# It's For You

To decide who you shall consult regarding your eyes.

Being exclusive makers of high-grade Spectacles and Eyeglasses, we are able to turn out a product not to be found in the ordinary shop.

I have Fourteen Years' Experience in this most important work. I do nothing else. My business is no mixture.

SAVAGE Optometrist Optician

"Right at the Post Office"

Phone 627 K. GUELPH.


## THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It may surprise many to learn that the maple sugar and syrup crop in Canada is worth about two million dollars per year. In the Province of Quebec the industry has maintained a strong foothold, more especially in those counties, that contain more or less rough and rocky land. In Ontario it also bulks large, and in New Brunswick and Novn Scotia considerable quantities of sugar and syrup are made each spring.

During recent years the industry has shown signs of decline, and in order to encourage its improvement the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has authorized the preparation of a bulletin which should give it considerable support.

One cause of the decline is given as the poor quality of much of the goods made. On the authority of extensive dealers it is estimated that fully sixty per cent of maple products do not grade above No. 1, and that this vast amount has to be sold for not more than half the price per pound of No. 1 goods, of which about 10 per cent is made. On this account it is pointed out in the bulletin that makers are losing each year on quality alone, fully one million dollars.

The bulletin goes fully into the subject of syrup and sugar making, describing clearly the necessary equipment and its operation, and gives useful information on marketing. An interesting section describes the making of maple vinegar and the collection and preparation of sugar sand, which constitute two valuable by-products of sugar making.

The work, which is from the pen of J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., Editor of the Publications Branch, is got up in very attractive form, containing many beautiful illustrations portraying sugar making scenes, ancient and modern. To show the appearance of sugar and syrup of different grades, plates of samples of each are presented in natural colors. This work, which is designated "The Sugar Making Industry in Canada," will be sent free to those who apply for it to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

## CRUSADE FROM PULPITS.

### Hundreds of Ministers will Observe November 30th as Tuberculosis Sunday.

The lapse of a year since the churches of Ontario observed Tuberculosis Sunday shows great advances in the strength of the movement, to judge by the preparations which are being made throughout Ontario for the services on Sunday, November 30th. On that day, which is the occasion of the annual Tuberculosis Sunday, it is expected that from at least a thousand pulpits sermons will be delivered urging upon the attention of the congregations the necessity for co-operation in the nation wide campaign against the "White Plague." In some cases, pastors have for one service in the day resigned their offices of preacher to notable laymen, who have achieved distinction in the crusade, while in many other churches the sermon will be supplemented by addresses from prominent citizens interested in the cause. Extra momentum has been given the occasion this year by the hearty approval which has been given the idea by important clerical bodies and many dignitaries of the various churches and officials in public and semi-public positions have endorsed individually appealing for a united movement which will reach the people of Canada the menace and the means of curing tuberculosis.

### Railway Taxation.

Farm and Dairy: If railways in Ontario were assessed and taxed on the same basis as is other property, they would yield an annual revenue of $1,000,000. Assessed and taxed as they now are, they yield only a small percentage of this amount. Is there any reason why our railroad companies should escape the same rate of taxation that we farmers must bear? Does not the exemption of railroad property from fair taxation impose an undue burden on other taxpayers? Is there any valid objection to taxing Canadian railroads as heavily as United States railroads are taxed, other conditions being equal? These are a few of the questions propounded recently to the Ontario Government by a deputation representing twenty-nine counties of the Province. They are questions that are being asked very seriously by thinking taxpayers everywhere. Farm and Dairy, too, would ask, is it not time that railroad companies were assuming a fair share of municipal, provincial, and federal taxation burdens?

### Trust the People.

Winnipeg Tribune: Both Canadian leaders take too much of their inspiration, or are governed from the circle of special privilege. The man who has the courage to trust the people and give Canada a people's policy will win in this country just as Wilson won in the United States. The trust influence against Wilson in the United States was powerful, though as he remarked the other day, the power of special privilege is angels a bluff, when some man with the people behind him, has the courage to call it.


MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

ZAM-BUK


## SALT FOR COWS

### Increases Flow of Milk and Acts Like Condition Powder

Dairy cows in milk require salt daily to do their best work. A lump of rock salt thrown somewhere in the yard, may do for the young stock but cows need a greater quantity than they can get by occasionally licking rock salt. Cows will take a tablespoonful of salt every day, and when they get this quantity they will drink more regularly and give more milk.

Salt is required in the system and animals that are deprived of salt entirely lose their vitality. In "Henry's Feeds and Feeding," an experiment on the use of salt for dairy cows is described, and the following facts are cited: "In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk, appear to be affected till a much longer time had elapsed. There was finally reached a condition of low vitality in which a sudden, complete breakdown occurred. This stage was marked by a loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat and a very rapid decline in both live weight and milk. If salt was supplied at this period recovery was rapid." The time from which the salt was withheld until bad results showed varied with different animals, from a month to a year.

## ELECTRIC COOKING BLOCK

### A Piece of Metal Which is Storing up Heat at all Times

The electric cooking block is a substitute for the stove is that it performs a great many of the offices of the stove in a very satisfactory manner, but from the standpoint of the electrical manager it has the additional advantage that it does not make its demand for current during the hours of the greatest load. On the contrary the general adoption of the block

ELECTRICAL COOKING BLOCK WHICH STORES UP HEAT

would make a constant call for current which is what the electrical companies are desirous of cultivating.

The stove consists of a block of iron imbedded in heat insulating material. With this block is an electrical heating unit. The surface of the iron block forms a smooth plate on which a cooking utensil may be placed. But normally, when the stove is not in use it is covered by a lid, also filled with heat insulating material. As there is practically no outlet for the heat generated by the heating unit, the iron block is steadily heated and rises in temperature until the cover is removed for a cooking utensil to be substituted. After one dish has been cooked the cover is applied to the stove again and it is permitted to store heat until the next dish is to be cooked. As compared with the ordinary disk stove the heat-storage stove uses very little current.

### The Drain on Scotland

Nearly 200,000 Scottish persons emigrated from Scotland during the past four years. This number is equal to two-thirds of the population of Edinburgh, or nearly to the combined population of Grimsby, Ipswich and Reading.

### Looking Both Ways

A new motor cycle rear light, to be mounted on a handle bar, can be covered with a mirror in the day time so a rider can watch the road behind him.

### Must Be Fitted to Wield Knife.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—War against "legalized murder" by surgeons who are commissioned to wield the knife before they have been sufficiently trained, was declared at the closing session of the clinical congress to-day. To prevent "criminal malpractice" so far as possible, the congress appointed a committee to visit the state legislatures of this country and the provinces of Canada to urge enactment of the following laws:

"Require physicians to have five years' experience in general medical practice before permitting them to practice surgery, ordering that two years of their practice be passed in active hospital work or under the direction of a surgeon generally recognized as of the highest attainments, requiring medical colleges to give full clinical advantages as part of their courses in medicine."

### Decline in Price of Furs.

A sharp decline in the price of raw furs was evident, according to cable reports from London, England, in the fur sales which closed last Friday. The reduction was general and on all furs from this part of the world ranged from 10 to 25 per cent. It has been caused supposedly by the European disturbances, and by the high prices from which, in a luxury of this description, would naturally arise a poor demand.

### To the Point.

A lawyer residing in Washington, and noted for his laconic style of expression, sent the following terse and witty note to a refractory client who would not comply with his reiterated demands for the payment of his bill:

"Sir: If you pay the inclosed, you will oblige me. If you do not, I shall oblige you."—November Lippincott's.

A doctor was attending a dangerous case where a Scotch butler was engaged. On calling in the forenoon, he said to Donald: "I hope your master's temperature is much lower to-day than it was last night."

"I'm no sae very sure about that," replied the butler, "for he died this morning."

## A PERILOUS JOURNEY

### Missionaries Make a Dangerous Trip in Northern Canada

Bishop Stringer of the Yukon once had quite a perilous journey from the mouth of the Mackenzie River to Dawson City. He was accompanied by another missionary and an Indian guide, who fell sick. Eventually they were obliged to bring the Indian back to the camp of his people, and set out alone.

Winter came on two weeks earlier than usual that year, and the two missionaries were frozen in some distance to the west of the divide. They decided to go across the mountains by a pass and proceed overland to the Peel River, so they set out with four days' provisions, a pair of light blankets, and some spare moose skin moccasins, after first hanging up their canoe out of the damp. A fog enveloped the Rockies, and they missed the pass. Consequently they had four distinct ranges to climb in the wind and fog, with the thermometer at times down to zero and below.

They traveled by compass, corrected by the North Star, the variation being the enormous difference of 45 degrees. Often they were forced to camp above the tree line on the slopes in the fog, cold, and wind, without fire and with but a light pair of blankets.

They eked out their food supplies by ptarmigan and rabbits supplied by the shotgun. The snow became so deep they were forced to stop and make snowshoes. They cut spruce saplings down into wands and steamed them into shape in their kettle. For webbing they filled them with an old fishnet, strings cut out from the uppers of their worn out moose moccasins and strips of blanket.

Twenty-eight days they were on that awful journey. Before they finished they had boiled and eaten their Eskimo sealskin boots. They struck the Peel River, fell in with a camp of Indians, and were saved. Bishop Stringer had lost fifty pounds on that trip. He rested at the fort for a little while, and then started home across country by dog-sled with an Indian. This time there were no mishaps.

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

### Teacher Must be a Psychologist to Know When to Apply it

Corporal punishment in schools is a subject which is brought into the public eye every so often. It is a topic with painful memories for most people and one which is heatedly discussed among the parents of school children, but the average grown-up still believes that corporal punishment is a good thing. Discretion should be used in the application of the rod, however, and it is in the lack of discretion among some school teachers where the system of corporal punishment is weak. There are children who can understand nothing quite so well as a "licking," but there are also children to whom a blow is a serious nervous shock. It is more or less a matter of temperament, which, despite the protests of the press agent, is not the exclusive possession of theatrical stars. The best school teacher must be more or less of a student of psychology and must be able to distinguish between "bad boys" and thoughtless ones.

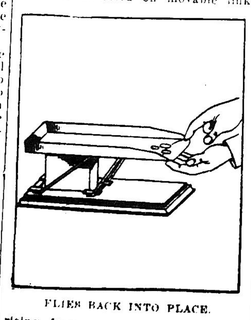
It must be admitted that there are "bad boys." True, they generally turn out to be the best of men, but they are boys who need an occasional and sometimes frequent applications of the cane or strap, whichever happens to be the favorite weapon of the teacher. To them it is an honor to be "licked," and they display their bruised hands with considerable pride. But to the nervous, sensitive child corporal punishment does more harm than either the teacher or parent may imagine. It bruises the spirit more severely than the flesh. Such a child grows up timid and fearful, shrinking from expected blows before they are threatened.

It is rather a pity that school teachers are not better paid. If they are worth anything at all, they are worth at least double what they receive at the present time. They hold almost supreme power over the children in their classes; it is to them that the rising generation looks for guidance and knowledge, yet they receive what is hardly better than a pittance.—Vancouver Sunset.

## CASH DELIVERER

### Coins Laid on Chute and Tilted Into Customer's Hand

It is rather surprising the number of devices patented for the purpose of delivering change into a person's hand. And in view of their number, it is still more surprising that so few are in use, for it is often extremely annoying to have to pick up money from a glass showcase, or some other smooth surface. A man has designed a little chute for this purpose. A chute is mounted on movable links



FLIES BACK INTO PLACE.

rising from a comparatively heavy base. When the coins are placed in this chute it is tilted forward and the change is slid neatly into the customer's hand, no clawing of the counter is necessary. After this operation is performed the chute automatically flies back into place, owing to a spring attachment, and is ready for the next visitor.

Rev. Angus Flynn died of blows inflicted with an axe by his wife at Thorne, Alta., when he was trying to defend their baby daughter.


Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)


## SMOKERS IN FACTORIES

### Their Carelessness Causes Many Needless Fires

It is an open question whether the careless fool or the deliberate criminal does more damage by fire. Advantage seems to lie with the fool, because he is everywhere gladly bringing down destruction, while the fire bug must go about his deadly work stealthily, at weird hours and in awkward places.

Chief among the fools who carelessly cause fires is the smoker. His blazing match is cast down still alight. His cigarette end falls into piles of paper or shavings. The burning ashes of his trusty pipe descend gently into oil vats and barrels of gunpowder. If the fool destroyed only himself, the world could bear his actions philosophically, but he usually escapes while better men perish.

In England great wealth was accumulated by a man who was shrewd enough to locate small tobacco stores opposite factory entrances, but his fortune represented the loss of many fortunes by his brother manufacturers.

Smoking should be absolutely prohibited in or about every Canadian factory, and employes breaking this rule should be dismissed. If the rule became national, manufacturers could inform each other of these dismissals and could refuse employment to persistent offenders. If it were enforced there would be fewer fires, better work would be done, and the smoker would enjoy his weed more keenly in the evening, after a day's self-denial.—Industrial Canada.

## NO SALT HORSE

### It Costs Huge Sum Nowadays to Provision Ocean Liners

In these days, when the high cost of living is so much in the public mind, it is interesting to know what it costs a steamship to provide the necessities of life to the hordes of passengers who cross and recross the Atlantic. The annual statement of the North German Lloyd Company throws some interesting light on the subject.

For one year the company's bill for provisions alone was $4,920,000, while during the same period the coal man was paid $7,276,735 for 1,758,740 tons of coal which were shoveled into the ships' furnaces during the twelve-month. For these two items alone—provisions and coal—the company paid the enormous sum of $12,296,735.

The itemized provision bill showed that the butcher got $1,685,000 for meats. This does not include fish and game; for the former the company paid an additional $239,660, while the bill for the game amounted to $412,360, a total of $652,020.

Preserves cost $255,760 for the twelve months and fresh vegetables ran into the respectable figure of $128,110, while for "sundries," including bread, flour, spices, fruits and the thousand and one articles that are used in the kitchen, the company paid $1,688,890.

More potatoes were consumed during the year than any other single article, the total amount having been 17,875,873 pounds. Flour ranked next with 6,213,152 pounds, fresh beef third with 5,769,134 pounds, while the bread was fourth with 2,353,083 pounds. The passengers consumed 7,098,560 eggs, 4,271,000 oranges and lemons, 707,625 pounds of onions and 983,802 pounds of salt. They used 465,340 pounds of coffee and 41,729 pounds of tea and 529,619 cans of sterilized milk, to say nothing of 14,918 bottles of fresh cream.

## THE GREAT LAKES

We all know in a general way that Lake Superior is the largest and Lake Ontario the smallest of the Great Lakes, but the relative facts are scarcely known to the average person. While Lake Michigan ranks second in size, being forty-five miles shorter than Lake Superior, it is twice as deep as its greatest depth, the figures being 900 feet for Lake Superior and 1,800 feet for Lake Michigan, so that in cubical contents the latter far outreaches Superior. Lake Huron's greatest depth also is a hundred feet more than that of Lake Superior, so that the greatest is not superior to everything after all.

Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are comparatively shallow, with maximum depth of 204 feet and 412 feet, and yet we should not like to fall overboard in either of them. In width—maximum figures—Lake Superior comes first with 160 miles, Huron second with 105, Michigan third with 84, Erie fourth with 60, and Ontario last with only 52 miles of greatest breadth.

In comparison with its area, Ontario leads with a drainage of 29,769 square miles for its area of 6,700, the others being Erie, drainage, 39,680, area 23,000 square miles; Michigan, drainage, 70,000, area, 22,400 square miles; and Superior, drainage, 85,000, area, 32,000 square miles. Drop in elevation is very gradual, Lake Superior being 600 feet above sea-level, Michigan 578 feet, Huron 574 feet, Erie 564 feet, and then comes a big drop to 234 feet for Lake Ontario.


# SUFFERED EVERYTHING

### For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the two following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I also recommend it for nervousness and indigestion."—Mrs. HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ont.

Chesterville, Ont.—"I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble.

"My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated.

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial."—Mrs. STEPHEN J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.


## WITHIN AN ANT HILL

### Tiny Insects Have Their Homes Carefully Planned

When you step on an ant hill you crush ruthlessly a complicated architectural structure far more wonderful in its way, than a modern skyscraper. Entering the hill at the hole in the top an invader instantly encounters a soldier ant, always on guard. The first floor is the guardroom. Floor 2, counting downwards, is the summer sleeping room for the workers. In the third floor the workers live and dine. No. 4 is storage room, while the fifth floor provides the barracks for the ants' standing army.

They form the guard for the queen, who lives and lays her eggs on the floor below. Next—floor 7—come the storage rooms of fodder and grain for the milch-cows—the aphids, who suck up "milk" from blades of grass with their feet, so that the ant milkmaids can afterwards "milk" them by stroking their legs until a drop of "milk" falls. Other little insects collect honey, and are "milked" in the same way.

The stables, where they are kept, are shown on floor 8. Then, below the earth we come to the ninth floor, the nurseries, where the milk and honey which the milkmaids have secured is handed over to the baby ants, just hatched as larvæ, from eggs. Below—floors 10 and 11—are other nurseries, where the baby ants are cared for in various stages of their growth.

Next we find the winter quarters of the ant kingdom, and on the same floor is the graveyard; for the ant city in a hill is complete even to a cemetery. Last of all is the queen's winter apartment.

## SAFETY IN THE STREETS

Don't cross an intersection at an angle; cross squarely. It takes a few seconds longer, but it is safer.

Don't stop in the centre of the pavement.

Don't hesitate when crossing a street. Keep going.

Don't attempt to read a newspaper when crossing a street.

Don't step abruptly off the curb, look for passing cars.

Don't step from a moving car. Wait until it stops and the motorist will stop.

Don't dodge to and fro if in danger. Stand still and the man in the auto will know which side to take.

Don't allow your children to run wild on the street. A little restraint exercised with children will avoid accidents.

Two Irishmen had just met and after introducing themselves, one said to the other, "So your name is Riley, is it? Are ye any relation to Barney Riley of lower town?"

"A very distant one," replied the other. "Oi was me mother's first child, and Barney was her thirteenth."


For Baking Success —This Oven Test

Success on some baking days can be expected no matter what flour you use. But constant success is rarer. It can be assured in only one way. The miller must select his wheat by oven test.

So from each shipment of wheat we take ten pounds as a sample. We grind this into flour. Bread is baked from the flour.

If this bread is high in quality, PURITY large in quantity, we use the shipment from which it came. Otherwise we sell it.

Constant baking success comes as a matter of course from flour bearing this name

"More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too"

526


## CANADA'S MINERALS A MIGHTY RESERVE

### East and West There is Much Exploration to be Done in Years to Come

Canada's wealth of minerals is strikingly shown in a pamphlet issued by the Dominion Department of Mines. In a brief introductory statement some interesting data are given respecting the main geographic and geologic features of the country. Its area of about 3,729,665 square miles—larger by 119,000 square miles than that of the United States, including Alaska—comprehends six great physiographic units. Of these the greatest covers an area of over 2,000,000 square miles extending in a more or less U shape from Labrador on the east to Coronation Gulf on the west, bordering the great Hudson Bay Depression. This area, designated the Laurentian Peneplain or Plateau is a region of great potential importance as a producer of minerals of economic value. Within this region occur the phosphate deposits of the Ottawa Valley, the silver mines of Cobalt, the gold deposits of Porcupine, the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury and the iron mines of the Michipicoton district. The importance, the department officials state—already demonstrated as a source of such minerals as graphite, feldspar, mica, corundum, iron ores—both magnetites and hematites—silver, cobalt, copper, nickel and gold—will undoubtedly be greatly extended in the future.

The second regional unit is the Hudson Bay basin, occupying a central depression in the Laurentian Plateau, of which the coastal plain is largely unexplored but is known to contain deposits of rock salt and gypsum. Southeast of the Laurentian Plateau, including that part of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence and east of Sherbrooke, and the whole of the Maritime Provinces is the Acadian region. In its eastern section—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are found very important coal fields and other mineral products are copper, gold, sulphur, gypsum, oil, gas, sandstones, limestones, clays and building and ornamental stones of various kinds. Next of the regional units is the St. Lawrence plain, extending from Quebec to Lake Huron and including the lowland areas of Ontario. Although essentially an agricultural area it contains salt, gypsum, natural gas, petroleum, building stones, brick clays and the raw material of various cements, limes and mortars. Westward from Winnipeg is the Great Plains Area, extending to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 600 miles, and northward from the boundary to the Arctic Ocean. The southern parts produce natural gas, building stones and raw material for cements and mortars—the northern part is only partially explored but is known to contain deposits of rock salt, gypsum, coal and tar sands. More important are the deposits of lignum coal. Next to this area is the mountain ranges with immense reserve of bituminous coal, while the Cordilleran belt has valuable deposits of economic minerals, and especially silver, gold and copper. This region when fully explored "is destined to become one of the most important mining sections of the world."

## HAND RAILS ON LADDER

### Give Person Sure Footing in Ascending to Top Steps

People who have had occasion to use tall stepladders know how difficult it sometimes is to keep their footing in ascending to the top steps, particularly if they have a bucket or some other burden in one hand. A pair of hand rails effectively overcomes this. Along the upper part of the sides of the ladder are attachments, on each of which swinging arms are pivoted. To these arms, in turn, railings are pivoted so that when needed the rail-

FOLD UP ALONG LADDER'S SIDE

ings can be pulled out to form a guide and support to a person ascending the steps, and when not needed they can be folded in along the sides of the ladder. Painters or paperhangers will find this attachment a great help and need not worry about a tumble. Housemaids, too, will be able to climb to the top of the ladder and wipe the ceiling without any further excuse.

### The Largest Chrysanthemum

There seems to be almost no limit to the size of fruit and flowers that plant-breeders can produce. They have doubled or trebled the size of some of the common vegetables, and many of the flowers that fill the florists' shops, but in no case, perhaps, have they accomplished more remarkable results than in that of the chrysanthemum. By removing all the flower-buds except the terminal they have produced the large globular heads with which we are all familiar. A French amateur succeeded in winning a prize for the largest chrysanthemum, with a flower that measured more than 64 inches in circumference. That is many times the size of the original flowerhead. What will happen when the same methods are applied to tomatoes, cherries and other fruits and vegetables?—Horticulture.

### Reading to Workmen

In a Toronto cigar factory where nearly all of the thirty-five cigar makers are Cubans, a curious custom is observed—that of having a man read aloud all day long to the workers. He reads the daily newspapers in the mornings and usually a novel in the afternoon. The firm pays his salary and is glad to do it, for it makes the men contented and does not interfere with their work which goes on quite as well when their thoughts are miles away from it. In Cuba nearly all the cigar factories employ readers.


COUNTY OF HALTON

LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR

FOR 1915

| Place of Sitting | Day of Sitting | Hours of Opening | Jan. | Mar. | May | July | Sept. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Milton | Friday | 10.30 a.m. | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| 2 Oakville | Tuesday | 10.30 a.m. | 5 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 9 |
| 3 Georgetown | Wednesday | 10.30 a.m. | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 Acton | Thursday | 10.30 a.m. | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 5 Campbellville | Saturday | 11.00 a.m. | 11 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| 6 Burlington | Monday | 11.00 a.m. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 8 |

Names and Addresses of Clerks:—1. Wm. Parson, Milton; 2. Arthur Hilmer, Oakville; 3. Geo. C. Kee, Georgetown; 4. J. J. McNabb, Acton; 5. Wm. Frazer, Campbellville; 6. John A. Macarthur, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, 10th January and 9th December, on opening days as at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 1st April and 7th October, and so often at other times as may be required for the despatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 3rd January, 3rd April, 3rd July and 3rd October.

By order W. I. DICK, Milton,
Clerk of the Peace.

THE IMPERIAL FOUNDRY CO.

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

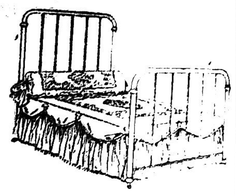
THE MILTON HOT WATER AND STEAM BOILERS

Foundry Work a Specialty.

Highest prices paid for Cast Iron.

BRASS BEDS!

Some brass beds deteriorate before they leave the dealer's floor. Such is not the case with our beds. The beds we handle have all the fine points of quality which insure satisfaction to the buyer. They stand solidly on their castors, they are strong, and they have a finish that is ever clear and lasting.



Prices Range from $13.95 to $45.00.

Over a dozen different designs to choose from. It will do you good to see this display—drop in today.

TURNER BROS., Phone 63. MILTON.

SO many pieces of jewelry are made simply to sell and give a passing pleasure. While that may be all right for those who can afford it, it is better to give presents that last long and are at the same time useful.

At this store we have studied this matter carefully and have stocked a line of presents that are not only useful but last a lifetime. Come in to-day and let us show you.

E. MARCHAND, Watchmaker and Jeweler, MILTON.

Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass, Automobile

Real Estate: Farm, Town

Investments: Government, Railways, Industrial

T. G. RAMSHAW & CO.

MILTON, ONT.

Advertise in the Champion