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# The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 49--No. 2.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

Whole No. 2500

TO THE ELECTORS OF GLENCOE  
Ladies and Gentlemen,—  
Allow me to thank you heartily for the generous support accorded me at the polls on Monday. Trusting that I shall give you no cause to regret your decision.

Faithfully yours,  
ALLAN McPHERSON.

#### WOOD WANTED

Senders will be received by the undersigned up to January 24th for fifteen cords of hard maple and beech wood 20 inches long, to be delivered at the school house in S. S. No. 1, Mossa.—Charles Ferris, Sec.-Treas.

#### NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Oakland Cemetery Company will be held on Wednesday, January 21st, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, Glencoe. All plot holders are entitled to attend. A good attendance is requested.—Jas. McRae, president; R. W. McKellar, secretary.

#### ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the members of the Mossa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Town Hall, Glencoe, to receive the report of the directors and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A good attendance is requested.—Jas. McRae, president; R. W. McKellar, secretary.

#### GIRL WANTED

For general housework, in family of three. Good wages. Apply to 15 Pearl street, St. Thomas; phone 1863.

#### FARM FOR SALE

Lot 18, first range north Longwoods Road, consisting of 100 acres; 75 acres under grass and 10 acres of bush. Apply to John E. Reyecraft, R. R. 1, Glencoe.

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MOSSA

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you most heartily for the splendid support given me at the municipal elections on Monday. I will endeavor to merit the confidence you have placed in me.

Very truly yours,  
J. D. McNAUGHTON.

#### LAST NOTICE

All accounts owing to the firm of Duncan & McAlpine not paid on or before Jan. 15th will be placed in other hands for collection, with costs. ALEX. DUNCANSON.

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I heartily thank you for the splendid support which you accorded me at the municipal elections on Monday last by returning me with such a handsome majority. Be assured that I shall endeavor to fulfill the trust which you have placed in my hands.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK W. NICHOLLS.

#### FARM FOR SALE

Part lots 18 and 19, concession 3, Mossa, consisting of 50 acres, on Hagerty road, half way between G. T. R. and C. P. R.; all seeded down; a never-failing well; good outbuildings; well fenced. For terms apply to Geo. G. GORDON, 336 Windsor Ave., Windsor, Ont.

#### FARM FOR SALE

Lot 6, con. 1, Mossa, consisting of 100 acres. A never-failing spring well at house, rock well at barn; good sugar bush on place. Apply to Mrs. Alex. Munroe, on premises.

#### LORNE LODGE No. 282

A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, January 8, 1920, at 7:30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.

P. E. LUMLEY, W. M.  
F. R. GOUGH, Secretary.

#### A. B. McDONALD

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74.

#### DR. L. W. M. FREELE

Successor to the late Dr. Walker. Office and residence, Main street, Glencoe. Office hours—9 to 10, 1 to 2, 7 to 8.

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.

#### WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

WINDSOR, ONTARIO  
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McCallum, Prin. R. O. Box 56

#### J. B. COUCH & SON

Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 23, night 100

**H. I. JOHNSTON** Phm. B.  
**Optician**  
"Comfort"  
These long cold winter evenings you are reading a lot. Are you doing so with comfort? Maybe you want to read and find your eyes not equal to the task? We will give the correct assistance to those tired, weak eyes and give you the comfort and service you used to enjoy. Testing and fitting guaranteed.  
Phone 35 Glencoe

## REPAIR THE LOSS!

In order to meet the heavy demand for Roofing Materials caused by the wind, we have just received a shipment of Asphalt Roofing.

No. 1 ply, in roll 108 feet, \$2.50 per roll

No. 2 ply, in roll 108 feet, \$3.25 per roll

No. 3 ply, in roll 108 feet, \$3.75 per roll

Barn Door Hangers in all styles, Barn Door Latches of all kinds, Washing Machines, Gloves, Mitts, Stoves and Ranges, all at special prices. Also Glass in any size required.

## JAS. WRIGHT & SON

Wire Fence Stock Food

## A Savings Pass Book is the Best CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOK

Especially for your Children.

## Start the NEW YEAR with Saving Accounts for each one of them in THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital paid up and Reserves.....\$33,000,000  
Total Assets over.....\$490,000,000

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

## KEITH'S CASH STORE

DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES

Large stocks of Winter Clothing and Millinery on hand, at lowest prices.

## 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.

## NEW GROCERY

A full and well-assorted stock of Fresh Groceries, Domestic and Imported Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Biscuits, Parnell's Bread, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc. Many lines bought close for cash at pre-war prices.

Three bars of Laundry Soap for 25c on Mondays only.

Good Table Butter and Eggs taken.

## W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25 MAIN ST., W.

#### WEST MIDDLESEX ELECTION

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Election of J. G. Lethbridge for the Electoral District of West Middlesex Held October 20th, 1919:

Receipts—from donations, subscriptions from U.F.O. clubs, and all other sources—\$434.51.  
Disbursements for printing, rent of halls, livery hire, telegraph, telephone, postage, stationery, assistance from outside speakers, and incidentals—\$490.19.

I certify the above is a correct abstract copy of receipts and expenses for the election of J. G. Lethbridge, M. P., sent to me by his official agent, Herbert M. Weekes, and accompanied by vouchers for same.

D. J. DONALDSON,  
R. O. for West Middlesex.  
Strathroy, Dec. 30, 1919.

#### Good Music—Lots of Pep The Selby-Young Orchestra London

The Orchestra for your next dance  
For terms write or  
Phone 1506 or evenings 2153  
66 Carling St. London, Ont.  
Union Musicians

#### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th day of February, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Glencoe No. 4 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Glencoe, Applin, Newbury and Walkers, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
London, 2nd January, 1920.

#### We Carry a Full Line

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

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

#### J. M. Anderson

GLENCOE Plumber  
Tin Smith

#### DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Will operate over 200 time and labor-saving electrical appliances.

M. C. MORGAN DEALER  
Kerwood, Ont.

#### Chantry Farm

Can spare a few good young ewes; also five nice roan Shorthorn bull calves; still have a few Dorking and black Leghorn cockerels for sale at right prices. Might as well have a breed that will lay when eggs are high in price.

ED. de GEX, Kerwood.

#### "Away off" Sight

When you are compelled to hold the newspaper "away off" know that your eyesight is "away off" and glasses should be procured at once.

Consultation free.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. E. DAVIDSON

JEWELER OPTICIAN  
Marriage Licenses Issued

#### DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The total expenditures on county roads for Middlesex for 1919 was \$162,281.72.

As a result of a boycott by Chicago housewives, fresh eggs dropped 12 cents a dozen.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that it will spend half a million dollars on its lines in London district.

Returned soldiers settled on the land during the past season numbered more than 33,000; nearly 20,000 were granted loans, totaling \$53,000,000.

If you cannot produce more you can at least help by declining to buy articles that are made in foreign countries until the trade balance readjusts itself.

The smallpox situation in Toronto is not so encouraging. During 24 hours 48 new cases were reported, as against an average of 20 for the four days previous.

Every newspaper in the United States has been instructed by the Post Office Department to reduce its consumption of newsprint paper ten per cent. for six months.

A record for egg-laying was set by a dozen hens at the Salem, Ore., Agricultural Farm. One hen laid 330 eggs in a year, and the average for all twelve was over 300.

Applications for 1920 auto licenses and markers are now being received by the department, but the distribution of the new markers will not take place until Feb. 1.

A Pennsylvania farmer who planted less than half an acre with sugar cane and got 60 gallons of syrup, says that farmers in his state can make \$250 an acre raising sugar cane.

There is such a rush of applicants for marriage licenses during the holiday season at Detroit that extra clerks were hired to write them. In one day 101 applications were granted.

A Morrisville, Pa., coal miner tested the quality of blasting powder by throwing a handful into an open fire at his home. The explosion killed his wife and little daughter, as well as himself.

Walter J. Blackburn, president and general manager of The London Free Press Publishing Co., died at his home on Jan. 1st, following an illness that had become acute in the last few days.

George Kettlewell died at his home in Windsor from a stroke on Christmas Day. He was 59 years of age. Mrs. Joseph Blackburn, Ekfrid, is a daughter, and Mrs. M. J. Howe, Ekfrid, a sister.

A farmer in New York State who suspected muskrats of killing his ducks was astonished to learn that snapping turtles were the guilty ones. When he applied to the Conservation Committee for permission to kill muskrats, an agent visited his farm and soon proved that the muskrats had not changed their usual diet of roots and stems. Big snapping turtles will seize even large ducks and drag them under water.

S. F. Glass, M. P. for East Middlesex, is urging the revival of the advertising campaign which the city of London and the county of Middlesex conducted some years ago for the purpose of securing a high class of immigrants from the British Isles. J. H. Laughton, president of the Middlesex Publicity Association, states that the associated Boards of Trade of Western Ontario are considering a campaign to advertise the whole of Western Ontario in Great Britain.

As a result of the shortage of teachers in Kent county, the inspectors will recommend to the Minister of Education, Hon. R. H. Grant, that he grant temporary certificates to a number of young ladies who have had Normal School training. The trustees are advised to engage next July only teachers who will be willing to sign a year's contract. The reason for the scarcity is due to the attractions of married life, and the large number of proposals of marriage which are being made to the members of the teaching profession.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Reeves—McPherson in Glencoe, Nicholls in Ekfrid, Reyecraft in Mossa

Results of the municipal elections on Monday of immediate local interest were the election of Allan McPherson for reeve of Glencoe and Frank W. Nicholls for reeve of Ekfrid, and the return of E. P. Reyecraft for reeve of Mossa. The contest in Glencoe excited but little interest, although a fairly large vote was polled. In Ekfrid the contest was a three-cornered one and developed considerable heat. Mr. Nicholls, a former councillor, winning out by a good lead over both his opponents. In Mossa there was also a keen fight, in which the former reeve, Mr. Reyecraft, carried the day with a good margin. Returns are as follows:

Glencoe		Div. 1		Div. 2		Total	
For Reeve							
Allan McPherson	56	61	117				
W. A. Hagerty	56	52	108				
Majority for McPherson			9				

Mossa		Div. 1		Div. 2		Total	
For Reeve							
Reyecraft	74	45	109	27	24	331	
Munroe	20	13	23	29	37	150	

For Councilors		Div. 1		Div. 2		Total	
McNaughton	42	20	16	82	49	41	250
Morrison	66	28	23	69	35	20	241
Hurdle	48	16	20	107	23	15	229
James	26	48	55	51	20	18	218
Watterworth	33	30	43	56	24	32	218

The four first named for councilors were declared elected by the returning officer.

Ekfrid		Div. 1		Div. 2		Total	
For Reeve							
Nicholls	37	29	47	25	35	70	380
Poole	15	16	51	14	3	15	127
Black	13	15	2	15	15	23	90

For Councilors		Div. 1		Div. 2		Total	
McIntyre	35	42	73	33	27	79	332
Eddie	29	27	65	18	27	49	55
McRae	31	31	81	33	7	26	234
Chisholm	28	15	18	26	50	73	227
Lucas	34	30	18	22	10	20	6

Council elect—Frank W. Nicholls, reeve; Donald McIntyre, Wm. R. Eddie, James McRae and Walter Chisholm, councilors.

#### Elsewhere

Aldborough—W. S. Stalker, reeve, by acclamation.

Rodney—H. W. Thomson, reeve, by acclamation.

West Lorne—H. C. McKillop, reeve, by acclamation.

Dutton—Wm. Patton, reeve, by acclamation.

Metcalfe—Cyrus Henry, reeve; John Blaine, Wm. Hawken and John McNaughton, councilors.

Brooklin—L. Lindsay, reeve, by acclamation; A. Sutton, deputy reeve; A. Loosmore, D. M. Campbell and A. Zavitz, councilors.

Bothwell—H. Brewer, mayor; W. S. Beamish, reeve. Both by acclamation.

Euphemia—W. J. Davis, reeve, by acclamation.

Alvinston—Sanford Lucas, reeve, by acclamation; W. J. Reader, James Holm, R. F. Rietz and Alex. McLachlan, councilors.

Dunwich—J. A. McCallum, reeve; M. Dromey, deputy reeve; A. McLachlan, F. W. Smith and A. Crawford, councilors. All by acclamation.

#### MIDDLESEX FARMERS SATISFIED

To the Editor: It is a matter of remark that the newspapers speak of "the farmers of Middlesex" as being dissatisfied with the appointment to the magistracy. Will you kindly publish the fact that this language does injustice to the farmers of this county? Those who had an eye on the office are doubtless dissatisfied. Every farmer I have heard speak of it at all approves of the principle of this appointment. But they disapprove of keeping \$3,500 sinecures for rejected politicians to hold jobs that can be sublet for \$15 a week.

A Dorchester Tp. Farmer.

#### GLENCOE DEFEATS THAMESVILLE

Alvinston, Jan. 5.—Glencoe won tonight's intermediate O. H. A. fixture, defeating Thamesville by 3 to 1, in a spirited battle which was not free from a flimsy scrap before the final fumble was sounded by Referee Davidson.

Luckham notched the first counter after three minutes of play for the only goal scored in the first period by Glencoe. Davenport made it two in the second, and Stewart garnered in the only Thamesville goal about one minute before the second period ended. With but 10 seconds to go Davenport scored the third for the Glencoe sextet. The teams:

Thamesville (1)—Goal, Peardon; defence, Watts and Stewart; wings, Willis and Trudell; centre, Cherry Wall; spares, Nesbitt and McGuire.

Glencoe (3)—Goal, McMillan; defence, Dobie and Davenport; wings, Luckham and Aldred; centre, Weaver; spares, McLachlan and Humphries.

Referee—Davidson, Thamesville.

#### NEW RINK PROPOSED

A meeting of the Glencoe Athletic Association and citizens will be held Friday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock in the McKellar House parlor to discuss the building of a new rink and to pay the balance of accounts on the old rink.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

D. R. HAGERTY.

HELPS ALL 'ROUND  
Say you saw it in The Transcript.  
It helps yourself; it helps the advertiser; it helps the newspaper.

#### GLENCOE BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. J. Y. McLachlan, medical officer of health, in his report for the 1919 says:

The local board of health has meetings during the year.

It is pleasing to report the almost complete immunity from communicable disease enjoyed by our village since the passing of the epidemic Spanish influenza last winter. Of course mumps and one of tuberculosis were reported. In May complaints were made of a nuisance caused by a pigery on outskirts of the village, which, after investigation, was removed by order of the board. The usual spring cleaning of premises was ordered and carried out under the supervision of our sanitary inspector, and later the contents of the earth privies were conveyed by the scavenger to the dumping ground.

Infant mortality compares favorably with that of the whole province, while in advanced ages a slight increase in the incidence of cancer is noted.

In the closing weeks of the year measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever were reported. During the year, however, in adjoining municipalities, exposing our village to the danger of an outbreak at any time.

All the members of the board were present at each meeting and gave hearty co-operation in the work of the year.

#### PRESENTATION TO TEACHER

On Friday evening, Dec. 26, the ratepayers of S. S. No. 7, Mossa, met at the home of Ward Leitch to do honor to him as their teacher. During the evening the meeting was called to order by C. C. McNaughton, who asked Mr. Leitch to come forward, and while F. Lewis Hillman read an appropriate address John Blackhall presented him with a bible and purse as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by all. Mr. Leitch made a very fitting and suitable reply. After the presentation the evening was spent in songs, music and dancing.

#### GETTING VACCINATED

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Suttler returned home from Toronto and some days later took ill with a rash. The symptoms of his illness were similar to those in chickenpox, but as smallpox was known to be more or less epidemic in Toronto, precautionary measures were taken by the local board of health and Mr. Suttler and family were placed in quarantine. Mr. Suttler has since almost completely recovered, nevertheless, vaccination having been deemed advisable to the people, there has been a rush to the doctors' offices during the last few days, so that when the schools were visited by the medical men on Tuesday and Wednesday to carry out the recommendation of the board of health there was found to be only a few pupils who had not already been treated.

So far no other cases of similar illness have been reported.

#### RURAL SCHOOL MEETINGS

A correspondent writes:—The rural school board meetings held on Dec. 31st were more largely attended than for many years, especially in S. S. Nos. 5, 6 and 13, Ekfrid, where medical inspection was fully discussed and decided upon. In the three sections twenty-two women were present, so that a beginning has been made in arousing the parents' and especially the mothers' interest in what is being done for the comfort and health of the children in the schools. If the parents themselves are not interested sufficiently to go to the annual meeting and discuss these matters with the trustees, they cannot expect the trustees to put their whole heart into the work of improving school conditions either. Another year, we feel that the majority of mothers will be present.

#### THE FARMERS' PAPER. TWICE A WEEK.

The Farmers' Sun is to be enlarged and improved and to be published as a semi-weekly. This move to supply the Ontario farmers with a paper of their own more frequently than weekly will be appreciated not only by readers of The Farmers' Sun but by farmers generally.

This is a move in the right direction and will ensure Sun's ability to keep better posted on the live stock and other markets, which are of great importance to all having stock or produce to sell, as well as to those desiring to purchase feed or other commodities. In addition, each issue will contain accurate and full information, political and general, up to the hour of going to press. No other farm paper will equal The Farmers' Sun in the service rendered to its readers.

When you subscribe for a farm paper, subscribe for The Farmers' Sun, owned by the farmers and published in the interests of the Ontario farmers. The subscription price of the twice-a-week Sun is only \$1.50 per year or 3 years for \$4.00. No withdrawal of the farmers' movement should be without The Sun.



## The Game of Nations

By DONNA SHERWOOD BOGERT.

### III.

That afternoon he persuaded her to walk with him toward the river. Somewhere up there Beverly lay sleeping, Miss Dorothea, also, fatigued by the heat of the day was in retreat. But this was Peggy's native element and the dust-laden air was attar of roses to her nostrils. If she wondered why Beverly and her sister had chosen to walk beneath the glaring sun, she gave no sign. Her step was brisk beside his own and little by little, as the velvet sand swallowed their footsteps, Trevanion unfolded his story.

"And all this time," said the incredulous girl, "you have been laughing up your sleeve at Beverly?" "Hardly laughing," he said, "the greatest respect for Beverly's talent. The things in my possession make me decidedly uncomfortable, Miss Peggy, what would you have done if that poor, hunted creature had begged his life at your hands?"

"I don't know. I don't know. Our respect for the Northwest Mount-Ed is almost a passion. I presume, I should have done as you did—if I had the courage. May I see the map?"

Trevanion drew the paper from his wallet. It was frayed and slightly soiled as though from much careful study. Peggy sat down under the shade of a scrubby cottonwood and spread the paper out upon her knee. "I've a large map of the Rockies that I purchased in Calgary," explained Trevanion, "but it does not tell me anything new. I can't even find the names of these two rivers."

"The chances are that they're merely mountain streams. Her yellow eyes gleaming with sudden inspiration. "Why not find them, Mr. Trevanion, find them for yourself?" She turned her face toward the west, where the glowing crags towered to the sky. "Have you ever camped in the mountains? There's nothing like it in all the world! We'd take Miss Dorothea and one of Jim's men to cook, and we wouldn't come back until we discovered why Schneider was murdered! It would be great."

"And you'd go along?" "Go? You couldn't keep me at home! I'll tell Jim you and Miss Dorothea want a taste of open-air life."

"Do you think Dottie can be won over?" "Your sister would do anything for you," asserted the girl positively. "But, of course, she's very timid. Perhaps we'd better not tell her about Schneider and the map."

"Conspirators!" announced Trevanion in a stage whisper. Peggy laughed as they clasped hands on the compact. But later, when she sat beside her bedroom window, staring into the heart of the color while moonlight, her face was very serious. Suppose she was leading Trevanion into danger? Who knew what secret forces of evil revolved about that tiny scrap of paper? If through her Trevanion met disaster—was killed perhaps—

All in a moment she knew that she could not contemplate the desolation of a world without him. The rush of conviction frightened her, so poignant was it, so overwhelming. Creeping into bed, she huddled down among the quilts, trying to fight off her fears while Trevanion slept and dreamed that his head was pillowed on Peggy Herford's lap.

### CHAPTER IX

The shrill, little creak in the living room tinkled the hour of midnight. James Herford yawned and tapped the ashes from his pipe.

"Bed for mine," he said half aloud. "I'm losing my beauty sleep." A draught of night air swept through the room as the door noiselessly opened from the outside and silently as a shadow, a man entered.

"Why, hello Beverly. Anything wrong?" "I want a talk with you, Herford. I know it's late, but I waited to be sure Lennox wasn't coming back."

"At your disposal. Have a cigar!" Beverly waived the offer, sank into a chair and stretched his long legs toward the blaze.

"What," he said abruptly, "do you know about your boarder, Trevanion?" "Why—nothing much. Seems a particularly decent sort of chap. Went broke in Wall Street last winter and came up here on a few hundred saved from the wreck. Peg knew him. She worked in his office for two years."

"What was his object in coming—more speculation?" "Looking for a fresh start. I advised him to wait—not rush headlong into anything. Besides he was pretty well done up when he got here; nervous as an old woman."

"Nervous, eh? And he hasn't tackled anything yet in the business line? Just eats and sleeps, does he—and rambles around by his lonesome when you and the boys are away?"

"Herford leaned forward. "I say, Beverly, what are you getting at? If there's anything wrong with Basil Trevanion, I want to know it. Peg's gone on a camping trip with him and his sister and a guide."

"Where? Beverly's voice was curt. "I don't know. Int. the mountains. Six days ago."

Beverly mused a moment, staring into the fire; then he swung suddenly around on his host.

"I came to you, Herford," he said, "because I know you to be absolutely trustworthy. There's a great deal I'd tell you if the information was mine to use as I saw fit. I will, however, say this: last week you offered me Trevanion's room for an afternoon nap. I was dog tired. Three times I was on the point of dropping off to sleep when a gnawing, scratching sound aroused me. It seemed to come from inside Trevanion's trunk. I thought it was a rat and I wanted to sleep. With absolutely no thought of prying, I opened the trunk and looked in the bottom of the trunk. Sure enough there was a mouse and—"

"Well!" exclaimed Herford impatiently, "well?"

Beverly's next words came slowly. "I also found, among the silk shirts and other immaculate garments, a suit of ragged clothing several sizes too small for a man of Trevanion's build, and a pair of cheap boots with the soles worn completely through."

"That's queer!" "They answered exactly the description of the clothing worn by the lad who disappeared after the Schneider murder."

Herford's pipe dropped and broke unheeded to the floor.

"You—think Trevanion—?" "I don't know what to think. It's got me guessing. I had several pieces of a neat, little puzzle; but now they don't fit, unless—"

"Yes?" said Herford, now on his feet. "Oh, well, never mind! I can't confront Trevanion now because I am not ready to force an issue. Keep an eye on him if possible. Don't curtail the camping trip. It may lead to something. There are bigger things back of all this than the murder of an old reprobate."

With a swing of broad shoulders he was through the doorway, leaving Herford gazing after him like a man in a trance.

"Trevanion," he muttered, "Trevanion and old man Schneider—impossible."

For fully an hour he pondered and then made his way out into the night, across the splendor of chilled, white sands to the quarters. One building, that of Lennox, the foreman, stood apart from the rest. Herford pounded on the door.

"What the devil?" answered a drowsy voice.

"Get up," commanded Herford, "and let me in."

Lennox's tousled head appeared in the doorway. "What's eating you, Herford?" He closed the door, and yawning, lighted a candle.

"Dave—I'm worried about Peggy. That's why they took a new one on me. Do you imagine he knows his business?"

Lennox pulled a blanket about him and sat down on the edge of his cot. "Him—?" he murmured. "I've wondered—"

His pause rendered Herford's anxiety more acute. Suspicions of Trevanion, naturally, he could not mention. Beverly had extracted no promise but Herford knew that his silence was taken as a matter of course.

"So have I—since they left—and I shan't feel easy until some one who knows the mountains joins the party. You see how it is—I can't be spared. There aren't more than half the new calves in yet. Can you go, Dave. I'll manage your share of the work. It won't take you long to catch up with them because Miss Dorothea will have to travel easy. You're an Indian at following a trail."

Lennox was severely delighted. The prospect of several weeks' intimate companionship with Peggy made his blood burn. He answered carelessly. "All right. Can start at daybreak."

When Herford had gone, he rose and looked cautiously about him. Then with a sudden, stealthy gesture, his hand snuffed the candle flame, leaving the room in darkness. Then he thrust aside the rug, and with cautious silence lifted a small, tightly fitting trap door of whose existence not even Herford was aware. The aperture was black as pitch, and the air that rushed up, stale and moldy.

"Hist!" he whispered.

A scrambling sound followed, and Lennox leaning down, drew a figure up thru the opening. The moon, peering through the cloud, shone for an instant into the room. It touched the foreman's stooping body and gleamed against a pale face disfigured by a slanting scar.

"What's up?" muttered the boy anxiously.

"So here," Lennox spoke roughly. "I've got to go away—for weeks perhaps. I'll leave you all the grub I can but the rest of the time you'll have to shift for yourself. You can make free of the tunnel but keep out of the shack. The weather's warm now and you'll be all right."

"There's cold down at the mouth tonight. The wind from the river bites like a snake. That's why I happened to be up here under the planks. It got clean through to my 'ide. I ain't the 'alth I used to 'ave."

Lennox's laughter was contemptuous.

"You dried-up weasel! You never had an ounce of good, red blood in your veins! Listen! Steer clear of Beverly—Herford—everybody; don't

## Nature's Make-Up Box

The first users of radium ore were the Indians of Utah. In pre-Columbian times they employed it (the stuff now known as "carnotite") to paint the bodies of a bright canary yellow. It is work on eminent painters ought to omit mention of the American aborigines, who quite generally were in earlier days wonderful colorists.

It is supposed that the first coat worn by man was a coat of paint. But the early American artist, when he had adorned himself like a rainbow, the final touch perhaps being to make the lower half of his face red and the upper half green, did by no means stop at that.

He painted weird pictures on rocks and the faces of cliffs. He painted his wooden house, or his tepee, with symbolic and descriptive designs. He painted monstrous marks (worn in ceremonial) and also his pottery.

The most precious of all things to the Indians—who even nowadays have not lost their talent in this direction—was paint. A deposit of mineral pigment was to them a mine of wealth. Oxides of copper yielded blue and green paints, and from iron oxide was obtained a brilliant red.

The first workers in the quicksilver mines of California were pre-Columbian Indians. Chianahar, the ore of mercury, is a sulphide of the latter metal, and yields the wonderful red pigment which we call vermilion. Great stuff for warpaint, as well as for other uses.

Not long ago an important deposit of iron ore was opened at Leslie, Mo., and mining operations disclosed the fact that much digging had anciently been done there by the Indians—not for iron, but for iron oxide contained in seams and pockets. For the oxide they had burrowed in all directions, take chances; don't stir out except at night.

"I ain't looking for the 'angman's noose,'" the boy interposed sulkily. The foreman's big hand closed on the other's emaciated, strengthless shoulder.

"You let them catch you, my lad," he said, "and you'll never have the chance to hang. I don't know why I haven't throttled you before this, unless it be that murder isn't exactly in your line. You've lied to me right and left—about the map."

The boy began to whimper. "I lost it afore I got out of Calgary, so 'elp me Gawd! A man ain't botherin' with no 'his 'is' paper when he's runnin' for 'is life."

"But you remember what it was—you could draw a picture of it perhaps? See here, kid, I'll give you fifty dollars if you'll just make a little sketch for me."

"I don't remember," the lad whined. His voice rose complainingly. "Shut up! Do you want the place about your ears? Get back where you belong. I've got to start at daybreak. Obey! The boy crawled back in to the opening. A moment passed. Lennox lighted his candle and humming a little tune began to pack.

(To be continued.)

### His Motto.

Not long ago the editor of a newspaper asked one of his reporters to interview a man who has made his mark in three fields of endeavor: law, politics and business. At first the man declined to be interviewed, but on the reporter's third attempt to see him he let him in.

"Now, young man," he began, by way of greeting. "I haven't time to talk with you, but I'll do it on one condition, and that is that you stick to one question."

The reporter accepted the terms with alacrity. This was the young man's question:

"What was the most difficult thing you ever did?"

"Well," said the man after a moment of thought, "I should say the most difficult thing I have ever done was to cure myself of the habit of diffidence."

From my boyhood," the business man went on, "I was sensitive and shy to a marked degree. My parents early recognized that trait in me and deterred me all they could from suffering."

"That showed her love and indulgence, but it didn't help to make a man of me. As I grew up my diffidence became more marked. Many times I was refused to enter upon business, as I told myself, 'I was afraid.' I was afraid of events; I was afraid of men. I was in danger of failure everywhere."

"Then one day I picked up a copy of Emerson, and this is what I read: 'Do what you are afraid to do! I took it to heart. Of course I knew that it doesn't mean that you shouldn't be reckless. It means this: when you're on the right road and are sure of it, don't be frightened off into some sidetrack just because the walking is easier."

"Young man, it took time; it took nerve; if you will, it entailed suffering; but I cured myself of that habit of diffidence. I have been in some mighty tight places. I've had to face desperate men and stand alone in desperate positions; but I've carried out my programme. I've done the things right along that I've been afraid of, and consequently there are now few things left that I am afraid of."

He rose, and the reporter of course rose too. The business man offered his hand and smiled.

"You're a good listener, and your word holds, I see; and you've got more out of me than anyone who has interviewed me in the last ten years!"

Minard's Kidnament Cures Colds, Etc.

even to a depth of twenty-five feet.

Trade was extensively developed in early days among the Indian tribes, and doubtless the pigment produced by this mine was distributed over a vast territory. The miners employed there today, when they come out after a day's work, look as if they were painted from head to foot.

The same diggings in times antecedating the white man yielded quantities of another highly valued paint, namely, yellow ochre—the latter being another oxide of iron, often found associated with the red oxide.

A beautiful white paint was obtained by the Indians of the Yellowstone region from boiling springs. It was a white clay, very finely divided, so that when dried it took the form of a powder. They took it out in the form of mud, which had only to be exposed to the sun in order to become first-class pigment material. Some of it had a pinkish tint.

The Indian women, as well as the men, used pigments for cosmetic purposes. But, unlike modern young ladies, they did not try to disguise themselves with masks of white, or to adorn their cheeks and lips with roseate hues, though the white stuff from the Yellowstone springs might have furnished an excellent "liquid powder," supplemented by touches of vermilion or iron oxide. They painted their faces with quaint conventional designs, in obedience to the demands of aboriginal fashion.

The cosmetic paints were kept in tiny earthenware pots made for that use, and were applied with a chewed stick which served in lieu of a brush. But for the execution of pictures or decorative effects the instrument most commonly employed was a paddle-shaped stick, applied edgewise for lines and flatwise to cover spaces.

### The French President.

In private life M. Poincare, the French President, is a man of singularly simple tastes and amiable ways. Before he went to the Elysee he used to live with his wife in a very quiet way at a small but delightfully-furnished house on the skirts of the Bois.

A domesticated man, fond of his home, nothing pleased the President better than an evening by his own fireside, surrounded by his books and with his favorite four-legged companions, a thoroughbred collie and a handsome Siamese cat.

The President is one of those men whose boyhood accurately foreshadowed his future. At school his keenest delight was speech making. Mounted on a chair in the playground, he would hold forth upon any and every subject that appealed to him—a fire, a death, or an event of local or national importance—while his fellow-students listened and cheered. M. Poincare's tremendous capacity for work is largely the result of his mother's training. From early childhood he was taught to be up at 5 a.m., and that habit of early rising he has maintained throughout his life.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything.

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### Interesting Games

It is easy enough to arrange the entertainment for your party if you have a certain kind of party or a central idea in mind. But for just the plain party, where you ask a number of friends in for the evening and you want to keep them amused, it is hard to think up games to play that are original and plenty of fun. After all, the old games are best, no matter how you look at it. But there is no reason why they cannot be given a new touch, and that is what I want to do for you today.

There is a donkey game, for instance, where you blindfold the player and make him pin a tail on a cambric donkey pinned on the wall. There are ever so many ways of changing this game. A cap may be pinned on a picture of the host or hostess, or a bell on the village church tower. Or a gun can be pinned on a poster of a soldier or sailor. Young and old like this game, and it is sure to make at least fifteen minutes of your evening go like clockwork. Besides it is very little trouble and gives opportunity for awarding a prize.

The old cobweb party is another standby that never fails to make fun. This can be fixed up in many new dresses. It might make a very delightful game by calling it a telegraph hunt, and having messages picked up on the wires.

Various colored strings are wound through the house, each guest being given a different colored wire. Along the wire at intervals are letters tied on, which the guest must collect and from them at the end when he has unraveled his wire spell a message. This gives opportunity for a prize, too. Children will get a lot of fun out of the same party, or grown-ups, too, if bright wools are twisted around the furniture and they are made to knit or crochet up the wools as they go.

A hunt may take the place of a cobweb party and be a little less trouble for the hostess. She may hide various objects through the rooms and set the guests a hunting for them as soon as they have all arrived. These three things make excellent ice-breakers for any party. There could be flower or fruit picking, wild animal hunts, bird hunts, heron hunts and so on according to the nature of the party and the time of year.

"Hot butter blue beans, please come to supper," pleases older folks as well as the kiddies. Instead of having some one play the piano to indicate how near the searcher is to the object which the rest of the players have hidden, have some one whistle. This is going to be hard, because every one is going to laugh and make the whistler lose his job.

Even blind man's buff can become a very modern party game if given a new twist. One way to do it is to blindfold everybody, but on the player who is "it" put a bell to warn the others of his approach. Another way is to make the blind man identify the one he catches by making them answer several foolish questions such as "What is your favorite pie?" "Do you smoke?" and "What is the farthest you have ever been away from home?"

The player who is caught may disguise his voice, but he must answer the questions truthfully.

Team games where two captains are elected and choose their partners for some sort of contest are good to play where there is a large crowd. There are any number of these. One consists of giving each player a letter which is hung around the neck, the same letters being distributed to each side. Now the referee calls out a word and the captain must assemble his players in order to spell out the word.

The side accomplishing this first spell a point. The same thing can be played with numbers and games of addition and subtraction done instead of spelling.

Progressive stories where every one is willing to "play" give fun in a small place where there is not so much room to move around. The sort of story it is to be may be announced by the hostess to help the imaginations of the guests. Thus she may suggest a ghost story, a love story, a fish story or a "true" story, making each one add a true incident as the story comes to him in turn.

Charades and pantomime require willingness on the part of the guests, but are loads of fun and need no preparation.

### The Klondike Bed.

What mother in our cold climate does not sigh when cold winter nights come and the problem of keeping the covers on the children comes up for solution. Pinning comforts and blankets to the mattress is not very satisfactory. A sturdy kick or an upheaval which indicates turning over, is more than likely to tear either bedding or mattress. And healthy vigorous children simply won't keep covered winter or summer.

An adaptation of the Klondike bed, long used by nurses for patients who must sleep outdoors would solve the problem. It requires three blankets in addition to the regular comforts, but extra long quilts might be substituted for the first two blankets mentioned in the directions given below.

Cover wire springs with building paper, or better still, paper prepared

for laying under expensive carpets. This costs twelve cents a yard and is thirty-six inches wide.

Put mattress in place and cover with bed pad;

Then cotton sheet and tuck in; Then take blanket spread on mattress. Bring side of blanket to edge of mattress on one side and on other let it fall over;

Take second blanket and place on bed in same way from opposite side; Place pillow on bed;

Take outing flannel sheet, which must be half a yard longer than twice the length of bed. Put on. Bring one end up over pillow and top of bed, allow one-half yard to fall at top.

Then bring up other end to center of the pillow. This forms a pocket at foot of bed;

Now lift blanket hanging at side of bed and fold over top of bed till edge that was on floor at one side reaches the edge of bed on other side;

Repeat on other side;

Tuck clothing under at foot of bed; Then following with paper blanket or woolen blanket in the ordinary way. Cover with waterproof cover;

Then turn the upper edge of outing flannel sheet in the ordinary way and you will find that the bed is now like a pocket. The patient slips into this pocket from the opening at the pillow end and then takes the lower outer flannel sheet, which will now have extended over pillow at end of bed, and draws this around neck and over head and ears if desired.

For children who sleep indoors the paper covering of the springs may be omitted. This is used for outdoor sleeping as the paper keeps the cold from coming to the sleeper from under the bed. The bed described is a single one. For this, ordinary width blankets would be wide enough to lay at edge of the bed and give enough width to fold up over. If you use a full sized bed you can reverse the blanket, put one end even with the side of the bed and fold the other end over.

Paper blankets would be a good investment this year when wool is so high in price and scarce. The paper ones are warmer than wool and a year or so ago could be bought for \$1.50 each. They are made of heavy paper and bound with cloth. When in use they should be put between two comforts or blankets to prevent their rustling.

Why Have a Double Chin?

A double chin is never youthful or as attractive as a clear-cut line which follows the contour of the face and neck. And the worst of it is that a double chin is pretty sure to go on getting uglier and uglier as time passes and the flesh increases and the muscles relax.

Avoid becoming overweight by frequently testing your weight to see whether or not it is getting beyond normal. If you find that you are five or ten pounds too heavy, begin to exercise a little more strenuously and to lessen the fats, sweets and starches from your food. Once a week weigh yourself and make a note of this so that you will be encouraged to go on with what little self-sacrifice you may be exerting in order to restore yourself to conditions of health and attractiveness.

Carry the head regally erect, quite as though you were wearing a crown and were exceedingly proud of your kingdom. Make a distinct effort to push the top of the head up into this imaginary crown so that it will rest firmly in place. This simple exercise will prevent the disagreeable forward-reaching goose-neck which gives any one a very common, even an ordinary appearance.

If there is any indication or a hint of overdevelopment of the neck, take daily exercise especially directed to correct the trouble, and bathe the neck twice a day in clear, cool water to make the flesh and muscles firm.

Avoid carrying the shoulders forward, as this gives them an awkward, square appearance. Use a firm, small pillow to sleep upon, and once or twice a day take a few moments to relax perfectly in a horizontal position with no pillow at all.

Pepps, too, belonged to that eternal chorus of pessimists. "I do not remember when I first began to be able to bestow a play upon myself," he wrote in 1867, "that I saw so many by half of the ordinary pretences, and mean people in the pit at 2s. 6d. as now. I going for several years no higher than the 12d. and 18d. places—so much the vanity and the prodigality of the age is to be observed in this particular."

Of cocklighting Pepps said: "But, Lord! To see the strange variety of people, from a Parliament man to the poorest pretences, bakers, butchers, draymen, and what not!"

"It is strange to see how people of this poor rank, that look as if they had not bread to put into their mouths, shall bet three or four pounds at a time, lose it, yet bet as much at the next battle, so that one of them will lose ten or twelve pounds at a meeting."

Storing Meat.

After smoking meat put the pieces in muslin bags, which have been dipped in whitewash. Or make a mixture of three pounds barium sulphate, .06 pound of glue, .08 pound of lead chromate, and 4 pound of flour. Mix the flour thoroughly in a half pailful of water. Dissolve the lead chromate separately in a quart of water and add this and the glue to the flour.

Strag this to a bowl and add the barium sulphate. Make the day before it is needed and apply with a brush. This will keep flies away and coat enough bags for 100 pounds of meat.

Mixing may be bad, but a young man thinks it depends on the Miss.

## FOOD PRICES IN DAYS OF YORE

### VARIOUS PHASES OF THE COST OF LIVING.

#### Former Prices, Though Small to Us, Were Source of Discontent.

Loud in the land is the voice of the pessimist. The cost of living is likely to go higher and higher. It goes up to stay. Prices never will come down. That is his lugubrious refrain. It is a refrain that has been heard again and again in the past. Despite it, there always has been the reaction, and prices have come down. Only very few persons seem to have noticed the coming down, or thought it worth while to record it.

The cost of living is not a recent problem. It is a problem that goes back disturbingly through the ages. Henry VIII. had troubles other than the matrimonial ones for which he is popularly remembered. His people went to him with their complaints about the high cost of living, so he took a hand in the matter and fixed prices. He decreed that beef and pork should be sold at a halfpenny a pound, mutton three farthings a pound, goose at fourpence a pound and chicken at a penny a pound. After all Henry may not have been as black as he was painted. We could see his like to good advantage.



# Soils and Crops

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

## How We Get Winter Eggs.

Eggs are plentiful in the spring simply because natural conditions are then most favorable for heavy laying. What we try to do, therefore, is to provide as nearly spring-time conditions as we can in the winter. In addition, we want good quarters, and good management.

While our market flocks are forced for all the winter eggs we can get out of them, we have a separate pen of fowls which we are going to breed from in the spring. These breeders are not forced, because forcing always eventually lowers vitality and causes poor fertility.

We have our houses as warm as is consistent with proper ventilation; without having any artificial heat; this latter we believe to be a needless expense, if not a positive danger. If the fowls are made to exercise sufficiently, they will need no supplied heat.

Where the weather is more or less changeable during the winter, the fowls should be protected from sudden changes, because they have a more disastrous effect upon egg production than has extreme cold. In warm winter weather, we throw the houses wide open during the day, and after night provide somewhat more than the usual amount of ventilation. Then when the weather turns cold, we close up the houses as tightly as we can and still maintain good ventilation, according to the severity of the weather. Of course, we use muslin curtains in the front of our house so that the fowls are always sure of fresh air.

In regard to the number of fowls that may safely be kept in a house of a certain size—we prefer six to eight square feet of house room per fowl. Five feet per fowl is the minimum for best results. Our houses are divided into pens ten by twelve feet each, and we keep fifteen fowls in each, thus giving each bird eight square feet of floor space.

The feed is important, for the hen is like every other being in the respect that she cannot produce something from nothing, and she must be provided with the proper materials for converting into eggs. The natural food of poultry is grain, insects, bugs and worms, and green stuff. This makes such a well balanced ration that about the best thing we can do is to try to match it.

We feed twice a day, morning and evening, with green food supplied at noon. Our morning feed always consists of a variety of dry grains scattered in a deep litter so that the birds will have to hunt and scratch for all they get. Exercise is necessary, for it is the busy hen that gets fat and persists in living the "simple life" when it comes to producing eggs.

At noon we supply some kind of green food, giving as great a variety as possible. Any kind of grass or green stuff is all right, so are vegetables, roots, bulbs and tubers of any sort that the birds will eat. If no supply of fresh green food is available, the next best thing is to use alfalfa or clover hay freely. It can be fed dry but should also be steamed and fed as mash occasionally.

The evening mash fed the last thing before the fowls go to roost, is a moist mash, consisting mainly of cracked corn, middlings, bran, etc. Sometimes on very cold days, we also give a feed of whole corn that has been thoroughly heated because it helps keep the fowls warm. The water we use in mixing up the mash is always warmed in winter.

Some people prefer to feed the mash in the morning, with the grain feed at night. This is all right if it is more convenient, although we find that the fowls take more exercise if they are fed grains during the day. Birds usually fill up pretty freely on soft food, being able to fill their crops in just a few moments without exercise. This makes no difference in the evening when the fowls are about ready to go to roost, but in the daytime we want them to scratch and rustle around and exercise while eating.

Animal food in some form is necessary to take the place of bugs, worms, insects, etc. We use either ground beef scraps or green cut bone. Of course, grit, shells, charcoal and good drinking water are always accessible to the fowls.

## Hay Feeding and Heaves.

The term heaves is applied to that condition or disease of the horse which is characterized by heaving of the flanks, because a double bellows-like motion is seen as the horse exhales air. This generally is accompanied by a spasmodic cough and expulsion of gas from the rectum.

A horse affected with heaves has a rough, staring, unhealthy coat of hair, tends to have stocky legs, usually shows a "hay belly" and easily sweats and tires at work. In many cases there is a discharge from the nostrils, but most often it takes the form of flakes of mucus about the orifice of the nostrils. The feces very often are mushy and have a bad odor. In some cases, on the contrary, the horse is constipated.

The disease is not purely a lung disease, as many farmers think. The trouble invariably starts in the stomach. Indigestion causes irritation of the pneumogastric nerve of the stom-

ach and then its branch to the lungs becomes affected. The horse always has a glutinous appetite and that helps to induce heaves. The stomach and large intestines, distended with hay or other rough, bulky, dry, indigestible roughage, press upon the diaphragm and impair breathing.

In all chronic cases of heaves the tiny air-chambers of the lungs break down and many chambers now are represented by few which can not properly expel air. It is for this reason that the horse uses his abdominal muscles to help empty the lungs and that gives the double, heaving action seen at the flanks. The heart usually becomes weakened.

Medicine may relieve the distress of heaves and alleviate the cough; but it can not restore the lost walls of myriads of small air-chambers; therefore, chronic heaves, technically termed "emphysema of the lungs," is incurable.

Make it the invariable practice not to feed any coarse, bulky roughage freely at noon to a horse that has to work hard immediately afterward. Allow a hot, tired, sweaty horse to eat, say, one pound of hay while he is cooling off; then allow him to drink water, and then his feed of oats and bran. Give a good feed of hay the first thing in the morning and the bulk of the hay after oats have been eaten at night.

A horse needs about one pound each of grain and hay for each hundred pounds of body weight, at three feeds, as a day's ration. Increase hay and decrease grain for an idle horse.

At all times keep the bowels active. Dry, or overripe timothy hay is most likely to cause heaves. Marsh hay also is bad, as is old, weathered threshed timothy or clover. Dry, dusty clover hay, fed as a well-nigh exclusive ration also is a fertile cause of heaves.

Let the heavy horse live on green grass in summer, and wet out straw or bundles of corn-fodder, roots and bran in winter. Do not allow him any bulky feed at noon and do not work him soon after a meal. Keep his bowels active, feeding bran and roots for that purpose.

Proprietary remedies will alleviate the distress. So will Fowler's solution of arsenic; dose, one-half ounce night and morning for a week; then increase to three such doses a day. Gradually discontinue the medicine, taking at least ten days to the process when the drug no longer is needed.

The summer from a bucketful of Beaumont crude oil placed in the horse's manger will relieve the cough of heaves. Drinking water slightly blue with indigo (washing blue) is highly recommended for a heavy horse; and a farmer advised the other day that he can always relieve the trouble by giving three times daily one pint of a decoction made by steeping white-pine needles in boiling water for twenty-four hours, adding more water as required to maintain the original amount.

## The Early Hatched Chick.

Nearly every farmer's wife figures on a little extra income from sales of spring chickens, but few are equipped to get the most money out of them. Those who do not use incubators have to wait until the hens become broody and the chicks cannot be hatched early enough to get them on the market at a profitable price.

To be marketed most profitably the chicks should be hatched in February or March, or at least not later than April. They will then be ready to turn off when the demand is good, the supply limited and the price high.

A little later the supply is ample and the price drops, often to a point where springs are sold at an actual loss. The colony brooders now in use on many farms will easily handle four or five hundred chicks and there is little if any more labor involved than in caring for a hen and her brood. I am no wizard at chick raising. I always expect to lose about twenty-five per cent, but even at that February and March hatched chicks are very profitable. In fact, I believe there is no other branch of farm industry which will turn an equal profit in the same length of time.

Just as an example, here is what one flock did for us last spring. Four hundred and twenty-eight chicks were put under the brooder late in March. At six weeks old they had cost one cent per week for each chick for food. From that time on the expense increased rapidly and at the age of three months they had cost for feed, \$80.58, and in coal for brooder stove, \$5.60. The chicks were worth twenty cents each when hatched, making the total cost \$171.78.

A little over three hundred chicks were raised to that date. The cockerels averaged about three pounds each in weight, some going better than three and a half. The pullets averaged less than two and a half pounds. The average of the whole flock was a little above two and one-half pounds and they were then worth fifty cents per pound, or \$375, leaving a profit of over \$200.

Only a few of the poorer colored cockerels and some off-colored pullets were sold, the rest being kept for breeders, but with the cockerels worth \$1.50 each the temptation was great to

let them all go. As they ran about half and half, the cockerels have brought about \$225, leaving a profit of \$200 in cash and a flock of one hundred and fifty fine pullets.

I believe the average farmer's wife would have increased this profit by \$50 to \$75. This is the place where the woman naturally excels the man. A man once told me that he always raised at least ninety-eight per cent of his chicks, but I have him catalogued as a specialist in plain and fancy laying.

In this flock the first feed given was rolled oats crumbled with enough hard-boiled eggs to give a flavor. After three or four days they had two feeds a day of commercial chick feed, and a box of bran was given them. When three weeks old the bran was changed to meat mash made of two hundred pounds of ground corn and oats, one hundred pounds of bran, one hundred pounds of middlings, one hundred pounds of meat scraps and fifty pounds of alfalfa meal. This mash was their principal ration from that time on. They showed away great quantities of it and made rapid growth of bone and muscle.

For the first two weeks the only drink given was sour milk. We have not had a case of white diarrhoea on the farm since we began using sour milk several years ago. I would not advise anyone to change a method of feeding unless it has proved unsatisfactory. Last spring a party wrote that four milk killed the chicks and another that rolled oats gave them white diarrhoea. A man said his chicks drank so much sour milk he was afraid they would burst, so he took it away from them. These fears are groundless. There is nothing better than rolled oats and sour milk for newly hatched chicks and they will drink a great deal of the milk. The more they drink the less they will eat of other food, but it is easily digested and nourishing and they do well on it. It is well to give them a box of bran also to counteract any tendency toward constipation.

Many farmers find it cheaper to buy chicks than to hatch them. A colony brooder may be purchased for \$15.40 to \$25. Almost any building ten to fifteen feet square can be made to serve as a brooder house if thoroughly cleaned and lined with tarred paper to conserve the heat. The window space on the south should be liberal and at least one large window covered with light muslin to provide ventilation. The floor should be covered with clean, dry sand to a depth of three inches and no litter is necessary.

Some of the advantages of the early hatched over the late hatched chick are:

The good prices received for surplus stock.

The work of brooding is simplified and is over before the rush of regular farm work is on.

The chicks are pretty well grown before hawks and crows become troublesome.

The pullets begin to lay early in the fall and with proper care will keep it up all winter while eggs are at the best prices.

## Care of the Woodlot.

When a cord of four-foot wood sells for \$8, any man with a woodlot begins to feel that it is nearly as good as a gold mine, and sets about to take better care of it.

"Cut only dead and dying timber," is a good rule to go by in thinning the standing trees for fuel. Many people put this in leases when renting land. Others who sell farms and take mortgages have it inserted in the papers that if any timber is cut the proceeds shall be applied on the bond.

Time was when the tops of big trees were left to rot down after the trunk was sawed up. Now the thrifty man knows that the big limbs, as well as the smaller ones, have much good wood in them; so he cuts them sled length and hauls them down to be bucked up or cut with the cross-cut saw into stove wood.

Often worthless saplings grow up among the larger timber. Cut these out, for they take from the goodness of the soil and retard the growth of the better trees. If you cut out the brush a growth of grass will start, affording feed for sheep or cows.

If there are thick spots in the woods where saplings of all sorts grow, cut out the most unpromising to the advantage of the rest. If these are not cut out and saved, it will not be long before they will begin to die and drop of their own accord. That means wood lost.

If you have a forest of twenty acres or more, there will surely be more than can be used by the home fires. This is the chance to make a few dollars, for there are always many in the town or city who would like a few cords of wood.

## THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I fret while waiting for a train But this is most unwise of me—I could be living just as much No matter where I chance to be.



## The Troublesome Cold

When winter comes upon us, many people succumb to annoying colds. As a rule, there are very good reasons for this affliction.

It is a strange but human characteristic that most people do not like to lay off their easy-to-put-on summer underwear, and to get into the heavy, four-weight garments. In fact, many pride themselves on wearing the same undergarments summer and winter, arguing that it saves trouble, and they do not feel the need of making a change. In certain parts of the world this may be all right, but we are not living in the tropics. If we are to continue living in health in the temperature zone, we should imitate nature and dress accordingly.

The birds seek a warmer climate, and the animals who stay here put on a heavier coat for the winter season. Even the fields welcome a thick, warm covering of white. And why should the human family try to toughen itself through exposure, and the dangers of pneumonia. Men are more sensible in this regard than women, for their underwear and outer garments, too, are of a type to protect the body instead of exposing it.

Surely the sensible thing to do is to dress according to the weather, and there is no gainsaying the fact that anyone who faces wintry blasts partly clad, soon gets to have a weather-beaten look, which does not add to one's loveliness.

It is better to have artificial heat even if the windows have to be left open, than to sit in damp, chilly rooms. Children are particularly susceptible to colds. They are nearer the floor and more in drafts, and young children are more sensitive to respiratory troubles than older people who have developed a certain amount of resistance.

Another cause of colds is dressing over-warmly. Sometimes careful parents are to blame here, in that they load their children down with wraps so heavy that when the children become active in play, they perspire freely. Then if they sit down on the ground or the steps, or come in and take off their wraps and the house is cool, the child's head should never be damp with perspiration when his wraps are removed.

Carelessly used handkerchiefs, coughing and sneezing are also among the distributors of colds. If one member of the family is so affected, he should be very careful to cover his mouth with a fresh handkerchief when he coughs; to keep far enough away from the rest so that they will not get his breath. In many families the laundry basket is the receptacle for all soiled clothing, and handkerchiefs are dropped in there, trusting that the process of laundering will sterilize them. This cannot be depended upon, for germs are tenacious of life and many people do not boil their clothes, but merely pour boiling water upon them. In this way, not only handkerchiefs but other garments may become the source of danger.

Run no risk, but disinfect handkerchiefs with a solution of carbolic acid or something else which your druggist recommends to you as safe and certain. The best plan is to wash the handkerchiefs by themselves, and to boil them thoroughly for at least twenty minutes.

A person with a cold should not sleep with anyone else, and it is not

too much to ask that cup, fork, spoon, and anything else which touches the lips of the patient shall be washed by themselves and boiling water poured over them to sterilize them.

If anyone in the family has a severe cold, he should use all reasonable means to get rid of it, and not wait "to wear it out," for not only is he likely to suffer more than need be himself but to expose others as well. The other members of the family should use a simple gargle night and morning, and a nose spray, for throat and nose are so apt to be portals through which the germs enter. Extra care should be taken at this time in cleaning the teeth, and the system should be kept free with laxative foods.

A suitable gargle is made by taking one part peroxide of hydrogen, two parts of listerine, and three parts of water, or a few drops of liquid syng soap shaken into one-fourth cup of water will do nicely for both gargle and tooth wash. Oil of eucalyptus as a nose spray has proved a decided benefit.

If the system becomes weakened from a severe cold, the likelihood of catching more is greater, and not only is the general health and nutrition impaired, but the likelihood of contracting epidemic or seasonal diseases is greatly increased.

An old rule warned, "Keep the feet dry, and the head cool," in order to avoid colds. This is equivalent to saying, be careful of damp feet, do not overheat your rooms, and see to it that they are sufficiently well ventilated so that the air is pure night and day. Exhausted, breathed over air and a high temperature are among the conditions to be avoided.

Where there is a marked susceptibility to cold, it may not be sufficient to observe the cautions given thus far. For some people, and especially some children, have very little resistance. Or they have what is known as sensitive, mucous membranes. Bodily vigor may be built up by good food, a suitable amount of rest for the age of the individual, and a carefully prescribed tonic. Just what may suit you may not be what I will need at all. You may discover that the membranes inside the eyelids and lips are pale; your skin has a somewhat waxy appearance; and there are blue shadows beneath the eyes. Your doctor may decide that you need more iron in your blood, and in that case he recommends the drinking of more milk and the eating of whole wheat breads and cereals, and the taking of some medicine with iron in it, in order to build up the red blood corpuscles.

That same physician may examine me and may discover that I am suffering from indigestion, and so am unable to make use of the body-building material which my meals furnish. In that case, he will probably recommend some partly pre-digested food, and a digestive aid to assist in taking care of my food. Or, again he may discover that the mucous membranes are in a condition to become very easily inflamed, and may think it wise to give something in an emulsion of soothing oils combined with a special tissue builder. So you see, it is not entirely safe to take the medicine which the doctor prescribed for another. Look out for colds, and you will save yourself unnecessary suffering, loss of time and lowered efficiency.

the importance of strong constitution, vigor, activity and plenty of life in the foundation stock.

## Hoos

When tankage is fed to hogs the first time, they do not always take heartily to it. In such a case it should be mixed with shorts until they form a liking for it. We have always fed tankage in the winter in this way: We first put the tankage in the trough dry, using about five pounds of tankage to every 100 pounds of corn. Then over the tankage we pour enough shorts to moisten the tankage.

The hogs will eat the mixture quickly and will make good gains if they have plenty of good sound corn in addition. It is seldom that hogs on tankage will get the bad habit of eating chickens, no matter how the chickens may swarm about the feeding floor.

Simple Manner of Testing Seeds. It is a simple matter to test seeds before sowing. Take a piece of white flannel, put it in a saucer with water sufficient to saturate it and keep it so. Count the seeds that are placed on the flannel and make a record of the number. Cover with paper or another saucer turned over it. Blotting paper may be used in place of flannel. Keep the saucer in a warm place. The percentage of growth can be calculated by counting how many seeds in the hundred grow.

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Keep the ashes cleaned from under the grate. With a clean ash-pit the fire will burn more uniformly and with fewer clinkers.

Fat for greasing pans should be kept in a cup along with a little brush for applying it. This saves the time used in stopping to wash the hands.

Children have been deafened by a box on the ear. If you must use this method of punishment choose a part of the body where there are no inside works.

Thaw out frozen waterpipes with applications of thick cloths dipped in boiling water. Less risk attends such a process than is connected with the use of lighted candles or lamps.

## WANTED

Poultry, New Laid Eggs, Dairy Butter, Beans, Boiling Peas, etc.

Write for our Weekly Price List and advise what you have to offer. Special Prices for Fancy Quality. Gunn, Langlois, & Co., Ltd. (Dept. W.) Montreal, Que.

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Scores of LARGER machines are being ordered by maple grove owners for 1923. This is your guarantee of the money being made by our famous "Champion" Squeezers.



The Sure and Pure Maple Syrup Money Maker. Install one now or give your order for a large one fitted to your enlarged requirements. Free Booklet on Application. The Grinn Manufacturing Company, 66 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

## Get at the Inside

of the wheat question.

WHEAT prices are climbing. You can do two things to increase 1923 wheat yields:

1. Fall wheat can be top-dressed with fertilizer.
2. Spring wheat can be abundantly fertilized.

## It Pays to FERTILIZE WHEAT!

Fertilizers make more wheat bushels. More wheat bushels make bigger profits.

Write to-day for your copy of Bulletin No. 2 on Wheat Production.

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau Of the Canadian Fertilizer Assn 1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

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## Covering Books For School Children

If anything needs a new coat at this time of year it is the faithful school-book. Besides giving the schoolbook an interesting and artistic air, this covering of their shabby outside is a hygienic and practical proposition, too. What is more, youngsters are sure to take more interest and pride in the books that are attractively garbed. So here are some suggestions for covers and sets that will please the kiddies immensely.

Oilcloth is by far the most practical fabric for the purpose. Either the thin pebbled cloth to be bought by the yard at wallpaper houses, the sort of which so many luncheon sets have been made, or the bright, shiny kitchen-table kind may be used. The latter has to be treated to a dose of oil and pumice stone powder to remove some of the gloss and leave a surface rough enough to hold the painted decorations. The odor will disappear if the oilcloth is allowed to remain in the air for a few days, though the lined oil and pumice will partly remove that, too.

These covers may be stenciled or painted free-hand. Little girls will love the white cloth covers stenciled in flower borders, especially the bright nasturtium borders, while the little boys will take more kindly to black oilcloth with more or less conventional designs, maybe just a line or two of gay lettering telling name, school, grade and the name of the book. The colors cannot be too bright, nor the stenciled designs too simple.

Before cutting into your oilcloth make a pattern of the book cover. It is a simple process. Open the book so that both covers lie flat on a table, and cut from paper the pattern, allowing at least two inches all the way around the outline of the opened book. Now, in the center of each of the long sides, cut a wedge-shaped piece to fold in a tab under the narrow back binding of the book. Cut your oilcloth from this, and snip out the corners after you have folded the two-inch margin inside the book so that they meet perfectly. "Stitch the corners together with strong cotton or linen thread, or if you want to be very gay, with colored wool.

If a larger margin is left on the ends of the pattern will fold over after a deep pocket on the inside of the cover into which notes may be slipped. These covers can be wiped off with a damp cloth daily, for the oil paints used for the stenciling will not come off if handled with care.

To go with the oilcloth covers, make a little envelope case long enough to hold the pencils, pens, eraser and ruler. This should be stenciled to match and buttonholed with the wool on the edges, or "pinked," or made with colored braid. And then to carry the books, pencil, envelope and lunch, there should be a big envelope schoolbag, also of the oilcloth, with stiffened straps to sling over the shoulder, or one fashioned like mother's paper market bag with two rope handles covered with the oilcloth.

Now that the chaffs and English print idea is so strong for dress purposes, even for the kiddies themselves, it would be rather a nice idea to have the book covers made from some of the quaint sprigged materials. School books a long time ago made use of such materials for covers, but they can be modernized so that they are a bit more sanitary than the older variety. Some of that glazed chint they use for upholstery at present might do, too, and that could be wiped off with a cloth wrung very, very dry.

The other covers of chaffs, calico and gingham, pieces of which must be lying in the scrapbag right now big enough for book covers, can be fashioned so as to be removed and washed. The best way to do this is to hem them or bind them with braid and provide them with snaps where corners lap on inside of the cover. The pencil case could be made to match if stiffened with burlap or heavy muslin, but the school bag in the print would not be quite so practical unless stiffened with removable pieces of buckram and made with the rope handles.

The English prints bring to mind the possibilities of gingham, particularly for the girls. Such quaint little covers can be made of very fine checked gingham and cross-stitched in sampr style with her initials, grade number, etc., or with little conventional designs. Very tiny children would love these with animals cross-stitched on for their first schoolbooks.

An addition to the covers, pencil cases and school bag set that is sure to please the kiddies is a bookmark for each cover; in fact, it should be permanently attached to the cover at the center top. These cords will give opportunity for many original and personal touches. Little pencils may dangle from the ends, or a tiny animal—a black cat, a red parrot or a white bunny in a simple outline cut from felt for a penwiper. Or the end of the cord may be merely ornamental such as a tiny trinket to be found in the trays of a toy shop.

Nine hundred and ninety-seven cutting tools alone are required in manufacturing a modern rifle. The twist drill is one of the busiest of these. To supply 1,000,000 rifles, 94,000,000 holes must be drilled.

In spite of food hardships, the prolific pig increased in numbers last year, in Great Britain, by nearly 250,000. Cattle and sheep seem to have been more sensitive to war conditions and have diminished considerably.



# There are Better Ways of Doing Almost Anything

This store is always on the watch for a chance to find out what it is

With 1920 smiling at us, we can all relax for a moment, review the passing year, note certain causes and effects; then plan our New Year activities so that we may, from the very start, make it a bigger, better and more successful year in every way.

Inventory time is here. It means much to save 50, 25 or 10 per cent.

We mean to put prices on certain lines low enough to make quick clearing.

**Big reductions in Overcoats** and a very few left to close out. Move quick if you wish to save \$5 to \$8.

A chance to get **Boys' Sweater Coats** worth \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3 all at one price—\$1.90.

Broken lines of **Woolen Underwear** at much below present mill prices. Odd drawers, odd undershirts. Possibly lines to match up just what you want.

Extra quality **Gray Persian Lamb Caps** worth \$5. Inventory sale price \$2.50.

**Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps**—\$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Inventory sale—90c.

**Far Sets** at close out prices.

**Women's 65c and 75c Cashmere Hose**—warm winter wear. Inventory sale—48c.

## J. N. CURRIE & CO.

### The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

#### THE STORAGE OF ICE

The storage of a few blocks of ice for summer use is a very simple matter where the ice is readily available. Any unoccupied corner of a shed will serve for the purpose. A rough board floor 10 feet square and 8 feet high will hold enough ice to provide 50 pounds per day for 130 days, after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. The smaller the quantity stored, the larger is the proportion of waste.

The bottom of the enclosure should be covered with about 1 foot of sawdust. If the soil underneath is impervious clay it will be all the better if there is a few inches of gravel under the sawdust. In putting in the ice the boards can be taken away from one side and replaced after the ice is in position. A space of 1 foot should be left between the ice and the boards to be filled with sawdust, and the ice should be covered with about the same thickness. It is the sawdust which keeps the ice from melting. The drier the sawdust is, the better the ice will keep, and it is a good plan, as the ice is removed during the summer, to throw out from time to time the driest of the sawdust where it will be under cover and continue to dry out and thus be in better condition to be used again the following year. The ice should be cut in blocks of uniform size and packed as closely together as possible.

If it is necessary to erect a special ice house the roughest kind of a shed that will keep out the weather is all that is necessary. Poles may be driven into the ground and lined up on the inside with rough lumber or slabs, leaving a space of about one-half inch between each board, and the whole covered with a roof to keep out the rain. Of course, the ice house may be built with a regular frame, lined inside with rough lumber, and, if a more finished appearance is desired, it can be covered on the outside with clapboards or other siding. There should be plenty of ventilation above the ice. The same procedure should be followed in storing the ice and covering it with sawdust as advised in the preceding paragraph.

If sawdust cannot be obtained, planer mill shavings may be used for packing the ice, or in cases where neither is available hay may be used as a packing or covering material. Marsh or "slough" hay or any fine wild hay which grows in low places gives the best results. If hay is used, the space around the ice or between the ice and the walls, instead of being only 1 foot, should be at least 2 feet, into which the hay must be well packed. The ice should also be covered with about 2 feet of the hay.

Canada—the bar-room of America! How do you like the sound?

#### SMALL TOWN ADVANTAGES

The labor troubles in New York which for weeks on end so badly crippled the printing industry that publishing houses packed up their machinery and moved to other centres, brings up the question of the small versus the big towns as centres for such trades. It is now pretty generally conceded that our cities, both in the United States and in Canada, are getting too big, both from the point of view of residence and of work. First of all there is the expense involved in city living, as compared with the smaller place. I am not thinking of the raw country town, but of the more advanced small centres with their sewage systems, water, etc. Food, houses, taxes, and probably everything that goes into the expenses of maintaining a family, with the possible exception of clothing, are cheaper in the small city or town than in the large centre.

Next in importance is the time wasted and the physical discomfort—I was going to say torture—suffered by the millions who twice every day are obliged to board some sort of a vehicle in order to get to and from their work. Try as we may, the trolley car will never be anything in our large cities but a torture chamber during "rush" hours. No transportation system can be devised whereby a huge population can be moved all at once, without positive discomfort. Night and morning this ordeal is suffered by city dwellers throughout the 312 days of the working year. The average city worker lives, at the least calculation, a half hour's trolley ride from his work. This means an hour a day consumed in the delectable business of being crushed and trodden upon, not to speak of the risks run in time of epidemics. Three hundred and twelve hours per year consumed in getting to one's work and then getting home again. Think of it! Thirteen entire days of twenty-four hours each spent yearly in being manhandled in a trolley car or in some other equally uncomfortable conveyance!

And this is all done without thought as to whether it is rational or just silly and absurd. There is not one industry in a thousand, so far as manufacturing goes, that could not be operated in the small centre in place of the large one with huge benefit to the workers, from the physical, financial and moral standpoints. While the industries themselves would, with country rather than city plants, be able to produce their output, owing to cheap land, lighter taxation and better facilities generally, such as railway sidings, at a very considerable saving.

Of course, our young and giddy employees would not have the "gay white way" to parade every night, but with movie houses and the healthy amusements of the smaller places, they should be able to put in their idle time with far better result than is now the case in our large cities. For the married man with a family the smaller

city or town would be a godsend. It would mean a better and a cheaper habitation, a chance to own a home, plenty of ground for either gardening or play, and altogether a cleaner, healthier, happier life.—Toronto Saturday Night.

With the Drury Government untrammelled by party traditions and not bound by any precedents, it is a good time to suggest a change in the regulations governing municipal elections. We believe that one reason for the lamentable apathy displayed towards municipal affairs at election time is the fact of their being held at a time when everybody is too busy to give either time or thought to them. Business men in the rush of Christmas trade have in most cases all they can possibly attend to, whether their business interests are those of employer or employee. Those not engaged in active business are actively engaged in other Christmas activities and very many are absent from home during the holidays. Under such conditions it is not remarkable that difficulty is experienced in arousing the necessary enthusiasm in the municipal elections. If they were held a month earlier or a month later we believe better results could be obtained.

#### WHAT IS A CANADIAN?

We are told that we must make Canadians of those who migrate to Canada from other countries. Quite true. But what is a Canadian? Many of those who talk of Canadianizing others are really in need of being Canadianized themselves. Their conception of Canada is a transplanted England with the eyes of those transplanted always turned towards a country separated from us by 3,000 miles of ocean. It should be quite clear that we cannot make Canadians of that sort out of immigrants coming to us from the United States or from Continental Europe. We can make real Canadians of these and their descendants but we cannot expect to develop in them a patriotism in which a country they have never seen shall have first place and the country in which they live second. Neither can we expect this of our fellow Canadians of French ancestry. What we can do is to unite all the races in this country as parts of a Canadian nation and that is the task to which we should all, regardless of our ancestry, give our undivided efforts. The land in which we live, and in which our children will live after us, is the one which has first claim on our fealty and on our affections.—Farmers' Sun.

Miller's Run Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

### MICE HARM ORCHARDS

Thousands of Trees Are Girdled Annually by These Pests.

The Short-tailed Field Mouse is the Depredator — Prevention and Poisoning Described as Measures of Control — Transplanting Early Crops from Hotbeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ALMOST every year thousands of fruit trees are girdled and killed by mice. The species of mouse responsible is not the common house mouse, but the short-tailed field mouse, whose runways may be easily seen in spring in long grass, especially around fence corners. It is grassy fence corners, especially where snake fences are used, that afford the best hiding and breeding places for these mice, hence the sooner such fences can be replaced by wire fences or done away with entirely and the freer the orchard is kept from all sorts of rubbish the easier it will be to combat mice.

Control Measures.—There are several methods by which almost complete protection from injury may be secured. These are as follows:

1. In autumn remove the sod from around the trees for a distance of about two feet on every side and bank earth up against the trunks to a height of six to ten inches. In doing this do not leave a deep ditch around the tree in which the water may collect, as that there may be no runways leading through the grass beneath up to the tree.

2. If the ground becomes frozen before the grass can be removed, mound the trees with coal ashes instead of earth, packing them down somewhat firmly so that there may be no runways leading through the grass beneath up to the tree.

3. After the snow has become a foot or so deep or after the first heavy snow storm in winter, tramp the snow firmly around the trunks of the trees. This will close the runways and prevent the mice from working their way to the tree. If a thaw follows and the snow again becomes deep it will be necessary to repeat this operation.

4. A popular plan and a good one is to wrap common building paper around the trunk to a height of about twenty inches, or it would do no harm if it went to twenty-four inches or more, as this will also protect the base of the tree from rabbits and from sunscald. The building paper should be put on while the ground is still unfrozen and a little earth should be thrown up around the base to prevent the mice getting in beneath. The paper should be kept in place by fastening it with a common cord. Galvanized wire netting with a mesh of about a quarter of an inch should be substituted for building paper and will last for several years, but the initial cost is much higher than for building paper. Tar-paper is often used, but is sometimes injurious to the tree and therefore cannot be recommended.

5. Occasionally, though very rarely in this province, resort is made to arsenic. We believe that one reason for the lamentable apathy displayed towards municipal affairs at election time is the fact of their being held at a time when everybody is too busy to give either time or thought to them. Business men in the rush of Christmas trade have in most cases all they can possibly attend to, whether their business interests are those of employer or employee. Those not engaged in active business are actively engaged in other Christmas activities and very many are absent from home during the holidays. Under such conditions it is not remarkable that difficulty is experienced in arousing the necessary enthusiasm in the municipal elections. If they were held a month earlier or a month later we believe better results could be obtained.

Transplanting Early Crops From the Hotbeds.

Two things are very necessary in this work; one, that the plants get as much air as possible and kept as cool as possible in this way getting them used to night temperature so that when set in the field they will be able to withstand a considerable degree of cold. The other is that of withholding water as much as possible; this has two direct effects on the plant. One that of enlarging of their root system; the other that of stiffening the wall cells of the plant, making them more suited to withstand outside conditions. On many occasions it has been proved that a plant, which has only had the water required for its actual growth, the first frost came through a rather severe cold spell in good shape while the softer, more frequently watered specimen, froze.

In threshing and preparing grain for market, and especially for seed purposes, remember that a good fanning mill should be used to the best advantage.

### THE MAKING OF ITALY.

Genius of Cavour Created Strong New Nation.

The story of the making of modern Italy is one of the great romances of history. In 1850 the country was divided into two kingdoms—Italy of Sardinia, ruled over by Victor Emmanuel of the House of Savoy, and that of the Two Sicilies, ruled over by Ferdinand of the House of Bourbon. There were also three duchies and the Papal States, while Lombardy and Venice belonged to Austria. Under the advice of Cavour, Victor Emmanuel sent a small army to aid the French and the English in the Crimean War and thus secured the right to sit in the peace conference. At that conference he protested against Austrian rule in the Italian provinces of Lombardy and Venice and laid the foundation for the ultimate recovery of this territory.

Then followed the war between France and Austria, which was preceded by a secret agreement that the Italian provinces should be given to Italy after they had been won by France. After the battle of Solferino, when the Austrians were defeated, Lombardy was ceded to the Kingdom of Sardinia, but Venice remained Austrian. This was in 1859. As soon as it was evident that the Austrian power was weakened revolution broke out in the duchies of Modena, Parma and Tuscany and in the papal State of Romagna, their dukes and papal legates were sent flying and annexation to Sardinia was asked. It was accomplished in 1860. Thus all northern Italy, with the exception of Venice and the Papal States, was brought under the rule of Victor Emmanuel.

In the same year the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was captured by Garibaldi, with the secret countenance of Cavour and his king, and it, too, was annexed to the growing kingdom of Italy. The city of Rome, which Cavour had undertaken, but Napoleon, who was acting as a sort of patron of Italy and also as a protector of the Pope, was not willing to displease the church party by consenting to the destruction of the Pope's temporal power.

Venice came to Italy as a result of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, when Prussia needed an ally and secured the help of Victor Emmanuel.

The King attempted to come to an amicable understanding with the Pope for the entrance of the Papal States into the re-established kingdom of Italy, but failed.

Matters came to a climax in 1870 when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. Napoleon withdrew from Italy and the French troops which had been kept in the states of the church for the protection of the Pope. Yet Italy was ready to go to Napoleon's assistance if she were needed. The offer of 100,000 troops was not thought of enough importance to be acknowledged. Victor Emmanuel then decided that his hands were free. After informing France that he was about to do he ordered his own troops to move on Rome. They were commanded by Gen. Cadorna, the father of the present war minister, who was in the present war as the commander of the Italian troops fighting the Austrians. The attack was ordered at 5.30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 20, 1870, and continued until 10.30 o'clock. At 10.10 the white flag was displayed by the order of the Pope and a messenger was sent out to Gen. Cadorna. It was quickly agreed that Rome should surrender all but the Leonine City, which should remain under the jurisdiction of the Pope. At the Pope's request, however, the Italian troops soon after took possession of the city on both banks of the Tiber, leaving only the Vatican and its grounds, the Lateran Palace and the villa of Castel Gandolfo to the undisputed possession of the church.

Thus ended the work which Cavour had begun, but which he did not live to see fully completed. When he died in 1861, however, it had progressed so far as to make him content with the prospect of its ultimate consummation.

The new Italy, by a law dated May 13, 1871, guaranteed to the Pope a yearly payment of \$645,000 in compensation for the loss of revenues from the territories which it had seized, but this sum has never been claimed, and with the arrears and interest there is now due about \$30,000,000. But Italy is united under one king and the church accepts the situation with philosophy.

#### His Accent.

Before the war, he was a specialist in the study of English at one of England's leading universities, and after being wounded in France last year while leading his men "over the top," he came to America on a special lecturing mission, relates Judge. One night he spoke in an out of the way village of Wyoming, a hundred miles from the railway to a delighted audience. He noticed a little girl about fourteen years old, sitting open-mouthed on the front row during the whole of his two-hour speech. Later, she came with the others to shake hands. "Lieutenant," she said with a sly smile, "I could listen to you all night. I do love to hear you speak your broken English."

#### Took Too Long.

Two Irishmen were working together one day, when one remarked to the other, who appeared very glum: "Arrah, Mike, what is the matter with you this morning?" "Well, Pat," replied the other, "I was dreaming that I dined with the Prince of Wales last night, and after dinner was over he asked me if I would have a taste of fish. 'Yes, your Royal Highness,' said I. 'Hot or cold, Mike?' said he. 'Hot, your Royal Highness,' said I. While he was away for the hot water I woke up, and I am sorry I did not drink it cold."

### MAKING AN AIR FLEET

MANY AIRPLANES BEING BUILT IN THE DOMINION.

Over 1,000 Machines Are Now In the Training Camps Where the Air Corps Is Being Prepared to Fight the Hun—An Interesting Account of the Factories.

IF the man on the street were asked how many airplanes had been built in Canada since the spring of 1917, when airplane-building began in this country, he might guess as high as 300. Half a dozen or a dozen machines sailing in the air above a training camp looks like quite a flock to the every-day citizen on the ground.

Since the latter part of 1917 nearly three thousand airplanes have been built in Canada. All of these are in use in Canadian training camps except a few which were sent to the winter training camp at Fort Worth, Texas, and left there.

Last year the Imperial Government asked the Munitions Board in Canada to establish a plant for building airplanes. The board with characteristic thoroughness went to the job, and before long a good many million dollars directed by the best organizing ability available were put to work.

The magic of money and brains combined resulted in the establishment of a great plant that covers acres of ground and the floor space of which would make a good-sized farm. In forty-five days after the first sod was turned the wheels were turning and many hundreds of men were working on the first batch of airplanes. Since that time machines have been coming out in a steady stream at the rate of 300 a month.

Besides the factory great training camps and airbases, with a gunnery school of the Royal Air Force, have been established. In British Columbia over sixty logging camps and many sawmills are cutting airplane timber and lumber.

The writer enjoyed a personally conducted tour of the airplane factory recently, and was shown many wonderful things, many which one's fingers fairly tingle to put on paper, but which cannot be made public yet.

Any sort of well-organized industrial plant is interesting, but a factory where airplanes are made is invested with a romance which attaches to the most romantic engine of war which has been developed in the present struggle.

The lumber comes from the mills of the far away British Columbia coast. This lumber looks like white pine, but it has the resiliency of elm, the toughness of hickory, and lightness and color of pine.

The giant trees, known as silver or Sitka spruce, from which it is cut, are from six feet to twelve feet in diameter, and they raise their plumed heads 300 feet into the soft Pacific airs, straight as an arrow. A tree eight feet in diameter was a seedling when Columbus discovered America. A 12-foot veteran was several hundred years old before Capt. Vancouver sailed up the Gulf of Georgia and discovered its habitat. And today they are yielding up their great trunks that freedom may be preserved on the earth and that the Hun shall not dominate and desecrate the beautiful land from which they have sprung.

In the airplane factory are piles of lumber in sheds and kilns, and in freight cars on sidings, carefully selected from the great trunks of the trees. At the mills where the logs are rough sawed about 30 per cent. of the log is selected for re-selection. Every plank is rigidly inspected. A knot as big as a needle, where some ancient twig became submerged in the trunk's growth, will condemn a plank for airplane construction. Every board must be absolutely clear of checks or knots.

If the end of the plank shows less than five annular rings it indicates that during a period of its life the trees grew rapidly, and consequently the grain will be coarse and unreliable, and that plank will go into the discard. The slower the growth the finer and denser the grain will be.

Then none of the outside or sapwood of the log is suitable for this purpose, neither may the heart of the log be used. So when the sawyer has taken what he needs according to his rules, two-thirds of the log will find its way to storage piles, some to go as lumber for ordinary uses, some to be ground into pulp at the paper mills of the Pacific coast.

At the factory the lumber comes under a still more rigid inspection and selection. It comes in pieces of from two to four inches thick and from four to eight inches wide and up to sixteen feet in length. Of course planks are cut at the coast mills up to forty and fifty feet long, but all the long stuff is shipped to England for the wing beams of battle and scout planes.

From the lumber at the factory only perfect pieces are selected for the wing beams. A piece not suitable for wing beams may contain shorter pieces for braces and the cross beams and standards. There is therefore very little waste at the factory.

As yet only instructional machines are built in Canada, but after the war it is very probable that commercial machines will be turned out, for there is little doubt that the airplane will become almost as common as the motor car for many purposes.

"Will it be possible after the war for a man to operate a machine with, say the average mechanical knowledge required to drive a motor car," the writer asked the manager. "There is no reason why such a machine can not be built and it is quite safe to say that such machines will be on the market. Machines for commercial use will be much simpler and less expensive than war planes."

### CURING LYMPHANGITIS

The "Monday Morning Disease" Affecting Horses.

Symptoms Described, and a Course of Treatment Suggested for Alleviating and Curing the Trouble—Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

LYMPHANGITIS, commonly called weed, a shot of grease or Monday morning disease, is a common ailment in horses. Some horses are predisposed to the trouble and suffer after being exposed to slight exciting causes.

It occurs in horses that are accustomed to regular work and high feeding, when such are given a rest for a day or longer and in the meantime receive their regular ration of grain, hence the name "Monday morning disease," it frequently being noticed on Monday morning in work horses that have stood idle and been well fed since the Saturday even preceding.

It consists in inflammation of the lymphatic glands, usually those of the hind limb or limbs, but it is not uncommon for the fore limbs to be the seat.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms usually are rigors (shivering) followed by well marked increase of temperature; but as those symptoms usually occur at night they are not often noticed. The first symptoms usually noticed are well marked soreness and lameness, usually of a hind limb. From reasons not understood the right hand limb is more frequently involved than the near one. Pressure upon the inner surface of the limb from the sheath or mammal downwards reveals well marked soreness, and at first a beaded condition to the touch. If a fore leg is the seat this condition will exist on the inner surface of the fore arm. There is usually well marked increase in temperature, a full, rapid pulse and often more or less well marked labored breathing. Appetite more or less impaired, and in some cases colicky pains are noticed. The swelling of the parts usually increases rapidly and the beaded condition disappears, and there is usually a decrease in soreness and lameness. Exercise reduces the swelling and lameness, but they reappear during the night; and as each time this occurs there is a tendency to organization of some of the exudate which may result in a chronic big leg, hence it is not wise to exercise or work until the acute lameness has disappeared.

Treatment.—If colicky pains be well marked, give a colic drench, as one oz. each of laudanum, sweet spirit of nitre and turpentine. The drench in a pint of water. Follow up with a brisk purgative of 7 to 10 drams aloes (according to size of patient) and two drams ginger. Give the purgative at first if colicky pains are not well marked. Follow up with four drams nitrate of potassium twice daily for two days. Keep the patient in comfort, stall excluded from drafts and bathe the affected leg frequently with hot water and after bathing rub well with a stimulating liniment, as one made of 2 oz. oil of turpentine, 1 oz. tincture of iodine, ½ oz. gum camphor, 6 oz. alcohol, and water to make a pint. Feed bran only until purgation commences, then feed reasonable quantities of hay, but no grain. Continue treatment until the acute soreness and lameness have passed, then give regular work or exercise. The swelling will reappear at night for a few days. Prevention consists in either materially reducing the grain ration on days that the horse is not working, or seeing that he gets exercise in some way. Repeated attacks usually result in a chronic big leg, called elephantiasis, which is incurable.—J. H. R. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

The handling of asparagus and rhubarb beds in the spring of the year is largely dependent on the situation of them and the time that the owner has at his disposal both in the fall and spring.

Where properly handled the asparagus beds in the fall of the year should have had all tops removed and burned and the soil ploughed over the top of the row so that a furrow would be left to remove the water.

In the spring of the year the asparagus bed, if ploughed in the fall, should be ploughed back and then given a thorough digging so that the soil would warm up quickly, especially around the crown of the plant. After this cultivation should be practiced until the 1st of July when cutting should cease and the bed receive a heavy coating of good manure and a considerable quantity of commercial fertilizer.

Rhubarb beds in the fall of the year should be manured heavily with well-rotted manure after the tops have been removed. The rhubarb beds in the spring of the year are generally given a cultivation and much of the rougher manure carried from the roots of the plants and the crown. This permits the warming up of the soil and consequent early growth.—A. H. McLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

#### Clover Seed and Hay Crop.

A crop of seed and of hay can be made from the second crop of clover just as well as only one crop, according to the experience of a Pennsylvania farmer. In his practice the crop is cut when most of the heads are filled and brown. It is then cured in the usual way for hay and when good and dry the bellers will get out all the seed as well as if the stalks were dead and weatherbeaten. The resulting hay, while not of the best quality, is very good and the cattle will eat it even to the last bit.



# SALE

Still a large assortment of Hats to choose from.  
Children's Hats at 50c.  
Velvet suitable for dresses, all colors, at 60c a yard.  
1,000 yards of Veiling at 20c a yard.  
1,000 yards of waterproof Maline at 25c a yard.  
All colors.  
Remnants of Silks and Satins at 50c a yard.  
This is a bona fide sale.

## Mrs. W. A. Currie

Get a box of  
**LUMLEY'S COLD CURE**  
It will cure that cold in a few hours. Guaranteed.

Store Phone 64 House Phone 77

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 11  
11 a.m.—The Minister.  
7 p.m.—Service withdrawn for  
Methodist anniversary.

**Railway Trains at Glencoe**  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

**Main Line**  
Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 8:25 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9:37 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 2:55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 4:05 p.m.; No. 118, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10:40 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 7, Detroit express (ex. Sunday, no local stops) 4:45 a.m.; No. 17, (Sundays only, stops at Glencoe and Chatham) 5:45 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7:30 a.m.; No. 115, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12:35 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6:37 p.m.; No. 15, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 10:05 p.m.

**Wabash and Air Line**  
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9:37 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:15 p.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4:20 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9:25 a.m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1:44 p.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2:50 p.m.  
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

**Kingscourt Branch**  
Leaves—7:35 a.m., 6:40 p.m.  
Arrives—7:05 a.m., 5:55 p.m.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4:17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5:46 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9:20 a.m.; No. 633, 8:16 p.m.  
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

**GLENCOE POST-OFFICE**  
Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:05 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 9:05 p.m.; London and East, 7:00 p.m.  
Mails received—London and East, 8:00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7:00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 9:45 a.m.  
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

**THE SISTER'S FAITH**

Ford Will Bring Them Back

Many are the stories of the popular Ford automobile, but Hillsboro related in its local paper recently what it calls the best of the season, and the facts in the case are true. It happened in one of the leading churches of the city that the pastor took for the text of his sermon, "Better Church Attendance."  
The pastor held that the automobile has taken more people away from the church than any other thing. He concluded with the exclamation: "The Ford car has taken more people to hell than any other thing that I can mention." Whereupon an old lady in the congregation began to clap her hands and shout, "Praise the Lord! Praise the Lord!"  
"What's the matter, sister?" asked the pastor.  
"The Ford never went any place that it couldn't make the round trip, and I am sure that all of those people in hell will be back," she answered, "So praise the Lord."  
God made the country, but man made the billboards that disgrace it.  
People who fish for compliments do not need long lines. They will get their best bites in shallow water.  
A Wisconsin woman died from burns when, sparks from her husband's pipe ignited straw in a sleigh in which they were riding.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. R. C. Twiss is visiting her sisters in Forest.  
—Rev. G. S. Lloyd is in Toronto for a few days this week.  
—Miss Florence Hurley is attending at business college.  
—Miss H. M. Weldon spent the past week with Rev. and Mrs. Irwin, Lucknow.  
—Miss Irene Leitch of Strathroy spent the weekend with relatives here.  
—John Knox of Adrian, Mich., was a Christmas visitor with his brother, Matthew Knox.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oak of Alvinston are visiting Mr. Oak's sister, Mrs. John Hayter.  
—John D. Kerr of Dallas, South Dakota, is visiting his brother, Wm. Kerr, and other relatives.  
—Mrs. Reeves and daughter Vera of London were the guests of Mrs. M. Knox for New Year's Day.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Warren Clifford of Lovena, Sask., are visiting Mrs. Clifford's sister, Mrs. Levi Smith.  
—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blue and daughter of Glenside, Sask., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. McMurchy this week.  
—Miss Kate Gillies has been laid up for the past couple of weeks with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.  
—Mr. and Mrs. James Whitaker and two children of Marlette, Mich., are on a visit to relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.  
—Mrs. C. W. Davidson and three children of Woodstock are visiting Mrs. Davidson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lumley.  
—Miss Jessie Humphries has returned to Toronto to resume her studies at the University after spending the holidays at her home here.  
—Mr. and Mrs. George Scrimshaw and daughter Mary of Woodgreen and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Underhill of Bothwell spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hudson.  
—Mrs. Manning of Chicago, Mrs. Patterson and two daughters and Russell Oak of Alvinston and Edgar Manning of Boston spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Hayter.  
—James Crawford of Lajord, Sask., Douglas Crawford of Jackson, Mich., and Wilfred, Kenneth and Kathleen Crawford of Lobo were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clarke during the holidays.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Will Thomas and Miss Annie Besley of Detroit and Thomas Besley of Kalamazoo and Miss Agnes of Netherland of Big Bend holidayed with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith last week.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brooks of St. Thomas announced the engagement of their second daughter, Edna Gertrude, to Wilbur Mulligan of that city, the marriage to take place this month. Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan will make their home in Glencoe, where Mr. Mulligan has purchased a residence and will open a battery service garage.

### WARM WELCOME FOR TWINS

Their Arrival in an English Home Meant Two Extra Sugar Rations for Family.  
Capt. Norman Thwaites of the British Intelligence department said the other day:  
"The sugar shortage is felt keenly over the water. It's odd how you miss your sugar over there. You long for it as you'd long for tobacco."  
"A Bayswater special constable hurried home from his beat at the Marble Arch the other evening to be present on a very interesting occasion, and as he sat in his library in the small hours, the nurse came to him and said:  
"It's all right, sir."  
"The Bayswater man swallowed; he moistened his dry lips; then he asked: 'Is it a boy?'"  
"The nurse smiled soothingly.  
"One of 'em's a boy, sir," she said.  
"And the Bayswater man, instead of turning pale or smothering an oath, as he'd probably done in peace time, uttered a glad cry of joy.  
"Thank heaven," he exclaimed, 'that gives us two extra sugar rations.'"  
Esquimaux Lore in Story.  
None—"Adventures of Ki-yuk-tua-look," a tale of the wanderings of a character in Esquimaux lore, was the only article published in the recent issue of "The Esquimaux," a native school publication issued here. The story, written by a native, is believed to be as vivid to the natives of this country as the stories of Ulysses were to the Greeks and the Sagas to the Norsemen.  
Joe Sekonik, an Esquimaux, the author of the tale, is said to have spent much time gathering his material from the old people of the Kavalina section near here, many of whom heard it from their fathers.  
According to the tale, "Ki-yuk-tua-look," the hero of the story, was the father of the Kavalina tribe. The hero wandered into many parts of Northwestern Alaska, meeting strange adventures, fighting hostile natives and finally killing a giant. The tale tells of the life of the Esquimaux of their belief in magic and their harsh treatment of strangers.—Fairbanks (Alaska) Weekly Citizen.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

Fresh oysters in stock at W. A. Currie's.  
McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc.  
Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.  
The best 4 all over for \$7.95 at Lamont's January clearing sale.  
Overalls from \$1.95 to \$2.95 at Lamont's January clearing sale.  
Men's pants from \$1.95 to \$4.95, at Lamont's January sale.  
Men's heavy wool pants, worth \$7.50, for \$4.95, at Lamont's January sale.  
Labrador herring, fresh white fish and Pacific Coast flat fish at George's this week.  
Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar.  
23rd  
Red Rose tea, good quality, in bulk; also rolled oats by the sack.—Keith's Cash Store.  
Horse blanket lost on road from Cyster's woods to Glencoe. Finder please notify Transcrip.  
The regular meeting of Tait's Corners U. F. O. Club and Literary will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 9.  
Ekfrid Mills will be chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Your patronage solicited.—Bert Cyster.  
Regular \$2 suits for \$1.50, \$1.50 suits for \$1.25, \$1.25 suits for 75c, \$1 suits for 50c, at Lamont's January sale.  
Special sale of oatmeal, \$5 per bag. Excellent quality. Reduced price in order to clear out.—Keith's Cash Store.  
Ready to do orchard pruning. Apply to David Squire, fifth door south of public school, Main street, or phone 14 r. 11.  
Balance of stock of screw calk. Never-slip horsehoes, while they last, at reduced prices.—Don H. Love, blacksmith.  
Taken at the New Year's eve dance at Glencoe, a pair of dark grey spats, in error. Kindly communicate with the Transcript office.  
United Farmers literary tomorrow evening, No. 6, Ekfrid. Debate, readings, songs, music, Grand piano. High life of the higher order. Come and enjoy it. Free.  
Mr. de Gex wishes to report a very successful year for all stock, although the demand for range rams was poor. Good individuals were in demand at fair prices. Indications point to a very limited trade in range business this year, as Western men have been hard hit by the drought. At the annual meeting of Lincoln sheep breeders, recently held in Chicago, very optimistic views were held for the future and it was unanimously decided to encourage the sale privately or by auction of registered rams only.  
The secretary's report showed an increase in membership, registration and transfer fees. Shortfall surplus have been good. Nearly all surplus female stock sold. Five nice young roan bulls on sale now at right prices. Black Leghorns won well at Toronto, including two special ribbons for best male and female, also bronze medal for best collection, also silver cup at London show for third year in succession. Visitors always welcome and all correspondence promptly answered.

## RHEUMATISM FOR OVER 16 YEARS

No Return Of The Trouble Since Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

103 CAUCHON ST., MONTREAL.  
"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 16 years. I consulted specialists; took medicine; used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then I began to use 'Fruit-a-tives', and in 15 days the pain was easier and the Rheumatism much better. Gradually, 'Fruit-a-tives' overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. I cordially recommend this fruit medicine to all sufferers."  
F. H. Mc HUGH.  
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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### World's Largest Dishes.

The largest food dishes in the world were recently bought of the Indians of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, for the museum of the American Indian, New York city. These big dishes are as large as a man. They were purchased from a tribe named Kwakiutl, which in English means "Smoke of the Word." They are used for special festivals, when great numbers of Indians gather to celebrate some religious or ritual festival. The dishes are carved out of the bark of the tree, and are used for boiling point by dropping hot stones into the food. Carvings at the ends represent the clan to which the dish belongs.

### A Miracle.

Pto. William Price, R.A.M.C., of Toronto, in a late letter home tells of how on a recent Sunday evening a giant shell (eight inches in diameter and four feet long) passed through the roof of a barn used for service—and didn't explode. The subject of the evening's address had been "Miracles."

### Skillute Is a Game of Skill.

Magistrate Price of the Border Cities has decided that skillute is a game of skill and may therefore be manufactured and sold by the inventor, Mr. Fisher, of Waterloo.

### A New Nation.

Lots of crimes have been committed against the language since the war began, but it has remained for a Yonkers man to put the finishing touch by angrily inquiring: "Who, anyway, are them Chicago-Slovak?"

### He Missed It.

"Fine hotel, eh?" commented the rural guest as they stood in the Van Astorbill.  
"Fine enough. Where's the roller towel?"

The courier of R. R. No. 2, Appin, wishes to thank the Yonkers men for their many valuable Christmas gifts, and also wishes them a happy and prosperous New Year.  
"One has of the world doesn't know how the other half lives," exclaimed a gossiping woman. "Oh, well," said her neighbor, "don't worry about it. It isn't your fault that they don't know."

### PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHERS.

Badge Worn by Heir to the British Throne.

"What is the origin of the Prince of Wales' feathers?" asked young hopeful.  
"Never heard of them," answered one member of the family.  
"Something to do with the Battle of Crecy, I think," chimed in father.  
Of course the most natural thing to do was to look it up and find out what the authorities had to say about the matter. The authorities seem to differ slightly in their theories.

The three ostrich plumes are the badge of the Heir Apparent to the throne of England. The ostrich feathers must not be confused with the Coat of Arms of the Prince of Wales which is an entirely different insignia altogether.

The popular belief is that the ostrich feathers were won from Philip of Valois at the Battle of Crecy when the Black Prince so gallantly served his father Edward III and his country by defeating the French.

An authority on heraldry, Charles Boutell, maintains that there is no foundation for the belief that the feathers were won from King Philip of Valois. The theory, he says, is not supported by any contemporary. The first time the feathers are mentioned in any record is in a document which was dated A.D. 1369. The Battle of Crecy was fought in A.D. 1346.

In 1359 the three feathers were grouped together by Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. The plumes appear to have been encircled for the first time with a coronet by Prince Edward who afterwards became King Edward VI, but who never really was Prince of Wales.

Edward III used the ostrich feathers as a badge with his shield of arms, and the feathers were also used by Queen Philippa, his wife, as a heraldic device in 1370. The ostrich feathers appear on some, but not on all seals of the Black Prince and were omitted from some



### PRINCE OF WALES' CREST.

of his seals after the Battle of Crecy. The feathers were also used by all the other sons of Edward III, but each with some slight difference. In his will the Black Prince expressed a wish that two armorial shields bearing the insignia of the feathers with the scroll and motto "Ich Dien." I serve, should be displayed in the procession immediately preceding his remains. "L'un pour la guerre, de nos armes entours quartelles," and the other for peace, "et l'autre pour la paix de nos bages des plumes d'ostruce." He further appointed in his will that his Chaplain, Canterbury Cathedral should be adorned in various places with his Coat of Arms and likewise with the badge of Ostrich Feathers. An old English poem written by Aeyn makes reference to the ostrich feathers in these lines:

"There lay the trophie of our chivalry  
Plumed of his ostridge feathers,  
Which the prince  
Tooke as the ensign of his victory.  
Which he did after wear and ever since  
The Prince of Wales doth that  
achievement beare  
Which Edward first did win by conquest here."

Randle Holme, another authority, deduces the three ostrich feathers from a totally different source. He asserts that they were the insignia of the Prince of Wales during the independence of Wales prior to the invasion of the English. After this event the eldest sons of the Kings of England as Princes of Wales continued the badge ensigned with a coronet with the motto "Ich Dien" to express the sentiment that although of paramount dignity in that country they still owed allegiance to the crown of England.

Richard II adopted the ostrich feathers, and they were placed on either side of his crested helm in the heraldic sculpture of Westminster Hall. They were also placed on his Royal Seal and were habitually used for decoration and heraldic display. Richard II also granted them as a mark of especial favor to be borne as an augmentation of the highest honor to his cousin, Thomas Morbury, Duke of Norfolk.

Henry Stuart, eldest son of James I established the arrangement of the three ostrich feathers within a prince's coronet in place of the scroll. Ostrich feathers were also worn as a badge by all the sons of Henry IV, and by the Beauforts, and were used in high esteem by both the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

It is also recorded that the white ostrich feather with its pen golden is the King's; with the feathers entirely white, or silver, is the prince's; the feathers golden with its pen ermine is the Duke of Lancaster's; and the feather white having its pen Company is the Duke of Somerset's.

A Military Review.  
When King George and Queen Mary, then the Duke and Duchess of York, visited Canada just after the Boer War, a military review of troops from all parts of the Dominion was arranged in Toronto. It was an impressive event, in spite of a dense fog, but in no case was every Canadian family did not contain one or more soldiers, as is now the case.

## The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.  
The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".  
It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.  
Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.  
**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**  
Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
GLENCOE BRANCH, R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.  
BOTHWELL BRANCH, F. C. SMYTH, Manager.  
NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.  
Savings Deposit Boxes to Rent at Glencoe Branch.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Having purchased the garage and automobile business from Duncanson & McAlpine, we are prepared to do repair work on all makes of cars.

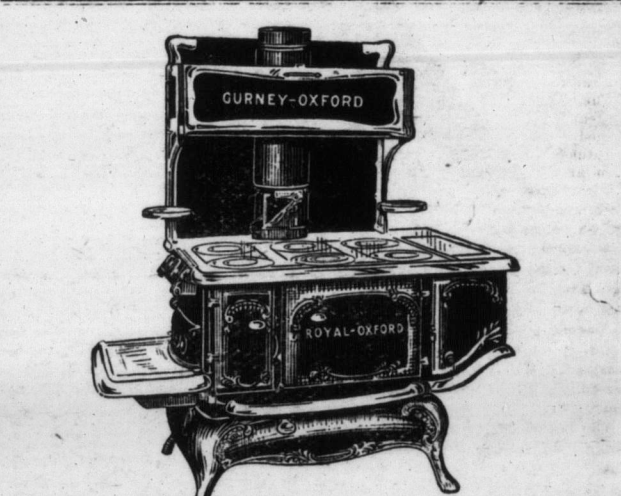
First-class mechanics in charge.

## BATTERY SERVICE

We are also prepared to charge your batteries and take care of them for the winter.

All at reasonable prices. We are in Glencoe to stay, and will do our best to please you.

## SNELGROVE & FAULDS



## The Royal Oxford

is equipped with economizer, removable grates which pull out from end, good sized fire box. It has plain finish, and all nickel parts are removable. A general favorite and a guaranteed baker.

## Sold by R. A. Eddie

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, MEMOS, STATEMENTS. . . . .

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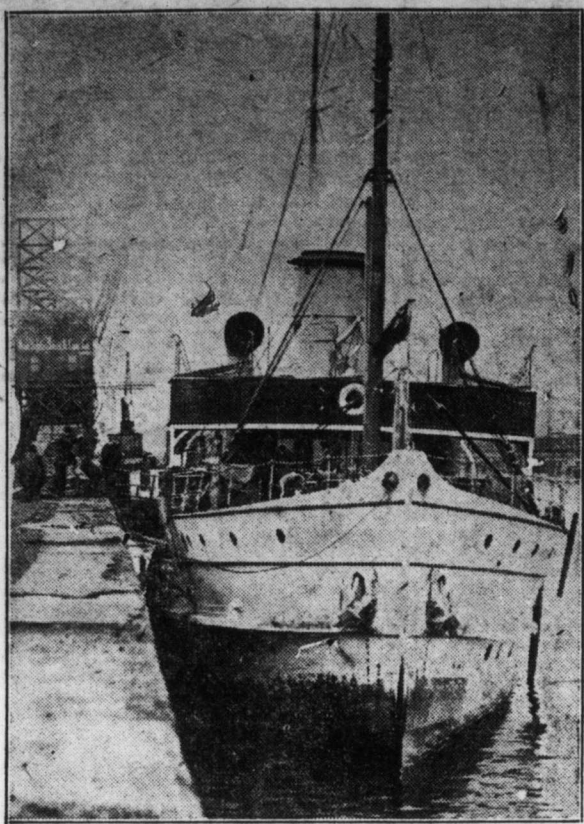
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DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE CARDS, ETC. ETC. . . . .

**Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John**  
The handiest helper on the farm is a  
**Leader Home Water System**  
It means less daily work for the women folk and the men folk. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. 50,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.  
**Plenty Fresh Running Water**  
FOR SALE BY I. T. WING & CO., LIMITED  
Windsor Ontario





The ice-breaker "Lady Grey," which has been trying unsuccessfully to release or reach the Canadian Merchant Marine steamer "Canadian Spinner," which is caught in the ice-pack in the lower St. Lawrence.

## Weekly Market Report

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, Jan. 6.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77; No. 3 Northern, \$2.73, in store Fort William.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 93½¢; No. 3 C.W., 90¢; extra No. 1 feed, 90½¢; No. 1 feed, 88½¢; No. 2 feed, 85¢, in store Fort William.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.65; No. 4 C.W., \$1.60; rejected, \$1.34½; feed, \$1.34½, in store Fort William.  
Ontario oats—No. 9 white, 95 to 98¢ according to freight outside.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2 do., \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 do., \$1.93 to \$1.99, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 Spring, \$1.99 to \$2.05; No. 3 Spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, \$2.75.  
Barley—Malting, \$1.60 to \$1.65, according to freight outside.  
Buckwheat—\$1.32 to \$1.35, according to freight outside.  
Rye—No. 3, \$1.65 to \$1.70, according to freight outside.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$13.25 Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$9.30 to \$9.45, Montreal and Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.  
Milled feed—Car lots—"Delivered Montreal freight bags included—Bran, per ton, \$4.50; shorts, per ton, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good feed flour, \$3.15 to \$3.25.  
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$26.50; mixed, per ton, \$25, track, Toronto.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$14.50 to \$15.50, track, Toronto.  
**Country Produce—Wholesale.**  
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 43 to 44¢; prints, 48 to 50¢; Creamery, fresh made solids, 60 to 61¢; prints, 62 to 63¢.  
Eggs—Held, 52 to 54¢; new laid, 80 to 85¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30¢; roasters, 30¢; ducks, 25 to 32¢; turkeys, 50 to 53¢; squabs, doz., \$4.50.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 19 to 20¢; roasters, 20¢; fowl, 18 to 22¢; geese, 22¢; ducklings, 22¢; turkeys, 37 to 40¢.  
Cheese—New, large, 31½ to 32¢; twins, 32 to 32½¢; triplets, 33 to 33½¢; Stilton, 34 to 35¢.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$5.25 to \$5.75; primes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; Japan, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Lima, 17½ to 18½¢.  
Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 27 to 28¢; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26¢; 60-lb. tins, 25¢; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20¢; comb, 16-oz., \$6.00 to \$6.50; doz., 10-oz., \$4.25 to \$4.50 doz.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., \$4.25; per 6 imperial gals., \$4.00; sugar, lb., 29 to 30¢.  
**Provisions—Wholesale.**  
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 34 to 36¢; do, heavy, 29 to 30¢; cooked, 47 to 50¢; rolls, 30 to 31¢; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44¢; backs, plain, 48 to 50¢; boneless, 52 to 54¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32¢; clear bellies, 30 to 31¢.  
Lard—Pure, tierces, 29 to 29½¢; tubs, 29½ to 30¢; pails, 29½ to 30½¢; prints, 30 to 30½¢.  
Compound, tierces, 27½ to 28½¢; tubs, 28 to 28½¢; pails, 28½ to 29¢; prints, 29½ to 30¢.  
**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, Jan. 6.—Oats; extra No. 1 feed \$1.06½; flour, new standard grade, \$13.25 to \$13.55; rolled oats, tierces, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.00; shorts, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do, medium, \$9.00 to \$9.50; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; bulls, choice, \$10.00 to \$11.00; do, medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, rough, \$7.00 to \$7.25; Butcher cows, choice, \$10.00 to \$11.00; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.50; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$11.00 to \$11.75; do, common and medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Light ewes, \$7 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$10.50; spring lambs, per cwt., \$17.50 to \$18.50; calves, good to choice, \$18 to \$21; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25 to \$19; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50 to \$19.25; do, f.o.b., \$17.25 to \$18.00; do, to farmers, \$17.00 to \$17.50.  
**Live Stock Markets.**  
Toronto, Jan. 6.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.25; good heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.00; shorts, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do, medium, \$9.00 to \$9.50; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; bulls, choice, \$10.00 to \$11.00; do, medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, rough, \$7.00 to \$7.25; Butcher cows, choice, \$10.00 to \$11.00; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.50; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$11.00 to \$11.75; do, common and medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Light ewes, \$7 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$10.50; spring lambs, per cwt., \$17.50 to \$18.50; calves, good to choice, \$18 to \$21; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25 to \$19; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50 to \$19.25; do, f.o.b., \$17.25 to \$18.00; do, to farmers, \$17.00 to \$17.50.

### Olympic to Resume Her Run Equipped as an Oil Burner

A despatch from New York says:—The 46,000-ton British passenger steamer Olympic, of the White Star Line, which made her last trip as a troop transport in August will be re-equipped to her run in March, it was announced here at the office of the line. The Olympic, when she next appears, will be an oil burner—the first of the large passenger steamers to be so equipped.

### Million and Half Germans Killed

A despatch from Berlin says:—Official statistics just made public, place the number of Germans killed in battle 1,500,000. These figures do not include those who died in prison camps.



SIR WM. OSLER  
The noted physician, who died at Oxford, England, in his 71st year. He was born at Bond Head, near Port Hope.

### FIERCE FIGHTING ON INDIAN LINE

#### Hill Tribesmen Suffer Heavily as Well as British.

A despatch from Mandanankach, India, says:—The fiercest fighting ever experienced on the Indian frontier has been in progress during the last three days, in which time the British casualties have been heavier than those in the entire campaign in the Tirah district 1897, while the Hill tribesmen suffered as never before.

The Mahsuds displayed the utmost determination in opposing the operations of the British Expeditionary Force, resisting in the most stubborn manner the British attempts to advance. The British column consequently was compelled to remain encamped in the Palesina Plain.

An unnamed bugler boy of the 34th Native Pioneers showed notable heroism in the course of the hand-to-hand fighting. Left with only a few comrades, he seized a pick-axe and fought the tribesmen till they retired, when he returned to camp laden with trophies.

This action was evidently a continuation of the fighting reported in London advices of Jan. 1, based on despatches from Mandanankach dated Dec. 18 and 20. These messages described the falling back of the British from a hill position which they had occupied and the final recapture of the position after heavy fighting in an attack lasting two hours.

### French Birth Rate Shows Big Increase

A despatch from Paris says:—A large increase in the birth rate is shown by statistics for the month of December, the rate in Paris having doubled since the beginning of the year.

Last January the birth rate was 9.5 per thousand, while for the present month the rate exceeds 18 per thousand. Deaths have decreased from 18 per thousand in January to 14 per thousand this month. The number of marriages is also increasing.

## BRITISH TROOPS BEING RUSHED TO THE INDIAN FRONTIER

### Big Naval Force Despatched to the Black Sea to Hold Up Bolshevik Plan to Secure Control of the Dardanelles.

London, Jan. 4.—Denikine's desperate plight and the Red advance through Central Asia to Kokhara are events which naturally create profound anxiety here, for, on the one hand, the Reds promised control of the Black Sea will bring them into touch with the revolutionary elements in Turkey, and on the other hand, the occupation of Bokhara opens the road through Afghanistan to India.

With the whole East in a ferment and ominous threatening of a holy war over the proposed removal of the Sultan from Constantinople, and the evident hopelessness of any united military action against Entente to arrest the Bolshevik advance either toward Turkey or India, the situation is occupying the attention of the Imperial general staff here to the exclusion of anything else.

Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the General Staff, recently enquired of Lord French what reductions of the army of occupation in Ireland could safely be made, and it is believed that no reserves from that region could be spared.

### HUNDREDS OF REDS ARRESTED

#### Nation-Wide U.S. Raid on Anarchists.

A despatch from Washington says:—The greatest round-up of radicals in the nation's history was conducted last Friday by the Government, acting through Department of Justice agents in thirty-three cities, stretching from coast to coast.

At midnight reports indicated that more than 1,500 members of the Communist and Communist Labor parties, against whom the raids were directed, were in custody, and Department of Justice officials expressed the opinion that daylight would see twice that number behind the bars.

Not alone was the round-up the largest yet conducted by the Government in its effort to rid the country of radicalism, but in view of officials, it was the most thoroughly carried out. Department of Justice agents had been instructed several days ago, and at nine o'clock on Friday night the move was begun on the radical headquarters, whether in Portland, Maine, or in Portland, Oregon.

Department of Justice operatives were directed to catch the radicals "with the goods on," and that these directions were carried out was evidenced in reports, particularly from New York, where the offices of Communist newspapers were raided, and from New England, where considerable literature prepared for dissemination by the two parties was seized.

### France Confident at New Year

A despatch from Paris, says:—France began the new year with far greater confidence than the last. This is in spite of formidable handicaps such as the balance of trade running against her at the rate of about 1,500,000 francs a month, about 50 per cent. depreciation of the exchange value of the franc and the consequent difficulty of procuring raw materials and machines urgently needed for reconstruction.

France's renewed confidence is derived directly from the result of the recent elections. These are regarded here as having definitely stabilized internal politics, ended all danger of revolutionary agitation for some time to come and brought about a better attitude by capital and labor toward the immense effort before France.

Economists and financiers who have weighed all the elements of the situation admit that France still is in a most difficult situation, but see indications of great improvement before the end of another year.

### German Printed Money Over 7,724,000,000 Marks

Berlin, Jan. 4.—New paper money to the extent of 1,400,000,000 marks, was placed in circulation during the holiday week, according to a statement just issued by the Imperial Bank. Germany's printed money now totals more than 47,724,000,000 marks.

## SCOTLAND.

Sir Thomas Munro has been appointed clerk to the Lanark Education Authority.

Irvine has already four hosiery factories, and plans have lately been passed for another.

The D.S.O. has been conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Meikle, of Barskimming and Lochbo.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. W. R. Dewar, son of Peter Dewar, Rutherglen.

Dr. Robinson, D.S.O., has been appointed medical officer to the hospital at Hamilton Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Randall, 17 Citadel street, Leith, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gunn, of Hill street, Garnethill, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

The Order of the British Empire, military division, has been conferred on Major P. McIlhenny, Greenock.

The death is announced of Lieut. William Morrison Cowan, youngest son of Sir John Cowan, Edinburgh.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain Duncan Malloch, a graduate of Edinburgh University.

Lt.-Col. Alexander Campbell, son of A. D. Campbell, Bellevue crescent, Edinburgh, has been appointed a C.M.G.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Hugh McLean, R.A.F., son of Hugh McLean, Greenock.

Major W. L. Campbell, son of H. Campbell, burgh engineer of Edinburgh, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain G. A. Rusk, Black Watch, a son of Councillor Rusk, Edinburgh.

Wm. Fordyce, who has been headmaster of Merry Street Public School, Motherwell, has sent in his resignation.

W. R. Dawson, of East Park Public School, Maryville, has been appointed headmaster of Willowbank Public School.

The Order of St. Sava has been conferred on Very Rev. Dr. Cooper, Glasgow University, by the King of the Serbians.

Ayrshire has an acreage under crops and grass of three hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres.

The total subscriptions to the Ramsay Memorial Fund, for the teaching of chemistry in Glasgow University, are now £43,000.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. T. F. S. Sutherland, son of Mrs. Sutherland, 34 Ann street, Edinburgh.

A brass tablet in memory of those who fell in the war has been unveiled in Erskine Parish Church by Sir Thomas Glen Coats.

The Edinburgh Scrap Metal and Free Gift Fund was the means of raising over £2,000 for the Prisoners of War Care Committee.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. James S. MacLeod, a brother of Sir Lorne MacLeod, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Provost McMillan, Greenock, presided at the annual dinner of the Inverkip Society, the oldest in the country, having been formed in 1798.

### Consider Prince of Wales as First Irish Governor

A despatch from London says:—Serious consideration is being given in high quarters to the question whether the Prince of Wales should not take the position of Viceroy of Ireland under the new system of government which the Emerald Isle will get sooner or later. The matter, however, is not pressing. For some time ahead the Prince will be fully occupied by his visit to India, with later journeys to Australia and South Africa.

The English Royal family has at no time been personally identified with the rule of Ireland within Ireland. The exception of William, Prince of Orange, does not count, as he was there solely as a suppressor of revolution. That other Prince of Wales who became George IV. would have gone to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant and Missioner of Conciliation if Pitt had acquiesced.

### British Royal Yacht to Use Ordinary Coal in Future

A despatch from London says:—King George is again asserting the necessity for economy in view of the high cost of labor and has decided that handpicked Welsh coal must no longer be provided for the royal yachts. Naval storekeepers in the future will supply coal free from dust in 100-pound bags, similar to those used on the Admiralty vessels.

Some comment is being made as to the reason for not fitting the royal yachts with oil-burning engines on the ground of cleanliness.

### To Investigate Germany's Ability to Pay Compensation

A despatch from Berlin says:—The British Commission entrusted by the Supreme Council with the task of investigating the port matters of Germany in connection with compensation for the sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow, left here on Friday last for Kiel.

## MORE OUTRAGES BY SINN FEINERS

### Police Barracks Blown Up—Pitched Battle of 3 Hours.

London, Jan. 4.—Three hundred Sinn Feiners attacked the police barracks at Garristohill at ten o'clock on Saturday night, according to a despatch to the Central News from Cork. The attacking forces fired volleys for three hours and then blew up the end of the building with bombs. Its occupants were made prisoners while the raiders looted the barracks.

The barracks was occupied by a sergeant and five constables, who returned the raiders' fire. Finding eventually that they were unable to gain an entrance, the raiders threw bombs, entered the breach made in the building and seized and handcuffed the patrolmen. They searched the building, removing the arms, ammunition, accoutrements and money; they then held a council as to the disposal of the barracks. The sergeant, a police officer, and decided to leave them bound, but threatened that if an attempt was made to repair the building they would return and complete its destruction.

The raiders decamped after cutting the telephone communications, but police assistance quickly arrived from Cork. It was found that none of the policemen were hit. The sergeant's wife and family were also in the barracks unharmed.

Belfast, Jan. 4.—Twelve masked men held up a taxicab this afternoon at Glenroad, a suburb of Belfast, and compelled the occupants by threats with revolvers to drive them to Hanahstown, three miles away. They were then allowed to return to Belfast.

### Final Withdrawal of Americans From France

Paris, Jan. 4.—The departure of Brigadier-General William D. Connor from Paris on the evening of January 9, with 200 officers and men, will mark the final withdrawal of the American forces from France.

On January 11 all the buildings occupied in France by the Americans will have been given up with the exception of several small offices.

General Connor leaves behind less than a hundred American officers and men, mostly connected with the Graves Registration Service. Brest, the last American port open, was closed January 1.

### Prince Begins Tour to India March 1

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales starts his journey to New Zealand and Australia and India on March 1. He will be away until Christmas.

## GERMAN DYES ARRIVE IN LONDON

### 300 Tons Form Part of Reparation Under Treaty.

A despatch from London says:—Canadian business men, who have been waiting with some anxiety for the delivery of Canada's share of dyes, as part of the reparation under the peace treaty, will be pleased to hear that prospects are good for an early arrival in the Dominion of initial consignment of coloring materials. On inquiry at the Board of Trade it was learned that over three hundred tons of German dyes had already arrived in Britain and three hundred more tons were expected shortly. However, the total amount will be more limited than supposed and will not satisfy the Empire demand for dyes otherwise unobtainable by more than fifty per cent. It was understood from the board that Canada's proportion would be allocated by that body and that orders approved by the Dominion Government would be filled for firms in Canada requiring the materials in question. The dyes are of course, of a kind unobtainable in the Empire, although considerable progress was made by British chemists in producing many varieties of which Germany had the monopoly before the war. The price at which the dyes will be disposed of will be the same throughout the Empire.

### RED MENACE ON AFGHAN BORDER

#### Alarming Situation Exists in Trans-Caspian.

A despatch from London says:—A threatening situation exists in the trans-Caspia, where the Bolsheviks claim that they have occupied Djebel station, 80 miles east of Kraenovodis, in their advance toward that town. Red reinforcements continue to arrive in the Mary region of Trans-Caspia from Central Russia. This makes the menace along the Persian and Afghan borders critical. The Red propaganda is increasing in intensity, and all the evidence indicates that the Soviet Government entertains far-reaching anti-British designs in Central Asia.

### Only Clemenceau For President

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## DEVICE FOR ARMLESS SOLDIER

WONDERFUL INVENTION  
BY SCOTSMAN.

Enables War Victims to Feed  
Themselves and Earn  
Livelihood.

A wonderful machine enabling armless soldiers to eat, drink, light cigarettes and play dulcimers has been invented by a Scottish plumber named Scott Thomson, says a London despatch. The feature of this invention is its extreme simplicity of construction and manipulation. A few steel wires are set in a frame and two arms like wide spiders' legs are attached to the table—that is all.

The armless man sits at the table and works the two miniature cranes by pressing his stockinged feet on two treadles. There is a cleavage in the rest of the foot, enabling his right foot to rest on two bars of the treadle and clutch a bar. Thus while the treadle itself swings the crane backward and forward over the surface of the table the third bar, acting by springs, makes a grip of the clutch or releases objects.

**Marvelous Machine.**  
The left hand crane is much simpler, ending in a spray footed hoof with a thumb in the middle. At a pressure of the treadle the thumb automatically drops ready to seize a biscuit or fork. While the right hand crane clutches a bowl of soup, the hoof plunges the spoon in and offers it to the diner's mouth. While the hoof digs a fork into a piece of meat the other clutch cuts it up. The right hand clutch pops a cigarette into the diner's mouth and then strikes a match on the table and lights it and follows this up by playing on the dulcimer.

The only form of activity not included in at present by these two mechanical arms is the art of shaving, but there seems to be no reason why they should not work a safety razor.

There are about 300 ex-servicemen who have had both arms amputated and it is claimed that Thomson's invention will enable them not only to feed themselves but to obtain a livelihood.

## Why the World Needs Sugar.

From the earliest times sugar has formed a large portion of man's food, says a London magazine.

Negroes and other inhabitants of tropical countries live largely on plantains, mangoes, dates, breadfruit, coconuts, and other fruits, which all contain a considerable percentage of sweetness.

Sugar, as such, is not to be purchased in a Central African village, but the people do not need it, for they have fruit all the year round, and the children have sugar cane to suck or the sweet stalks of the maize plant to chew.

Here, in the temperate zone, fruits are less plentiful, or, rather, they are plentiful during only three months out of twelve, and we live on seeds rather than fruits. Wheat, barley, oats, rice, maize and millets are the principal food stuffs of the human race in our latitudes. And our chief root food, the potato, is starchy, not sugary.

Now, races that have to go without sugar, such as the Hamoyedes or Eskimos, are almost invariably stunted. We ourselves and nearly all North Europeans were small people until supplies of sugar began to reach us. In the forty years between 1860 and 1900 Great Britain's consumption of sugar trebled, and those were just the years in which the height and weight of our people, as well as the general health, improved most wonderfully.

**Moulding Seamless Boats.**  
Seamless boats are now moulded out of thin steel. A plate of the metal is run into a huge hydraulic press, which forces or stamps it into the form of a boat, and turns it out virtually ready for the sea.

The man who expects to succeed on a sympathy will surely fail.

Tears never yet wound up a clock or worked a steam engine.

Swapping dollars enriches nobody, but swapping ideas enriches both parties to the trade.

There are four varieties in society; the lovers, the ambitious, the observers and fools. The fools are the happiest.—Taine.

Watch the cellar, and set a thermometer to watching when you can't be there. Many farmers lost a good share of their fruit and vegetables last winter just because the frost got the start of them. If it gets too cold, start a big lamp or a small oil-stove to burning in the cellar. It will soon warm the atmosphere up to a safe mark.

Even if your house does not have a furnace and can't be heated except by a stove, it is possible to have a water system which will be inexpensive and still serve the purpose. The occasions on which the water-pipes in the average farm kitchen will freeze are very few, and in severe weather the kitchen stove will supply all the heat that is necessary to keep the pipes from freezing.

## RHEUMATIC PEOPLE

Can Only Find Relief by  
ing the Blood.

Rheumatism is a disorder of the blood. It attacks people when the blood is overcharged with acid and impurities, thus setting up inflammation in the muscles and joints. Wet weather or cold weather of autumn may start the tortures of rheumatism, but is not the cause. The cause is in the blood and the blood only. Victims of this malady have every reason to fear the first dull ache in the limbs and joints, followed by sharp pains through the flesh and muscles; these are the symptoms of poison in the blood which may shortly leave the victim racked and helpless.

There is only one way to cure rheumatism, and that is through the blood. Liniments, hot applications, and rubbing may give temporary ease, but cannot possibly root the trouble out of the system. That can only be done by the rich, red blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. This new blood drives out the poisonous acids and impurities, and the rheumatism disappears. If you are a sufferer from this painful malady begin curing yourself to-day by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and see how soon the pains and stiffness of the joints fade away, leaving behind new energy and new health.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from 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.

## The Last Straw.

I've taken up most every kind  
Of new idea on farming.  
I've changed my ways until I find  
It really quite alarming.  
My hogs are clean as clean can be  
My cows milked by machinery;  
Each horse fed scientifically.

And though I like to have folks say  
"By jingo! he's a wonder!"  
There's one game that I'll never play  
Of that I'm sure, by thunder!  
I won't use artificial light  
To make my hens lay eggs at night  
While I'm sleeping snug and tight.

## Keeps Flags From Wrapping.

Among the devices to keep flags from wrapping around horizontal poles is a cord to be run from the lowest corner of the flag to the pole on which runs a weighted wheel to hold it down.

## Seasonable Designs



No. 9138—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. Price, 20 cents. High waistline; 39 or 37-inch length. Cut in 9 sizes, 22 to 38 ins. waist measure. Size 26 requires, 39-inch length, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; 37-inch length, 2 3/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 3/4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width around bottom 1 1/2 yds.  
No. 9225—Ladies' Suit Coat. Price, 25 cents. With one or two circular side ripples. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires, with two ripples, with nap, 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 3 3/4 yds. 36 ins. wide; No. 9138—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. Price, 20 cents. High waistline; 39 or 37-inch length. Cut in 9 sizes, 22 to 38 ins. waist measure. Size 26 requires, 39-inch length, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; 37-inch length, 2 3/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 3/4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width around bottom 1 1/2 yds.  
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If Tea or Coffee Disagrees  
the quick and easy way to satisfac-  
tion and better health is to drink

# INSTANT POSTUM

This pure cereal beverage  
has not increased in price.  
You'll be pleased with its  
flavor. Very economical.  
"There's a Reason"



## Snowfall Explained.

Snow is that form of precipitation of water-vapor condensed from the atmosphere which reaches the ground in a frozen and crystalline condition. Snow thus occurs when the process of condensation and fall take place at a temperature below 32 degrees Fahr. The crystals, which vary greatly in form, belong to the hexagonal system. They are formed upon a nucleus, in the same way as a raindrop, and sometimes reach the ground singly, but more commonly in coherent masses or flakes.

If in its passage from the upper atmosphere snow passes through a temperature above 32 degrees Fahr. it reaches the ground as sleet or rain, according to the degree of heat encountered. Thus, after a fall of rain over lowlands, the higher parts of mountains in the vicinity may be seen to have received the fall as snow. Meteorological observers have obtained photographs of the crystals as seen through the compound microscope. The longer rays that constitute the arms of the six-rayed stars are generally hollow tubes, evidently built up by additions to the edge of an original crystal.

Snow is white because the crystals are so minute that each cell of the retina receives a general impression produced by the combination of different wave lengths reflected from innumerable minute facets. Red snow, and more rarely other colors, such as green, blue or black snow, are produced by the action of innumerable fungi known as the Microcococcus nivalis. Red snow has been photographed in natural colors.

## NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alfred Naud, Natagan River, 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. Naud says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the 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, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An active tool never acquires rust.

## ASTHMA

If you have asthma, don't imagine that you must always suffer untold misery. Relief quick, sure and safe is guaranteed in even the worst cases by using

## TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

We are so certain of results we will send you a free sample of these capsules, confident that you will find them all we have claimed.

Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 a box.

For free sample, write to

TEMPLETON'S

142 King St. West - Toronto

## TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors prescribe them. Write to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 a box.

## Harp 4,000 Years Old.

What is said to be the oldest harp in the world is preserved at the Louvre in Paris. It was found in an Egyptian tomb and is nearly 4,000 years old. Others dating back 3,000 years have been discovered, while the instrument was held in such high regard by the ancient Celts that harpers were treated with veneration and distinction, their lands being free and their persons sacred.

In his interesting booklet on the harp, Sir Robert Hadfield, the steel magnate, who has made a study of the history of the instrument, mentions that Ireland's most famous harp is now in Trinity College, Dublin. This belonged to the Irish monarch, Brian Boru, who came to the throne in 1005 A.D.

An extraordinary incident in the history of the instrument concerns its presentation by King Brian's son, Donagh, to the Pope of that time, John XVIII, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teige. For a while the harp was deposited in the Vatican, being ultimately sent by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII, with the title "Defender of the Faith" written under the harp. While it was of massive gold. By Henry VIII's orders the harp was adopted in the national arms of Ireland and represented on the Irish coins.

## Dried Beef Cure.

Get the tender side of the round out of a good fat beef. For every twenty pounds of beef, take one pint of salt, a teaspoonful of salt petre and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar. Mix these well, rolling out any lumps; divide into three equal parts and rub well into the beef for three successive days. Turn beef daily in the liquor it will make. It should not make much, but what there is rub it and pile on the beef. Rub a little extra salt into the hole cut for the string to hang it by.

At the end of a week hang in a dry, rather warm place, till it stops dripping, then in a cooler dry place. Do not smoke it; it spoils the flavor. Before flies come in the spring wrap in paper and put it in a stout bag with string out to hang by. If it molds some through the summer, scrape and scrub the mold off and always trim the outside before chipping.

## Mixing Plaster of Paris.

Plaster of Paris has a variety of uses in the home, chiefly as a cement or filler for the repair of household articles, for stopping cracks in walls, and the like. Its efficiency may be greatly increased if diluted white of egg is used instead of plain water for mixing. One part white of egg and two parts water make a liquid suitable for mixing. This glue may also be used in place of white of egg. When plaster of Paris is mixed, it should be used immediately, for it hardens quickly. When it is desired to have it harden slowly, use vinegar instead of water; then it will remain plastic for some time after mixing, finally hardening the same as when water is used.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Disasters.

**Acres in Circular Fields.**  
Those whose lands lie along rivers or creeks often have fields that are nearly round. The same is true also of hill farms. Proceed as follows to find the acreages of such fields: Determine the average distance across the field in rods. Multiply this distance by itself and take four-fifths of the product. Divide by 160, the number of square rods in an acre. The result is the number of acres in the field.

Good-bye, old Brindle, bony scrub. The time demands a better breed. You eat enough, but here's the rub: You never pay for half your feed. So after all these years we part, But pray remember, as you go, If this should break your bovine heart, You broke my purse long, long ago.

A handy way of jotting down the expenses of the day is to write them on the leaves of a pad calendar. From this they may be transferred at leisure to the account book. These same leaves of the calendar come in well when we wish to note future appointments. As we turn the leaves day by day we come to the important dates.

## Newfoundland's Iron Mines.

The enormous demand for iron during the war gave a new impetus to the mining industry of Newfoundland. Some of the Newfoundland iron mines at Bill Island are among the most remarkable in the world. There are two areas, both rich in iron ore, one of which has an annual output of 700,000 tons and is credited with a supply which should be sufficient to last at this rate for nearly 850 years; whilst the other, with an annual output of 600,000 tons, is believed to contain enough ore to last for about 3,200 years. Newfoundland may be regarded, therefore, as having an almost inexhaustible supply of iron, and the mines are conveniently situated near the coast, where ships of 7,000 tons can be loaded in the space of about six or seven hours. The iron is then sent to Nova Scotia for smelting and finishing purposes.

## Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. A. COTE, Merchant.  
St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

## Waterproofing Cloth.

Dissolve ten pounds of resin in four gallons of hot linseed-oil. Pour into a tub to which a wringer is attached. Fold cloth evenly lengthwise, making a strip nine inches wide. Pass through the hot oil. As soon as well soaked, pass through the wringer. Spread on fence or ground immediately until thoroughly dry. Drying may take a week or more. This solution will treat about fifty yards of cloth.

The French mobilized nearly eight million white and half a million colored soldiers, her losses being—killed, 1,089,700, and missing, 265,300.

## YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of frezone." This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn should relieve the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn, root and all, dries up and can be lifted out with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that, while frezone is sticky, it dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

## GIRLS! DRAW A

## MOIST CLOTH

## THROUGH HAIR

Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty



Oh, girls, such an abundance of thick, heavy, invigorated hair: a perfect mass of wavy, silky hair, gloriously fluffy, bright and so easy to manage.

Just moisten a cloth with a little "Danderine" and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this magically removes all dirt, excess oil and grease, but your hair is not left brittle, dry, stringy or faded, but charmingly soft, with glossy, golden gleams and tender lights. The youthful glints, tints and color are again in your hair.

"Danderine" is a tonic-beautifier. Besides doubling the beauty of the hair at once, it checks dandruff and stops falling hair. Get delightful Danderine for a few cents at any drug or toilet counter and use it as a dressing and invigorator as told on bottle.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies  
**DOG DISEASES**  
Book on  
How to Treat  
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,  
E. C. Gray Street Co., Inc.,  
114 West 21st Street,  
New York, U.S.A.

ISSUE, No. 2—20.

## "VERBOTEN"

Don't shock your Liver and  
Bowels, but take  
"Cascarets."

Cascarets end biliousness, headache, colds and constipation, so gently you're never even inconvenienced. There is no gripping and none of the explosive after-effects of cathartics like Calomel, Salts, sickening Oil or cramping Pills. To-night take Cascarets and get rid of the bowel and liver poison which is keeping you miserable and half sick. Cascarets cost so little and they work while you sleep.

## Paper in Egypt.

A British Government commission has decided that paper can be made in Egypt from rice straw, papyrus, reeds, sugar refuse and other available material.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

## Turkish Women Doff Veil.

The women in Turkey are fast becoming Americanized and now there are more women to be seen on the streets of Constantinople minus veils than with veils.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The work of charting the coasts and seas of the British Empire employs a score of warships and over 1,000 officers and men.

## "SYRUP OF FIGS"

## CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



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 laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

## A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Selge's Carative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

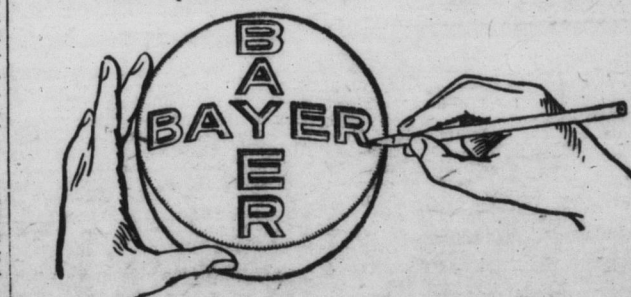


SINCE 1870  
**SHILOH**  
30c BOTTLES COUGHS

## ONLY TABLETS MARKED

## "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over ninety years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer". Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross".

## Classified Advertisements.

### AGENTS WANTED.

Portrait Agents Wanting good prints and finishes—lowest prices on frames—ask for catalogue. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

### FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WILL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HENS WANTED ALIVE. 15 CENTS a pound, any size, fresh your station within 50 miles of Toronto. E.H. C.O.D. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING Foxes. Also, we are buyers of Raw Fur. What have you—what price? Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

COFFIN STOCK WANTED. IF YOU are able to supply, advise us, as we will pay the highest prices, dry or green from the saw. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

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



**GRAY'S SYRUP**  
RED SPRUCE GUM  
Montreal, D. WATSON & CO., New York



**Baby Happy After His Bath With Cuticura Soap**

Nothing more refreshing for baby than a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, especially if his skin is hot, irritated or rashy. After bathing, gently touch any irritation with Cuticura Ointment. They are ideal for all toilet uses.  
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agents: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.  
"Cuticura Soap shines without soap."

## KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores.  
85c, 70c, \$1.40.

**Sloan's**  
Liniment  
Keep it handy



## E. A. MAYHEW & CO. MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

The Greatest Sale Following the Greatest Season's Business in the History  
of the Mayhew Store

### A Few of the Specials Listed Below

Men's \$2.25 Heavy Wool Ribbed Underwear—\$1.29 per garment.  
Men's \$1.15 Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear—98c per garment.  
Special in Men's Neckwear at 39c.  
Men's Heavy Sweater Coats, reg. \$4 and \$4.50, for \$2.98.  
Men's \$2.50 and \$3 Fine Shirts, beautiful patterns, for \$1.59.  
Fur Muffs for Women, reg. \$7 and \$8, for \$3.98.  
Ladies' Brush Wool Scarf and Cap sets, reg. \$3.50, for \$2.29.  
Special sale of Women's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.  
Men's Heavy Mackinaw Rubbers, reg. \$3.50, for \$2.75.  
Heavy Mackinaw-Socks, reg. \$1.75, for \$1.29.  
This week only—Men's and Ladies' Rubbers for 98c per pair.  
Extra special bargains in Shoes and Overshoes.

### Doors thrown wide open in Boys' Department and prices smashed

Boys' and Youths' Overcoats, belters and high waist lines, ages 11 to 18 years, reg. \$18 for \$9.95.

Boys' and Youths' Suits for \$8.95.

Good buying now—Rugs, Oilcloths and Linoleums. Clever buyers buy here.

## E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

### The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—\$5.00 per year in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.  
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.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

#### NEWBURY

Mrs. J. J. Whitaker and Miss Laura Gay of Windsor were in town one day last week.

R. J. Haggitt and wife have returned home from Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Jeffery arrived home from Buffalo last week.

Fred Fulcher is here from the West on a visit.  
School reopened on Monday with a good attendance.

Mrs. J. W. Hammett entertained a number of young people on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Ruth and Mary, who were home for the holidays.

Miss Martha Gordon entertained a few young ladies on New Year's night. Miss Pearl Robinson of London spent New Year's at her home here.

Charlie Wilson of Toronto visited his aunt, Mrs. Matt. Armstrong, last week.

The Sunday school children of the Church of England with their parents and friends spent a most enjoyable time New Year's eve in the town hall. A program of music and recitations with games, together with the serving of refreshments, filled in the time till midnight.

The annual school meeting was held in the schoolhouse on Jan. 1. Isaac Saylor was elected instead of Archie Patterson, who is retiring, and Briskine Brooks instead of Henry Willick, who has resigned.

The school reopened on Monday, Jan. 5. Miss E. Brimston of Wardsville is still in charge.  
Mrs. Thomas Dark is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Ted Knowler.

Monday saw a great exodus of teachers going to their several positions and pupils attending colleges.

Mr. Stevenson of the Merchants Bank spent New Year's in Stratford.

The fuel situation was greatly relieved by three cars of coal coming in last week. R. J. Petch got one each of chestnut and furnace coal and D. Stalker one of chestnut.

Mrs. H. Childs and son Arthur of Strathburn visited her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Campbell, last week.

Rev. Mr. Stewart of London preached in Knox church Sunday.

On Saturday, Jan. 3, the marriage took place at the parsonage, 158 Wellington street, London, by Rev. W. J. Ashton, pastor of Wellington street Methodist church, of Mary Isobel Hill, only daughter of James Hill of Newbury, to Richard Ernest Johnston, second son of Richard A. Johnston of Windsor. They were unattended.

The bride was attractively attired in a navy blue French serge suit with hand embroidered champagne Georgette blouse. She also wore a handsome set of Isabella wolf fur, the gift of the groom. Before coming to Newbury in June, 1919, Miss Hill was employed at the Elgin National Watch Company's plant in Elgin, Illinois.

Prior to that time she lived at her father's home about three miles west of the village, and is always a welcome visitor at her home town. After spending a short honeymoon in London and eastern points Mr. and Mrs. Johnston will make their home on Crawford avenue, Windsor. The young couple have the best wishes of

their many friends in the village and community.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weaver and son Tom of Thamesville, Mr. and Mrs. Gar. McCabe and daughter Helen of London, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Gray and two children of Windsor and Willie Weaver of Victoria, B. C., spent the Christmas holidays at Mrs. Yates'.  
Rev. Wm. Moore, B. A., of Corunna will preach in Wardsville and Newbury Presbyterian churches next Sunday.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you, do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

#### CASHMERE

Mrs. Thomas Dark and daughter Clea have returned home after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. George Dark at Palmyra.

The Misses and Mr. Somerville of Niagara Falls are visiting at Ross Willick's and with other relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Jean Tunks has returned after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Elias Reycraft, near Glencoe.

Misses Muriel and Hazel Bobier left on Monday for Montreal. Miss Hazel will take up a course of the Butterick fashion work.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Saylor and daughter Lenna spent Thursday with Bothwell friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Willick, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Willick and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willick spent New Year's with their mother, Mrs. J. Willick, at Bothwell.

J. E. Taylor of Saskatchewan is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Taylor and family, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Patterson.

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#### WARDSVILLE

Rev. Mr. Stuart of London preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

Miss Dessie Purdy has secured a school at Maidstone.

Mrs. Purdy is moving to Windsor this week.

Miss Oread Sheppard spent a few days with friends here recently.

The teachers have all returned to their schools.

Miss Agnes O'Malley is on the sick list.

Leonard and Will Purdy spent a few days here last week.

The week of prayer is being observed in the different churches—Monday evening in the Methodist, Tuesday afternoon in the Presbyterian and Thursday evening in the Anglican.

Mrs. Porter is spending the winter with friends in London.

J. Saylor of the Royal Bank staff left Wednesday for Galt. We are pleased to hear of his promotion but shall miss his smiling face at the teller's wicket.

Miss Belle Blott has been appointed superintendent of the hospital at Dunnville, and has left to take up her duties there.

Mrs. Will Randles and son Gerald left London with their car. After reaching Battle Hill they found the hill impossible on account of snowdrifts and were obliged to turn back.

Ice cutting has commenced on the old mill pond.

Dr. Huser and family started for London with their car. After reaching Battle Hill they found the hill impossible on account of snowdrifts and were obliged to turn back.

### The NEWBURY CASH STORE

thanks its customers for  
their trade during the past  
twelve months and wishes  
them all a Happy New  
Year.

## W. H. PARNALL NEWBURY

#### EUPHEMIA

Daniel M. Smith, who departed this life on December 25 at the home of his sister, Mrs. John McLean of Ekfrid, was stricken with hardening of the arteries more than three years ago. He was then living on his farm. He decided to go to the home of his sister to consult a specialist. His medical adviser entertained but little hope of his recovery so he remained there, receiving the care and medicine prescribed until his demise as above stated.

Mr. Smith was born in this township sixty-one years ago, and was at one time a well-to-do farmer and stock buyer. He was the owner of three hundred acres of land and a large amount of personal property at the time he took ill.

His father was Angus Smith and mother Ann McLellan, pioneers of this township, both of whom predeceased him several years.

During his prolonged illness he complained but little, and resigned himself to his Saviour, in Whom he firmly trusted.

His body was conveyed to the home of his sister, Mrs. Chas. Holmes of this township, where arrangements were completed for his burial. Rev. A. E. Wagborne of Bothwell conducted the services at the residence, after which the body was conveyed to Gage's cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

He leaves to mourn his departure three brothers, John A. of Newbury, D. L. M. of Alberta and Abner of Oakdale, and five sisters, Mrs. Flora McLean of Bothwell, Mrs. Lucy Graham of Detroit, Mrs. Mary McAlpine of Oakdale, Mrs. Chas. Holmes of Euphemia and Mrs. John McLean of Ekfrid.

#### ELMSVILLE

Lockie McTaggart has been on the sick list.

Leap Year! Now watch for casualties in the ranks of our large army of bachelors.

Talk about rural depopulation! Why, there is not a vacant house in this district.

A couple of families have recently moved here from Chatham, intending going into the production of tobacco.

Some scientist has discovered that the sun is losing its heat. No use looking for it in this district, professor. We can assure you it hasn't lost it here.

John Harris has sold his house and plot of land on the townline to John Bauld of Chatham.

Wm. June has purchased a complete threshing outfit, something badly needed in this district, and will run a full gang next fall.

Neil Watterworth is again on his rounds selling fertilizer for Swift & Co. and has received a large number of orders.

#### MELBOURNE

On Thursday a union watch night service was held in the Methodist church. Rev. John Elder, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was expected to speak, but owing to illness was unable to attend. After a song service and prayer Rev. Wm. R. Vance spoke to the people who had gathered. Special music was given by the choir.

A duet by Mrs. Sparling Clarke and Wm. Lewis was much appreciated. The gathering was dismissed a few minutes after 12 o'clock, everyone feeling that it was well worth while to attend.

Miss Mildred Robinson and Misses Mildred and Muriel Richards surprised the members of the Methodist choir a few evenings ago while at practice by serving hot coffee, sandwiches and cake. Don't you wish you had been there?

W. G. Robinson and family have moved into their new home which they recently purchased from George Bees.

Miss B. C. Buchanan is spending her holidays at her home in Campbellton. During the past two years nearly 250 cars of hogs and cattle have been shipped from the C. C. R. station here. Melbourne district is doing its share in supplying the meat trade of the country. A great many farms have been turned into grass in recent years.

Robert Campbell has installed a lighting plant for the service of the village. The streets are being wired. Dr. Dewar was the first to have the light turned on and it adds greatly to the convenience and comfort of the home. Other houses have been wired and more will be equipped for the service before long. It is hoped that arrangements may be made to place a few lights on the streets.

Joe Wellman, formerly of the Melbourne House here, has purchased a residence in Windsor. Mr. Wellman will move his family there in the near future.

Miss Lizzie Near, who has been for some months in Syracuse, N. Y., spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Near. She has now gone to Winnipeg, where she worked for some years past.

Andrew Small of the second concession has sold his farm to Mr. Hoover of the twelfth sideroad. Mr. Small will make his home in Mount Brydges, it is understood.

Norman Meek is getting out timber for a large barn. Henry McCracken is also preparing to rebuild the barn on the corner farm.

#### CRINAN

The annual meeting of Argyle congregation was held in the church on Tuesday evening. The church had a very successful year during 1919, despite the fact that during the summer months they were without a pastor.

Rev. Dr. Stull was the guest of the year's message in Argyle church Sunday morning.

On the report of the Presbytery of London for 1919 Argyle congregation was placed in first place for giving per family and per member for stipend and all purposes. The officers of Argyle church wish to state that through some unexplained error the amount credited to this congregation is much larger than the amount actually raised, and for this reason Argyle church should not head the list in the Presbytery's report. While the officers of Argyle church would like very much to have the honor of holding this position, they feel it would be unjust to other congregations to occupy a position in this report which belongs to another church.

A meeting was held in Markham's Hall on Wednesday afternoon to consider the forming of a consolidated school here.

Crinan school opened on Monday with a full attendance.

The W. M. S. S. S. church on Wednesday afternoon.

A. Keith, Toronto, is visiting his brother-in-law, J. C. McMillan.

Miss Simpson and Mr. Stephens spent the past week with Mrs. J. McIntyre.

Mrs. P. D. McKee spent Tuesday in London.

A number from here attended a meeting of the U. F. O. at Wardsville Monday night.

#### PARKDALE

Gordon Bradshaw of Nelson, B. C., who is attending McGill University, has returned to Montreal after holidaying with his uncle, Ed. Haggitt.

Mrs. John Robinson spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Haggitt.

Miss Pearl Bramer has returned to London after spending the holidays with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Haggitt and daughter spent New Year's Day with the former's parents at Inwood.

Harry Fisher intends leaving for Windsor this week, having procured a situation there for the winter months.

Who said we would have a mild winter?

Archie Campbell has sold his driver to Wilfred Little of Newbury.

#### NORTH EKFRID

Mrs. Casper Ramey was presented with a life membership certificate and nicely worded address from the Girls' Mission Band of North Ekfrid.

Nellis Laughton has returned to college in Toronto after spending the holidays here.

The annual school meeting of S. S. No. 10 was held last Friday.

Lavern Laughton has returned to Toronto.

F. Graham has moved his house to the corner here.

#### NORTH NEWBURY

Miss Vida Wallace of Alvinston spent the Christmas holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Fred. Balson of St. Thomas spent the Christmas holidays with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Plaine.

Miss Jean Plaine of St. Thomas business college spent the Christmas holidays with her parents here.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

#### APPIN

The ice harvest is being stored these days.

James Glasgow was agreeably surprised on New Year's Day by a present of sixty bushels of oats, which were donated by the patrons of the mail route.

Duncan Thomson is staying with Dan McCallum in town.

A carload of coal arrived this week.

Rev. and Mrs. McCulloch have returned home after spending Christmas at her home, Severn Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Stinson of Virden spent New Year's with his sister, Mrs. Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis and son of Newmarket visited Mrs. Davis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pettit.

Mr. and Mrs. Wickson and daughter of Toronto visited Angus McLean at New Year's. Mr. Wickson and Angus went overseas together, fought in the same draft in France and returned home together.

Mr. and Mrs. George McIntyre of Swan River are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McIntyre. The two Mrs. McIntyres are sisters.

Randy Davlin of Windsor spent a week's holiday visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hodgson and daughter of Chatham spent a week with Mrs. Hodgson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poie.

John Cramp has disposed of his farm to Lewis Payne and has purchased Mrs. John Congdon's (sr.) farm and intends to move there in the spring.

Internally and Externally it is Good.—The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

#### EKFRID STATION

Miss Agnes Switzer of Lawrence Station spent Christmas with friends here.

Miss Annie McCallum of Walkerville spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Lorna Gates visited a few days recently with Miss Marion Campbell.

Mrs. Rebecca McAlpine and daughter Mary are visiting at Chris. McCallum's.

Miss Stella McDonald entertained a number of her friends to a skating party in the holidays. Everyone had a happy time.

Mr. and Mrs. Will McBride of Walkerville spent a few days with friends here recently.

Services will be held in S. S. No. 4 Sunday evening, Jan. 11, at 7.30.

Miss Anna Eaton entertained a number of her friends last Friday evening.

A very enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Anna Galbraith visited in Euphemia with her aunt, Mrs. Archie McAlpine, who is in poor health.

There will be a U. F. O. meeting Friday night in No. 4 school house.

Miss Jessie Murray has returned from the West.

Miss Anna McCallum is home from Detroit.

Jack Coates of Toronto was a recent visitor here.

Misses Jennie and Lizzie Black of Alvinston were visitors with friends here during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murray spent Christmas at David A. Dobie's, Tait's Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Switzer were visitors at Dan Johnston's during the holidays.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parson's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

#### MOSA

Miss Paton spent the holidays at her home near Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McLachlin and Miss Baird spent Christmas at Hugh McAlpine's, Shields.

Hamilton was visiting friends in Moskau last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Nisbet and son spent the holidays at Thomas Nisbet's, Wyoming.

Rosa Douglas spent the holidays at his home here.

Dr. and Mrs. McLean of Inwood, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnston and family of Euphemia and A. N. McLean of Tillsonburg spent Christmas with their mother, Mrs. Mary McLean.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Miss Minnie Corbett on Jan. 29.

#### CAIRO

Alex. Ard and daughter Eva of Hepworth are visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. Longley.

George Perry of Petrolia called at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ed. Arnold, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith of Windsor are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gilbert are visiting friends at Woodstock.

W. D. Smith, accompanied by his brother Lee of Aberfeldy, spent Monday with their uncle preparatory to going to Detroit.

Mrs. W. S. Fraser returned to her home in Walkerville on Saturday.

At the last meeting of the council of the township of Euphemia, W. J. Reader of Alvinston donated a box of cigars to each member of the council and one to the clerk.

The reader replied in his usual easy manner and thanked Mr. Reader for his excellent donation.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

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It looks just like a good old-fashioned Canadian winter, but winter isn't too bad at that if we are warmly clad. We have the goods. Come in and equip yourself with warm winter clothing.

### Sheep Lined Coats for Men

Great for teaming and outdoors work. We have different qualities, prices—\$12, \$14 and \$20.

### Warm Underwear

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear. Penman's, heavy weight, at \$1.25 per garment.

Boys' Fleece at 75c per garment.

Men's Wool at \$1 per garment.

Men's Wool at \$2 and \$2.50 per garment.

Men's and Boys' Combinations at various prices.

Men's Natural Wool Underwear \$2.50 garment.

Ladies' Underwear—A big range at various prices.

Ladies' Heavy Fleece at \$1 and \$1.25 garment.

Ladies' Union Wool at \$1.25, \$1.50 garment.

Ladies' Natural Wool at \$2.50 garment.

Child's Natural Wool from \$1 to \$1.50 garment.

Various lines of Child's Underwear at different prices according to quality.

Girl's Black Drawers, all sizes in stock.

Crescent Saws and Axes—The best brands' Premier Saw \$7. Gold Medal Axe \$2. Both fully guaranteed.

### Mitts and Gloves

We have a complete range for Ladies, Girls, Men and Boys.

Men's Mitts, 90c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2. Boys' Mitts, 35c, 60c and 85c. Ladies' Mitts, 35c, 50c, 75c.

### Winter Caps for Men and Boys

With inside lining to pull over the ears. Prices from 90c to \$2.

### Sweater Coats

A big range for men and boys still in stock.

### Overshoes