperature below fifty degrees F. However, it is very important that the milk immediately after it has been drawn be cooled to fifty degrees F., or as much lower as circumstances permit. The importance of immediate cooling was shown by Dr. Conn in his experiments. He demonstrated that at a temperature of fifty degrees F. bacteria in milk multiply five times in twenty-four hours, while at seventy degrees they multiply 750 times in twenty-four hours. Milk may be kept sweet for quite a while at forty to forty-five degrees F. because the lactic acid bacteria or the principal bacteria that cause the souring of milk, practically stop growing at these temperatures. But dependence cannot be placed on these temperatures, as there are many other classes of bacteria

that can grow at these temperatures and produce undesirable effects.

Shortly after the bacteria start their rapid progress of development, and many times the milk is allowed to remain in the cow barn until milking has been completed. This may require an hour or more, depending upon the number of cows to be milked and the efficiency of the milking system. A few hours' delay in cooling reduces the keeping quality of the milk to a far greater extent than many people suppose. Not only the butter-fat is very undesirable, but the power of absorbing outside odors which impair the value of the milk to such an extent that it is not desirable to be put on the market. Many gases and odors can be removed by aeration or exposing the milk in thin films to the atmosphere. Fortunately, the construction of modern coolers is such as to make it possible to do the cooling and aeration in one operation. Dairymen would do well to consider what they expect to accomplish by aeration and cooling. Odors will be removed by aeration, but the milk must be aerated while it is yet warm. The so-called cow odors are removed in the best and quickest way by keeping manure out of milk. Cooling and aeration should always be conducted in a clean cool room which is free from all dirt and contamination.

There are several types of coolers on the market but not all of these could be used economically by the farmer; many farmers who retail their milk cool it with a cone-shaped cooler, the inner part being filled with ice water and the tank or milk receiver at the top has small openings at the bottom near the outside through which the milk discharges in fine streams directly upon the cone below, which is cooled by the ice water. The milk is then drawn off at the bottom of the cone and stored in a cool place until needed.

Another economical and practical way of cooling milk and cream is to place the containers into a tank where cold water is pumped into it in such a way as to enter the bottom, forcing the warm water out at the top. Water should be pumped into the tank at frequent intervals in order to keep the containers of milk and cream at as low a temperature as is possible.

Lowering the temperature of milk and cream tends to keep down the bacterial count, keeping the milk sweet and avoiding the great loss by souring, as sour milk or milk high in bacteria will not be as valuable to the producer or sell on the market for as high a price as the low-count milk produced under favorable conditions.

Poultry

Poultry culling is a summer job. After the flock starts moulting is the proper time for selection of egg producers. Under natural conditions the hens lay best in the spring.

The points to be noted in culling are: Absence of color in: 1, vent; 2, eye ring or lid; 3, bill beak; 4, leg or shank.

If the hen is producing there will be an absence of color. The head of a laying hen is large, the comb and wattles are flushed and the eye is prominent. On the contrary, the hen that is not laying has a small shriveled comb and a white scurf on the comb and wattles.

The lay bones or pelvic arches, after the laying season are farther apart. After the moulting season they are nearer together. A one-finger width indicates a poor layer, two, three, four-finger widths are the best layers for all flocks.

The width between the breast bone and keel bones (lay bones) indicates the hen's capacity. The best producers have a width of four or five fingers. To tell if the hen is moulting, open the wing and note the ten primary feathers. If the hen has eight she has started to moult. Five old and five new feathers indicate the hen is half through the moult. The hen never lays when she is in the moult but will when the feathers are coming back. The small dry vent indicates that the hen is not producing. If the abdomen is soft the hen is a better producer. Don't keep a baggy hen.

We could build a fine poultry house on every farm in the country on the amount of poultry lost last year. More attention should be given to proper housing, breeding of one strain, proper feeding and culling the flocks. For the amount of money invested, poultry can be made the best production on the farm.

Buttonhole the Judge.

When a judge finishes tying ribbons on a class of stock at a fair, he usually explains, to the people who are watching, his reasons for placing one animal ahead of another.

If he doesn't do so, ask him to. There is no better way to learn the points of a good animal.

Poultry judging will start at the Canadian National Exhibition Friday, Sept. 8.

Sheep Notes

The following grain mixtures are recommended for fitting the ram for the mating season: equal parts of oats and wheat bran; two parts alfalfa meal and one part corn; equal parts of corn and oilmeal; equal parts of field peas and oats, or equal parts of corn, oats, wheat bran, and oilmeal.

Use no sheep for service until one year of age. As a yearling, a ram may be mated with as many as thirty ewes without injury. As a two-year-old a ram is at his best. He can be used until eight or ten years of age if properly managed. He should never be allowed to become too fat or to be used excessively. A ewe should be at least a yearling before raising her first lamb; otherwise, her size and vigor will be so stunted as to result in smaller and weaker lambs.

Grass or stomach staggers is common where lambs and ewes are turned into rank, wet growth of clover or other green feed. In some instances the heads and ears swell enormously and the lambs die. Last year there were many losses from that trouble when lambs were turned into rich meadows and stubbles after haying and harvest. One should very gradually accustom all animals to rich pasture. Physic the lambs with castor-oil or Epsom salts. The dose is one tablespoonful of oil and up, and one ounce of Epsom salts up to four ounces for an adult sheep. Keep the lambs off rich pasture for a time.

Exterminating Quack Grass.

I have never seen published in any paper a method I have used successfully for exterminating quack grass quite cheaply. I plow the ground just deep enough to get all the roots and when dry go over it with the potato digger, shaking all the soil off the roots. In a clear hot day the roots will be dry and dead in an hour. If not they can be raked together and hauled off.

The extra work with the digger was well repaid in the crop of potatoes as the yield was double what it was when the digger was not used. There was not a spear of the quack left in the potatoes or in the oats the following season.—M. C.

The city sits like a parasite, running its roots out into the country and draining it of its substance. The city takes everything to itself—materials, money, men—and gives back only what it does not want.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time Jack Rabbit had ears about the size of Brother Possum and a tail as long as the next fellow. He'd have had them yet if he had not been such a curious chap. He always was listening and listening to other folks' affairs, sitting with his tail all curled up under him and his little bright eyes snapping like coals.

Whenever there was talking or quarrelling or singing there was little Jack Rabbit. Pshaw, but he was a busybody, sure enough. He even went listening around two legs' houses and more than once nearly got caught and popped into a pie. But he always managed to run pretty fast, and after a while folks really got used to the little chap sitting on his hind paws, taking in all the news. The creatures, too, didn't pay any more attention to him than if he'd been a tree stump.

"That's only little Jack Rabbit!" they'd say to one another and go right on with their speechifying.

But not satisfied with all the things he heard in the woods and in the village where he visited, Jack started staying awake at nights and trying to hear what the goblins and fairies were up to. For many, many nights he listened to their secrets and first thing you know he began trying to put into practice the fairy charms and spells he had overheard. One day he met old Mr. Hedgehog. Mr. Hedgehog wished him good-day and asked him what all the news was.

Instead of answering, Jack stopped short and twinkled his whiskers.

"Abra—cabra dabra cobi!" mumbled Jack Rabbit, and, pop! away flew Mr. Hedgehog as invisible as air. He didn't know he was invisible either, and while Jack Rabbit laughed and laughed and all the creatures ran around telling one another that a ghost was in the woods that talked like Henry Hedgehog, and poor Mrs. Hedgehog when she heard her husband's voice and bumped into something she couldn't see in the parlor fell into a swoon from which the entire village could not arouse her.

Now it happened that a little fairy chanced by and heard all the confusion and putting two and two together decided that some one was practicing magic.

And this conclusion once reached it was not hard for her to find the culprit. Changing Henry Hedgehog to his visible self again she hurried back to her companions and told them of Jack Rabbit's prank.

The fairies were very angry and resolved to teach Jack a lesson. And a little goblin, who was listening to

the fairies, on his own account resolved to do the same.

That evening Jack went as usual to the fairy ring and hid in a hole with only his ears sticking out the top. The fairies laughed and sang, all the time drawing nearer to Jack Rabbit's hiding place. And the goblins, led by the one little goblin who had heard of the fairies' plan, dug up through the ground till they were right under Jack.

And all at once the fairies all together jumped into the hole and seizing Jack's ears began to pull away for dear life. At the same minute the goblins broke through the last bit of earth and got hold of his tail. And for all that they were so small they tugged and tugged till between them they nearly tore Jack in two.

"Never do to let the fairies get him!" fumed the goblins.

"Whatever is holding him!" gasped the fairies. And they pulled and pulled till suddenly they all fell over in a heap. The goblins had pulled Jack's tail clean out. But before the fairies recovered their breath the little rabbit was half way across the forest crying in three different languages. And next morning when he saw how the fairies had stretched his ears, and he looked at the poor little piece that the goblins had left of his tail, he cried some more.

But ever after that he ran away from everybody and minded his own business. Which is a good thing.

Clean Milk from Milking-Machines.

An excellent grade of milk can always be obtained with the milking-machine if strict attention is given every day in the year to the proper cleaning of the machine and of the other utensils which come in contact with the milk.

The essential steps in cleaning, milking-machines are as follows:

(1) A rapid but careful washing of the machine by drawing through it immediately after each milking (a) a pail of cold water, (b) a pail of hot alkali water, and (c) a pail of clear hot water.

(2) The immersion of the teat-cups and all rubber parts in a good sterilizing solution (chloride of lime) between milkings, allowing for the escape of air from the tubes so that the solution can reach all parts.

(3) A thorough weekly overhauling of the teat-cups and tubes.

(4) The daily scalding and thorough drying of all metal parts coming in contact with the milk, except those parts kept in the sterilizing solution. Care must be exercised to maintain the sterilizing solution at an effective concentration.

Exterminate the Last One!

BY ESSIE H. HALL

If it were not for the fact that some varieties of mosquitoes carry malaria germs our mosquitoes might be compared to the family watch dog whose bark is worse than his bite." While the bite of a mosquito is irritating and poisonous to a few persons, the greatest annoyance to most comes from his incessant buzzing. The itching from a mosquito bite may be relieved by rubbing with moistened toilet soap or a 5 per cent. solution of ammonia or a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Oil of citronella if sprinkled about will help in keeping the mosquitoes away while sitting on the porch, but is not effective in protecting one during a night's sleep. A few drops of the following mixture sprinkled on a cloth hung on the bed will keep mosquitoes at a distance for a long time: 1 ounce cedar oil, 2 ounces oil of citronella, 2 ounces spirits of camphor.

Since the mosquito is the means of transmitting malaria from one person to another every effort should be made to get rid of it. To control mosquitoes it is necessary to get rid of all tin cans, old pails, unused barrels and so forth, in which even the least bit of rain or other water may collect. It is also necessary to care for all pools or other bodies of water, because mosquitoes breed in them. They will pick up and transfer germs of typhoid, or dysentery; garbage pails must be kept covered and other filth disposed of; flies must be kept out of the houses and food must be carefully covered. Most housekeepers realize the importance of having the house carefully screened, or killing with poison bait, sticky fly paper or by swatting all flies in the house, of protecting food from flies and of covering the baby with mosquito netting if he sleeps on the porch. But there is much more work to be done on farms in the matter of making privies fly-tight and caring for manure. To control the breeding of flies, manure can be scattered thinly on the fields every day. This, however, is practically impossible for busy farmers in the spring when possible manure pits or stables, piled and treated with commercial borax, which may be bought for a few cents a pound, is needed for every twelve or thirteen bushels or sixteen cubic feet of stable manure. Sprinkle this over the manure pile and add a little water to carry the borax down into the manure. This kills the eggs and maggots without injuring the manure as a fertilizer. Not more than fifteen tons of manure so treated should be applied to the acre.

terry, tuberculosis or other diseases is usually overlooked, flies are tolerated in many homes as constant companions. The fly's habit of feeding in rapid succession on human excrement in open closets, sputum on walks or spittoons, slop, garbage, the food on our table or on baby's face means that unless every effort is taken, much nauseating objectionable dirt will be eaten even when no disease germs are present. If every person could just realize that the innocent-looking fly that rests on the piece of bread we are eating or drops in our milk, has probably left there something from the privy vault or slop barrel, we would not tolerate them in our houses.

Flies prefer to lay eggs in horse manure, although they will use any kind of manure or decaying vegetable matter. They lay from 100 to 150 eggs in two batches at an interval of a few days. From these eggs, flies mature ready to lay eggs in about two weeks.

In controlling the fly nuisance and danger, first, the number of flies must be kept as low as possible by treating or disposing of their breeding places and by killing them, particularly in the early spring; second, privies must be made flytight and have automatically dropping seat covers so the pest can not feast on body waste and thus pick up and transfer germs of typhoid, or dysentery; garbage pails must be kept covered and other filth disposed of; flies must be kept out of the houses and food must be carefully covered. Most housekeepers realize the importance of having the house carefully screened, or killing with poison bait, sticky fly paper or by swatting all flies in the house, of protecting food from flies and of covering the baby with mosquito netting if he sleeps on the porch. But there is much more work to be done on farms in the matter of making privies fly-tight and caring for manure. To control the breeding of flies, manure can be scattered thinly on the fields every day. This, however, is practically impossible for busy farmers in the spring when possible manure pits or stables, piled and treated with commercial borax, which may be bought for a few cents a pound, is needed for every twelve or thirteen bushels or sixteen cubic feet of stable manure. Sprinkle this over the manure pile and add a little water to carry the borax down into the manure. This kills the eggs and maggots without injuring the manure as a fertilizer. Not more than fifteen tons of manure so treated should be applied to the acre.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

AUGUST 28.

From Asia to Europe, Acts 15: 36-16: 13. Golden Text—Acts 16: 31.

Connecting Links—Paterson Smyth (in the Story of St. Paul's Life and Letters), writing of the beginning of this second great missionary journey, says, "I think Paul was already feeling the stir of that ambitious impulse which afterwards took him ever westward, westward; took him to Rome, even to Spain; to the bounds of the Empire, to plant the banner of the beloved Lord. Soon he saw clear signs that God was guiding him. They started by land up through the northern highlands, and through the dark defiles of the Cilician gates, that great frowning pass, eighty miles long. Then westward for days along the mountain road, till he touched the region of his first missionary journey. One evening, from the heights he looked down on Derbe and rejoiced that he was to meet the old friends again. Next day along the mountain road to Lystra, where Barnabas and he had been Jupiter and Mercury, and where Barnabas had lifted him up for dead as he came into Lystra. And the converts crowd around him delighted to see him, and I am sure the first question is, Where is Barnabas? And the next is, Have you recovered from the effects of the affectionate intercourse, and Silas is introduced, and at night the presbyters (elders) bring their difficulties to be solved, and are taught still further of the gospel of Christ; for they do not know very much, these presbyters, and there are no written gospels as yet to teach them."

Timothy, who is introduced to us here, is one of the most interesting and engaging personalities of the New Testament. Of mixed Jewish and Greek parentage he had the advantage of instruction both in the Jewish religion and the Greek learning. No doubt he read and spoke both languages perfectly. Paul became strongly attached to him and Timothy was his companion on many long and sojourns.

16: 6-13. Phrygia and Galatia are the older names of certain parts of Asia Minor. The Romans, however, included for administration purposes, a considerable part of Lycaonia and of Phrygia, lying to the south and west of Galatia, with that province and under its name of Galatia. The churches of Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, and Pisidian Antioch are called, therefore, by Paul the Galatian churches, and it is to them that one of his great epistles is written.

The apostles appear to have intended going on into the Roman province of Asia, which lay along the Aegean Sea, and occupied about a third of what we call Asia Minor. It contained the well-known cities of Ephesus, Pergamum, and Smyrna, and was the richest part of Asia Minor. Paul whose interest was always in the cities, must have looked with eager desire upon this western province as a great open field for his gospel. Just how he and his companions were forbidden by the Holy Spirit to preach there we do not know, but that the work lay elsewhere. From Mysia, in the northern part of this province of Asia, they next sought to go into Bithynia, the northern province which bordered on the Black Sea, but again this mysterious power intervened. The Spirit of Jesus never intervened.

Not only to the prosperous and capable Lydia did the saving grace of the gospel come, but also to the poor half-witted maid, whose abnormal condition of mind was being exploited for gain by certain unscrupulous traffickers in the superstitions of the people.

Application.

When Paul decided to go west in obedience to this vision, it was one of the really great moments in human history. We do not mean to say that if Paul had not done this the gospel would not have travelled west; but it would have been delayed perhaps for centuries. Thus it is that our actions have a far-reaching significance that we are seldom realize. Sometimes we are conscious of the importance of what we are doing, but more often we are not. Before the great naval battle between the Russians and the Japanese, Admiral Togo sent word to his men: "The future of our empire depends upon your conduct here to-day. There is a sense in which our own future depends upon decisions which have to be speedily made."

Shoot Before You Set.

From many experiments all over the country has come the approval of "shoot before you set," for the results following blasting have shown that when setting young trees in soil underlaid by hardpan, it is profitable first to blast the holes with explosives.

Also, this shattering and thorough opening up of the under soil allows for the best of drainage and aeration, two important factors in orcharding. If instead of merely spade-digging, the holes are shot with half a cartridge of farm explosive per hole, a tree set therein will usually make enough more rapid growth to make it come into bearing a year earlier.

A number of years ago in planting some apple trees a friend of mine living in a distant state, set some trees with the aid of explosives, as well as some without, and when I saw them last winter there was a great difference in their growth and general appearance. His trees set in blasted sites were outstripping those planted in holes prepared in the ordinary way with a shovel.

To get rid of an under layer of hardpan it is only necessary to punch a hole and load with some low-grade dynamite. One common-sized cartridge will be found sufficient for preparing a couple of holes. The work should be handled during a dry period, the drier the better, for while wet soil will break, it does so in lumps and is not shattered like dry earth.

After loading, the tamping should be done thoroughly, as a tightly tamped shot will result in much superior results by holding the force of the explosion in the under soil where it is desired, and the more thorough the shattering the easier will the tree roots be able to penetrate in their search for food.

Fuse burns slowly, averaging, as I remember, about two feet a minute, so that after lighting there is an abundance of time to get away. With a proper shot there will be no throwing of dirt, but merely a heaving of the soil, for a large portion of the explosive force is downward and sideways.

to them the promise which He had made, "Lo, I am with you always." Compare Acts 22: 17.

Troas, or Alexandria Troas, situated on the coast southwest of the ancient Troy, was a Roman colony, and was the chief seaport in the north-western part of Asia Minor for trade with Europe. While there, in a dream or night vision, Paul heard the Macedonian call, and taking it in the simplicity and directness of his faith to be a call from God, he immediately made ready to cross the sea northward into Europe. His decision was indeed a momentous one, and marks an epoch in the history of humanity. For it was in Europe that the gospel was destined to win its greatest triumphs. Europe was to become the Christian continent.

The writer of this history, Luke, uses in vv. 10-16, the pronouns we and us. It seems that Luke joined the company of Paul at Troas, and went with him as far as Philippi where he remained. It has been conjectured that Paul may have previously met him in Pisidian Antioch, or one of the other Galatian cities, on his first missionary journey. When Paul returned to Philippi, some years later, on his third journey, he found Luke still there, and took him with him on the way back to Palestine, and then to Rome (see the same pronouns resumed in Acts 20: 5 to the end of the book).

Passing the island of Samothrace half way, they came to the port of Neapolis, and proceeded thence inland to Philippi, chief city of eastern Macedonia and "a Roman colony." Paul and his companions sought and found work, for they had to support themselves by the labor of their hands (2 Thess. 3: 8). On the sabbath they joined the company of Jews, who had met in the place outside the city by the river. They were, apparently, few in number to have a synagogue. Under such circumstances it seems to have been a custom of the Jews to meet by the sea, or river, or lake, where they could obtain water for their ceremonial washings.

Lydia, a seller of purple, is distinguished as the first European convert to Christianity, at least the first of whom we have any definite knowledge. She was probably a Greek woman who had become a convert to the Jewish religion. Her home had been in Thyatira, a city in Asia famous for its dyes. She was now a merchant in Philippi, and in her house the company of missionaries found a hospitable welcome.

Not only to the prosperous and capable Lydia did the saving grace of the gospel come, but also to the poor half-witted maid, whose abnormal condition of mind was being exploited for gain by certain unscrupulous traffickers in the superstitions of the people.

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Ten Rules for the Shipper.

1. Be sure that your product is in perfect condition.
2. Handle as little as possible, to avoid bruising.
3. Take up directly with the railroad details of crop to be shipped, and service required. Give ample advance notice, so that proper car service can be supplied.
4. Get a written acknowledgment from railroad, covering number and kinds of cars to be supplied and the rates to apply.
5. Load containers in car so that there is proper air circulation. Without this, icing or heating will be almost worthless.
6. Pack and brace contents so that load cannot shift or settle in transit, causing breaking of packages or bruising of product.
7. When using ice or heat, prepare the car in advance. Pre-cool the product, if possible.
8. Make exact check or count of contents of shipment, while it is being loaded.
9. Have arrangements made for immediate unloading of shipment at destination; if there is any damage, delay may greatly increase the loss.
10. If shipment is reported "off condition" at destination, arrange for immediate inspection. Get a government inspection report, if possible, as such a report is admissible as evidence in court.

The new one million dollar live stock arena at the Canadian National Exhibition will have 8½ acres under roof.

THE STEP-MOTHER

By Paul Glinisty

Translated by
William L. McPherson

"Monsieur," said the servant, "there is a caller outside who insists that you will be glad to see him at once."

"At this hour?" exclaimed M. Merault, who, in his dressing gown, was taking early breakfast. "What is his name?"

"He wouldn't tell me. He says it isn't necessary."

M. Merault was astonished. Then, as he thought the matter over, he became anxious. He looked at his wife, who was sitting opposite him. Mme. Merault knew what was in his mind. She also seemed worried.

"Mon Dieu!" she murmured. "If it should be your son!"

"Without warning us! That would be annoying!"

The door opened. A young man appeared, tall and robust. He rushed into M. Merault's arms and they embraced each other affectionately.

"I was so impatient to see you. Think of it! After three years in Africa!"

"Georges! My dear boy! What a surprise!"

"Was I wrong to surprise you? My return to France was very sudden and unexpected. I'll tell you about that later. But kiss me again, dear old dad, as you used to do when I was a child. Do you find me changed very much? One might think that my home-coming has upset you."

"Can you imagine that I am not perfectly happy?" said M. Merault, trying to repress his uneasiness.

Georges seemed then for the first time to notice that his father wasn't alone. The young woman who was sitting at the breakfast table, not having had an opportunity to disappear, had tried to keep herself in the background as much as possible.

Georges bowed to her.

"Present me to madame, won't you?" he said to his father.

M. Merault, much perturbed, struggling between the natural manifestation of his parental feeling and a very serious preoccupation, muttered some almost unintelligible words, and made a gesture toward his companion. Then he changed the conversation suddenly, starting a rapid-fire of questions:

"Were you well all the time? You hadn't any fever? Did you succeed in your mission? Did you have many ad-

ventures? Did you get along nicely with your colleagues?"

"Oh!" said Georges, "travellers are wonderful story tellers. I shall have much to talk about. I saw many wonderful things on the banks of the Congo, and I'll tell you about some negro kings who were friends of mine. But just now let me enjoy the sensation of being home again. I have been an explorer too long. I want to become a Parisian again. I still have my room here with you, haven't I?"

"Certainly."

"Then I'll take my things up and get settled."

He went away, leaving M. Merault and Mme. Merault, too—in a state of agitation.

"It's a shame," said the former. "I alone am to blame. How can you pardon me, my dear, for putting you in so painful a position?"

"But I am as much to blame as you are. Didn't I contribute, by my fear of your son, to preventing you from writing him the truth?"

One might have judged from this conversation that they had been keeping a different kind of a secret. But they were perfectly respectable people, driven to dissimulation only by the delicacy of their scruples. They had no reason to blush for what they had done. In Georges' absence M. Merault, a widower for many years, had married again and hadn't dared to announce the marriage.

How many letters, containing minute explanations, had he written! Not being satisfied with them, he had never mailed them.

Was it because, at such a distance, he couldn't make Georges understand that what appeared to be a folly on his part, was, in fact, a rare piece of good fortune, a stroke of wisdom? His wife was hardly thirty years old, while he, although he didn't look it, was approaching sixty. Yet, as serious as she was charming, she was most sincerely attached to him.

Would Georges, naturally skeptical, have faith in this happy reality, this genuine union which had been possible in spite of the difference in their ages? Would he credit M. Merault's praises of his second wife? Wouldn't he suspect her of mercenary motives? Wouldn't he blame his father? Above all, wouldn't his sense of loyalty be affronted?

The difficulty of convincing the young man had deterred M. Merault. He put off telling him, moved by his affection for this grown-up boy, of whom he was so proud and whose adverse judgment he shrank from. Mme. Merault, modest, sensitive and a little

timid, also feared Georges' opinion, imagining the self-interested role which he might be led to attribute to her.

"A conversation will be more satisfactory than a letter," M. Merault used to say. "When my son sees you, so simple, so good, so gracious, he will be sure to say I was right."

Now the time for the conversation had come and it still terrified M. Merault, chilling his joy at possessing Georges again after so long a separation. If the explanation should cause any coldness between them he felt that he would be perfectly miserable. But how could he now brusquely blurt out the truth?

He procrastinated again, seeking each day a pretext for further delay. When Georges knew the young woman better, he argued, and had had a chance to realize her charm, he would be more certain to approve of the marriage.

Mme. Merault therefore was to pass provisionally as a sort of housekeeper, treated with the special consideration which she deserved. But she was so little at ease in Georges' company that she betrayed her fears, as if he were conscious of some hidden guilt. Nevertheless, Georges took pleasure in talking with her, showed her a thousand little attentions and a sympathy which became more and more pronounced.

"Alas!" thought M. Merault, "between my son's affection and my wife's I ought to be the happiest of men. But how uncertain is the happiness, which may be dashed by a single word!"

He decided to conquer his irresolution and to provoke the indispensable disclosure. But he always drew back when he was on the point of speaking.

So he felt completely taken back when Georges, after a week or two, announced that he wished to have a serious interview.

"My dear father," said the son, "I am one of those who, believing in first inspirations, make my decisions quickly. I want to confess that I am much in love with your housekeeper, and I ask your permission to marry her."

"Marry her! You!" cried M. Merault. "What do you mean?"

He almost choked.

"My poor boy," he began again, with an effort, "that is impossible. Mon Dieu! I never expected that! Because I must tell you—"

"That she is already Mme. Merault," said Georges, with a hearty laugh. "Ah! My papa, you had no confidence in me. But I knew, and to punish you I amused myself grilling you with my questions. You went away from Paris to get married. But a little country newspaper, which one of my friends in Africa received one day, told me about your change of status. And I promised myself, since you supposed that I wouldn't approve, to play this little comedy of ignorance. I determined to make you repent your silence. And I have paid you off, for you were getting nicely tangled up. This ought to teach you not to doubt me again. But I am neither jealous nor offended. I know well that I have always my place in your heart; and I find my little step-mother as charming as she is worthy of all my respect."

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

In the dust and refuses to rise.

Fate can slam him and bang him around

And batter his frame till he's sore, But she never can say that he's downed

While he bobs up serenely for more. A fellow's not dead till he dies Nor beat till no longer he tries!

Resolve.

To keep my health!

To do my work!

To live!

To see to it I grow and gain and give!

Never to look behind me for an hour!

To wait in Weakness, and to walk in Power;

But always facing toward the right, Robbed starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—

On, with what strength I have! Back to the way

Not What She Expected.

It was fully an hour before her usual time when little Janet returned home from school, and to her mother, who was all ready to administer a reprimand, Janet breathlessly confided this information:

"Really, mother, I oughtn't to be scolded for not coming home sooner, because I have had such a disappointment. A horse fell down in Main Street and everybody said they were going to send for a horse doctor. So I waited and waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all—it was only a man."

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

This makes us laugh: The word "candidate" comes about from the fact that the Roman candidate for office was accustomed to go about clad in a white toga to show the purity of his principles. The Latin word for white is "candidus"; hence a person who wore this color in accordance with the established custom, came to be called "candidatus." Can't you imagine some of our "candidates" in the symbol of purity?

Eighty moons would be required to make one earth. A player there could throw a ball six times as far as it can be thrown on Canadian diamonds. A man weighing 150 pounds there would weigh 900 on the earth. The earth receives as much light and heat from the sun in thirteen seconds as it gets from the moon in a whole year.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

LISTLESS, PEVISH GIRLS

when a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anaemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anaemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system.

Out of their experience thousands of mothers know that anaemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anaemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

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

Saved by a Loaf.

During the recent disturbances in Upper Silesia a party of Poles, armed to the teeth, made an attempt to force an entrance into the town of Korel, which was garrisoned by Italian troops.

An Italian sentry opened fire as soon as the first insurgents tried to cross the bridge over the River Oder. The Poles replied, and their attack would have succeeded if it had not occurred to the sentry to seize his ration of bread and hurl it at his assailants.

So startled were they by this proceeding that they fled. Possibly they



Nothing Like Advertising.

A large poster displayed in the window of a florist's shop read as follows: "Don't lead the life of a slave! Try a packet of our famous weed-killer!"

Although the advertisement seemed to amuse all who read it, the florist declared to a fellow-tradesman that it had been a great help to his trade.

That evening the friend of the florist, who was an electrician, was seen plastering his shop window with a poster, which ran:

"To married men, Don't kill your wives with housework. Let one of our electric floor-scrubbers do the dirty work!"

Important Job.

Little Edward was a clever lad and most anxious to succeed. He got a job in a local bank and it seemed to his liking.

One day a wealthy uncle met him on the street and asked: "Well, Edward, how are you getting on in business? I suppose the first thing we know you will be president of the bank?"

"Uncle," said Edward, "I am getting on fine. I am draft clerk already!"

"Draft clerk!" exclaimed the uncle, astonished.

"Yes," continued Edward, "I open and shut the windows according to order and close the doors when people leave them open."

Of Little Use.

Not long ago a number of masons left Scotland to settle in this country. One of them wrote to his wife shortly after his arrival and instructed her to sell their household property and to take passage out to him.

The good wife had a neighbor who came to help her with the packing. In the midst of it they fell upon Thomas' watch. The neighbor examined it closely and then said:

"It's a grand watch, Catherine. You'll be takin' it wi' ye?"

"Na, na!" was the reply. "It would be o' nae use out there, for Thomas tells me in his letter that there is some 'oors difference between the time here and in Calgary, so I need na be takin' useless things."

Pass the Salt!

Mr. Green's radish-bed had been attacked by slugs.

Distracted, he sought the advice of neighbor.

"If you want to exterminate the pest," said the neighbor, "place salt between the rows of plants."

Mr. Green went off full of hope. A few days later they met again.

"Did you do as I told you?" asked the neighbor.

"I should think I did!" replied Mr. Green.

"Was it successful?"

"Well, I put salt down one evening, and bless me, when I got up the next morning the slugs were pulling the radishes up, dipping them in the salt and eating them, with such happy looks upon their faces!"

A house without a woman and fire-light is like a body without soul or spirit.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE. Don't Endure Pain. Apply

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The Remedy your Grandmother used to get Sure Relief. On Sale Everywhere. A Good Thing. Rub it in.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine

BAYER

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monac.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD, HE SAYS

BRAHAM POURS OUT HIS GRATITUDE TO TANLAC

Toronto Man Declares He Was Almost Physical Wreck When He Began Taking It.

"I wouldn't take all the gold you could pile up around me for the good Tanlac has done me," said George W. Braham, 31 Grove Ave., Toronto, Ont.

"When I returned from overseas I was pretty much of a wreck. I used to have fainting spells and my nerves were in such a bad state that I used to jump at the least sound. My stomach was always out of order, so that whatever I ate upset me.

"I never knew what it was to have a good night's sleep and I always got up in the morning feeling tired and weary. I was steadily losing weight and finally got very weak.

"One evening I said to my wife: 'I think I'll try a bottle of Tanlac.' I did, and the result was wonderful. It just seemed to meet my needs from the start and has relieved me of all my troubles.

"It gave me a good appetite so that I can now eat well and my food agrees with me. My nerves are now steady, I no longer have fainting spells, I sleep fine and feel stronger and better in every way.

"If there's one medicine that's worth its weight in gold, it's Tanlac, and I want to express my gratitude for what it has done for me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Life-Saving Buoy.

A useful invention is the line-carrying buoy. Its inventor sought to devise some means of getting a line from ship to shore, and the line-carrying buoy was the result.

When released from the ship, if the wind is in the right direction, it blows steadily towards the shore, the line unwinding behind it as it goes, until finally the buoy is dragged out of the surf with the line intact.

In addition to its use in this manner it is available for all the regular purposes of the ordinary buoy.

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

ECZEMA IN RASH CUTICURA HEALS

Very Itchy and Burned. Troubled Six Weeks.

"Our daughter's face came out in a rash that we were told was eczema. Her cheeks got sore and she rubbed causing loss of sleep. The breaking out was very itchy and burned so that I had to tie gloves on her hands to keep her from scratching."

"This trouble lasted about six weeks before I used Cuticura. I used one large box of Cuticura Ointment with two cakes of Cuticura Soap when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. Stares, Eilenbeim Rd., Galt, Ont.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets are ideal for daily toilet uses. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

"Cuticura Soap shaves without mug."

I SUFFERED FIVE YEARS

Finally Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Paris, Ont.—"For five years I suffered from pains caused by displacement of my organs and in my back. All of this time I was unfit for work and was taking different medicines that I thought were good. I saw the advertisement in the papers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took it faithfully. I am now in perfect health and do all my own work. I recommend it to others, and give you permission to publish this letter in your little books and in the newspapers as a testimonial."

—Mrs. D. CASSABY, Box 461, Paris, Ont.

Why women will continue to suffer so long is more than we can understand, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound!

For forty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ISSUE No. 34—21.

Surnames and Their Origin

SQUIRES

Variations—Squire, Squiers, Swires, Sylers.

Racial Origin—Norman-French.

Source—A title.

While these names themselves are quite clearly of Norman-French origin. It does not necessarily follow that those who bear them are of Norman-French ancestry, though the chances are that in the majority of cases such an assumption would happen to be correct.

All of these names come from the medieval title "esquire," a title which was brought into England with the Norman-French feudal system. In the period immediately following the Norman Conquest there was no middle class. The feudal system did not permit it. The population was clearly divided between the Anglo-Saxons, who, together with a smaller number of the Norman common soldiery, formed the vassal class. But there were, of course, gradations among the nobility and the vassals, and it was out of the lower ranks of the one and the higher ranks of the other that the great middle class of more modern England evolved.

"Esquires" formed the lowest class of the nobility. They were youths who had not yet won their spurs, and it was their duty to carry the shields of the knights in whose service they were.

The family names derived from this word must be classified among the names of the later period, when feudalism began to disintegrate and the title of "esquire" lost its exact meaning, for in the earlier days it is inconceivable that mere esquires could have become the fathers of families and bequeathed the name, for esquires always either won their knighthood or

were killed young in the continental fighting of the period.

COX

Variations—Coxon, Cook, Cooks, Cookson.

Racial Origin—English.

Source—An Occupation.

It might appear, at first glance, that some of the family names in this group had their origin in some reference to the cock, or rooster. There is a bare possibility that in some instances the name Cox may have had such an origin.

In such cases it would come as a shortened form of "Cockerson," that is, "the son of the cock-fighter," for cock fighting is a very ancient sport, and was well established in popular favor in medieval England. Or it might be derived from the form "Atte Cock," or as we would put it to-day, "at the Sign of the Cock," for in their lack of ability to read the English of olden times called upon the full range of the animal and vegetable kingdoms with which to illustrate the signs by which they identified their shops and their inns.

But in the vast majority of cases, the forms of the foregoing family names indicate that they come from "cook." There was no uniform method of spelling this word in the middle ages, and it was often necessary to judge whether the writer meant "cook" or "cock" by the sense of his writing. But such a form as "Roger le Coc" or "le Coc" or "le Cok" occurring in the ancient lists of names kept for taxation or other purposes, has only one reasonable translation, "Roger the Cook." And that form of name occurs with such frequency as to insure its perpetuation as a family name. At that period "Roger le Coc" could never have been used with the meaning "Roger Atte Cok."

Have you noticed how many of your neighbors have changed from tea or coffee to

INSTANT POSTUM

The smooth, rich flavor of this cereal beverage appeals to the taste, and it is free from any element of harm. Better nights and brighter mornings usually result from Postum in place of tea or coffee.

"There's a Reason"





No one ever packs a
KODAK

THERE is sure to be a chance to Kodak as you go and then the instrument is so compact in construction, and so smart in design and finish that it is a pleasure to carry it.

We have all the Kodaks—from the little Vest Pocket Kodak that is small enough to wear to the 3A that has made the post card size picture standard—all easy to work, all beautifully constructed. We take no chances when we buy from the Canadian Kodak Company—you take no chances when you buy from us.

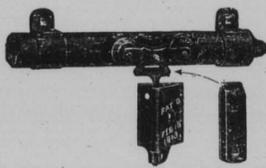
Kodaks \$9.00 up—Brownies \$2.00 up

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

Threshers Supplies

WE CATER ESPECIALLY TO THE THRESHERS AND CAN SUPPLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.
BELTING, LACE LEATHER, BELT-LACING, CYLINDER OIL, CUP GREASE, WRENCHES, ETC.
SPECIAL PRICES ON OILS IN 5, 10 GALS. OR BARREL LOTS.

Going to Rebuild Your
Barn or Garage?



**YOU WILL
NEED --**

DOOR ROLLERS and TRACKS, NAILS, HINGES, ROOFING

WE SELL THE LONDON AND HATCH ROLLERS, THE KIND THAT DON'T COME OFF THE TRACK.

BRANTFORD ROOFING IN ALL GRADES.

BUILDING LIME, CEMENT, WOOD FIBRE ON HAND.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

Trading in cattle was inclined to be slow yesterday at the Stock Yards and prices were steady to lower. The bulk of the offerings were of medium quality only, which had the usual effect in producing a draggy market. At the opening the demand was brisk and heavy butchers and export cattle were readily taken up, but after the first hour activity slackened, and buyers became more indifferent. Prices of choice export steers was about 25c to 35c per cwt. lower than a week ago but 10c to 25c higher than on Thursday, three loads passing over the scale at \$8 per cwt., which compares with \$8.25 and \$8.35 last Monday. Good exporters brought around \$7.75. Medium and common stuff was 25c lower than a week ago, or about steady with last Thursday's close. A few loads of stockers and feeders brought in the neighborhood of \$4 per cwt. Milk prices were in moderate demand, prices ranging from \$50 to \$75. Up till 2 o'clock some 2200 cattle had passed over the scales, and the prospects were that some 1000 to 1200 cattle would be held over till to-day. In the small meats there were few choice veal calves offered, and tops

held at around \$9, or a little lower than the tops at the close of last week. Lambs were fairly steady at \$9.50 for tops, with an odd sale up as high as \$10, but there were not many lambs sold at this price. In fact, the tendency was a little easier later in the day. Choice heavy-weight sheep brought \$5 per cwt. The hog market presented rather divergent tendencies, with packers holding out at their bid price of \$12, fed and watered, and sellers were unwilling to accept this. However the former were quite firm in their position, and stated that if they could not buy hogs at this price they would not buy them at all.

OLD ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Prices as paid by an early farmers' co-operative organization in Licking County in 1821 were: Wheat, 25 cents a bushel; oats 12½; corn 12; potatoes 12½; flour, \$1 per hundred; chickens 37 cents a dozen; eggs 3½ cents; and maple syrup, 6 cents a gallon. However, these values were only allowed when articles were taken in exchange for products. The figures were taken from old records secured by the Ohio Experiment Station.

HUNTINGFIELD.

Friends of Mr. Edward Renwick of Lucknow will be sorry to hear that he is not improving in health.

Miss Ethel Brown of Clifford is spending her vacation at Mr. George Johnson's.

A number from here attended the ceremony of unveiling the Soldiers' Memorial at Wroxeter on Sunday afternoon.

Sacrament will be dispersed at Belmore Presbyterian church on Sunday, Sept. 4th.

The death of Mrs. Russ, Harris of Con. B., Howick, took place on Sunday morning of this week after a long illness with kidney trouble. The funeral took place at Wroxeter on Tuesday afternoon.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Misses Marie Heisz and A. Kramer spent Sunday in Southampton.

Mrs. S. Heberle is spending a week with her son, John, in Toronto.

To save money is to pay off the mortgage on yourself, and that ought to be worth while.

The man who succeeds is the man who thinks he can. Success comes in cans; failure in can'ts.

Misses Carrie Zimmer and Mary Missere were successful in passing their exams at the St. Anne School, Kitchener.

Premier Meighen has announced that the Federal elections will be deferred until after the next session of Parliament.

The dance in the town hall on Tuesday night was a decided success. The next dance will be held on Friday, Sept. 16th. Keep this date in mind.

Potato bugs are more numerous and destructive in this section, and we believe throughout Western Ontario, than they have been for many years. Many a prosperous looking potato patch of a few weeks ago has been striped of leaves and left in a very bad condition. The pest appears to have persisted later into the season than it generally does.

Cheap Fares to Toronto Exhibition. The Grand Trunk will issue return tickets to Toronto exhibition for \$5.00 from Mildmay, good going any day from Aug. 27 to Sept. 10 and returning not later than Sept. 14th.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

S. SIDERSON Mildmay

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

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

August Clean-Up Sale

August is our Stock Cleaning Month

We clear out all odds and ends of broken lots and sizes of Summer Goods at prices that will interest you.

COME, BUY AND SAVE MONEY

Ladies' Serge Suits

Ladies Serge Suits, colors: Black, Navy, Brown and Tweed. Regular values up to \$40.00. AUGUST CLEAN-UP SALE PRICE..... \$14.95

Ladies' Spring Coats

Ladies Navy and Black Serge Coats, also Donal Tweed, all sizes. Regular values up to \$35.00. AUGUST CLEAN-UP SALE PRICE..... \$9.95

Oxford Shirting

2 pieces of light colored Oxford Shirting, just the thing for boys wear. AUGUST SALE PRICE 15c

Indigo Shirting

Best Heavy Indigo Shirting for Men's and Boy's Shirts, Blouses and Suits. AUGUST SALE PRICE 25c

Striped Flannelettes

34 to 36 inch wide Dark and Light Striped Flannelettes. AUGUST SALE PRICE 23c

Roller Toweling

Heavy Irish hand toweling. AUGUST SALE PRICE 25c

Kimona Cloth

Velour Kimona Cloth, colors Red, Sky and Fawn, in floral designs, splendid cloth for many use. AUGUST SALE PRICE 35c

Mens Clothing

Men's ready-made Suits in fancy tweeds and worsteds, only best materials and linings are used in our suits. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00

Mens Odd Trousers

Extra heavy tweed and medium weight worsted trousers. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$3.95

Boys Ready-Made Suits

Boys Suits in brown and grey mixed tweeds, Size 26 to 33. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$5.95

Ladies Voile Blouses

Ladies Voile Blouses, made in tucked and lace trimmed styles. Sizes 36 to 42. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$1.50

Habutia Blouses

Ladies Wash Silk Blouses, neat pencil stripe pattern. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$2.95

Ladies Gloves

Ladies Gloves, in summer and fall weights, Colors, White, Maize and Black. AUGUST SALE PRICE 39c pr.

Ladies and Childrens Hose

Ladies and Childrens Cotton and Lisle Black Hose. AUGUST SALE PRICE 39c pr

**This Store will Be Closed Every Thursday
Afternoon During The Summer Months**

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

12 Days of Special Bargains

Grocery Specials

Palmolive Soap 3 for 25c
Vanilla & Lemon Extract 3 for 25c
Pastry Flour 24 lbs. for \$1
Wynndotte Cleanser 3 for 25c
Bonnie Bright 3 for 25c
Drudge Cleanser 3 for 25c
Gold Sealed Bak. Powder 30c pt. jar
Sweetheart Talcum Powder 3 for 25c
Laundry Soap 3 for 25c
Cut Tobacco, in tins. 3 for 25c
Other Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos on sale.
Brooms at a special 49c
Oatmeal 90 lbs. for \$4.00
Oatmeal 20 lbs. for \$1.00
Rio Coffee 4 lbs. for \$1.00
Green Tea 2 lbs for \$1.00
Black Tea 2½ lbs. for \$1.00
Try our Minto Mixed Tea with a Silver Spool in the package for 55c.

Farmers' Attention

We can give you a special price on feeding molasses by the barrel.

Big Reduction Prices on all other lines not mentioned on the list.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE AUGUST CLEARING SALE

Sale Bigins
AUGUST 18
Ends
AUGUST 31

MENS SUITS MADE TO ORDER
Regular \$50.00 Special \$38.00
Regular \$40.00 Special \$30.00

MENS READY MADE SUITS
Regular \$40.00 to \$45.00 Special \$22.50
Regular \$30.00 to \$35.00 Special \$17.00
Navy Blue Serge \$23.50

YOUNG MENS SUITS, LATEST STYLES
Regular \$25.00 to \$30.00 Special \$15.95

BOYS READY MADE SUITS
Regular \$20.00 Special \$13.50
Regular \$15.00 Special \$9.95
Regular \$10.00 to \$12.00 Special \$6.95
Regular \$7.50 to \$9.00 Special \$6.95

Mens Raincoats, Ladies Raincoats, Boys Raincoats going at any price. Come and get one at a real bargain.
Mens Grey Flannel Shirts for Fall and Winter going at \$1.65.
Mens Grey Work Socks, Special 3 pair for \$1.00

Linoleum Rug, only one left, size 12 ft. long by 2 ft. Special \$22.00.

RUGS, ONLY TWO LEFT
Call in and see them. Special \$21.50.

Kimona Cloths, reg. 75c to 90c. Special 49c
Flannelettes, yard wide, reg. 40 to 50c. Spec 23c
Roller Towelling, reg 30c to 40c. Special 17c
Roller Towelling, regular 25c. Special 13½c
Ginghams, striped and checked. Special 17c
Prints, striped and checked. Special 17c
Voiles for Ladies and Childrens Dresses, in all patterns and shades.
Print House Dresses, Special \$1.00, \$1.25 & \$2.00
Boys Wash Suits. Special \$1.00.
Girls Middies. Special 95c.
Georgette Blouses, regular \$10.50. Special \$6.75
Georgette Blouses, regular \$9.00. Special \$5.95
Other Waists at less than half price.

LADIES FALL AND WINTER COATS,

Latest styles and cloths. Call in and see them.
Regular \$50.00 to \$55.00 Special \$38.00
Regular \$40.00 to \$45.00. Special \$28.00
Regular \$30.00 to \$35.00. Special \$19.00
Regular \$20.00 to \$30.00. Special \$15.00

ONE BROOM FREE WITH EVERY TEN DOLLAR PURCHASE.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID CASH OR TRADE FOR BUTTER, EGGS, CREAM, POTATOES, LARGE ONIONS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OR ANY OTHER FARM PRODUCT.

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