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The Glencoe Transcript.

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ASSOCIATION

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921.

Whole No. 2559.

FARM FOR SALE

South half of lot 15, third range south of Longwood road in the township of Ekfrid; 100 acres, all under grass except about 10 acres of good bush. For price and further particulars apply to Elliott & Moss, barristers, etc., Glencoe, Ont.

DANGER

There is a picture show in town to night which no young person under 16 years of age should see. It is FORBIDDEN BY GOVERNMENT ORDER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER 16. This is the best advertisement the wily showman could use or print. What is there to prevent a girl of 15 years from saying that she is 17, paying her fifty cents and seeing what she should NOT SEE? Glencoe parents, wake up!

WILLIAM M. LEONARD.

WANTED

Caretaker for Kilmartin Cemetery. Will be given free house. Apply to D. D. McLachlan, Route 5, Alvinston.

LAND FOR SALE

50 acres in the township of Mosess—east half of north half lot 15, con. 3. Can be either cultivated or pastured; at present under pasture; a good water supply for stock; on it a quantity of nice growing timber. Also 25 acres of pasture land—north half of south half of north half lot 9, con. 3, township of Mosess. Good water supply; a quantity of timber suitable for fire wood.

Mrs. Geo. Innes, Glencoe.

PASTURE TO RENT

For rent, for a term of three years, lot 6, con. 8, Mosess, 200 acres, for pasture. Good water and abundance of grass. Apply to A. Carswell, Glencoe P. O.

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 133, meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building, Main street. All brethren of the Order cordially invited to attend.—J. A. Jones, N.G.; H. J. Jamieson, R.S.

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada (Incorporated)
Glencoe Branch meets every Saturday evening at 8.30 in I. O. D. E. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. A. Currie, Jr., President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

Farmers and Dairymen

Get our proposition re cream; highest prices paid. Wagon always on the road. We pay cash. Phone us if you want us to call.

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe House, 3022. Store, 89.

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies of the world and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian church, Glencoe.

INSURANCE
The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Co., Grand Valley, and the Great-West Life Assurance Co.—Mac M. McAlpine, agent, Glencoe, Ont.; Box 41.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that MABEL ALICE ALLPORT of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Married Woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Charles Wilfrid Allport of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario, Mechanic, on the ground of adultery. DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1920.

GROVER & GROVER,
157 Bay Street,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.



M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

J. B. COUCH & SON
Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve.....\$35,000,000
Total Assets over.....\$587,000,000

Protect your Valuable Papers and Documents by renting a Safety Deposit Box at a small annual rental. Apply to the Manager

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

Real Values in Dry Goods

Prints, Shaker Flannels, Towelling, Cretonnes.
A splendid stock of Men's Underwear, Working-shirts, Smocks and Socks of first-class quality at reasonable prices.
Special reductions in Millinery.
Remember our lines of Staple Groceries.

KEITH'S CASH STORE

Central Garage, Glencoe

Battery Service Station

MR. CAR OWNER.—Here we are again. Last year we passed a few seasonable tips on battery care to our customers. Now this is to remind you that cold weather will soon be with us, when you must take proper care of your battery. We can assist you in the following way:

WINTER STORAGE

Wet Storage.—Your battery will freeze if allowed to become discharged. Storing a battery under a wet process simply means that your battery will have our individual attention throughout the winter months, inasmuch as we will keep it active and in a charged condition.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Batteries of all makes repaired.

We are prepared to store Batteries for the winter at reasonable rates.

Snelgrove & Faulds

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

We have a full stock at present and can fill your requirements. It will pay to buy now.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

The Electric Shop

ACCIDENTS will happen, castings sometimes break and machinery wear out, but these delays can be minimized and work kept at the peak.

We have complete Oxyacetyline Welding Outfit installed for handling these repairs. If the part is small, bring it in; if large, we will go out. All work absolutely guaranteed.

W. B. MULLIGAN

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The study of German is to be resumed in the schools of Washington, D. C.

D. E. Livingston has sold his grocery business at Alvinston to Mr. Davis of Petrolia.

Lewis Raymond Phelps, an Asymer lad, died last week from blood poisoning which developed from a slight cut in his hand.

A. C. Edwards, a former mayor of Petrolia, died of pneumonia at his home in that town on Thursday, in his 76th year.

The agricultural committee of the Ontario Legislature announces that a system of grading butter will be put into force in the province.

Mrs. Mary Gilbert, the oldest resident of Sheddin, died in that village last week in her 92nd year. She had lived in Sheddin or vicinity all her life.

While at work in the woods, Alex. Shaw of Dunwich met with a painful accident. A limb from a lodged tree fell, striking him on the heel, breaking it.

The ratepayers of Dutton voted on Monday, 117 for and 32 against, to authorize the village council to proceed with the erection of a new community hall.

Mrs. Bartholomew, mother of Mrs. H. E. Bull of Alvinston, sustained a fractured hip as the result of a fall on the Michigan Central station platform at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas Avenue Methodist church, Vancouver, plans to erect a memorial church costing \$150,000, containing in a book of brass leaves the names of 59,000 Canadians killed in the war.

More than four per cent. of the cattle in Michigan are affected with tuberculosis, according to a statement made by the commissioner of the department of animal industry of that state.

Hon. Peter Smith announces a tax on railways, mines, pool rooms, bank reserves and property transfers. The Government admits a deficit of \$802,000 last year but hopes to have a surplus of \$3,000,000 this year.

Plans for building a new skating rink were discussed at a public meeting in Watford. An estimate of the total cost of property and rink was placed at \$8,000. It was decided to form a stock company to handle the project.

Over \$5,000 was saved in the month of January throughout the London division of the C. P. R. because of the absence of snow, according to officials. Besides this amount, there was a great saving of coal owing to the mild weather.

Miss Rowena Page, a well-known resident of Yorkville, Ont., died last week in her 37th year. She was a daughter of the late Joseph and Eliza Page of Sparta and an adopted daughter of the late Abraham and Mary Zavitz of Union.

Cyrus Smith almost lost his horses when, while drawing ice from the pond at Wardsville, they broke through. One horse was completely submerged in the cold water. By breaking all the ice to the edge of the pond, the animals were gotten out safely.

The Chamber of Commerce at Chatham is persisting in its campaign to induce the Dominion Government to dredge and straighten the Thames below that city. There is a double-barreled objection behind the move—to assist in shipping and to overcome damage caused from spring floods.

Under new rulings about to be promulgated by the U. S. Treasury Department, \$1,000,000,000 are to be turned back to the liquor interests of the United States for losses sustained under prohibition, according to statements made in the Senate by Senator Smoot of Utah and Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

The department of highways has secured a tract of land on the Jordan farm near Chatham for the reception of building materials for the construction of a provincial highway, both east and west of Chatham. A railway spur is being built, and work on the highway construction will be commenced immediately with a large force of men and teams.

Major Rev. C. C. Owen, formerly of London, Ont., and for many years rector of Christ church in that city, is leaving Vancouver for Valparaiso on March 5 to take up work in one of the five vacant charges in Chile. He has been connected with Vancouver 18 years, and served for some time overseas as chaplain of the 29th battalion. His son was killed while fighting with the 70th battalion.

Announcement from Washington that the Senate has passed the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River between Windsor and Detroit and providing that construction must begin within three years and the work be completed within seven years, is taken as an indication that practically all the detail work in connection with the launching of the project has been finished.

At a representative meeting of the citizens of Blenheim and officers of neighboring U. F. O. clubs, a protest was made against the proposed appointment by the government of a commission to maintain Rondel park and make it a revenue-producing concern. It was pointed out at the meeting that the only available source of revenue would be the cutting of timber. The park was said to be the only large public woods in 45 counties of Ontario, and there is a great desire to keep it a natural forest.

BRISK DEMAND FOR FARM HELP

There is at present a brisk demand for help amongst the farmers of this district. The officials of the Ontario Government Employment Bureau, Farmers are offering from \$25 per month upwards for experienced help, and this sum will be increased when the spring work opens up; the earlier the spring the earlier will wages be augmented.

At present very little work can be done on the land, but under favorable weather conditions things will begin to move, and preparations are being made to make an early start.

DEATH OF JOSEPH MERRITT

The death occurred at his late residence, Blind River, on Monday evening, Feb. 7th, of Joseph Merritt, in his 64th year. Deceased was born in Euphemia township and was a son of the late Rosamire Merritt. Mr. Merritt and family moved from Moss township and took up a homestead near Blind River, where they lived for the past 15 years. He enjoyed fairly good health until about two weeks previous to his death. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife, Mary, daughter of the late Peter Mitchell, Moss, and five sons—William, Neil, Albert and Peter at home, and John of Blind River—and three daughters—Mrs. F. J. Mayville of Sudbury, Mrs. Reginald Piper of Blind River and Emily at home. The funeral took place from the family residence, Blind River, on Thursday, Feb. 10th, at 2.30 o'clock, service being conducted by Rev. Dugald Currie, and interment was made at Lakeview cemetery.

WON TWO GAMES, LOST ONE

During the week Glencoe hockey team played three games, winning two and losing one. The first game played was in the Northern League with Sarnia at Sarnia on Friday evening, which Glencoe lost by ten goals to five. On Saturday evening at Alvinston Glencoe played the Weber hockey team of Detroit in an exhibition game, winning by nine goals to three. On Monday night Glencoe played Sarnia at Alvinston, winning by seven goals to four.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Ruthven, Feb. 21.—About sixty-five friends and relatives gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McMillan, 7th concession of Gosfield North, on Monday evening, Jan. 31st, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of their wedding. The gifts consisted of several beautiful pieces of china and cut flowers. Relatives from West Lorne, Detroit, Wheatley, Kingsville, Leamington, and other places were present. Refreshments were served and the guests departed, after the usual congratulations, about 12 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan lived in Glencoe the first few years after their marriage. Mr. McMillan being an old Glencoe boy.

DEATH OF WM. R. MACAULAY

Cairo, Feb. 21.—Wm. R. Macaulay, son of the late Robert Macaulay and one of the most prominent farmers of Euphemia township, passed away suddenly at his home on Wednesday. Deceased was born 35 years ago on the farm on which he died, and had lived continuously on the homestead all his life. For several years it had been known that his health was not of the best, but the seriousness of his ailment was not suspected. The end came with a shock to the community. His kindly disposition made him many friends, and he will be greatly missed. Eleven years ago he was united in marriage to Margaret Ann Gardner, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gardiner of Glencoe. There were no children from the union, but in addition to his widow he leaves to mourn his loss a mother, four brothers and one sister—John of Florida, James A. of Dresden, Gerhard of Vancouver, Dr. Basil of Dunnville and Mrs. John D. Turner of London. Interment took place on Saturday to Oakdale cemetery on the Longwood road.

TODAY FEB. 24 TONIGHT

Wholesale display of Ladies' Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Coats. What's what in colors and style worn for Spring and Summer will be shown in our large Carpet Room. A chance to get an up-to-the-minute outfit direct from manufacturer, avoiding the extra high prices on new season's goods expected in city stores.

So many have been waiting for prices to drop and for to get better quality and the newest styles, this will be an opportune time, and be ready for Easter.

One day and evening only. Bring your friends. This Thursday—Feb. 24th.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED
Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call.

LAMBERT CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

Clean literature and clean womanhood are the keystones of civilization. Because he wasn't invited, a Center, Neb., young man dropped two skunks into a county school house where a dance was in progress. He first fastened the doors and windows.

Testifies for itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use. Say you saw it in The Transcript.

DRUG STORE BROKEN INTO

H. I. Johnston's drug and stationery store here was broken into Wednesday night and about \$50 worth of ebony and ivory goods stolen. In addition to a smaller amount of change which had been left in the cash register. Provincial Officer Arthur Palmer has been working on the case, but so far without definite results. A letter dropped on the floor of the store is believed to have furnished a good clue. Entrance to the store was gained by breaking a pane in the rear window.

FORMER APPIN RESIDENT DIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Mervin, Sask., Feb. 14.—On Jan. 13, at her home near Mervin, Sask., Ann Fletcher, widow of the late John McMurphy of Appin, passed to her great reward. Deceased was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, over 82 years ago, and came to Canada with her parents when a girl of ten years of age. A family of five children remain to mourn the loss of one of the most unselfish and loving mothers God could bless a family with—Mrs. Jas. M. Munro, Slate River Valley, Ont.; Mrs. A. J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. A. B. Ross, Hugh and Dugald, of Mervin, Sask. John Fletcher of Ekfrid and Duncan Fletcher of Vancouver are brothers. On Jan. 30th her remains were laid to rest in Mervin cemetery.

PREFERS RURAL CHARGE

Rev. N. A. Campbell of Ivan sprang a surprise at the London Presbytery meeting last week when he declined to accept what was regarded as a most attractive call to the United Methodist and Presbyterian charge at Beaverton in the Lindsay Presbytery. His ground for refusal was that he had spent all of his life in country work and had learned that the rural people are just as much entitled to pastoral services as the towns and cities where ministers usually congregate. Beaverton was most anxious to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Campbell and had offered him \$2,000 per annum in addition to free manse, globe and vacation.

LOW FEE FOR PRESCRIPTIONS

That if the doctors were to handle prescriptions, the price should be fixed and should be five or ten cents, was the claim made by A. E. Smith, Labor member for Brandon in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. "There would then be no danger," said Mr. Smith, "of members of an honorable profession being accused of trying to make money out of the sale of prescriptions."

Buy your Templeton's Capsules at H. I. Johnston's drug store. T. R. C.'s for Rheumatism, etc.; RAZ-MAH for Asthma. Relief guaranteed.

CHINESE RELIEF FUND

Donations to the Chinese Relief Fund are being received at the Royal Bank, Glencoe. Acknowledgment is made of the following:—
Previously acknowledged\$444.85
Mungo Leitch 2.00
Total received to date.....\$446.85

WARDSVILLE

The euchre club was entertained a week ago Tuesday by Miss I. Blott. The first prizes were won by Miss Ivy Henderson and Tom Simpson, the consolation prizes going to Miss Blott and Peter O'Malley. A dainty lunch brought to a close an enjoyable evening.

The men's agriculture class, with their teacher, Mr. Elliott, and the women's first aid class and their teacher, Miss Alexander, gave a dance in the hall Thursday evening. A large number were present, and lunch was served by the boys.

Miss Alexander gave the high school girls a very interesting and instructive talk on personal hygiene Thursday morning. The boys in the meantime went to the hall and took part in the agricultural lessons.

Miss Verna Husser entertained the Epworth League of Wardsville and Cashmere churches Friday evening. A pleasant time was spent in games and contests, after which lunch was served by the hostess.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, Wardsville, held their monthly meeting at the parsonage. Twenty were present, including three men. This society has the unique record of having nearly every woman in the congregation enrolled and several men as well. It was decided to have a public meeting in the near future, when an outside speaker will give an address. At the close of the meeting dainty refreshments were served.

Tim Eaton, who has been seriously ill, is slightly improved.

Russell Smith of Kenf Bridge is visiting his cousin, Sam, Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson spent Saturday in London.

Wm. McMaster has purchased the home of Dr. Glenn, who is contemplating moving to his farm north of Wardsville.

The euchre club was entertained last Tuesday by Miss Farrington at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mulligan. Lunch was served and brought to a close a very pleasant evening.

Clean literature and clean womanhood are the keystones of civilization. Because he wasn't invited, a Center, Neb., young man dropped two skunks into a county school house where a dance was in progress. He first fastened the doors and windows.

Testifies for itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use. Say you saw it in The Transcript.

KILMARTIN

Mrs. Neil Munroe is visiting with friends in Walkerville.

The U. F. O. Club of No. 9, Mosess, are arranging a literary meeting for Friday evening next. A debate will be given, "Resolved that a protective tariff is an evil." The affirmative will be upheld by Dugald Walker and Archie Leitch, and the negative by Mitchell Innes and Neil Munroe.

Quite a number of the roads have been scraped the last few days, which is a great improvement.

NORTH EKFRID

The U. F. O. held a social evening in the school house on Friday, Feb. 13. There was a large crowd and a good program, also a debate "Resolved that a woman's work on the farm is more arduous than a man's." Mrs. Ben. Patterson, Mrs. Chas. Roemmle and Miss Lizzie Pierce took the affirmative side, and Harry Hardy, George Chisholm and Walter Roemmle the negative. The affirmative was given a small margin. Mrs. McDougall ably acted as chairlady.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Will Chisholm is seriously ill.

Miss Pearl Foster has returned to her home in Komoka after spending a week visiting friends in North Ekfrid.

Mrs. Thornton is home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roemmle, Jr.

The U. F. O. intend having a box social in the school room on Friday, March 4. Everybody come and have a good time.

Rev. Mr. Elder of Melbourne gave a very interesting discourse in the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon on "And Enoch walked with God," found in the 5th chapter of Genesis and the 24th verse.

Charles Mills spent the week-end in London.

STRATHBURN

N. Currie has received instructions to begin operations in hauling gravel for the provincial highway with only about half the number of teams that were hauling before. To give all an equal share of the teaming, Nat is taking them all on, week about, and the boys are made happy again.

The ice season is about closed. Many farmers were busy putting in their season's ice last week. The ice was about 10 inches thick.

MODEL CENTRE

The Model Centre Farmers' Club met in the school house on Friday evening, Feb. 18th. A large number were out and listened to an excellent address delivered by Harold Currie of Strathroy. There were also some good musical numbers, including violin selections by Fred McGill and Dan Leitch and a solo by Clarence Eddie.

At the close of the meeting the ladies served lunch.

Dr. McKenzie Smith, and Nurse Campbell, who are doing medical inspection in Ontario, visited the school last week, but after a thorough examination did not find many defects.

Inspector Johnson is making his rounds again, having paid a visit to the school on Wednesday of last week.

The Farmers' Club will hold a business meeting at the school tomorrow night, Feb. 25th, and on the following Friday night, March 4th, a social evening will be held. The following committee have charge of the program:—Jessie McAlpine, Kate McFarlane, Milton Holman and John McFarlane. Arrangements are being made to have a debate. The subject is "Resolved that it is better to live with an industrious crank than a good-natured slouch."

BETHEL-MACKSVILLE

An epidemic of colds and a gripe is prevalent in this neighborhood. We are glad to see Mrs. Jas Towers and family are able to be around again after an attack of the complaint, also Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Moore and family.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the play "Brown-eyed Betty" at Appin recently, and all report a good play.

James Gough and James Towers are busy hauling gravel for remodeling their barns this coming season.

C. C. Henry attended a meeting of the London Fair Association held in London last week.

A number of teams are engaged hauling gravel from Glencoe to the Appin road, which will no doubt be a great improvement to the road and will be a great temptation to the auto speeders when the auto season arrives.

Mrs. Dr. Mackenzie Smith and Nurse Campbell have put in an appearance in this neighborhood, having examined the pupils of S. S. No. 6, Ekfrid.

Henry Stringer, who has been out West for some time, is visiting with friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Hernandez Willoughby of Hyde Park spent the week-end with J. B. Boyd.

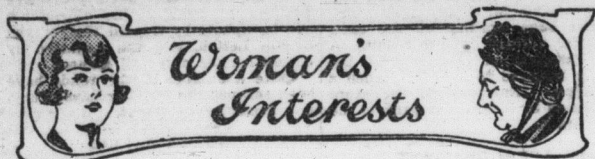
Miss Berta McAlpine of Windsor spent the week-end at her home here. George Galbraith is sporting a new car these days.

Testifies for itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use. Say you saw it in The Transcript.

The Fragrance of "SALADA"

Anticipates its exquisite flavour.

Send us a postal for a free sample. Please state the price you now pay and whether Black, Green or Mixed Address Salada, Toronto.



Are They Really Trifles?

It's rather humbling to the Great Soul who wants to think of life as something big and wonderful to be constantly reminded that life, after all, is made up of a multitude of little things. It's only occasionally that the really big and dramatic event happens along, and the thing which makes it big and dramatic is its rarity. Every day living is just a succession of trifles. And yet those trifles may have a very important bearing on the sum total of life.

Mary Brown always had a backache. As a result she always felt irritable. She snapped at Father Brown and scolded and slapped the little Browns, and altogether the Brown family life wasn't exactly what you would call happy. One day Mary's cousin came to make a visit and, as all desirable visitors do, she rolled up her sleeves and started to wash dishes. But after she's washed a couple, she stopped, hunted up a basin just three inches deep, and slipped it under the dishpan.

"What's the idea?" asked Mary. "This sink is too low. I should think you'd break your back, humping over it three times a day," said the cousin.

Mary suddenly saw light. The very little matter of a sink three inches too low, had kept her cross and half ill for years.

Dora Jones had a headache most all the time. Dora loved to do needlework, but she never got time for it in daylight, there was so much to do with the poultry. So she left the embroidery until evening. Then she lit the biggest lamp and sat down directly facing it. Now Dora should have known better. They teach school children all about how harmful it is to face a direct light. But it was such a little thing, Dora thought it foolish to bother about such a trifle, when she could see so much better with her face to the light. Finally she went to a doctor about those headaches. He asked no end of questions, and finally found out about the light. Dora had to give up fancy work for six months, and when she took it up again, she had the light behind her. She hasn't had a headache in ages, so she says.

Mrs. Swiftly was always having to throw out canned fruit and bits of ketchup, half glasses of preserves, and pickles and things. She never took time to empty the fruit back in the can, if any was left from the table, or to wipe off the top of the jar and screw the top on tightly. She was always going to use the leftovers up, but there was always a little bit, she would leave them standing around until they spoiled and had to be thrown out.

One winter Grandma Swiftly, who lived with her son, kept track of the "little things" her daughter-in-law threw out. By spring nine quarts of fruit, five bottles of ketchup, three dozen pickles, and four quarts of various preserves had been wasted. If Mrs. Swiftly had had to buy that stuff at store prices it would have taken enough money to have paid for a pair of shoes for both children, or a good all-wool blanket, or to buy at least half the dishes Mrs. Swiftly really needed and thought she couldn't afford.

Jimmie Wilson didn't get ahead in school. He was listless, and inattentive, and looked pinched and half-fed. Jimmie ate a cold lunch every day at school. Most of the children did the same thing, there was no regular hot lunch planned at that school. A few children brought hot soup, or cocoa or milk in a thermos bottle, but most of them just ate cold food. A home-demonstration agent told Jimmie's mother that she believed it was the cold lunch that kept Jimmie back in his work. But Jimmie's mother could not see it. The rest of the children at cold lunches and kept up Jimmie must be just plain lazy.

Finally the H. D. A. talked so much Mrs. Wilson agreed to see that Jimmie had something hot every day at noon. In six months' time, Jimmie had picked up amazingly in looks, health and scholarship. It was just a matter of a hot drink to warm up

Hunger at the Light

By RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

PART I.

It had been a dark, cold summer along the north shore of Lake Superior. Storm had followed storm, and frost had come every month. For Capt. McDell, the lighthouse keeper at Otter Island, it had been a busy year. On two occasions great lake steamers had come poking in to learn whether it was Michipicoten Island or Caribou. Then there had come little cruiser motor boats, loaded with sportsmen seeking trout and game. They had borrowed baking powder and had left magazines. When mid-September was at hand, and the captain thought that the last of his summer visitors were gone, two voyagers in a boat too small for that stormy coast at such a season had come down the lake not were wind-bound for a week. They had made serious inroads on his supplies; and after they were gone Capt. McDell found that he had scarcely enough food to last until the 10th of December, when the light was to go out and the lighthouse tender was due to arrive and take him away for the winter.

A few nights later, in a great autumn gale that swept the lake, the fish tug Moselle struck ten miles north of the light, and in the morning what was left of the crew arrived at Capt. McDell's shelter in a battered life boat. There were three of them, and they stayed on the island five days; then Capt. McDell managed to signal Capt. Melane of the fish tug Dreadnot, which had ventured down the coast to run some gill nets.

Capt. Melane took the castaways aboard and promised to bring the lighthouse keeper some supplies, but when he reached Port Coldwell, sixty miles to the north, his fish sprang a leak, and he had to haul her out for the winter.

No one else happened to be going down to Otter Island, and in early November at the Coldwell store the men began to wonder whether Capt. McDell would be able to find enough game and fish to eat at his little island. They knew how much he had carried down in the spring, and they knew how many times he had received supplies that summer. They knew, also, about how much had been borrowed from him by summer travelers and by the shipwrecked fishermen, and they remembered that he had no rifle for moose or deer—only an old shotgun with twenty shells. They figured it out and came to the conclusion that he must either catch rabbits and grouse or starve.

"He'll catch game if he has to!" Capt. Melane declared. "A man always does!"

"But they say there were wolves on the island this summer," Will LaPage suggested; "that means the rabbits and birds are caught up!"

The men looked at one another. Perhaps it was true; they knew that early in the season Capt. McDell had shot a wolf from a window of the cabin. Of course, wolves would catch many birds and rabbits; two or three of them on an island would soon clear it of other animal life. In that fall weather the captain would hardly dare venture across to the mainland in search of game, for fear of being caught and held by a gale.

After that at the store they did not talk casually about Capt. McDell; there were possibilities that they did not like to discuss. No one had any business down the bleak coast; there were no large boats at Port Coldwell except the disabled tug, and no one seemed ready to take the trip in a small boat. The government ought to send its tender along the coast every month to see that the lighthouse keep-

ers were safe; that was the sentiment which some one expressed whenever the subject was mentioned.

Will LaPage, however, wanted to talk about Capt. McDell. He brought the subject up every night at the store and asked what could be done and what should be done.

"If you're so anxious about a grown man, why don't you go?" Capt. Melane exclaimed impatiently when the youth had spoiled a fine game of checkers by wondering what Capt. McDell was doing and whether he had really had any luck in catching game or fish.

The men thought that Will LaPage's manner of taking the captain's answer was a good joke; he flushed, turned white and sat staring with his mouth open. Then he went out into the cold north wind and slipped down to the cabin where he lived.

"Why don't I go?" Will LaPage said to himself as the injustice of the question occurred to him. Of course he had his boat, with its little two-horse-power motor; but it was just a skiff, and the seas were driving the great lake steamers toward shore where they would have no chance to run into some deep bay for shelter.

For two days Will LaPage said nothing about the man down at the light sixty miles away. Then he came out into a morning that was bright, though clouds were banked in the west and in the northwest. Through the gap in the harbor Will could see the heaving, lead-colored lake; there were no whitecaps on it.

"I could make it!" he exclaimed to himself. "My boat'll go seven miles an hour; I could get there in nine hours!"

He went across to the wharf house where the four boxes that contained the precious food supply intended for Capt. McDell were waiting for some chance passer-by to carry them down to the light. He ran out on the planks where his little eighteen-foot motor boat swung on its line and drew it in, filled the two tanks with gasoline, looked into the locker to see that there were slickers and rubber boots and then put in the lantern and a can of kerosene. He stowed the supply boxes in the bottom of the boat, threw a tarpaulin over them and shoved off. A minute later the motor turned over, and the boat gathered headway.

As soon as he was out on the harbor Will encountered the full sweep of the waves that came from under the menacing clouds on the horizon. The motor boat rose stern first over a crest and then sank back into the trough where the shores were out of sight, and only the gray walls of the waves came heaving at him. But they did not break; the tops were rounded, and there was no arching

cliff of water to lean over the boat, ready to break and fill it. Just a little wind, however, would make it a breaking sea; and as he swept over the crests LaPage looked anxiously toward the cloud banks on the horizon. (To be concluded next issue.)

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Shirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-die." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

And That's That.

There were three of them—an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman; and they had been discussing the relative values of their respective nationalities.

"Well, well," said the Englishman, who was bent on an amicable solution of the question, "I'm proud of being an Englishman; but if I were not an Englishman I would—well, I would be an Irishman."

"And sure," replied the Irishman, quite ready to return the compliment, "if I were not an Irishman—I would be an Englishman."

"And now what would you be if you were not a Scotsman?" continued the Englishman, addressing the Scot.

"What would I be if I were not a Scotsman?" repeated the latter. "Well, if I were a Scotsman—ah, I would be just—well, well, well, well, well!"

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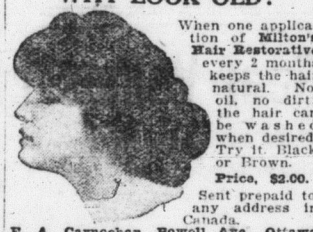
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WHY LOOK OLD?



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Stockings.

Life would be tolerable if there were not so many things to be done over again.

Work that is creation is inspiration. When you are building a new house you seem really to be living; that is, harring architects and plumbers and other such intrusive and unnecessary people. You are looking forward, getting forward, thinking new thoughts, making progress with your character and your soul. What a wealth of development there is in the plans, the arrangements, the improvements! Why, you did not realize before how fast the world was growing! Or, in the inner life, say you learn a new language. Here is labor that is really fruitful, hours—that mean something, new experience, new contact, doors opening on wide, rich prospects from which endless depth and power of living can be gained. Even in the humbler realms of domesticity true and satisfying creation is constantly possible. You make a new gown and you seem to be getting somewhere, to be adding something to the dull routine of life, even if it is a perishable something, too quickly and easily forgotten. You learn to cook a new dish and for the moment you can lose yourself in it. You add this touch and that touch and tremble to think how it will come out. But then there are the things that have to be done over. When the cooking is finished, whether it has failed or succeeded, there are the same old dishes to be washed in the same old sink in the same old way. There is the same old dirt to be got out of the same old corners. No matter how faithfully you get it out to-day it is there again to-morrow. And there is always mending, mending, mending, whether the universe is coming to an end or not. Stockings sum it all up, always the stockings. How in the name of mysty ry do they wear out so? And in these days of cost and saving they must be darned, darned, darned, until there is more darn than stocking left.

When other work is all done and bed seems so indescribably attractive there is that mountainous pile of unfulfilled obligation waiting in the work basket, and the thought of it seems to reduce the world to a black multiplicity of incompleteness.

Why the Sky is Blue.

After astronomers and scientists had puzzled over this apparently simple question for many hundreds of years, Professor John Tyndall, a famous scholar of the last century, solved the mystery with the following explanation:

Sunlight is pure white light, made up of rays of the seven primary colors seen in the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The sky, which is really the air surrounding the earth, is filled with myriads of tiny specks or particles of matter which absorb some of the colors in the rays of sunlight and reflect others—forming the combination we call sky-blue.

The variations in shade of this blue are due to the fact that the atmosphere is, at different times, filled with varying densities of these dust-particles, and also to the varying angles at which the sunlight strikes them.

After rain the air is washed comparatively clear, and the sky then appears as the true blue we are accustomed to associate with it. If one could penetrate beyond the shell of air surrounding the earth, the sky, instead of being blue, would appear to be pure white because there would be nothing to impede the direct rays of the white sunlight.

The Great Earthquake.

That great mysterious earthquake of a few weeks ago was variously calculated to have occurred in China, in the Argentine, and in the North Pacific, near the Aleutian Islands, where the barometer is almost always relatively low.

Was it due to the big sunspots which at the time were just in that central position on the disc when past experience has shown something of the sort might be expected?

Not only violent earthquakes, indeed, have happened when large spots have been near, or on, the sun's central meridian, but there have also been magnificent displays of aurora borealis.

The spots suspected of being responsible for the mystery quake certainly brought a fine auroral display, and, likely as not, the telegraph and cable systems were seriously interfered with.

It is becoming more and more evident that a certain type of sunspot has a direct or indirect influence upon the natural forces beneath the earth's surface.

The "coincidence" of earthquakes, auroral displays, and magnetic storms with solar disturbances is much too frequent to be the effect of mere chance.

A Picker by Trade.

A witty convict is unusual. The London Morning Post tells of one such fellow, however—a man whom Capt. Spencer, senior missionary of the Church Army, once visited in his cell. "Well, my man," said the captain, "and what do you do when you are out at work?"

"Well," replied the convict, in a philosophic manner, "in spring I picks pears, in summer I picks fruit, in autumn I picks 'ops, and in the winter I picks peckets."

"And what happens then?" "Then," continued the convict, "they take me up and sends me in 'ere, an' I picks oakum."

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1921 JUBILEE YEAR

HALF a century has elapsed since the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issued its first policy in 1871. The figures submitted herewith indicate the size, strength and outstanding position to which the company has attained among the life assurance institutions of the world, as a result of its operations during those first fifty years.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1920

ASSETS	
Assets as at 31st December, 1920	\$114,839,444.48
Increase over 1919	9,127,976.21
INCOME	
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1920	\$28,751,578.43
Increase over 1919	8,047,377.33
PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED	
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1920	\$2,615,645.64
SURPLUS	
Total Surplus 31st December, 1920, over all liabilities and capital	\$8,364,667.15

(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assets, the 100 (5) Table, with 2 1/2% and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the 100 (5) Select Annuity Tables with 3 1/2 per cent. interest.)

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1920 \$10,960,402.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization 102,187,934.30

ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1920
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1920 \$106,891,266.23
Increase over 1919 20,342,416.79

BUSINESS IN FORCE
Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1920 \$486,641,235.17
Increase over 1919 70,282,773.12

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$4,210.93	\$6,461.55	\$1,064,350.00
1880	141,492.81	473,032.93	3,297,139.11
1890	889,078.87	2,473,514.19	16,739,253.52
1900	2,789,226.52	10,436,861.17	57,980,634.68
1910	9,375,453.94	33,164,790.37	143,519,276.00
1920	28,751,578.43	114,839,444.48	486,641,235.17



Baby's Advice—

Don't use medicated soaps unless your skin is sick—

and don't make it sick by using strong soaps, pigments, or by neglect.

Use Baby's Own Soap freely with warm water, rinse well and dry carefully, and the most delicate skin will be kept soft and white and HARD SKINS will become softer and whiter.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

Forests Reserved for Use.

The resources embraced in a Dominion forest reserve are reserved for use and not reserved from use. The areas reserved are lands unsuitable for agriculture, and, in addition to conserving the waterflow of streams which have their sources in them, the timber, cordwood, hay, and grazing are made available to the settlers in the surrounding districts as soon and as fully as possible. Practically every forest reserve has some mature and overmature timber and the aim of the Forestry Branch is to market this so that the young forest may come on as soon as possible. Every winter, thousands of cords of wood for fuel, and millions of feet of saw-timber are taken out by settlers under permit, as well as large quantities of fence-posts, mine-timbers, and poles. In round numbers, a hundred thousand animals, cattle, horses and sheep, graze on the reserves and many thousand tons of hay are cut for winter feed. Under regulated use these resources will increase, and be available to an ever larger and larger number of settlers. If they were left to unrestricted use by the first comers, that is, to unrestricted hacking and slashing, the reserves would be a mass of inflammable slash in a few years and then a destructive fire would sweep away everything, so that it would be impossible to get fuel or saw-timber for a generation. It is to prevent this last condition that reserves are set aside and protected.

Success.

Fate, that is given to all men partly shaped, is man's to alter daily till he dies. Things which men—Mean with their might, succeed.

—Masefield.

Artificial flower-making is an art in which the Japanese excel.

NOTICE

Agents wanted everywhere to introduce and sell new Auto Accessory. Will not big returns to you. Small capital required. For particulars write J. B. WHITFIELD 8 Marshall St. Toronto

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Soils and Crops

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

Better Farming in 1921.

"How am I going to handle the work on my farm in 1921?" is a question every farmer is asking himself this winter.

The smartest farmers I know don't put off figuring out this problem until the spring work starts. They know they will then be too busy, and it may be too late to make just the adjustments they would like to make to save labor, purchase labor-saving machinery, and provide some of the things that may be needed to make their workmen more contented and efficient.

I can see three ways of helping the situation: First, reorganize the farm work to reduce and distribute the labor and to make each hour of labor more productive; second, use labor-saving machinery to the fullest possible extent; third, try to make your laborers more efficient by making working and living conditions more pleasant.

It is often possible to change the cropping system to reduce the acreage of crops that require a large quantity of labor and increase the acreage of those that require less. More land can be seeded down to grass. A young farmer said last spring: "I am seeding more and more of my cultivated land to grass. I will pasture dairy cows, use a milking machine, and cultivate just the area of land that we can work ourselves."

This is a sane view to take. The total production of the farm will be decreased much less and the profits will be much greater than if an attempt were made to cultivate more land than could properly be farmed.

In many cases where a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, and clover or a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, and clover and timothy are used, an additional year could be added to the rotation, perhaps some other grasses seeded with the timothy, the land left to grass a year or two longer, and used for pasture. Such a system would reduce the work during the busy season of the year, would add rather than detract from the productivity of the farm, and would make it possible to handle well the land that was cultivated.

There is nothing gained by trying to cultivate more land than can be worked timely and well. To produce a crop with the least labor, I must push my work, not let the work push me. A field plowed in good condition at the proper time can be fitted with much less labor and expense than if the ground is plowed when hard and dry. A man that is ahead of his work can do every farm operation at the right time. It is not necessarily the largest field that produces the most grain.

If you must reduce the area of land under cultivation, try and keep up production by doing the work at the right time, by using the best seed of proper varieties of grain, and, when necessary, by using the right amount of the proper kind of fertilizer.

In these times the most successful farmers try to make an acre of land produce as much as we used to grow on an acre and a half or two acres. I know this is easier said than done, especially if we are to secure this increased yield without much additional outlay of labor. But it can be done. There are farmers doing it in every section of Canada, and our farm-management investigations show that it is these men who have

a large acre production that are using their labor the most economically and making the most money.

Another thing: Are you making the greatest possible use of your labor-saving machinery? The farmers on many of the smaller farms in the eastern part of Canada could learn some valuable lessons in the use of labor-saving machinery from their cousins on the larger farms in the West.

Often two men may be seen at work in moderate-sized fields with a team, both working at a job that could have easily been done by one man with large equipment. The farmer of the West has learned long ago the value of larger equipment. Many Eastern farmers have thought this was simply because the fields were larger, thus making it practical to use gang plows and four to six-horse disks. This type of equipment can certainly be used to better advantage where fields are large, but scarcity of labor and the need of more economical production, rather than large level fields, have been responsible for the introduction of large labor-saving machinery in the West. Surely, it is time on many farms in the East to give each man at least four horses and provide riding implements.

Power machinery can also be used to good advantage to save man labor. Where a vast amount of work must be crowded into the shortest possible period, owing to unfavorable weather, as was the case last spring, the tractor will be a valuable supplement to the teams when conditions are such that its use is practical. The tractor can be operated a much longer day than horses; in fact, some farmers in the West make a practice of operating their tractors day and night during periods when work is rushing.

A greater substitution of the tractor for team labor will often reduce the cost of man labor. It should be remembered, however, that it is seldom profitable to operate a tractor when the teams on the farm are not used to the fullest extent. The tractor should be used in addition to the teams on the farm, and in only a few cases can it be expected to replace them entirely. Under certain conditions the number of teams on the farm can be reduced when a tractor is purchased, but more often the tractor is used to best advantage as a substitute for team labor for certain kinds of work, and to supplement the work of teams when labor is pressing.

The present labor shortage following the World War will probably stimulate the invention of new types of farm-labor-saving machinery, and may eventually react to the benefit of all of us. You can well afford to keep informed of new types of labor-saving machinery on the market. Study the operation and use of these machines. They may be able to save labor on your farm.

If we are going to hold the labor we now have on our farms, or attract additional labor, isn't it time that we asked ourselves and the young men that are leaving the farms why they prefer to work in the city?

I have talked with a good many men regarding this, and here are their answers: First, "We earn more money in town." Second, "We have shorter working hours." Third, "I think the work will be less monotonous." Fourth, "Living in the city is more pleasant."

It is true that these men will draw higher wages in the city than they can earn in the country—in dollars; but, at the end of the year, in which place will they have the most money? Nine times out of ten the farm workmen have more money in the bank at the end of the year than the city lad. Wages may not be as high, but living expenses are much less and saving is easier.

When a workman in the city is so fortunate as to be able to save a little money, there is small opportunity to invest it safely. The country boy's savings can be invested in dairy cows, brood sows, work stock, and machinery. After a small accumulation of this kind the workman soon becomes a proprietor on a rented farm, and no longer a "hired man." He becomes his own boss, with added opportunities for investment and saving.

How about the hours in town and country? It is true that the farm workman is on the job more hours than the city man, but if the time required to go to and from work in the city is counted, the day will usually average longer than in the country. In the country the workman's occupation is varied. In the course of a year he will not put in the number of hours of hard, intensive work that will be required of either skilled or common labor in the industries.

When it comes to living conditions, the city job is in some ways the more attractive. The farmer has not learned that the factory operator has known for some time that it is necessary, in order to secure good labor, to provide conditions that will be attractive. A little more attention to the comfort of the men on the farm will do much to hold farm labor. Mr. W. I. Drummond, in speaking of the farm labor problem, summarizes the situation well when he says:

"The solution of the farm labor problem will come when farmers

generally stop admitting that a working man can do better in the city, and begin 'selling' their own position. Many of them are knocking their own game, when they should be boosting it."

"To begin with, each farmer who wants hired help should be sure that the conditions under which such help is required to work and live are acceptable to a self-respecting man. If they are really attractive, so much the better. This is not hard on the ordinary farm, but it is far too often ignored. The hired man needs a bed as well as a lantern. There is such a thing as too long hours, even on a farm. Eight hours are out of the question, but sixteen are unnecessary, and unprofitable.

"A job on a good farm, with an employer who is reasonable and fair, is the best kind of a job for any worker. Such jobs ought to be at a premium, and they will be if the proper educational effort is substituted for the present 'viewing with alarm' and 'we're going to starve to death' propaganda."

GROCERS TAKING LESS PROFIT ON MANY LINES

Red Rose Tea People Make Further Statement.

Some of our friends among the grocers, in speaking of our letter to the press on grocers' profits have indicated that apparently it has been construed by some readers to mean that Red Rose Tea was the only article on which the grocer takes a smaller profit, in order to give his customers a higher quality. It was not our intention to convey such an impression, so we know that most grocers sell well known brands of other goods at less profit than they could make on some brands equally well known, and for the same reason that they recommend Red Rose Tea, simply to give their customers the best possible value.

In our letter we mentioned Red Rose Tea because it naturally came first to our mind and because we knew that grocers were selling it at a less profit than they make on other teas.—T. H. Estabrooks Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Lime Did It For Us.

Four years ago we limed half of a 10-acre field on our farm with hydrated lime at the rate of about 600 pounds per acre, just to see what effect lime would have on our soil. This is little compared with what our sandstone soil needed, but was all we could get on easily at the time, during the rush of crop work. This was done before wheat was sown, and the entire field was seeded down to clover. The half not limed didn't produce much hay, so the following fall it was plowed and put to wheat again, and after harvest the ground was plowed and stubbed out for wheat. It was fertilized with about 300 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, and the wheat was top-dressed during the winter at the rate of from 4 to 5 tons an acre. The yield was about 25 bushels to the acre, and we could easily see that it was the limed half of the field which yielded heavier.

When in wheat the last time, the same field was again seeded with clover, to be cut for the past harvest. But last spring we discovered the limed section was the only one that had grown any clover, and that at the rate of about 2½ tons to the acre. We were able to cut a seed crop that brought about 100 bushels, or two additional bushels per acre.

As we threshed we turned the blowers of the machine into one of the mows of the barn, and kept the clover straw. This is valuable for feeding cattle, almost as good as second crop hay, and in finer condition. From these results we will base our plans to carry out a liming program for our entire farm.

The unlimed half of the field we plowed up and put to corn. We believe the extra amount of hay over our usual yields on the limed portion will pay about 400 per cent. on the investment for lime. In addition, we have a good crop of clover seed, which is worth as much as a second crop of hay, and we were able to get 80 per cent. feeding value out of the second-crop by threshing for seed and feeding the straw to the stock.

Simple Seed Corn Test.

In spite of the hundred of pages of advice and directions for testing seed corn, many farmers just will not go to the trouble of testing their seed corn. Now here is a simple little trick which is quite reliable and very easy. Just hold the ear in your hand, place your thumb nail on top of a kernel and press down quite hard. If the kernel is pressed down into the cob throw that ear to the hogs. Try two or more kernels. If the kernel does not press down into the cob, that is a good seed ear, providing it has the requisite qualities of shape and uniformity.

Trees on the Farm.

Farm forestry makes farming pay better by:

1. Marketing timber profitably.
 2. Supplying timber for farm needs.
 3. Furnishing employment for men and teams in winter.
 4. Making waste lands yield a profit.
 5. Increasing the sale value of the farm.
- Maple sugar utensils in shape? Sap will soon be dripping.

Poultry

The question of where to locate the poultry house and yards is one that should be given careful consideration before one begins the expenditure of perfectly good money. One piece of advice which will apply to all cases alike is this: Never locate the house and yards on a damp, poorly drained plot of ground, on which shade trees, grass and clover crops do not thrive, unless it presents good opportunities for drainage and improvement.

Other conditions being favorable, locate the houses and yards where they will be convenient to the house and other buildings, so that the care of the poultry may be made a part of the regular chores of the farm. If one is going to get the most out of the business the work must be systematized so that it will fit in with the regular routine of the farm and interfere as little as possible with other branches of the farming. And above all other things never undertake the development of profitable farm flocks before making provisions for housing the birds comfortably, growing a large portion of the food supply and simplifying the work of feeding and caring for the flock.

The chief essentials are warmth, dryness, light, cleanliness and durability. In order to assure proper lighting and a more even distribution of sunshine it is often necessary to deviate from the form that insures the greatest warmth at the least cost. In all laying houses in a cold climate some provision should be made so that the sunshine will reach every portion of the floor at some time during the day. In order to accomplish this to the best advantage, it is necessary to have considerable frontage toward the south or southeast. During the cold winter days it is most difficult, yet most essential, to have the direct sunlight.

Fertilizers Guaranteed.

How can we be sure exactly what we are getting? The Fertilizer Act of the Dominion of Canada provides for this assurance in that it requires fertilizer manufacturers to attach labels to the packages of fertilizers on which they guarantee the per cent. of nitrogen, the plant grower, phosphoric acid (the plant ripener), and potash (the plant strengthener) which the contents of the bags carry. These are not imaginary figures, but are actually the findings of competent chemists. The law requires that the inspectors of the Department in charge take samples of fertilizers at times and places chosen by these authorities. The consequence is that the products of the fertilizer industry are always open to a checking up by these agencies of inspection, hence the fertilizer manufacturer is bound for his own protection to live up to the guarantees.

But there are other things which assist in the maintenance of the quality of the material. Fertilizers of low grade will not give the financial results obtained from higher grade materials. The fertilizer man knows this. He knows that his only claim for a place in the business world rests upon the service which he renders the farmers of the country; hence he is primarily interested in putting out good grade material which will give results and consequently build up business for him. As a matter of fact, a farmer buying fertilizer has an infinitely better guarantee than a man buying a carload of manure.—Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

Performance of Dairy Cattle.

A Holstein cow recently eclipsed all Canadian records for yield of milk and percentage of butter fat, according to Report No. 12 issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This report gives the records of performance of all pure bred dairy cattle from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920. Also the standards of every breed, and a list of bulls qualified for registration. The names of the cows are given, and also those of the sire and dam, the owner, the breeder, age at test, date of calving, production required, total production, percentage of fat, the number of days milked, and, in the majority of cases the number of times milked per day. The last mentioned matter having lately been a subject of experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Macdonald College, Que., it is interesting to note that many of the Ayrshires were milked three times a day and some of the Holsteins four times. Of the Ayrshires the greatest yield for the year is credited to a mature cow owned by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, and the best percentage of butter fat to a cow owned in Prince Edward Island. Of the Holsteins, the record yield for the year is credited to a mature cow owned by the Colony Farm, British Columbia, and the best percentage of butter fat to another British Columbian. Of the Jerseys, the first in point of yield is an animal owned at Edgemoor, Ontario, while the best percentage of fat is attributed to a three-year-old owned in British Columbia. A four-year-old Shorthorn owned at Buckingham, Que., claims the record for that breed in quantity of milk, and a two-year-old owned at Waterford, Ontario, the highest fat content.

"Like Jack and Jill, She climbed the hill With many a pail of water. Till father called in Plumber Bill As daughter said he oughter."

Handle Hatching Eggs Carefully

As poultrymen, you and I want as near 100 per cent. hatches as we can get. It is a big step toward bigger profits, therefore good business.

If you are like I am you get a lot of free advice on this point, which you ignore, because you don't know why it is good advice.

For instance, we are told that we must use fresh hatching eggs. But why? Also that we must gather them as soon as they are laid, that we must turn them often, and keep them cool and moist. But why?

From study and experience I have learned the answers to those questions. And here they are for you, if by any chance you do not already know them:

1. Why must we use fresh hatching eggs?

Because the life germ in the egg grows weaker the longer it is kept without hatching, and a weak life germ means that you will get no chick. That means a poor hatch, lost time and lost money.

2. Why must we keep hatching eggs cool and gather them as soon as laid?

Because warmth starts the life germ growing before we are ready for it, and exposes it to quick death from change in temperature—just as an unseasonable spring day will start tree buds, with the danger of later being killed by frost. We must gather eggs often to keep the sun and greatest warmth at the least cost. In all laying houses in a cold climate some provision should be made so that the sunshine will reach every portion of the floor at some time during the day. In order to accomplish this to the best advantage, it is necessary to have considerable frontage toward the south or southeast. During the cold winter days it is most difficult, yet most essential, to have the direct sunlight.

3. Why must we turn eggs often?

Because if the egg is left too long in one position the yolk, containing the life germ, tends to float to the top. If it is allowed to remain there, the germ, because of the evaporation of air that is going on in the egg, will adhere to the shell and die.

4. Why must we keep hatching eggs moist?

Because the porous egg shell absorbs the necessary moisture to keep the egg healthy; and if it cannot get that moisture from the air about it, it is weakened and ruined.

Every egg is fertilized before it is laid, while still in the yolk stage, before the white is formed, and while the yolk still clings to the yolk cluster. As soon as fertilized, the egg germ, after a little growth, becomes dormant, goes to sleep, so to speak, and in a normal fertile egg the germ is still dormant at the time of laying.

Germ Weakens With Age.

This fertilized germ remains dormant until warmth is applied to the egg. The amount of heat necessary to "wake it up" varies, depending on the length of time the warmth is applied, and the age of the egg. Even in an egg handled under the best of conditions, the germ continues to grow weaker until it is so weak that it will never develop, and sooner or later dies. The fresher the egg the better for hatching.

The dormant stage in the egg germ is much the same as the dormant stage of tree buds. In this stage both can stand abuse, but the minute they wake up, look out, conditions must then be about right.

Concerning Important Glands

By F. W. ST. JOHN, M.D.

Since the discovery that certain glands, the thyroid, ovary, suprarenal, and others furnish to the body a so-called "internal secretion," which has to do with very important functions of the human economy, it has become more or less of a fad among the medical profession to use the various gland extracts to supply deficiencies which occur.

In many instances preparations of thyroid, pituitary, and other glands seem and probably are very useful. This will be true only when used in selected cases. There have been on the market for several years preparations containing one or many of such substances.

Recently a few doctors in America and Europe have successfully transplanted parts of glands from recently deceased human beings or from living monkeys into the human subject, and a few cases so treated showed signs of rejuvenation. Whether this rejuvenation was actual or psychological remains to be seen.

As is usual, the patent medicine vendors have seized upon this situation as an opportunity to make money, and are now offering medicines containing gland extracts which are supposed to renew youth and prolong life.

While in carefully diagnosed cases there are no doubt benefits to be had from the administration of such remedies, unless every phase of such a case is thoroughly understood the remedy may be worse than useless. It is much better to leave such matters to those who know the most about them (the doctors) and they know little enough about the vital processes of life.

If wholesome living, wholesome exercise in the open air and a goodly amount of mental and physical labor, together with sufficient, properly cooked food to maintain a proper balance, do not enable one to prolong his youthfulness I believe that the fountain of life will not be found this side of the grave.

Self-made martyrs are less useful than self-made men.

If your farm is not already named, try for the best-fitting name and use this perfectly dignified and effective way of advertising it, thus increasing the value of your farm. Put the name on your envelopes, letterheads and in advertisements.

Eggs to be hatched should never get warmed up after they are laid, until placed in the incubator or under the hen. The amount of heat necessary to wake them up varies, so that we are on the safer side to be sure they never get any heat.

The sources of premature heat most common are the sun, heated cellars, or egg-rooms. The kitchen is perhaps the worst place on the farm for them. The factor most harmful is that eggs are gathered only once a day, in the late afternoon. Many of these eggs were laid around ten o'clock in the morning. Most of the eggs are found in a few favorite nests. In these nests often ten or a dozen eggs are found. Those laid in the morning have been under a hen three, four, or five hours, one hen going on after another. Naturally, the first egg laid is stimulated by this heat, and its germ leaves its dormant stage. It is often an hour before the eggs are picked up after the last hen leaves. The eggs cool down, in the early hatching season, almost to freezing. The result is an egg in which the germ has either been killed or weakened so that the chick dies during hatching, and an egg which deteriorates very quickly.

Gather your eggs for hatching often—three or four times a day. Keep in a cool temperature, from 40 to 60 deg. F.

Moisture an Important Factor.

The third big point is moisture.

The egg shell is very porous, and the moisture readily evaporates. Nature provided a sufficient amount of moisture in that egg, and it is up to us, especially if we are going to hold these eggs for any length of time, to maintain that moisture and give the hatching egg a chance.

The rapidity with which moisture will leave the egg depends on three conditions of the air surrounding that egg. The drier the air, the faster and the more moisture will suck from the egg. The warmer the air, the more moisture it will suck from the egg; and the more the air circulates, the quicker it will take out the moisture.

Watch your moisture before hatching, and you won't have so much trouble while hatching. They will stand a quite moist atmosphere. Our ground bird or a hen, when she steals her nest, finds one on the damp earth, protected from the drying sun.

Our fourth important point is to turn eggs often. During the actual hatching time frequent turnings are helpful. A hen sitting on eggs turns them dozens of times every day. It is well to turn eggs being held for incubation at least once every twenty-four hours. Don't jar them.

A large number of our poor hatches, both under hens and in incubators, are not due entirely to faulty incubation or poor machines, but to a large extent to careless handling before setting, and no amount of care during incubation can remedy the harm already brought about by these conditions.

Remember, the egg is a live object, and should be treated as such.

Give the Rats No Rest.

The writer has found the use of traps the most effective way to dispose of rats. But it is necessary at all times to keep a close watch for any sign of their reappearance so as to use the trap at once.

Large wire traps can be used to advantage; the writer has caught three rats in the same trap in one night. A trap that springs shut, killing the rat, is also effective. Rats are very knowing and soon get on to the use of traps.

Once in a while a rat will be so cunning that no matter how the trap is baited he will not go near it. It will then be found a good plan to leave the trap unset until he becomes familiar with it; then set it again. Good bait for traps is cooked or raw meat, clams, boiled or roasted corn.

Poisons are also effective in getting rid of rats. A great help in keeping a building free of rats is to have it well cleaned up, so that they have few places in which to take refuge, and to see to it that they have as little chance as possible to obtain food.

If everybody would start and keep up a real, active campaign against rats, these pests would soon be reduced in numbers. Spasmodic efforts are of little avail.

"Come, let us go to the clean-swept skies, Let us go back where our freedom lies, Back to the scent of the clover sod, Back to the old home farm—and God."

HIDES-WOOL-FURS
If you have one hide or skin or a dozen, ship them along. You will receive payment at the very highest market price. Try us with your next lot.
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SHOOTING A WELL.

Something very unusual was going on at the old oil well. Three or four men with a spring wagon were here; the pump had been removed, and two of the men were peering down into the pipe. Although not a gusher, it had at first been a good flowing well. But after a few months the flow had grown less and less until it stopped altogether. Then a pump had been installed and for a long time kept the oil flowing. At last, however, even the pump brought no oil. I had heard that the well was to be abandoned.

Having tied my horse to a tree, I walked over to the well. The men were evidently getting ready for serious work; there were several cans full of some liquid, which they were handling tenderly.

When all was ready the longest can was lowered into the well. Down, down it went while the men waited quietly.

I asked one of them what they were doing.

"We are shooting this well," he answered. "It has stopped paying, and we hope that by setting off a charge of nitroglycerine down below we may break things so that there will be a good flow of oil again."

I was too busy to stay longer; so I drove on down the road. But as I rode I found myself unconsciously straining my ears for the sound of the explosion. I was disappointed, however, for I heard no sound. But although no sound reached my ears, the explosion came at the proper time down in the heart of the earth. What a terrible ripping and rending there must have been!

When the vibrations had died away in the bowels of the earth, there was an oozing and trickling as if the life-blood had begun to run from the terrible wound within. And truly it was so, for when the pump was installed again and the power connected the precious oil rose and poured out, barrel after barrel.

Those things I learned when I again drove past the old well in the field; and as I drove on, considering the event, I thought that there are more wells than oil wells. There are the wells of the human heart; and those sometimes fail to flow just as the oil wells do. And when they fail the Master sometimes sees fit in His wisdom to "shoot the well" of the human heart. It seems cruel sometimes, those broken plans and crushed hopes. How many torn hearts there are in the world! And the Master has thought best to have it so in every case. But, oh, how rich is the oil of love and sympathy and kindness, and how full is the stream that flows from those broken hearts!

If breaking the heart brings grief, surely the "oil of gladness" that flows at last will soothe and heal the wounded heart; and in the joy that follows we shall not remember the grief.

Why a Family Garden.

The labor situation in the country during recent years is largely responsible for the disappearance of the once familiar home garden, with its delicious fruits and appetizing vegetables. There have been presented no convincing arguments showing the wisdom of allowing this rural institution to pass out of the farmer's life, even from an economic standpoint, while we know that its decay has been a contributing influence in driving the younger people away.

The old garden certainly added to the attractiveness of the farm home, and judging from the interest of juvenile members of the various garden clubs in their work, the little yard near the house went far toward satisfying the desire for doing things. In fact, when one revisits one of the old homes where once it seemed that everything invited him to come in, he is astonished at the change wrought in eliminating the garden place and devoting it to the regular field crops.

The reason for claiming that the garden has a real place upon our farms is not merely sentiment. It goes farther, farther even than the dollars and cents value of the products grown. That dignified gentleman known as the country physician, has repeatedly told us that we can keep our bodies in much better health if we make a more extensive use of vegetables and fruit juices in our diet, and he is no vegetarian. Any casual observer has noted the comparatively small amounts of fruits and vegetables used on farms where no garden is provided. The better health now enjoyed by city folks as compared with that of a decade or more ago is more or less traceable to the increased amount of green food consumed. Deprived without these foods and substituting salt pork is not the economy it may seem. In the end the practice is quite certain to prove exceedingly expensive in shortening life and in mounting up doctors' bills.

Furthermore, the labor end of the question is generally not so bad as many have led themselves to believe. Once the garden soil has been made rich it does not take a large area to supply the farm home with an abundance of health-giving products. A labor demands must be cut these are other places where the reduction can be more safely made, especially if there are boys and girls in the family. Duty toward them in giving the most perfect bodies with which to start their courses in life, is sufficient reason to lead parents to continue or re-establish the good old family garden.

CLEANLINESS IS HEALTH

GILLET'S EYE
G is one of the most useful and economical articles on the market.

"Let Gillett's Eye do it" is a common expression among those that are familiar with its many uses.

Read the directions under the wrapper.

GILLET'S EYE EATS DIRT
MADE IN CANADA

Clock That Struck Too Soon

A clock that gains or loses is generally regarded as a nuisance and of questionable value, but a noble family in Denmark has just gained £10,000 because a certain clock was one minute fast.

According to Danish law an increased scale of death duties—that is, taxes on fortunes left by rich people—came into force at midnight between December 19th and 20th in the year 1918.

About that time a Danish nobleman, Count Moltke, lay seriously ill in his estate at Lystrup, and a second or two after the great clock in the castle tower had struck twelve he passed away.

Naturally, when it came to collecting the death duties, the authorities had no doubt that they could charge on the higher scale, for the Count was still alive when the clock struck midnight. Obviously, they said, he had lived for a few seconds on December 20th.

But the heirs stoutly denied, declaring that the castle clock was one minute fast, and that, therefore, the Count had passed away on December 19th, so that his estate was liable only for the old and lighter tax.

For two years the dispute continued and it has just been settled by the judge at Copenhagen. Many lawyers

were engaged on both sides and the case was argued at great length; but, after hearing the evidence, the Court decided that the clock was fast, and that the Count died on December 19th. The fact, therefore, that the clock was wrong gives the heirs of the rich man an extra \$50,000.

This is a reminder of another instance where a mistake in the striking of a clock proved of great advantage. In 1770 a man named John Hatfield died in London at the age of one hundred and two. He had been a soldier in the reign of William and Mary, and during his military career was tried and sentenced to death by court-martial for falling asleep while on duty on the terrace of Windsor Castle.

But the soldier firmly maintained that he had never slept, and in proof declared that he had heard the clock of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, strike thirteen at night. Of course, he was disbelieved by the judges.

A number of people in London, however, came forward and swore that the clock had actually struck thirteen on the night in question, and the King pardoned the condemned soldier.

Another famous clock that has struck incorrectly is Big Ben. On the morning of March 23rd, 1861, it struck twenty at three o'clock, and continued erratic for some time.

How the Duchess of Wellington Learned of Waterloo.

Unrequited love always excites our sympathy. A striking instance of it is told in an unpretentious book of reminiscences by a little-known Englishwoman, Miss C. L. H. Dempster. The story is all the more interesting because the unappreciative gentleman in the case is no less person than the Duke of Wellington.

Miss Stewart Mackenzie, writes Miss Dempster, was on terms of the most intimate friendship with Kitty Pakenham, the girl whom the Duke of Wellington married but did not love. At the time of which I speak all Europe was on the quiver for Napoleon was already in Belgium, and the duke was in Brussels with eighty thousand men. Everyone felt that the campaign must be decisive. Rumors were rife, and the duchess was wretchedly anxious.

Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie happened to be engaged on that evening to dine with her cousins, the Proby's. At six o'clock in the evening she stepped into her chariot and left Bruton Street. She had not got three streets farther before she fell in with a great crowd, shouting and apparently mad with joy. The mail coach came in sight. It was covered with flags and laurel branches and with people, who cried, "A great victory!"

Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie pulled the checkrein and told the coachman to drive back to Bruton Street. Running upstairs, she found the duchess eating a melancholy cutlet in the back drawing-room. "I congratulate you, my dearest Katherine! Your hero is safe, and he has won a glorious victory."

"Oh, tell me! How do you know?" "Half London knows by this time. I have seen the Portsmouth Mail. It is covered with flags and laurels, and the people are out of their minds with joy."

But how can you tell that the duke is safe?" "My dear woman, let me tell you that I saw the Trafalgar Mail come into London. There was shouting enough then; but the laurels were all shrouded with crepe! Victory was ours at Trafalgar, but Nelson was dead! To-night there is not an inch of crepe to be seen anywhere; your hero of a hundred battles, who has defeated Napoleon, is alive!"

The duchess sat down and wept. She cried tears of excitement in which there was an element of pain.

"My dearest Mary," she said, "I know too well how it will be. He will not write to me, though he ought to know that I could not survive his death or his disaster."

Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie said as many kind and reassuring things as she could think of and then went to dine at Lord Proby's. In bed that night she promised herself to be even with the duchess's husband and to apply a salve to that ever-rankling wound in the heart of the unlamented wife. The next morning she wrote to the duke a letter full of congratulations on the victory of Waterloo. She expressed anxiety about the fate of a young friend, Capt. ———. Was he killed? Was he wounded? Was he safe? She would be so grateful if the duke would in one line set her mind at ease. "But write it rather to the duchess and to Bruton Street, for I go to Brighton to-morrow, and my movements are rather uncertain. In this way you report, (whether good or bad) cannot fail to reach me."

Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie kept her secret and went to Brighton or a pretty long visit. When she returned, the duchess met her. "Congratulations, my dearest Mary; my hero is all that is kind. You said that he would write. He has written! and I am such a happy woman. By the way, there is a message for you in the letter. He bids me tell you that your ——— never had a scratch and never was better in his life." That was how the good news came to Bruton Street.

Moon's Mighty Mountains.

For a small body, the moon has some astonishingly big mountains. They are bigger than any we have on earth.

By the manner in which massive rocks overhang dizzy precipices many thousands of feet high, they are thought to be of much harder material than ours.

Many of them differ also in color, some glowing like an opal. One of them, indeed, can be seen shining on the dark part of the moon, and this led to it being mistaken for a volcanic ball of lava.

There is a mountain range in the extreme south of the moon whose peaks are said to be from 30,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. high. Mount Everest can boast only 29,140 ft. Altogether, the moon has nearly forty peaks which are higher than Mont Blanc. If the earth had mountains in proportion to its much greater size, they would be very many miles high.

As it is, they are mere pygmies in comparison. The loftiest peak of the Himalayas is but 29,002 ft. high. In the Rockies 14,000 ft. is about the limit, and 16,000 ft. in the Alps. The Caucasus are content with a maximum height of about 15,000 ft.

True, there is a great volcano on the island of Hawaii which rises to a height of nearly 14,000 ft., and which, if the sea were drained away, would be more than 30,000 ft. high.

But the sea remains—and the moon mountains are easy winners.

Of the 1,500,000,000 people in the world, one-half are still only partly clothed, and 250,000,000 wear no clothes at all.

HELGOLAND ISLE RISES TO PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

Natives Who Are German Subjects Petition British Government for Protection.

When in 1890 Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Minister, announced in Parliament that his government had first turned over the islet of Helgoland to Germany, in consideration of the latter's cession of Uganda and other East African territory to Britain, Sir Henry Stanley, the great African explorer, declared in newspaper interview that the English had acquired a new suit of clothes, indeed a whole wardrobe, in exchange for a trouser button.

The remark was greeted with an outburst of merriment in England and an outburst of wrath in Germany. The prevalent notion in both countries was that England had by far the better of the bargain. Lord Salisbury was congratulated by his friends and doubtless congratulated himself on his business acumen, and Count Caprivi, the German Imperial Chancellor, was called all sorts of names by irate Prussian patriots for giving away territory worth millions for a wave-bitten rock in the North Sea.

England Wins After All.

Twenty-five years passed, and in the summer of 1915 all Germany was in the grip of celebrating the silver jubilee of the Helgoland bargain, while in England the memory of Lord Salisbury was cursed for what Englishmen called the worst mistake in British history. For the barren crag in the North Sea was in the quarter century that passed in between turned into one of the strongest fortresses of the world, the base of German naval operations in the North Sea and the principal obstacle in the way of the British fleet to attack on the German coast.

And to-day? To-day it seems again that after all the English had the better of the deal. For Helgoland, or no Helgoland, Germany lies prostrate at the feet of her victorious enemy, and the colossal effort and expenditure that the Germans have invested in the "Gibraltar of the North Sea" are lost forever. For all the \$50,000,000 spent by the imperial government on the Helgoland fortifications not a single shot was fired by the Helgoland cannon in the entire course of the war, and in accordance with the peace treaty all the fortresses of the island must be dismantled.

That means the end of Helgoland as a factor in world history. Like the German navy, it proved, after all, but a bugaboo and a splendid plaything; it may have somewhat delayed, it certainly did not alter the outcome of the war for which it had been planned and built with so much care.

Injured by the Treaty.

But there is another aspect to the Helgoland question. By an oversight—possibly of the framers of the peace treaty—a grave injustice is being done to the inhabitants of the island, perhaps the smallest nation in the world—at least so they style themselves. The fact is that the Treaty of Versailles, which eliminated German control over non-German peoples, deprives the Helgolanders of certain privileges which they had enjoyed under the old order and which virtually amounted to a kind of autonomy. The Prussian government now takes the stand that the Treaty of Versailles abrogates all previous international agreements, and as a consequence Helgoland has been shorn of the last vestiges of its special status.

Thus the curious situation has arisen that the natives of Helgoland who are German subjects have petitioned the British government for protection and expressed preference for British sovereignty.

The Helgolanders speak a distinct dialect of Frisian, not easily understood by inhabitants of other islands. From 1674 to 1807 they were living under Danish sovereignty. Then England seized the island and held it until 1890, the time of the Salisbury deal.

On July 1 of that year the agreement was signed between the two governments, and on August 10 Kaiser Wilhelm landed on the island and took formal possession.

The inhabitants of the island, who were not consulted about the transaction—self-determination was not yet invented—never liked the transfer. Under English rule the island was a quiet watering place frequented chiefly by prosperous North German families. The English never fortified the place beyond equipping it with an obsolete battery of naval guns. With Prussian rule all that changed. The island was practically put under military control. To be sure, the Germans have done a good deal in the way of improvements. Thus they have built an excellent artificial harbor for merchant and fisher craft.

Probably Saved the Island.

Most important of all, they have probably saved the life of the island itself. Originally several hundred miles long, by the beginning of the last century Helgoland's length was reduced to something short of a mile—the rest was eaten away by the sea.

Nothing was ever done to stop the destructive work of the waves until the Germans came and reinforced the

Working the Earth to Death

If you told any one of the men now unemployed through shortage of raw materials that he is suffering owing to the unscientific exploitation of Nature, he would probably laugh you to scorn.

Yet such is the fact. We have been working the world to death, and we are now beginning to pay the penalty.

In the eager, reckless quest of skins and other products, man has cleared wide areas of certain animals. Gone is my lord the elephant from many of his former haunts, and the American bison has been so mercilessly hunted that it is extinct on its native plains, the largest herd in the world surviving in a park on our own north-west coast.

With equal prodigality is the world's supply of timber being worked. In one year a single newspaper uses up a whole forest, the steady product of forty years.

From the bowels of the earth the riches of ages are squandered in a day. We consume them as if they were limitless, whereas the time is near when they will be exhausted.

A striking instance is mineral oil. It seems only the day before yesterday that it was loudly proclaimed as a substitute for coal, and yet every known source of supply is being "piled out" with measurable rapidity. Some of the fields will be dry thirty years hence, and probably many of us will live to see the day when all will have ceased to yield.

So, again, with coal, the chief source of Britain's power. It is mined and used in gross defiance of scientific fact.

In the winning of the precious mineral little regard is paid to economy. Thanks to improvements in mining

foundations of the crags with walls made of a special kind of concrete. One of the most famous jokes of the Peace Conference attaches to this fact. At one of the sittings the fate of Helgoland came up for discussion, and one of the innumerable experts duly explained that the preservation of the island was due chiefly to the construction of mounds and more sea-works and seawalls. When the expert finished a silence fell upon the assembly, a silence due partly to deliberation and partly to boredom. Then some innocent person, who merely wanted to keep the wheels of discussion proceeding and meant no harm, asked whether any one had any concrete proposal to make.

"I thought you said," quoth Lloyd George, "that it was all concrete."

Meat From the Northlands.

The completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad will open up a territory, within 25 years, which would take the place of ranching districts of Alberta and would give the remainder of Canada a large supply of its meat and hides, according to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the noted explorer. Plans for the formation of his own reindeer ranch on Baffin Island have been completed, and sufficient capital has been raised. Importation of a breeding herd from Norway will take place early next summer, the explorer stated.

While many people have not realized the possibilities of the north, Mr. Stefansson believes that herds of hardy animals, such as reindeer or bison, would prove more satisfactory than other enterprises. The whole stretch of the Canadian northlands, where not too thickly treed, would be ideal for such ranches. The district surrounding the Hudson Bay Railroad, which is still under construction, is desirable for such a project, according to the explorer, who stated that he expected within the next 25 years to see large ranches throughout the north of Canada. He drew attention to a shipload of 118 tons of reindeer meat having been shipped in December from Alaska to the United States.

Isn't It Strange!

There are 14,000,000 Smiths in the world.

The largest island in the world is Greenland, 827,300 square miles in area.

In 1792 there were twenty evening papers in London. Now there are six. Canals of a total mileage of more than 3,000 are in efficient use in England.

At least two deprived and converted murderers have afterwards served as churchwardens.

A French expert declares that the chances of mistake in identification with finger prints are one in 17,000,000,000.

Identification by finger prints was employed in Korea 1,200 years ago, having been commonly used in deeds for the sale of slaves.

If man's organs had been formed on the same plan as those of a canary, he would (barring accidents) live for 300 or 400 years.

The glass towers of the Crystal Palace, London, which are 270 ft. high, are kept in position by the force of gravity acting on tanks at the tops of the towers. Each tank holds 1,200 tons of water.

Thunder can be heard at no greater distance than eighteen miles, and generally not more than nine miles. The duration of the longest roll of thunder that has been accurately noted was forty-five seconds.

The manufacture of yeast from buckwheat is a new industry for Denmark.

FIND NEW TRIBE OF SMALLEST PYGMIES

IN TROPICAL FOREST OF BELGIAN CONGO.

Only Four Feet High, But Fearlessly Fight Lions—Learn to be Mechanics.

Discovery in the tropical forest of the Belgian Congo of a new tribe of pygmies only four feet in height and the smallest yet seen by any explorer is reported by Dr. Leonard John Vanderbergh, Roman Catholic missionary and anthropologist, just returned to New York after eleven months in the African wilderness.

For fifteen years attempts have been made by white men in Africa to find this pygmy people in the Kilo region of the Eastern Congo, but the pygmies were so afraid of the whites that they withdrew even further into the forests and existed only in the reports of the neighboring tribes, who had given them the name of Mambuti.

After a two-week search Dr. Vanderbergh came upon them. They are about ten inches shorter than the smallest pygmies hitherto reported—those found by Sir Harry Johnston on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Hunt Elephants and Lions.

They are monogamous and do not take a second wife even after their first wife dies. They won't steel or lie and are unique in Africa in that regard, and they will eat no meat of a goat or sheep or cattle, because it isn't hunted, reserving their taste for elephants, lions, and the like, which they will attack either from the ground or from the trees. They are very close to the ape in appearance, and long wanderings in the tropical forests with their low-hanging branches have given them a permanently stooping posture.

Dr. Vanderbergh found out further regarding the pygmies that they are not a unique race, but represent merely the last step in a gradation of tribes in point of height, averaging from six feet down to four, and having their homes in succession from Lake Albert Nyanza to the Congo.

Other tribes that he studied were the Mami, the bravest people in the world, and the Wakiguyu, who have the horrible practice of exposing their sick to the hyenas instead of allowing them to die in their own huts. This system was the result of superstition that whoever should touch a dead man would himself die within five days thereafter. Dr. Vanderbergh reported that while he was there the British authorities put an end to the barbarous custom.

At one time the expedition saw a band of 200 Mami on the warpath, and Dr. Vanderbergh noted that 120 of them had on the lion skin cap that they are only allowed to wear after they have themselves killed a lion. This is the nation that he called the bravest in the world. They have a system of conscription under which every man serves twelve years in the standing army and cannot marry until after his term of service. The result is such a very low birth rate that they are disappearing. One of their characteristic rules is that if a member of the tribe runs away from any animal whatsoever he is immediately expelled.

Develop Mechanical Skill.

Among the blacks in general the explorer found a remarkable development in civilization since his last trip, in 1905. The Kivirondo, for instance, who used to come into the stations of the Uganda Railway stark naked, are now the most able mechanics and chauffeurs in the colony and even act as head sawyers in the sawmills. They are full of the idea of liberty and of the new women, for the ladies of the Kivirondo are now refusing to stay at home and are setting out in crowds "to see the world."

Dr. Vanderbergh took with him camera men of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, and 50,000 feet of film were made. He was assisted in his scientific research by George Burbank Shattuck, Ph.D., formerly of Vassar and Johns Hopkins. Together they made a study and brought back complete records of nine tribes; the Mambijika, Wakamba, Wakikuyu, Mami, Wakivirondo, Baganda, Basogo and Mambuti.

No Pension.

The eminent British surgeon, Sir James Cantlie, tells the story of a woman who complained to her doctor: "I'm a poor widder and I've no pension."

"What! no pension?" was the reply. "How scandalous!—Why did they refuse to grant you a pension?"

"'E died before 'e joined up, sir."

Those who think that flying is not much more risky than traveling on a railway train will be interested in the figures of the English Air Ministry for a period of eight months in 1919.

The conclusion of the investigators is that had the same rate of accident, journey for journey, been maintained in railway travel 28,000 engineers would have been killed and 280,000 injured, and that 105,000 passengers would have been killed and more than a million injured. According to their figures the risk of the aeroplane passenger is 800 times as great as that of the railway passenger.

PERFUMERY FOR MILADY CANADA

COMES FROM ALGIERS, CHINA AND INDIA.

Isles and Lands Along the Mediterranean Also Grow Sweet-Scented Flowers.

When you pay the apothecary a sum that seems like a dollar a whiff for something that delights your senses, or if you are especially fastidious, have him compound the scent that "suits" your personality, did you ever stop to wonder where his precious ingredients came from? The sunny isles and lands along the Mediterranean probably grew some of the flowers, others perhaps, were plucked by dark Moorish hands in Algeria, and mayhap an animal in the brooding hills of western China gave its life to furnish one constituent of the perfume.

The vegetable kingdom is necessarily the most fertile source of perfumes. From its flowers, such as the rose and jessamine, and from its seeds, woods and barks, such as the spices and sandalwood, even the most fastidious connoisseur would be able to select either some simple odor or a complex bouquet. Nor are they for perfumes alone, but for scented soaps, cream, pomades, and in making favorings and extracts.

Rosemary, thyme, sweet basil and marjoram are found in great profusion in Mediterranean countries, and here the chemist can distill the whole plant and not bother about picking the flowers. Shakespeare, the unfailing naturalist that he was, made no error when he chose for Ophelia the flowers she scattered.

The Lavender of England.

The old-fashioned lavender flowers, in which our grandmothers used to pack the household linen and their rich old laces, grew best in France and England. A temperamental flower it might be called, too, for unless the climate, soil and altitude suit it refuses to breathe forth its usual fragrance. Fine graces of the plants are grown in the Drome region, France, at an altitude of 2,500 feet, while the flowers generally considered to have the most agreeable fragrance come from the Mithcan district of England, where the conditions of soil and altitude are decidedly different from those in France.

The rose geranium, which has such an exquisite odor, is also grown and distilled in France, but Spain, Algiers and the Island of Reunion engage in the industry. Unlike the rose, however, the perfume of the rose geranium comes from its leaves and not from the flowers.

But the country that well might be known by its scent is Bulgaria, for its rose crop is second only to its tobacco. More than 12,500 acres of land in the provinces of Philippopolis and Stara Zagora are given over to the growth of roses from the petals of which attar of roses is distilled. In the wonderful gardens at Kasanlik, Karlovo, Kilsouza and Stara Zagora the best of the flowers are grown. The fields are arranged much after the fashion of the vineyards of France and Italy, and the halfpenn, dew-laden buds, which have very few petals, are snipped off by diligent girls, boys and women in the early morning of May and June.

About 4,000 pounds of roses are produced on an acre of land, but it takes about 800 pounds of petals to produce an ounce of oil for an attar, which before the war cost about \$250 a pound.

Roses are grown in other parts of the Balkans as well as in Asiatic Turkey, where they were introduced by Ahmed Vefik, the noted Turkish statesman and man of letters, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and in India, Persia, the Turan provinces in Europe and in France. This industry lately has been introduced into Germany.

Snapshots of the Heart.

Recent discoveries have shown that the X-rays can pass through steel and iron, and many engineering firms are using the X-rays to photograph flaws in the castings of important parts of machinery.

This new work has been made possible by the wonderful X-ray invented by an English scientist, Dr. Coolidge, which gives out immensely powerful rays that can pass through four inches of steel plate.

Now another wonderful invention has been described to the Röntgen Society of England. It is a new photographic plate twenty times as sensitive to the X-rays as the plates of ordinary use, and is likely to revolutionize X-ray work, as it will make it possible to take snapshot photographs of the heart, the lungs, or, indeed, any part of the body, and even cinematograph "radiographs" showing the heart beating, or the lungs at work breathing.

Only a few years ago it took half an hour to photograph the thicker parts of the human body with the X-rays; with the new invention a small fraction of a second will suffice.

Where Cats Score.

Strictly speaking, cats cannot see in complete darkness, any more than human beings can. But, owing to a peculiar construction of their eyes they can make much better use of whatever light there is and find a way through a room which appears to be very dark.

The pupils of a cat's eyes are capable of being enlarged or distended to a great extent, thus letting in every particle of light. Moreover, the enlargement of the pupil takes place almost instantaneously, and there is little apparent hesitancy on the part of a cat entering a dark room after being in the bright light.

The same principle holds good, to a lesser extent, in the case of the human eye, for after we "become accustomed to the dark"—or after the pupils of our eyes become sufficiently distended to allow the rays to enter—we are able to see much more distinctly than formerly. This, however, takes an appreciable time, while it occurs automatically in the eye of a cat.

Our blankets are named after a Flemish weaver called Thomas Blanck, who lived in Bristol in 1840.

London has adopted Verdun, as well as several villages in the Meuse Valley.

Don't Spend All You Earn

It's a good thing for a man to sit down and figure out just how his money goes; and then how money grows when he begins to save systematically. Cents, quarters and half dollars take wings when they are used for unnecessary things—but they grow rapidly when properly cared for. \$1.00 opens a Savings Account in this Bank. Deposits of \$1. are welcome and interest is paid on them.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1884.
GLENCOE BRANCH, 207 W. Main St., R. MacPHERSON, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH, 207 W. Main St., R. MacPHERSON, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH, 207 W. Main St., R. MacPHERSON, Manager.
Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night, Feb. 26th, 7.30

The last show started at 8.30 sharp. Don't miss the final chapter of

JACK DEMPSEY

in Daredevil Jack; H. B. WARNER in The White Dove; also a Snub Pollard Comedy.

Wednesday Night, March 2nd, 8.15

The famous Drury Lane Melodrama

SPORTING LIFE

SEE—The world's most famous race, the English Derby; a thrilling Prize Fight; Excitement; Intrigue—everything in a young English Earl's sporting life. A so a 2-reel Comedy.

No advance in prices. Come early.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year. Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

Cereals

Flaked Wheat, Whole Wheat Flour, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Cornmeal, and Oatmeal.

Seeds

Molasses Meal, Oil Cake, Cornmeal, Feed Flour, Bran, Middlings and Mixed Chop.

SUITER & McALPINE

INSURANCE

H. J. JAMIESON

District Manager of CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. at GLENCOE. Also the leading Companies in Fire and Automobile at low rates. Office, Main street Phone, 16r3

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between MONTREAL TORONTO DETROIT and CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service. Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains. Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. B. Hornum, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

We Carry A Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson

GLENCOE Plumber

A general reduction in hide prices was reported last week, with the market very unsettled and no prospect of any improvement for some time. Best cowhides were quoted at five cents a pound, and No. 2 hides at four cents a pound, the lowest prices in more than three years.

A number of maple trees have been tapped in this district and the sap almost ran out in a stream. Owners of maple groves declare that this is a never-failing sign that the run of sap will be short. They declare that a run of four or five days will complete the sugar-making season.

At the Presbyterian Y. P. G. meeting on Monday evening, Miss Elizabeth Grant gave a paper on "The Necessity of Prayer" and Rev. D. G. Paton gave a very interesting talk on "Young People's Standard." The motto adopted by the young people is "Christ first, others second, self last."

The next meeting will be of a literary and social character, for which it is expected that the high school literary society will prepare the program.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Richardson of Sarnia is visiting Mrs. Fred. Aldred.

—Miss Pearl George of London spent the week-end at her home here.

—Mrs. R. M. McPherson for the week-end.

—Mrs. D. G. Paton will receive at the manse on Friday, Feb. 25th, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

—Mrs. Chas. Annett attended the funeral of her uncle, James McMillan of Glenworth.

—Miss Jean McCormick of Watford was the guest of Miss Lorna Luckham over the week-end.

—Miss Florence Walker of Toronto spent a day in Glencoe last week on her way to Detroit.

—Mrs. N. Black of Yale, Mich., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. McTavish, who has been ill.

—Mrs. J. A. McLachlan spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Singleton, London.

—Miss Childs and Mr. Brown of Florence spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John McCracken.

—A. B. Hull has returned to Truro, Nova Scotia, after spending several weeks with his brother, J. L. Hull.

—R. Knox of Yorkton, Sask., and Will Hollingshead of Dutton were visitors at J. A. McLachlan's on Tuesday.

—Miss Marie Precious has returned home after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. E. Levitt, in Detroit.

—D. F. McGowan of Toronto spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hull, while on a business trip to Windsor.

—Mrs. Paton's mother and sister, Mrs. J. S. Smith and Mrs. W. J. Parks of St. Catharines, are visiting at the manse this week.

—Misses Lizzie and Phemie Harris have returned from Snyder, N. Y., where they spent a couple of months with their brother, Thos. Harris.

—W. C. Mawhinney has returned from London where he was under treatment in the hospital for some weeks. His health has been greatly improved.

—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roemle announce the engagement of their daughter, Ila Irene, to Ernest W. Irwin, both of Ekfrid, the marriage to take place early in March.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Auld of Melbourne announce the engagement of their only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Andrew Pollock McLaughlin of Melbourne, the marriage to take place some time in March.

—Mrs. Hacker received word on Tuesday that her sister, Mrs. Edison of Grand Rapids, who spent a portion of the winter with her here, met with a serious accident. It appears Mrs. Edison fell down stairs at her home, striking her head with such force as to cause a fracture of the vertebrae.

—The friends from a distance who attended the funeral of the late Dugald A. McAlpine were Mr. and Mrs. D. McAlpine, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hookwith, St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. James Dewey, Sarnia; Mr. and Mrs. James Gough, Strathroy; Dr. Russell McAlpine, Dresden; Dr. and Mrs. Hawley, Detroit; Alex. McIntyre and daughter Violet, Wallaceburg; Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Highgate; Mr. and Mrs. D. Wright, Detroit; and Mr. and Mrs. John Gough, Strathroy.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Unloading a car of chestnut coal.—Bruce McAlpine.

A turkey gobbler for sale. Apply to Box 253, Glencoe.

Collie pups for sale. Apply to Russell Burchell, Glencoe.

Rectory barn and lot for sale. Apply at the rectory, Glencoe.

See Mayhew's advertisement for that big dollar day on Saturday.

Bruce McAlpine, dealer in flour, feed, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc.

House wanted. In Glencoe. Will lease for year. Apply to John G. Best.

Am still buying wheat at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar; phone 623 ring 23.

Pure white clover honey, 1918 crop, guaranteed.—John Beckett, Route 3, Strathroy.

For sale—registered Shorthorn bull 14 months old. Apply to D. A. Coulthard, Glencoe.

Collie pups for sale. Apply to Russell Burchell, Glencoe.

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THE DAILY MISERY OF ILL-HEALTH

Three Years of Suffering Quickly Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. GASPARD DUBORD

159 Avenue Pius IX, Montreal.

"For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and my general health was very bad. I consulted a physician and took his medicine and faithfully carried out his instructions; but I did not improve and finally the doctor told me I could not be cured. At this time, a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so. After taking two boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives', I was greatly relieved; and gradually this marvelous fruit medicine made me completely well. My digestion and general health are splendid—all of which I owe to 'Fruit-a-tives'."

GASPARD DUBORD.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Do not miss the best play of the season, "Deacon Dubbs," under the auspices of Anna Rebekah Lodge, in the W. O. W. hall, Melbourne, March 4th. Adults 50c, children 25c.

For sale—house and lot, on Ann street, also good chicken coop and woodhouse. Splendid grounds for gardening; hard and soft water; some fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. McClurg, care of J. C. Elliott, Glencoe.

Clearing sale of shoes.—Four thousand dollar stock of first-class shoes to be cleared out in THIRTY DAYS. Slaughter prices for quick cash sales. Come early and get your choice. Many lines offered at less than today's wholesale price. Men's shoes—\$12 for \$9, \$8 for \$6.50, \$7 for \$6.25; others as low as \$4.50. All other lines at similar reductions. Spring is here and you need the shoes. Buy here and save money. Sale starts Saturday, Feb. 26.—C. George.

KNAPDALE

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 16th, the U. F. O. held a social evening in the school house. An excellent program was given, Misses Jessie and Kathleen Mitchell, Miss Hazel Armstrong and Sidney Hartley assisting the local talent. After the program a dainty lunch was served by the ladies of the club.

Miss Carrie Fletcher was in London last week attending the millinery openings.

Mrs. C. C. McNaughton and sister, Miss Cassie Black, returned home on Wednesday after a short visit with friends in Detroit.

Miss Mabel Hillman is at present substituting in No. 2 school owing to the illness of her teacher, Miss Elena Rycraft.

EKFRID STATION

The U. F. O. are having a literary evening in S. S. No. 4 on Friday, Feb. 25. A good program is being prepared.

Stella McDonald entertained a number of her young friends to a Valentine party on Feb. 14. The evening was spent in progressive euchre and dancing and a very enjoyable time was spent.

Merle Walker of Alaskan, Sask., is visiting friends here.

Alma McCallum visited last week with her aunt, Mrs. McAlpine, Kilmartin.

Services will be held in S. S. No. 4 Sunday evening, Feb. 27, at 7.30.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Money talks—and it's usually in a hurry to say good-bye.

A boy's idea—Wish I was a girl so I could wear hair over my ears and wouldn't have to wash 'em.

Man laughs at woman because she follows the fashions, and woman laughs at man because he follows her.

Fair customer—"I'd like to try on that one over there." Salesman—"Too sorry, madam, but that is the lampshade."

"An optimist," says the New York Sun, "is a man who expects to raise vegetables like those pictured in the seed catalogues."

Paring a corn is both risky and ineffective. It is much better to use Holloway's Corn Remover and eradicate them entirely.

You can find more lies to the square yard on the tombstones in a graveyard than you can in all the newspapers in the world.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS

DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS

DOLLAR DAY

SATURDAY, FEB. 26

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

It is up to us now to make good all we claim, and everyone coming to the store on Saturday will see how well we measure up to our advertising. We're going to go even one better. As this is a grand climax to our big Sacrifice Stock-reducing Sale, we naturally have limited quantities from all departments. This is no house-cleaning of old shelf worn, out of style goods, but all desirable merchandise, bought during the last year or so, and now sacrificed. We cannot allow goods taken on approval or returned after; if you do not want them, others do. The sale is for "cash only." Only a few lines listed—enough to show you:

- Women's Shoes, patent colt and vic kid, reg. \$4.00 and \$4.50, sale.....\$1.00
- Men's Heavy Rib Wool Shirts and Drawers, reg. \$2.25, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Men's Work Shirts, assorted lot, odd sizes, reg. \$2.00, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- All Men's Caps in the store, all new this season, up to \$2.00, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Flannelette, assorted stripes, wide, reg. 40c and 45c value; Dollar Day.....4c for \$1.00
- Flannelette, reg. 35c; Dollar Day.....4 1/2 yds. for \$1.00
- Wool Sets, reg. \$2.25; Dollar Day for.....\$1.00
- Children's and Misses' Heavy Knit Fleece Vests, reg. 55c, Dollar Day.....2 for \$1.00
- Women's Felt Slippers, leather soles or soft soles, reg. values \$1.85 to \$2.50, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Men's Mackinaw Heavy Wool Socks, reg. \$1 pair, Dollar Day.....2 pairs for \$1.00
- Men's Dress Shirts, soft or stiff cuffs, broken sizes and odd lines, reg. \$2; Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Boys' and Girls' Plush Hats, assorted styles, reg. \$2.90 and \$3.25, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- 72-inch Bleached Sheet, heavy weight, reg. 90c, Dollar Day.....2 yards for \$1.00
- White Flannelette, very wide and heavy, reg. 60c yard, Dollar Day.....3 1/2 yards for \$1.00
- Children's Warm Knit Sleepers, reg. \$1.50, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Boys' and Girls' Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast dye, serviceable, reg. 60c and 65c, Dollar Day.....3 pairs for \$1.00
- Chamoisette Gloves, women's sizes, Gordon make, reg. \$1.25 and \$1.50 pair, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- House Dresses, women's, generous size, good washing material, style most wanted, reg. \$1.50, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Men's Ties, in splendid patterns, good quality silk, reg. \$1.00 value, Dollar Day.....2 for \$1.00
- Camisole Silk Ribbon, wide, pure silk, fancy colors, dainty designs, reg. 80c yard, Dollar Day.....2 yards for \$1.00
- Overalls, men's pant and bib style, assorted lot, reg. \$2.00 and \$2.50, slightly soiled, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Bed Sheets, large size, hemmed, good heavy cotton, reg. \$1.50, Dollar Day.....\$1.00
- Men's Heavy Wool Sox, Penman's make, reg. 75c and 85c, Dollar Day.....2 pairs for \$1.00
- Wool Mitts, pigskin covered, serviceable, reg. \$1.25, Dollar Day.....2 pairs for \$1.00
- Heavy Wool Gloves, men's, heather, grey and black, reg. \$1.25, Dollar Day.....2 pairs for \$1.00
- Boys' Heavy All Wool Worsted Hose, reg. 85c, Dollar Day.....2 pairs for \$1.00

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

THE STORE OF SERVICE AND VALUE

DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS

DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS

Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS. Deliveries from 8 to 10 Saturdays all day. Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fowl, live or dressed. Agent for Tanakage for feeding pigs.



When dancing is delightful!

When you have a Victrola to play for you and can dance whenever you want. Come in and hear the newest dance music on the

Victrola

We'll gladly play it for you at any time.

P. E. LUMLEY

GLENCOE

The Transcript office sells blank counter check books. Handy for those not using large quantity.

15-day Sale of Stoves and Ranges Mitts and Gloves

To clear, regardless of cost price, to make room for our Spring shipments of goods:

- 1 No. 9 Selkirk, coal and wood.....\$85.00
- 1 Dominion Steel Range, coal and wood.....\$75.00
- 1 Advance Jewel Range.....\$60.00
- 1 Treasure Range.....\$75.00
- 1 No. 77 Oak Heater.....\$38.50
- 1 No. 55 Oak Heater.....\$37.00
- 2 good Second-hand Heaters.....CHEAP

Leather Mitts and Gloves all at cost price. Discount of 20 per cent. off all lines of Skates and Sleighs. Special prices on Silverware and balance of stock of Cut Glass.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

PAINTS WIRE FENCE

EXPERT Horseshoeing

With 20 Years Shoeing and Shop Practice and Having Completed a Twelve Months' Course in the Correspondence School of Scientific Horseshoeing Detroit, Mich.

Under the patronage of THE MASTER HORSESHOERS' NATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. I am prepared to do all kinds of Horseshoeing. Special attention paid to the local and light horse trade from a distance. All kinds of General Blacksmithing done.

DON H. LOVE - GLENCOE

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Charles James Armstrong, late of the township of Euphemia, in the county of Lambton, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on the undermentioned premises on Wednesday, Mar. 9, 1921, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following real and personal property, namely:—

Real Estate.—The south-west part of lot number twenty-five in the eleventh concession of the township of Euphemia, containing fifty acres more or less. This farm is well situated about one mile from North Newbury station. The soil is of good quality and the farm has on it a brick dwelling-house with frame kitchen, good frame barn and other improve-

ments.

Terms of sale of real estate.—One-tenth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within one month thereafter.

There will be offered for sale at the same time and place the following personal property, viz.:—

1 horse, coming 5 years; 1 bay mare, 9 years; 2 colts, 3 years; 1 mare, coming 4 years; 1 colt, 2 years; 7 milch cows, all supposed to be in calf; 3 last year's calves; 2 heifers, 3 years old; 3 yearling heifers; 1 grade Durham bull, 3 years old; 1 grade Durham bull, 1 year old; 13 geese; 3 ducks; 50 hens; 1 Frost & Wood binder, 8 ft. cut; 1 Frost & Wood mower, new; 1 Frost & Wood hay rake; 1 Cockshutt disc seed drill, nearly new; 1 Cockshutt corn cultivator; 1 plow; 1 set iron harrows; 1 corn scuffer; 1 gang plow; 1 lumber wagon; 1 hay rack; 1 top buggy, nearly new; 1 cutter, nearly new; 1 set bobolights; 1 buggy-pole; 1 set single harness; 1 set team harness; 4 horse collars; 1 hay fork car, ropes and slings; a quantity of hardwood lumber; 35 fence posts; logging chains, forks, etc.; 15 tons hay; a quantity of straw in barn; 1 straw stack; about 100 bushels of wheat; about 500 bushels of oats; 1 organ, nearly new; 1 Doherty cook stove; 1 heater; 1 lounge; 1 coal stove; 1 extension table; 1 kitchen table; 1 sideboard; chairs, carpets, and all other household effects belonging to the estate.

Terms of sale of personal property.—Sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount, four months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. A discount of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash on purchases entitled to credit.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Armstrong, R. R. No. 3, Bothwell, Administrator, or to L. L. McTaggart, Auctioneer, or to ELLIOTT & MOSS, Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for Administrator.

CHIPPEWA-QUEENSTON HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

May Beat Estimate by 16 Months in Having Power Ready for Delivery by September First of This Year—Largest Power Development in the World Will Then be Owned by the People of Ontario.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 20.—Some time last summer the prediction was made that the Chippewa-Queenston Hydro-electric development could not be completed before January, 1923, and only by the utmost good fortune could two units of 55,000 horsepower each be installed and in operation three months prior to that date.

At the time that forecast was made there was an acute power shortage over the entire Hydro-electric system. The city of Toronto was vitally concerned, in view of the prospective acquisition of the street railway on the first of September next. To tax the Niagara system with another 40,000 horsepower customer was beyond reason, apart from meeting the steadily increasing demands for power from all districts.

It was then that the challenge was made to the engineers to beat the prophecy by 16 months, that is, to have two units each generating 55,000 horsepower installed and in operation by the first of September next. That also meant to finish the excavation of the power canal, to erect the power-house at Queenston, install generating and transformer equipment, and do a million other things. The engineering staff accepted the challenge and set about to demand from the entire organization a scheduled performance from day to day.

The open winter has been most favorable for rapid progress. Concrete is being poured daily, and altogether some 400,000 yards of this will be

used. The scene changes almost daily, and next September when the water is turned into the canal the people of Ontario will have for themselves the largest individual power development in the world, and one that, despite the handicaps of high labor and material costs, will supply electrical energy at a reasonable capital cost. The influence of this on the wealth and prosperity of the community will be measured more effectively by the maximum amount of power produced than by considering the power itself as the ultimate commodity. When the development is fully completed there will be nine units of 55,000 horsepower each, and it is hoped that these will have a combined capacity under full head of probably 550,000 horsepower.

A word about the men who are behind the project. From the inception Sir Adam Beck has never wavered in his faith that the Chippewa development would be the same success that the whole Hydro enterprise has been. The scheme is Canadian in its conception and is Canadian in its execution. It is interesting to observe also that the University of Toronto has supplied most of the engineering brains employed on the work. Mr. F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer of the Hydro-electric Power Commission, is a graduate of the University of Toronto; Mr. H. G. Acres, Chief Hydraulic Engineer, is another Toronto graduate. It is stated that 75 per cent. of the entire engineering staff received their training at the Provincial university.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.91; No. 2 Northern, \$1.88; No. 3 Northern, \$1.84; No. 4 wheat, \$1.79.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49¢; No. 3 CW, 45¢; extra No. 1 feed, 45¢; No. 1 feed, 43¢; No. 2 feed, 40¢.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 85¢; No. 4 CW, 70¢; rejected, 60¢; feed, 60¢.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—93c, nom., truck, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 47¢ to 49¢; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85; No. 1, \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 Goose wheat, \$1.75 to \$1.80, shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—30 to 85c, according to freight outside.

Barley—No. 3, 95c to \$1, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.65, nominal, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—\$10.70, bulk, seaboard.

Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38.40; shorts, per ton, \$37 to \$38; good feed flour, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bag.

Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31¢; twins, 31 to 32¢; triplets, 31¢ to 32¢; old, large, 32 to 35¢; do, twins, 32¢ to 35¢.

Butter—Fresh daily, choice, 49¢ to 50¢; creamery, No. 1, 55¢ to 59¢; fresh, 58¢ to 61¢.

Eggs—New laid, 48 to 50¢; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 53¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japan, \$2; Lima, \$2.50; Madagascar, 10¢; California Lima, 12¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 20 to 25¢.

Honey—60 and 30-lb. tins, 22 to 24¢ per lb.; Ontario comb. honey, at \$7.50 per 16-section case; 5½ to 2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25¢ per lb.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 41¢; heavy, 37 to 39¢; cooked, 53 to 57¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; cottage rolls, 35 to 36¢; breakfast bacon, 45 to 46¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 54¢; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 54¢; boneless, 55 to 56¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 21½ to 22¢; tubs, 22½ to 23½¢; pails, 22 to 23¢; prints, 23 to 24¢. Shortening, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 15½ to 16½¢; pails, 16 to 18¢; prints, 16 to 17¢.

Good heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$9.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to

\$7.50; butcher heifers, choice \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$5 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$8; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, good, 90¢ to \$1; do, fair, 85¢ to 90¢; do, com., \$7 to \$8; do, 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; milkers and springers, choice, \$100 to \$150; calves, choice, \$15 to \$15.50; do, med., \$12 to \$14; do, com., \$5 to \$10; lambs, \$11 to \$12; sheeps, choice, \$6 to \$7.50; do, hvy and bucks, \$4 to \$5; do, yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75; do, off cars, \$14; do, f.o.b., \$12.75; do, to the farmer, \$12.50.

Montreal.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 98¢; No. 3 CW, 94¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$8.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.

Cheese, finest easterns, 28 to 28½¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 53½¢. Eggs, fresh 48¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95¢.

Med. cows and heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners, \$5; bulls, \$5 to \$6.50. Good veal, \$14 to \$16; med., \$12 to \$13. Lamb, good, \$12.50; com., \$9 to \$7. Hogs, select, \$16; sows, \$12.

The United States contains more people of British origin than do the British Isles themselves.

Speaker of the British Columbia Legislature.

William Manson who has been appointed Speaker by the Legislature.

Mrs. Ralph Smith declined the appointment.

It would appear that

a considerable difficulty may later develop over the apportionment of the sums recovered from Germany under this head.

This money is not to be paid over to the companies which owned the lost ships, since they were reimbursed by the payment of the insurance, nor to the insurance companies, since they profited from the war premiums, but will become the property of the taxpayers and to be used by the respective governments of the Mother Country and the Dominions for public expenditures. The difficulty, which promises to arise is over the question of vessels owned in one part of the Empire and registered in another. In the case of the Canadian Pacific vessels, for instance, which are owned in Canada but registered in Great Britain, the contention advanced here is that reparation should be made to the country of registry rather than to the country of ownership, especially as so much C.P.R. stock is held in the United Kingdom. This is a view which will scarcely be popular in Canada.

How Canada and the other parts of the Empire are to share in the twenty-two per cent. of the total German payment for reparation which Great Britain is to receive has not yet been decided. This will probably be a subject for discussion and decision by the Conference of Premiers in London in June.

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Premier of the Union of South Africa, who states that he intends asking General Hertzog, his Nationalist and unsuccessful rival, to the next Imperial Conference.

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A despatch from Paris says:—The famous prison of Saint Lazare, the penal institution for women situated in the heart of Paris, whose tragic and sinister history dates from the eleventh century, is to be demolished by the French Government. The ancient prison, harboring within its dark and sombre embrace the most dreary dungeons in the world, has outgrown its usefulness and will be entirely destroyed.

To Rebuild Forts in the Valleys

A despatch from Paris says:—The General Staff of the French Army has decided in the reconstruction of its frontier forts to place them all in valleys instead, as formerly, on the summits of hills. This radical change in all preconceived ideas of military fortifications has been made as the result of their experience in the late war.

Activity in Western Oil Fields

A despatch from Edmonton says:—The Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company have filed claims on fifteen townships on the Wapiti River south of Grande Prairie. Such is the news given by one of the leading Edmonton financiers in the oilfields of the north, with the additional information that the company mentioned recently purchased fifteen oil drilling rigs in Pittsburgh, which are being shipped to Western Canada.



STOPPED IRISH EMIGRANTS AT DOCK

Raid in Liverpool Was Alleged Work of Sinn Fein "Government."

London, Feb. 20.—Sensational development of alleged Sinn Fein activity broke out in Liverpool last night, when armed men in civilian clothes raided several boarding houses near the docks and took passports and steamship tickets from a number of Irishmen due to sail to America in a few days and ordered them to return to Ireland. The inference is that the Sinn Fein "government" is carrying on a campaign to prevent Irish emigration from weakening the potential strength of the "Irish Republican Army" in its fight against the British Government. The raiding parties numbered from twelve to twenty men, and at least in one case are said to have represented themselves as Liverpool police. They worked so quickly and efficiently that the neighborhood was completely surprised, and by the time the police were notified the raiders had escaped. So far only one arrest on suspicion has been made. Some of the raiders wore smoked glasses.

The mystery of the motive was

deepened by a remark of one raider. "I've seen you in the Black and Tans." The man denied this but admitted he had been in the British army in Ireland.

The police investigation is handicapped because nobody in the district, either through sympathy or fear, will give a description of the raiders.

Airplane Police For French Frontier

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government is establishing several airplane squadrons to guard the frontier.

These squadrons will be known as the "custo-a police," and will aid the customs authorities in enforcing the revenue laws. They will be under the direction and command of the police authorities, however, and will be utilized whenever necessary to chase fugitives from justice.

Reds Advancing on Tiflis City

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Tiflis, capital of the Republic of Georgia, is threatened by a Russo-Armenian Soviet army. The Georgian Government has fled.

CANADA ENTERS CLAIM FOR BILLION DOLLARS AGAINST GERMANY

Reparations Do Not Include Losses Involved in Sinking of Ships Which is Included in British Claim—Largest Constituent of Claim is Amount Expended by Canada Pensions Board.

A despatch from London says:—The total amount of Canada's claim for reparations against Germany, with the exception of losses involved in the sinking of ships, which are included in the British total, has been forwarded to the Reparations Commission by the Canadian Government. When the marine losses are added, Canada's claim will amount in all to about one billion dollars. This enormous sum, however, is not regarded as a practical figure, inasmuch as it will be but one of the items in the "moral" damages due from Germany, rather than the actual amount recoverable under the peace conference settlement. Its largest constituent is the amount paid out, or to be paid out, by the Canada Pensions Board, which, as capitalized, is assessed at slightly over five hundred millions of dollars. For separation allowance another hundred million dollars has been added. A third item is the charge for the expenses of the Canadian portion of the army of occupation. This is a definite figure, but not a large one, as the Canadian troops remained on the Rhine for only a few months.

The Canadian marine losses, as already stated, are not separately mentioned in the Dominion Government's statement, being included in the British total of over seven hundred million pounds. It would appear that

a considerable difficulty may later develop over the apportionment of the sums recovered from Germany under this head.

This money is not to be paid over to the companies which owned the lost ships, since they were reimbursed by the payment of the insurance, nor to the insurance companies, since they profited from the war premiums, but will become the property of the taxpayers and to be used by the respective governments of the Mother Country and the Dominions for public expenditures. The difficulty, which promises to arise is over the question of vessels owned in one part of the Empire and registered in another. In the case of the Canadian Pacific vessels, for instance, which are owned in Canada but registered in Great Britain, the contention advanced here is that reparation should be made to the country of registry rather than to the country of ownership, especially as so much C.P.R. stock is held in the United Kingdom. This is a view which will scarcely be popular in Canada.

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TWO DROWNED WHEN WATER MAIN BURSTS

Damage of Over \$100,000; 28 Persons Injured in Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Two boys were drowned, damage estimated at over \$100,000 done, thirteen families were rendered homeless and 28 persons were taken to Montreal General Hospital as the result of a burst high pressure water main feeding the east end of the city, which occurred at the corner of St. Urbain and Dorchester streets early this morning. Of the 28 taken to the hospital only two were seriously enough injured to be admitted to wards.

The dead are: Isaac Schachter, 3, of 215 St. Urbain Street; Abel Schachter, 2, of the same address. The injured in hospital are: Isaac Slatky, 42, with severely cut hands; Mrs. Sarah Slatky, 40, with severe nervous shock.

S. Fortin, assistant director of public works, said to-night that the water main which burst was a bad piece of piping which had broken frequently in the past three or four years. It carried a pressure of between eighty and eighty-five pounds to the square inch.

The water worked its way into the houses, filling the cellars and rising to the next floor, and spouted upwards with such force that the tenements collapsed under the pressure.

ought to remain a protectorate

British Comment on Lord Milner's Report on Egyptian Question.

London, Feb. 20.—Comment of Lord Milner's report advocating self-determination for Egypt, shows that the Imperialists are dead against such a measure of independence to Egypt on the ground that it is the key to India and ought to remain within the orb of the British Empire. The Premier's object in publishing it is obviously an effort on his part to sound out the country.

The Morning Post cries for a "rightly administered, courageously asserted" protectorate, because to grant self-determination to Egypt must involve the gravest peril to what is the key to a strategic position for the British Empire.

Desires to Maintain Empire Relations on Basis of Equal Partnership.

A despatch from Delhi, British India, says:—The Legislative Assembly at a four hours' debate on Thursday adopted a resolution, firstly, affirming that the relations between India and the British Empire be maintained on a basis of equal partnership and complete racial equality; secondly, regretting the application of martial law by the administration of the Punjab—this being calculated to deeply wound the self-respect of the Indians—and, thirdly, damage compensations for the families of Amritsar victims on the same scale as Europeans.

A clause asking for the punishment of various officers was withdrawn.

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Total increase ... \$1,500,000

LYDD GEORGE WINS SIGNAL VICTORY

Cardigan Gives Nearly 4,000 Majority to Premier's Secretary.

London, Feb. 19.—Captain Ernest Evans, the Premier's Private Secretary, was declared to-day elected member of Parliament for Cardigan, Wales, by 14,111 votes to 10,521 cast for Llewellyn Williams, his "we're free" adversary. (The old guard of Liberalism is known as we're free.) It is a comfortable majority in a contest which before it closed took on the aspect of a direct fight for popularity between Lloyd George and Asquith.

Mrs. Lloyd George canvassed strenuously for Captain Evans, and her Welsh speeches made a strong appeal to the Welsh voters.

Llewellyn Williams, on the other hand, had the support of Lady Bonham-Carter, Asquith's daughter, whose platform ability was established during her father's fight for Paisley last year.

Grand Jury Return True Bill of Manslaughter

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 21.—Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, formally arraigned to-day in Sandwich, before Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, on a charge of "slaying and killing" B. Trumble, proprietor of the Chappell House, last November, was not held in custody after the Grand Jury brought in a true bill charging him with manslaughter. His bondsmen, Wm. Wright and A. W. Stone, signified their readiness to continue their bonds of \$5,000 each and the Crown agreed to allow Mr. Spracklin to retain his liberty until the case is called when court opens.

Home Rule for Ireland In Effect April 5

London, Feb. 21.—The Privy Council has decided that the Home Rule Act for Ireland shall go into effect on April 5.

The first step under the act is to be the issuance of writs for elections to the new Parliaments, which will take place three weeks afterwards.

The Belfast Parliament will assemble in June.

The present prospects seem to be that few candidates will come forward for the Southern Parliament, and it seems doubtful whether this Parliament will be formed.

St. John's, Nfld., in Grip of Blizzard

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 21.—Business in this city was virtually suspended after noon to-day because of the blizzard which by night had deposited the heaviest snow fall of the winter. The steamer Kyle, scheduled to sail to-day for Canadian ports, was unable to leave.

The storm has packed the coast with drift ice. Railway service has been suspended throughout the colony.

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WESTERN TEACHERS GO ON STRIKE

In Many Parts of the West They Sympathize With New Westminster.

A despatch from New Westminster, B.C., says:—The first move to settle the strike of 75 teachers and send 3,000 children back to school was made on Friday when the School Board decided to call a conference of representatives of the teachers, the board and the New Westminster Board of Trade. This is considered to be a concession on the part of the board. The Teachers' Association will send three representatives to the meeting.

A despatch from Moose Jaw, Sask., says:—There is a possibility of the teachers in the Collegiate Institute and public school staffs having to resort to similar action to that taken at New Westminster, according to an official of the local branch of the Teachers' Alliance. The local board has refused to negotiate with the teachers, who have asked for certain adjustments. The local branch of the alliance will likely endorse the action of the New Westminster teachers.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The Manitoba Teachers' Federation has been called to meet Saturday to consider the strike of teachers in New Westminster, B.C. H. V. Huntley, President of the federation, states that "steps are likely to be taken to endorse the action of the New Westminster teachers."

A despatch from Calgary says:—The Alberta Teachers' Alliance will not help the New Westminster school trustees to fill the places of teachers who have struck there for higher wages, according to J. W. Barnett of Edmonton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Alberta organization. Mr. Barnett also wired the New Westminster teachers, congratulating them on their stand, and advising them that the Alberta teachers would give them all the assistance in their power.

UTTER FAILURE AS WAR MACHINE

Of 83 Zeppelins Sent Out 66 Were Destroyed.

A despatch from Paris says:—The utter failure of Zeppelins to make good under the actual tests of war is proved, French army authorities say, by the figures recently made public by the Germans themselves as to the casualties among that type of aircraft during the war.

Eighty-three Zeppelins were sent out altogether and sixty-six of them were destroyed, a larger percentage than even the Allied General Staff estimated.

Of the sixty-six, thirty-four were destroyed by the allied armies, two were demolished while entering their hangars, thirteen were burned, ten smashed while landing, four fell because of accidents to the motor, one was struck by lightning, one broke loose from its moorings, and one disappeared and one fell into the sea.

Stefansson's Services Acknowledged by Dominion

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Privy Council of Canada has issued a formal vote of thanks to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, acknowledging on behalf of the Canadian Government the service which Mr. Stefansson has rendered the nation in exploring uncharted Canadian lands. The statement observes that in three expeditions in the last eleven years the explorer "has added greatly to our knowledge of lands already known to exist and has discovered lands of large area previously unknown, thereby extending the boundaries of Canada."

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You'll Succeed if You're Happy.

"Make money honestly if you can; but, if not, by any means and every means make money. It's a devil's doctrine. The idea that wealth is a sure avenue to happiness has lured men like a siren's song to the ruin of all that is worth cherishing in life."

The words are those of Mr. Arthur Porritt, who, in his book for boys and young men, "The Strategy of Life," gives some thoughtful, sound, and practical advice. Wealth, learning, genius, and power do not make the possessor happy. The secret lies in health, friendship, love at home, and children.

The author does not deprecate success in life—even financial success. "But," he says, "a young man, seriously considering what success really is, and to make sure that he is not setting out in life to chase phantoms."

Usefulness, goodness, and happiness are suggested as the three ideals in life which a young man should keep before him, the last named being the reward of the other two virtues.

"The highest ambition of a young man embarking on his career, and working out the strategy of his life, should be to win a reputation as one who never dodges hard work, never shirks responsibility, and never forfeits his self-esteem by lowering his standard of right dealing," says Mr. Porritt. "To be known as a man whose word is his bond is far more precious than to have the reputation of commanding a big bank balance. These qualities make success worthy. Success without them is failure."

You can't force happiness. The story is recalled of a Lancashire cotton-operative who took his children for a happy day in the country one Bank Holiday. The little fellows were soon tired with walking, and by the time they reached their destination were peevish and fearful.

"Look here," said their father, impatiently, "I've brought you boys out for a happy day, and you've got to be happy; go and play in that field, and if you aren't happy in ten minutes I'll give all three of you a good hiding until you are happy."

Some people's ideas of happiness are almost as quaint, and the man who tries to force it by piling up wealth will never succeed.

Incidentally it is pointed out that a young man's greatest inheritance is his character. Many a son has been ruined because a father left him a fortune. Who shall count the number of sons saved because a father left them a character?

Tolerance.

"John said unto Him, Teacher, we saw one casting out demons in thy name. And we forbid him, because he followed not us. And Jesus said unto him, forbid him not, for there is no one that can do a mighty work in my behalf and be able to speak lightly of me." Much history is the history of intolerance. But that is not of Christ. He said we are to love God with our four-fold powers—mind, body, spirit and soul, and our neighbor as ourselves. That attitude is not past, but we hope it is slowly dying, that it will, like the monsters of the ice age, become an extinct species. There is much talk of the organized forces of Christianity getting together. In fact, they are already together in ways not commonly supposed. But they must in time come closer, and there will be one Lord and one faith, according to the Bible ideal. But tolerance ought never to mean the want of strong belief in what is right and wrong. It is possible to believe everything, and yet believe nothing. A man said to me once, "I don't care what a man's religion is, so long as he lives it." He might as well have said, "I don't care what a man's politics are, so long as he lives them." Bolshevism is one kind of politics. Would he like to have his neighbors become Bolshevists, and appropriate his farm and his home? Anarchy is one form of politics. Would he like to see his house in flames, one night? It does matter mightily what a man believes, whether it be in religion or politics. To tolerate others' opinions is good, but there are some things we must not tolerate. Intolerance becomes a virtue, beyond a certain point, and I am not certain but we need an inoculation of intolerance today. And good-will is always intolerant, yet always tolerant. Christ was the most tolerant of leaders, yet against wrong, injustice spiritual blindness, class hate, he was a flame of intolerance. It is all a matter of being tolerant at the right place.

Quite Appropriate.

The new chaplain wanted to amuse as well as instruct his men, and arranged for an illustrated lecture on Bible scenes and incidents.

One seaman, who possessed a phonograph, was detailed to discourse appropriate music between pictures. The first of these represented Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor, who had his brain and ran through his list, but could not think of music exactly appropriate to the picture.

"Please play up!" whispered the chaplain.

Then an inspiration came to the seaman, and, to the consternation of the chaplain and the delight of the audience, the phonograph ground out: "There's only one girl in the world for me!"

Rust in Canadian wheat causes a loss of about \$150,000,000 a year.

Used Autos

BREAKEY SELLS THEM; USED cars of all types, all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles, or test run of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

BRING mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to make any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

Breakey's Used Car Market
200 Yonge Street, Toronto

Boy Scout Notes.

The first Niagara Peninsula Scout Officers' Rally will be held in St. Catharines on Friday and Saturday, March 11th and 12th, according to information obtained from Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and other senior officers to participate in the programme, which will include conferences on troop organization and management, training programmes, recruiting leadership and general Scout activities.

The 1st Essex Troop (Thomas Pryde, Scoutmaster), won the honor of receiving the first of the new charters now being issued to Troops by the Provincial Council for Ontario. In order to receive a charter for the conduct of a troop, the institution or group of people responsible for it must definitely accept responsibility for providing suitable leadership and adequate facilities for carrying on its work. It also appoints a Troop Committee of three persons to co-operate with the Scoutmaster in his work and to help in every way possible to advance the interests of the troop and its members.

On February 22nd, the birthday of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder and Empire Chief of the Boy Scouts, literally dozens of Boy Scout camps, displays, dinners, etc., were held throughout the province, many of them largely attended by parents and friends. Other excellent entertainments have recently been reported from Florence, Strathroy, Fenelon Falls and Sunderland. One of the biggest displays of the year will be that of the 3rd Toronto Troop, which takes place on February 28th and March 1st, and which will be a veritable "Junior Canadian National Exhibition." A splendidly arranged prize list indicates that there will be departments of Art, Collections, Domestic Science, Electricity, Maps, Manual Training,

Surnames and Their Origin

PORTER
Variations—Durward, Dorman, Doorman, Doorman.
Racial Origin—Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon.
Source—An occupation.

As might be expected, the family name of Porter had its origin in the occupation of porter. Title, however, would really be a better term than occupation, for in the middle ages, under the Norman-French feudal system of military-social organization, the porter was a person of military importance. In those days the word had none of its modern meaning. The porter was not a bearer of burdens. He was the military officer in charge of the guard at the gate, or "port," of the castle. The Anglo-Saxon equivalents of this title were "doorward" and "doorman" (doorward and doorman), and family names developed from them are frequently met with.

But the name of Porter, is far more widespread to-day than the others, and there is a reason. There was a period of two centuries or more in England in which the Norman conquerors spoke only French, the language which they brought across the channel with them, and Anglo-Saxon was spoken by the conquered population. The nobility, of course, was almost without exception of the former race. Hence in the castles, where the porters' duties lay, only French was spoken, and naturally the French title prevailed. Later, of course, owing to the political severance of Normandy from England, the two tongues combined into a mixture that was basically Anglo-Saxon and from which modern English has developed. But by that time the word "porter" had become thoroughly fixed.

The name was, of course, purely descriptive at first and it is found in the old records in the form "Nicholas le Porter."

Models, Photography, Woodcraft and Inter-Troop Competitions. Most of the Toronto District Troops are represented in the entry lists.

Worm Makes Soil Tillable.

The worm, persecuted, abused and misunderstood, is worthy of consideration, according to Professor J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen University, who has just completed a series of lectures on the evolution of life. Professor Thomson says that the worm is one of our earliest ancestors and was the first creature to emerge from the sea with the coming of dry land.

Realizing the great risk that lay before them, the worms at once began the custom of moving with one end of the body forward. Plowing beneath the surface of the earth, they turn over the soil for a depth of three inches once every fifteen years. Were it not for this natural aerating of the land, trees, plants and grains would not grow, and the earth would be a barren sandy place unfitted to sustain any form of life.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. George Lefebvre, St. Zenon, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Lefebvre says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that Baby's Own Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colic, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When He Had a Good Day.

Back in the dim distant years when the high cost of living was not an evil, present problem and some things were cheap, James Whitcomb Riley walked into a barber shop for a 5-cent shave. The proprietor of the shop was an old negro.

"Well, Sam, how are you getting along?" Mr. Riley asked.
"Mr. Jim, I had a very good day," Sam replied. "If I could make 75 cents between now and quittin' time I'd have a dollar."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Advertising Chinese Bargains.

A British Columbia friend tells us how the bargain sale craze hits the Chinese quarter in Vancouver. The local Chinese district, he writes, has launched forth into a "price-cutting" orgy that has no precedent in Chinatown's history. Bargain sales range from ginseng to jade, and from cheap suet to herbs.

Chinatown has two newspapers. One is published in Victoria and is the mouthpiece of progressive or New China, sometimes called Young China. The other Chinese publication is published in Vancouver. It has the preference of the conservative element. Each paper carries display advertisements by Chinese. Occasionally there is a familiar "ad" culled from the provincial papers and translated into Chinese. These, however, are infrequent and tentative.

But Chinatown has another form of publicity that is infinitely more popular because it costs nothing to read. The brick walls of Chinatown abound with cryptic characters telling of things interesting to the Celestial reader.

Inscribed in Chinese characters of multi-colored hues and gigantic proportions, are sentences that draw crowds and comment from the faithful readers.

Occasionally an enterprising Chinese merchant breaks into pidgin English with something like this in the message:

Very Cheap for Bargain Price—Please Buy Some.

But it is not all illiterate or labored English that one finds. Here and there are seen "ads" written in the polished English of the Chinese-English scholar. There is one—it tells of tea—that contains this flower of lofty speech:

Every Drop a Vision of the Perfect Tea That Only China Grows!

And this one about somebody's silk: The Silk With a Shimmer That is More Than Human—Rare Indeed, for Value.

Chinatown's poultry section is rich with gems of quaint advertising. Tacked upon the crates of imprisoned fowls in one Celestial hennery is a sign that tells the beholder:

Good Hens Very Fat With Much Eatings.

HOW TO SAFEGUARD YOUR DIGESTION

The Blood Should Constantly be Kept Rich and Pure.

If you suffer from any form of indigestion your diet should be carefully chosen. Over-eating is always harmful, but at the same time one must take enough food to supply the needs of the blood. It must be remembered that the blood has to carry nourishment to every part of the body, fuel for its energy and defences against disease, as well as the requisite juices for digestion. Hence when the blood becomes weak and fails to do its work, indigestion arises; also when indigestion begins the blood still further suffers. Therefore, to safeguard your digestion, the blood should be kept rich and free from impurities. For more than a third of a century Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a favorite tonic for enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. If, therefore, you find yourself troubled with indigestion, or other ailments due to weak, watery blood, you will find Williams' Pink Pills both safe and effective. The value of this medicine in cases of stomach trouble is shown by the experience of Mrs. J. Lewis, Lake George, N.S., who says: "I suffered very severely with indigestion. I had severe pains in the stomach after every meal. I had a loathing for food, my rest at night was very much disturbed, and my general health was declining. I was under a doctor's care, but did not improve. Headache of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done in a similar case I decided to try them, with the result that after giving them a fair trial, my general health was improved, and all symptoms of the indigestion that had afflicted me disappeared. I feel very grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for saving me from so much misery."

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

Why We Blush.

Any shock or emotion which makes the heart pump an extra supply of blood into the arteries and veins which supply the face will give rise to blushing.

The emotion, of course, must be one of the variety which causes the heart to beat faster than usual. Excitement, embarrassment, or anger will cause this, while fear, which retards the action of the heart, will produce a pale white look.

Because the shock or emotion must be one to which we are not accustomed, some persons blush far more readily than others. A person who is not in the habit of listening to certain language will blush from embarrassment when he hears it the first few times, but if the experience is continued he will become hardened and lose the ability to blush—which is the reason that blushing is considered to be one of the attributes of innocence.

The new London Directory contains 17½ columns of Smiths engaged in business in London.

DETECTIVE SERVICE

Confidential and loyal. Detective service for individuals, corporations, etc. Inquiries solicited. Offices—Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Address correspondence: W. P. Fetterly, McDonald Detective Agency, Limited, McLeodville Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Fatter the Wife the More Beautiful—in Africa.

"The first princess I ever met was a woman so fat she could not get through the doorway to see me," says the Rev. John Roscoe, ethnologist and East African explorer, in telling of his adventures with tribes who never before had seen a white man.

"All the women of East Africa are fat, and the broader they grow the more beautiful they are considered," he said in a recent lecture in London. "The natives all live on milk, and a man with only 100 cows would consider himself poor. Such a man couldn't marry. He would adopt the native custom of joining with three or four others and when enough cows had been obtained to support a wife they would combine and marry one wife between them."

In East Africa the women pierce their ears and insert any form of decoration in the distended lobe. One woman used a wine bottle for decorative effect, and another, who had lived near the white man's civilization, used an empty cigarette tin.

According to Lord Dewart, who also spoke at the meeting, the price of wives has gone up among the South African tribes who use spearheads for money.

"I found that while a good, strong, upstanding wife formerly cost four spearheads, the price has now risen to eight," he said.

"Cascarets" If Sick, Bilious, Headachy

To-night sure! Let a pleasant, harmless Cascaret work while you sleep and have your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving regular by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 and 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

Curious Crime Clues.

Many a murderer has been tracked by the camera.

The first act of the modern crime detector is to record every detail of the scene of the crime and every foot of the locality by means of a metric camera. This camera rules off the space under observation into small squares.

The camera detective is the bloodhound of the laboratory force. He records finger-prints, impressions on the ground, unusual marks—anything which he thinks might have a bearing on the crime.

Criminals have often been caught by analysis of the dust clinging to their clothes; by dirt under their fingernails and on the soles of their shoes; by the scratches that cold chisels have left, and by hundreds of other clues which hitherto have existed only in the mind of the writer of detective stories.

The nails of a suspect, previously much neglected in criminal investigation, have become very important to the laboratory experts. Criminals, as a class, are not patrons of the manicurist's art, and the dirt that has collected under their nails often forms a perfect means of accusation. The nails of a murderer guard for a long time specks of dried blood; while bits of hair and minute threads torn from a victim's clothing are sometimes found. Not long ago a burglar was identified through particles of grease scraped from a cable along which he had slid in an attempt to reach a goldsmith's window.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

A Some Knowledge.

Employer (to youth applying for a situation)—"And have you a knowledge of any foreign language?" Applicant—"Yes, sir, a little."

"Do you know Latin?"

"Well, sir, I began to learn it, and got on fairly well, but I had to throw it up in favor of shorthand because I couldn't pronounce some of the words."

"What were the words you couldn't pronounce?"

"Words like 'MDCCLXXIV,' sir."

Quick relief from RHEUMATIC pain

BAUME BENGUE
has immediate effect.

Beware of Substitutes \$1.00 a tube

THE LEECHMAN CO., LTD. MONTREAL

Agents for Dr. Jules Segel's

RELIEVES PAIN

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Nothing Mean About Him.

A farmer boy and his best girl were seated in a buggy one evening in town, watching the people pass. Nearby was a popcorn vendor's stand. Presently the lady remarked:

"My, that popcorn smells good!"

"That's right," said the gallant. "I'll drive up a little closer so you can smell it better."

His Complaint.

"Yes, madam," said Harry the Hobo. "I know I look like a strong man, but out of my fifty years of life I've spent over sixteen years in bed."

"Why, you poor man," replied the lady sympathetically, handing him a quarter. "What has been the trouble—paralysis?"

"No, ma'am," said Harry, "just a regular habit of sleepin' eight hours a day, ma'am."

A Word or Two.

"And," says I, "short is shorter if you add a syllable."

"But, says Sam, 'a B' will make a word into a sword."

"A mere letter," says I, "turns a word into a sword."

"And another," says Sam, "is all the difference between here and there."

"Funny," says I, "What you can do with letters."

"She sells sea shells," says Sam, "always annoys me."

"Sam saved six stick, sleek, slim, slender saplings, is more difficult for me," says I.

Montreal is the second largest port in America and the largest inland one. The 1919 exports were \$700,000,000 worth.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver, and bowels. Children love its fruit taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed and Train Your Dog. Address: Dr. J. C. Glover Co., Inc., 115 West East Street, New York, U.S.A.

For Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Etc.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
YARMOUTH, N.S.

Rheumatic Pains

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



Warming relief for rheumatic aches.

HE'S just used Sloan's Liniment and the quick comfort had brought a smile of pleasure to his face. Good for aches resulting from weather exposure, sprains, strains, lame back, overworked muscles. Rest—without rubbing. All druggists have it.

Sloan's Liniment
Pain's enemy

Classified Advertisements.

FARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Long-Distance Call.

Thomas Jones was sitting down to breakfast one morning when he was astounded to see in the paper an announcement of his death. He rang up friend Howard Smith at once. "Hello, Smith!" he said, "have you seen the announcement of my death in the paper?"

"Yes," replied Smith. "Where are you speaking from?"

Japanese Gardens.

Gardens in Japan are laid out so as to suggest famous scenes in Japanese history. Miniature landscapes are arranged so as to recall well-known spots in history, and suggest the events that have taken place there.

The French population during the war decreased by 4,000,000.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine



Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocarbolic acid or Salicylic acid.

Mr. Herbert Osborn Tells How Cuticura Healed His Wife

"My wife began to be troubled with itching and burning of the palms of her hands and the soles of her feet. Later the skin cracked and became inflamed, making walking even during the winter very painful and preventing sleep at night. Later it became necessary to bandage both hands and feet."

"She was treated but obtained no relief. She saw an advertisement sent for a free sample. She bought more and after using two boxes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Herbert Osborn, 135 Fairbrooke Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2, 1919.

Cuticura is ideal for every-day toilet uses. Soap to cleanse and purify. Lintment to soothe and heal.

See 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. 5-12 throughout the Dominion. Canadian Dispensary, Limited, St. Paul, St. Montreal, Quebec. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—All druggists!

WANTED

Send for list of Inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request. HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS

120 BAYVIEW CHURCH ST. - OTTAWA, CANADA

INVENTIONS

ISSUE No. 9-21.

