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Volume 48--No. 6.

# The Glenoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

BOOST YOUR INTERESTS

Your town is your home; your home is your town. By helping either you do credit to the other.

Whole No. 2452.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9  
11 a. m.—The minister.  
7 p. m.—Rev. R. B. Stephenson, Stratford.

**FARM FOR SALE**  
North half of lot 14, con. 1, Ekfrid, containing about 100 acres, with nine-roofed frame house with furnace, bank barn 100 ft. x 32 ft., shed 46 x 30, pig pen 26 x 18 and drive shed; lots of water, with windmill to pump for barn. Situated close village, church, railway station and school. Buyer gets first chance of renting adjoining 50 acres, northeast half of lot 15, con. 1. For particulars apply to Roy Eddie, Glenoe, R. 4. 43

**LORNE LODGE No. 282**  
A. F. & A. M.  
Glenoe, Ontario

A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glenoe, on the evening of Thursday, January 13, at 7.30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.

D. A. McALPINE, W. M.  
J. A. McKELLAR, Secretary.

**EKFRID MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the policyholders of the said company will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1919, for receiving the officers' report for the year 1918 and election of two directors in the place of those retiring.

Ekfrid, Jan. 23, 1919.  
A. P. McDUGALD, Secretary.

**WOOD WANTED**  
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 11 for 20 cords of 24-inch hard body wood for S. S. No. 8, Ekfrid to be delivered by the middle of March.—John O. McEachren, Sec.-Treas. 51-2

**McALPINE HOUSE**  
Licensed Standard Hotel  
Opened for the accommodation of the travelling public.

**MEAL HOURS**  
Per Week  
Breakfast 6 to 9 a. m.  
Dinner 11.45 to 2 p. m.  
Supper 5.30 to 7.30 p. m.

**SUNDAY SPECIAL**  
Breakfast 8.30 to 9.30 a. m.  
Dinner 1 to 2 p. m.  
Supper 5 to 6 p. m.  
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.

**NICHOL & SON, Props.**  
A. B. McDONALD  
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glenoe. Phone 74. 470

**Cream and Eggs Wanted**  
Get our proposition re cream; highest prices paid. Wagon always on the road. Phone us if you want us to call.

**D. R. HAGERTY, Glenoe**  
House, 30-2. Store, 83.

**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, Glenoe.

**Chantry Farm**  
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep all sold out at present, except one eight-months' red bull calf; good individual and pure Scotch Buttery family. Can spare a few extra good Silver Grey Dorking and Black Leghorn Cocks; also some cheaper, suitable for crossing. Eggs for hatching in season.  
ED: de GEX, Kerwood  
466

**M. A. McALPINE**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER  
Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 432

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

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

## CORN SHOW CHATHAM

February 11 - 14, 1919

Speakers for Afternoons:

WEDNESDAY—Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Prof. L. C. Burnette, Iowa State College of Agriculture.

THURSDAY—Prof. W. Toole, O. A. College, Department of Animal Husbandry.

Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Crops Department.

FRIDAY—W. E. Saunders, London, Movies and Illustrated Lecture on Birds.

L. L. GREGOR, President P. L. FANCHER, Secretary

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000  
Capital Paid-up 14,000,000  
Reserve Funds 45,000,000  
Total Assets \$84,000,000

540 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc.  
Money loaned to farmers for the purchase of cattle, etc.  
Interest credited half-yearly at highest current rates in our Savings Department.

Glenoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager  
Branches also at Stratford, Appin, Wardsville and Dutton

## HARDWARE

In view of the labor shortage, this is an opportune time to look over your Farm Machinery.

**WE CARRY A SUPPLY OF REPAIRS**  
for the Massey-Harris, I.-H. C., and Cockshutt Machine Companies.

## GALBRAITH BROS.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS - APPIN, ONT.  
Local Selling Agents for Frost Wire Fencing, DeLaval Cream Separators, Dr. Hess' Stock Food, Royal Purple Calf Meal.

## GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

Our stock of these will always be found choice and complete, with prices the lowest prevailing.

**IN FOOTWEAR**  
some EXTRA BARGAINS are now being offered.  
Come in and see.

**W. J. STRACHAN**  
GLENCOE

## Hard Coal

We have received a few cars of Egg, Stove, Nut and Pea Coal. Order early, as this will not last long.

If you are going to build this year, let us figure with you. We can save you money.

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**  
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS  
GLENCOE, ONT.

**COUNTER CHECK BOOKS**  
Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

### DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Milk has been reduced two cents a quart at Chatham.

W. J. Foy of Dover township was elected warden of Kent.

Elgin county council voted \$10,000 towards the Salvation Army's million-dollar fund.

Miss Annie Munro, aged 13 years, daughter of Andrew Munro of Inwood, died on January 25th.

A Port Stanley man was fined \$2 and costs for shooting a pet cat belonging to a neighbor.

Duncan N. Campbell, one of the oldest residents of Southwold Station, dropped dead on Saturday.

An increase in passenger rates of nearly eight per cent. on Canadian railways went into effect on Saturday.

West Elgin fair board have appointed S. Turville of Wallaceburg secretary in succession to Wm. Patton, resigned.

George Brown, clerk of Wyoming, draws down \$100 a year in salary. The treasurer gets \$10 and the auditors \$10 each.

On a farm near Tillsonburg last week 20 gallons of maple syrup were made in 48 hours, and it was sold at \$3 a gallon.

In Toronto it is intimated that the Ontario amusement tax will be continued indefinitely, although it was instituted as a war measure.

T. Allison has been appointed clerk of the 9th division court of Lambton in place of Richard Code, who is retiring on account of his health.

Wm. McNally has been appointed chief constable of Alvinston, at a salary of \$35 per annum. Wonder where William will blow all his money!

Middlesex county council voted in disavowal of a movement in opposition to the daylight saving scheme started by different other rural municipalities.

Many cases of influenza are still in Alvinston, although there is no general increase in the number of cases. Several are seriously ill with pneumonia.

The Canada Food Board has issued an order removing the restriction placed on beef, veal, butter, sugar, etc., to be served in public eating places.

Frank Evans and John King of Port Dover were badly scorched, and a horse was singed almost bare, when a tractor they were driving broke a gas main and the escaping gas took fire from the firebox.

Sunday, February 16th, has been fixed by the Government as National Day of Intercession that the deliberations of the Peace Conference may result "in the establishment of a world-wide peace on a just and permanent foundation."

Francis Rae died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Barber, Longwood, on January 23rd. Mr. Rae was engaged in the lumber and stove-cutting business for a number of years at Longwood. Bothwell and Albert, the latter place being named after him.

Mrs. Solomon Frank, for many years a citizen of Stratford, died at Alvinston on January 23rd, in her 65th year. Mrs. Frank was in good health when she was stricken, and some weeks ago to visit her daughter, Mrs. Bartholomew. When the Bartholomew family was taken down with influenza Mrs. Frank also became ill with the same disease, and passed away after a short illness.

At the concluding session of the Middlesex county council grants were made as follows:—To the Salvation Army, \$20,000; Navy League, \$1,500; Children's Aid Society, \$200; Manor Park School, \$500; Wardsville High School, \$200; Continuation schools of Thorndale, Delaware, Mount Brydges, Melbourne and Belmont, \$100 each. A bylaw to discontinue grants to the Patriotic Fund was passed.

The Ridgeway Plaiddealer says:—The annual meeting of the congregation of Mount Zion Presbyterian church was one of the most enthusiastic and largely attended of any in the history of the church. Satisfactory reports were presented showing progress in all departments. The report of the missionary committee was exceptionally good. As a result of their efforts there will be a marked increase in the contributions to missions during the coming year. Rev. and Mrs. Weir are esteemed very highly by the congregation who appreciate very much the work they are doing in the church. A dainty lunch was served at the close of the meeting.

Much interest is being shown in the Corn Show to be held this year in the Armory at Chatham, February 11th to 14th. The program of speakers for this year's show includes the Hon. Mr. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for the province of Ontario, who will open the show on Wednesday afternoon; following him Prof. L. C. Burnette, who is to be the corn judge at the show, will speak on corn improvement work as carried on in the state of Iowa. Mr. Burnette comes from Iowa State College of Agriculture. Prof. Wade Toole, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the O. A. College, and Dr. Zavitz, head of the crops department at the O. A. College, will be present for the afternoon of Thursday. These two men are excellent speakers. On Friday afternoon, which is Children's Day, Mr. Saunders of London will give a moving picture and illustrated lecture on birds. Everything points to the most interesting Corn Show yet held and a large attendance is looked for. Indications show that the armory will be completely filled with interesting exhibits.

### GLENCOE 11, TILLSONBURG 3

In the third game of series 12, played at Tillsonburg on Tuesday evening, Glenoe hockey team defeated the Tillsonburg team by the score of 11 to 3.

Glenoe's line-up—Pearson, goal; Dobie, defence; Hamilton, centre; Weaver, wing; Wall, wing; Payne and Luckham, subs; Davenport, London, referee.

Tillsonburg account of the game says:—The local team was badly handicapped by the absence of Baker, the star goal-keeper, who is ill with the flu. At the last minute an inexperienced man was put in goal, where he had never played before. The first period opened by a fast play, mostly in the Glenoe end, but the locals failed in shooting. The period ended by the score of 3 to 1 in favor of Glenoe. In the second period the visitors mixed it up, and seemed to get by the referee. This caused criticism from the figures, in fact some three hundred fans were on the ice after the first period.

He was escorted to the hotel after the game by the police and was a local team. The visitors were heavy and the ice was sticky. The locals depended on hard ice for their speed. In Glenoe goal, Pearson played a stone-wall game, while Walker and F. Carroll starred for Tillsonburg.

Glenoe's next game in the O. H. A. series will now be with London.

**TWO YOUNG SONS DIE**

In Alvinston two bright boys, sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Gough, passed away with pneumonia, following influenza.

About two weeks ago the parents contracted the latter disease, and the whole family took it also. For the first few days of their illness no help could be secured to wait upon them, and as a result the little boys contracted pneumonia, which proved fatal.

The younger, Gordon, dying on Monday afternoon and Russell on Tuesday, aged 8 and 12 respectively.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, interment taking place in Gough's cemetery, near Appin. They are survived by their parents, three sisters and three brothers.

**CUSTOMS RETURNS**

Customs returns for Chatham district for February totalled \$55,208.24, a slight decrease when compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The returns are: Chatham, \$40,063.81; Ridgeway, \$1,562.64; Blenheim, \$340.07; Erieau, \$12,050.53; Glenoe, \$347.02; Tilbury, \$762.45; Dresden, \$21.74.

**GLENCOE RED CROSS**

January shipment to Hyman Hall—21 pairs of men's socks, 79 pairs of children's stockings and 149 garments for the refugees.

Forwarded to Toronto for the Salvation Army Million-dollar Fund, \$25.

In future we will meet only once a week. The sewing meeting will be held on Friday afternoon of this week at Mrs. A. Eddie's.

We gratefully acknowledge \$5 from a friend.

**CEMETERY COMPANY MEETS**

On Thursday the annual meeting of the plot-holders of Oakland Cemetery Company was held at the town hall. The auditor's report showed an expenditure of \$63 and money to the amount of \$624.02 deposited to the credit of the company. W. A. Currie was paid \$1 for his services as auditor and was reappointed. The secretary-treasurer was paid \$10 for his services. Directors were elected as follows:—J. Beckton, J. Strachan, H. Annett, J. McEachren, Savil Simpson, J. Poole, James Brown, A. B. McDonald and M. Walker.

After the close of the annual meeting the directors met and appointed John Beckton president, M. Walker vice-president, A. B. McDonald secretary-treasurer. John Hick was re-elected as caretaker of the cemetery at \$22.50 per day. On motion of Messrs. Poole and Strachan it was resolved that from this date fifty dollars be deposited in the Merchants Bank by plot-holders the interest of same would be used for the perpetual upkeep of their plot, and a receipt will be given for all taking advantage of this privilege.

**BIBLE CLASS STUDIES**

At the request of the General Assembly's committee on Sabbath schools, the Bible Class of the Presbyterian church, Glenoe, will commence a short series of study on "Religious Education in the Home."

A good attendance of parents and others is requested. The minister, Rev. G. S. Lloyd, will lead the discussions. The following is an outline of study for next Sabbath:

The Modern Home and Its Perplexities. Lesson—Phil. 2:5-11; James 1:5-8.

1.—Do present conditions of living justify the omission of family worship in our homes?

2.—Has the economic pressure crowded religious interests from the home?

3.—Are present-day amusements conducive to religious development?

4.—Are children as obedient as they were 50 years ago? If not, why not?

5.—Is woman's influence in the home greater than 50 years ago? 52-1

Alvinston supports three hotels and three billiard and pool rooms.

The Transcript office receives and forwards subscriptions to all newspapers and magazines. Save bother and money by renewing with us.

### MOSA OIL NOTES

Gillies Bros. are preparing to make a test of their land for oil, drilling independently of any company.

Mr. Best, manager of the Middlesex Oil and Gas Co. of Missouri, has been confined to his bed for several days with a severe attack of neuritis.

The Ontario Petroleum Company shipped 3,045 barrels of oil last month. This was the banner month for this company, the shipment being almost 1,000 barrels more than for any previous month.

A representative of Mark Harris, the well-known Buffalo stock broker, has been in town for the last few days soliciting purchases of Castle oil stock. This stock has been paying a dividend at the rate of 18 per cent per annum and the prospects of the company are said to be good. They have extensive leases in Mosas, at Shetland and across the line.

A well is reported to have been brought in on the Mitchell farm on Tuesday by Porter, driller for Carson of Toronto. The well is said to be a "gusher," but there is no verification of the statement as yet. This farm is the north half of lot 6 in the 4th concession, and if the well proves up it will broaden the extent of the Mosas field, bringing it nearer to Glenoe.

**RESERVE JUDGMENT RENDERED**

A few weeks ago was noted in the columns of The Transcript an action brought by J. B. Bedford of Windsor against the estate of the late A. D. McGugan. It was said that Bedford had been awarded \$180 damages, but Judge Dromgole of Windsor, who had reserved judgment, gave his decision last week, non-suited the case and dismissing the action with costs. The facts of the case are these:

Bedford attended a sale of pure bred Holstein cattle held by the late Mr. McGugan in April, 1917, and purchased a cow, "Houtje Cornucopia Maid," for \$180, giving his note for the same.

Bedford accepted the cow when it was shipped to him, kept it, and finally paid the note. In September, 1918, seventeen months after getting the cow, Bedford entered an action against the estate of the late Mr. McGugan for \$500 damages, claiming that he did not get the cow he bought.

Anyone who knew Mr. McGugan and his careful and capable methods of doing business will feel that Judge Dromgole's decision is a fair and just one.

**A GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT**

The Alvinston Free Press says:—An effort is being made to have the road leading to Glenoe repaired and placed on the good roads system of Middlesex and Lambton. The scheme is this, of having the county road system of the two counties connected by extending the portion of the Middlesex system on the townline between Mosas, Ekfrid and Metcalfe along the townline of Mosas and Ekfrid to the concession 2. Mosas, thence southwest along concession 12 a distance of about 250 rods and connect with Mosas west townline or concession 7, Brooke, preferably Mosas west townline. A deputation of the two counties will meet in the near future to decide upon this scheme.

**ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**

On last Sunday at 3 p. m. a special baptismal service was held, Rev. T. J. Charlton officiating. There was a large congregation and a good attendance of the surplised choir when three appropriate hymns were very solemnly and much appreciated. The mothers, fathers and sponsors were all present round the font. The following infants were received: Charles Carlton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Burchiel; Dorothy Euphemie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fred Simpson; Isabel Hannah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGeachie; Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Albert Harper; and Albert Leonard, son of Mr. and Mrs. George McCracken. At the conclusion of the infant service three adults were baptized: Thomas Strong (over 70 years of age), Lillian Winifred Nichol and Della Margaret Squire.

**TO TRANSCRIPT SUBSCRIBERS**

On the 28th of February all un-renewed subscriptions will be removed from our mailing lists, in conformity with a Government order. Owing to the influenza epidemic making it inconvenient for some subscribers to renew during January the time was extended to the above date. Any subscribers who are in arrears for one or more years may settle their accounts with us on or before the 28th of February, after which date un-settled accounts will be in the hands of the clerk of the division court.

**ORANGE OFFICERS**

On January 23rd, at a special meeting of L. O. L. 981, Appin, County Master John Gibb of Mt. Brydges presided at an initiatory ceremony, after which the following officers were installed by him for the current year: D. M. Webster, W. M.; W. H. Galbraith, D. M.; H. Murray, chaplain; C. F. Bardwell, rec. and fin. secretary; T. J. Devlin, treasurer; W. T. May, lecturer; E. T. Huston, D. of C.; A. H. Niven, H. B. Watterworth, D. A. Patterson, Wm. Gibbs and Percy Galbraith, committeemen.

Duncan McCallum, sr., of Mosas is poorly and confined to bed.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Refugee work shipped for month of January—4 quilts, 54 undergarments, 5 dresses.

Meetings will be held at McRae Hall the first and third Tuesdays.

### TWENTY YEARS AGO

New scenery placed in Glenoe opera house.

Price of milk raised from 4 cents a quart to 5c.

Two-cent letter postage in Canada inaugurated Jan. 1.

Curling and hockey the popular winter sports in Glenoe.

Some people argue that this is the last year of the century.

J. A. Armstrong appointed principal of Newbury public school.

Amos Fennell, jr., Newbury, installs Glenoe L. O. O. F. officers.

The grip is not confined to lodge members; nearly everybody has it.

Rev. A. G. Harris, London, preaches Methodist anniversary sermons at Glenoe.

Glenoe ministers—Methodist, H. W. McTavish; Presbyterian, R. W. Ross; Anglican, Wm. Elliott.

Milk only 4 cents a quart, yet a London township man is placed on trial charged with stealing 4 quarts of the fluid.

Four-year-old daughter of Laclan McNeill, Alvinston, burned to death through clothes catching fire from stove.

Top market prices—wheat, 70c, oats 28c, corn 40c, beans 70c, butter 15c, eggs 18c, live hogs \$4, wool 16c, potatoes 75c bag, hay \$6, turkeys 8c.

John Thompson elected president of Mosas and Ekfrid Agricultural Society.

John S. Walker resigns office of secretary-treasurer and Mark Walker is appointed.

Some municipal heads—Glenoe, George Lethbridge; Mosas, Daniel Taylor; Ekfrid, A. P. McDougald; Newbury, D. Stalker; Wardsville, John Heath; Metcalfe, Richard Pettit.

Glenoe hockey team set goal, J. E. Swaisland; point, J. Cameron; cover point, J. Donnelly; forwards, R. A. Crothers, A. D. McAlpine, J. Stevenson, N. Filmore; spare man, J. A. Newport. President of club, J. E. Austin; vice-president, James Poole; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Anglin; captain and manager, J. O. Taylor; mascot, Arthur Hartel.

**\$20,000 FOR SALVATION ARMY**

To reduce the Navy League grant was one item of business done by Middlesex county council. At the December session \$19,000 was the amount asked as a grant. The matter was left over until this month. Then the finance committee recommended that \$10,000 be given the cause. The council later cut this in half, leaving it \$5,000. One reason given for the reduction was that private subscriptions had been given.

On Wednesday the Salvation Army asked that the council grant \$25,000 towards the financing of the noble work which it is doing. The matter was referred to the finance committee, whose recommendation that \$20,000 be granted was adopted.

**SAVE BIRDS AND GAME**

The Middlesex county council has decided to pass a bylaw protecting all birds and game in the county for a period of five years. Reeves James L. Robson of London township declared that for some time past the county has been wholesale slaughter of birds and game within Middlesex by unscrupulous hunters with a resulting increase in insect pests which constitute a danger to crops.

**METHODIST OFFICIAL MEETING**

The February meeting of the official board of the Methodist church was held on Monday evening, the pastor in the chair. There was a good representation present. The absence of Dr. Walker from his accustomed place owing to severe affliction was keenly felt and many expressions of sympathy were uttered. It was arranged to have the postponed Christmas entertainment and congregational meeting combined at some future date to be fixed and announced later on. A committee was appointed to have a suitable memorial placed permanently in the church to perpetuate the memory of the two respected members of the church who were killed in action recently—Cecil Bechill and Isaac Kunes. The church treasurer, J. N. Currie, presented the financial statement. W. H. Reyraft was appointed delegate to the February district meeting. The meeting adjourned after transacting a good deal of important business.

**THE BEAR AND HIS SHADOW**

Will there be six weeks now of winter weather? Sunday was the day for the bear to come out of his winter lair in a hunt for his shadow, and as the sun shone brightly all day he didn't have a very hard task. Until he again makes his appearance six weeks hence, winter weather will prevail, if the old adage holds good, but whether it will be of the modified variety experienced so far this year or the real old-fashioned kind dished up in 1918 remains to be seen.



## RUSSIAN FACTIONS REFUSE TO MEET ALLIES TO DISCUSS TERMS

Plan Declared to be Impracticable—Ukrainian Government Asks For Recognition and Seeks Alliance With France.

A despatch from Tokyo says:—Gen. Harvath, interviewed in Vladivostok regarding the Peace Conference plans for all the delegates of the Russian factions to meet on Princes' Island, said it was impossible to conclude an armistice with the Bolsheviks, who would not respect it even if it were made. He regards the plan as practically impracticable on this account and also because travel conditions would prevent the delegates from reaching the designated conference place by the day specified.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Ukrainian Government will refuse to take part in the conference on the

Princes' Islands, according to an interview given to Petit Journal by M. Sedorenko, Minister of Internal Communications in the new Ukrainian Government.

Sedorenko has begun parleys with the French Government to obtain the admission of the Ukraine to the Peace Conference. The only claim which his country will put forward will be for recognition. If this is granted, according to the interview, the Ukraine will propose an alliance with France on the basis of the former alliance with Russia, and will take over part of the Russian debt, France taking payment in part in wheat.

## LABOR UNREST RIFE IN BRITAIN

Industrial Congress One of the Schemes Suggested to End Trouble.

London, Feb. 2.—The industrial unrest has superseded the Peace Conference as the chief topic of interest in Great Britain. Many of the leaders in the camps of capital and labor are bringing out specifics for a general remedy. The proposal of John R. Clynes, the former Food Controller for an industrial congress representing all interests, seems to be the most popular to-day. It has a rival in a new society called the "National Alliance of Employers and Employed," which representative men on both sides are promoting.

One point on which everyone is agreed is that some general principles, particularly applying to wages and hours, must be recognized. Local settlements of disputes in the different trades and factories only create unrest and confusion. Whenever one section of workers secures any particular concession, the others who have not equal advantages become dissatisfied.

Sir Eric Geddes has made a novel proposal—that some trade union take over a large national factory and run it as an experiment to show what can be done by such co-operative management.

More troops have arrived in Glasgow, where it is now said there are 10,000. Soldiers are still mounted on the roofs of the buildings surrounding George Square in Glasgow. The military display is provoking great resentment among the strikers there.

## WILL NOT CALL ON GERMANY TO PAY ALLIED COSTS OF WAR

A despatch from London says:—The Peace Conference has settled one important point with regard to the indemnity question, the Paris correspondent of the Evening Standard says he has reasons for reporting. The Conference, he declares, has eliminated any intention of calling upon Germany and her associates to pay the allied countries the cost of the war or to impose heavy indemnities upon the enemy nations.

## PEACE DURING MONTH OF APRIL IS FORESEEN BY LLOYD'S

London, Feb. 2.—Some of Lloyd's brokers who, up to a week ago, considered the signing of a preliminary peace before June as a "long shot," have within the last few days reversed their opinion, and now consider it almost an "even money" risk that April will see the preliminary conclusion. Everything indicates an earlier conclusion than seemed certain ten days ago.

## GERMAN BOMBS KILL TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS

A despatch from Mons, Belgium, says:—Two British soldiers were killed and several injured on Friday by the explosion of bombs hidden under coal abandoned by the Germans. The soldiers were engaged in removing the coal when the explosion occurred.

## 50 MORE SUBS TO BE SURRENDERED

Allied Naval Constructors Making Study of Their Equipment.

London, Feb. 2.—Under the terms of the armistice there are 50 more German submarines to surrender to the British navy. At present there are 98 of these craft in British naval ports, 37 having been distributed among the allied powers for technical examination. These submarines have already sailed for various allied ports, where naval constructors will make a careful study of their machinery and internal equipment.

The ultimate fate of all the submarines will be decided by the Peace Conference. Expert view here is that the construction of the German submarines is extremely good, especially as regards technical details, and they show marked superiority over the latest built German destroyers, whose construction is extremely bad.

## ENGLAND'S BIRTH RATE LOWEST IN HISTORY

A despatch from London says:—England's population is decreasing. So states Dr. C. W. S. Slesby, the famous eugenicist, on the authority of unpublished vital statistics sent to him by the Registrar General. They show that, for the whole of England and Wales, last year's death rate would, probably, be found to be higher than the birth rate. The year was the worst on record in this respect. In London the birth rate was 15.8 per 1,000 of population, and the death rate was 18.90. The smallness of the birth rate figures was unprecedented in the history of England.

## TROTSKY URGING HIS FORCES TO ADVANCE TOWARD KIEV

Odessa, Feb. 2.—It is reported that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, has arrived at Kharkov, and is exhorting Bolshevik regiments to invade further the Ukraine. Despairing appeals for help against the Bolsheviks, addressed to the Allies, are reaching Odessa from Kharkov. The Bolsheviks are said to have occupied Tcherniv and to be advancing southward toward Kiev, where there is a panic reported. The Government has moved from Kiev to Winnitsa, in Podolia.

## TO PAY SOLDIERS 21 SHILLINGS WEEKLY

A despatch from London says:—The pay of the soldiers of the British army who are retained until a peace footing again is reached probably will be twenty-one shillings a week and food and lodgings, according to a statement made by W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to the Daily Mail.

## BRITISH FLAG FLOATS OVER STRASBOURG

A despatch from Strasbourg says:—Two British gunboats arrived here on Friday. The British flag now floats over the city.



Hit By Zeppelins—It has only been lately that the British censor has allowed any details to be published of the damage done by the various Zeppelin raids over London. Now that all danger is ended, the curtain has been lifted and the publication of photographs is permitted. This is a house in the west end of London which was hit by a bomb from a Zeppelin. All its inmates were killed.

## YPRES RUINS TO BE LEFT INTACT

Will Stand as a Reminder of the Horrors of War to Future Generations.

A despatch from London says:—The decision of the Belgian Government to maintain Ypres, the scene of several battles between the British and the Germans in its present condition as a permanent memorial, is endorsed heartily by British press and public opinion.

"Ypres will be a memorial," says the Westminster Gazette, "in which future generations may learn the horrors of war. There is nothing more impressive than the sight of the stricken city with the skeletons of its once wonderful buildings rising gaunt into the sky. In a sense there are few things more beautiful. To patch it up would be impossible. Every one, therefore, will welcome the decision that the remains of the old city shall be left intact instead of being cleared away."

"The East abounds in the ruins of the last vestiges of once glorious civilizations which have been overthrown. Ypres will stand for centuries as a reminder that civilization itself cannot be overthrown and as a monument to the generations sacrificed in its defence."

## 1,000,000 MEN WILL OCCUPY RHINELAND

A despatch from Paris says:—The number of American, French and British troops to be maintained in the occupied regions along the Rhine will be limited to 1,000,000 men, according to The Echo de Paris.

## AIRPLANES TO CARRY FOOD TO BELGIUM

A despatch from London says:—The Government has allotted a squadron of military airplanes to convey foodstuffs to Belgium for the relief of the population. The service, which is to be daily, will begin immediately between Folkestone and Ghent.



Victims of The Huns—This photograph of human skeletons is that of a batch of British prisoners just after their release from the German prison camps. They were literally starved alive.

## PEACE CONGRESS AGREES AS TO DISPOSITION OF GERMAN COLONIES

Turkish Empire to be Dismembered by Detaching Five Conquered Regions.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The accord reached by the Council of the Great Powers concerning the disposal of the German colonies and occupied regions in Turkey in Asia is much more definite than is generally supposed, and, besides acceptance in principle of the plan of mandates, it embraces the following main features:

The Allied and Associated Powers are agreed that the German colonies shall not be returned to Germany owing, first, to mismanagement, cruelty and the use of these colonies as submarine bases.

The conquered regions of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia shall be detached from the Turkish Empire.

Provision is made whereby the well-being and development of backward colonial regions are regarded as the sacred trust of civilization, over which the League of Nations exercises supervisory care. The administration or tutelage of these regions is entrusted to the more advanced nations, who will act as mandatories in behalf of the League of Nations.

These mandates are not uniform, but vary according to degree of development of the colonial region and its approach to the stage of self-

government. The mandates in Palestine, Syria and other portions of Turkey where well-developed civilization exists, would be comparatively light and would probably permit of the provisional recognition of the independence of these communities.

On the other hand, colonies like those in Central Africa would require a mandatory with large powers of administration as responsible for the suppression of the slave trade, the liquor traffic, ammunition and arms traffic, and the prevention of military authority on the part of the natives except for native police purposes.

Other colonies and localities, such as those in German South-west Africa and some of the South Pacific Islands, have such sparse and scattered populations and are so separated from other communities that the laws of the mandatory country would probably prevail in these regions.

The mandates will report at stated intervals to the League of Nations concerning the manner in which a colony is being administered.

The foregoing general outline indicates on broad lines the terms whereby, it is said, conflicting views were finally reconciled and a common agreement was reached acceptable to all the great and colonial powers.

## LEADING MARKETS

—Breadstuffs—

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11; in store Fort William, not including tax, \$2.17; No. 2 C.W., 63%; No. 3 C.W., 57%; extra No. 1 feed, 60%; No. 1 feed, 56%; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.45; No. 4 yellow, \$1.42; January shipment.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 50 to 62; No. 3 white, 58 to 61; according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 4, do., \$2.04 to \$2.12; No. 5 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10; No. 6 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10 f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—Malting new crop, 73 to 78; according to freight outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00 nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.25 nominal. Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.00, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; Hay—No. 1, \$22 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$20 to \$21 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale Eggs—No. 1 storage, 55 to 56c; selected, storage, 58 to 59c; cartons, new-laid, 65 to 67c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 51 to 52c; do. prints, 53 to 55c; choice dairy prints, 55 to 58c; ordinary dairy prints, 58 to 60c; bakers', 30 to 35c; oleomargarine, (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 29c; spring mare, large, 28c to 29c; twins, 29 to 29c.

Comb honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.

Maple syrup—In 5-gallon tins, \$3.15 to \$3.35.

## Montreal Markets

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Flour—New standard grade, \$11.25 to \$11.35. Rolled oats—Bago, 90 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.25. Bran, \$37.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Moultrie, \$68.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$22.00 to \$23.00. Cheese—Finest eastern, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice creamery, 53 to 55c. Eggs—Selected, 57 to 58c; No. 1 stock 53 to 54c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.45 to \$1.70. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$23.00 to \$23.50. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 28 to 30c.

## Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$14.50; butchers'

cattle, choice, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do. good, \$10.00 to \$10.50; do. common, \$8.50 to \$9.75; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do. medium bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.00; do. rough bulls, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.00 to \$9.50; do. good, \$8.00 to \$8.50; do. medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do. common, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.50; canners, \$5.00 to \$5.50; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do. com., and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$130.00; light ewes, \$9.00 to \$9.50; yearlings, \$12.00 to \$12.50; spring lambs, \$14.00 to \$14.50; calves good to choice, \$11.00 to \$15.50; hogs fed and watered, \$16.00 to \$16.25.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Canners' cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; butchers' bulls and cows, \$9.00 to \$10.50; lambs, \$12.50 sheep, \$8.00 to \$9.50; milk fed calves, \$12.00 to \$16.00; choice select hogs, \$16.50.

## ALLIES LOAN TEN BILLION FRANCES TO THE BELGIANS

A despatch from Paris says:—Ten billion francs have been advanced to Belgium by Great Britain, France and the United States, this amount to be deducted from the first instalment of the war indemnity to be paid by Germany, according to a Havas despatch from Brussels.

The despatch adds that the amount will be raised either by an intangible bond issue or by a German loan having priority over all other loans.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO MEET FEB. 11

A despatch from London says:—The new British Parliament, according to present plans will meet on February 11, with Prime Minister Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader in the House of Commons, attending. The time used in giving the oath to members will be shortened, and it is expected that an hour after the session begins both houses will assemble to hear the speech from the throne. Sir James Lowther will be re-elected speaker of the House.

## INCREASE TO BRITISH NAVY TO BE REGARDED AS BONUS

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty announces that pending the conclusions of the Committee of Enquiry on the subject, it has been decided to increase the pay of all naval men, ranging from an extra shilling per day for ordinary seamen to six shillings for captains and higher ranks, with similar increases to the Royal Marines. This extra pay, it is declared, must be regarded as a bonus, and not as representing an increase of the present pay, which may ultimately be considered a just and equitable remuneration.

## MUST STUDY LUMBER MARKET

Canada Should Endeavor to Meet Requirements of European Trade.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That the Canadian lumber trade will experience some difficulty in securing its share of orders for reconstruction work in Europe unless more attention is paid to the requirements of the overseas market, is a warning given by the Commission of Conservation to Canadian exporters of lumber. Lumber from Russia and Sweden, it is pointed out, conforms more to the size requirements of the British market, and the chief difficulty Canadian dealers must overcome is the one relating to the "cant size" of lumber shipments generally from this side of the Atlantic.

"As far as British Columbia is concerned," says the statement, "the bulk of lumber heretofore imported by the United Kingdom has been in the form of large timbers of the grade known as 'merchantable,' for heavy structural work, or for resawing into any special size."

"If British Columbia is to enlarge her timber trade, then a range of all grades and sizes, including merchantable, but not the lowest grades, must be dealt in."

"If Canada," the report continues, "can deliver lumber in the various grades sawn to British standards at Swedish standards, then she can do business in a broad and general way." This, it is pointed out, is practically impossible with freight rates at the present high level, but in two years freight rates may be low enough for Canada to compete with Sweden and Russia, provided we manufacture to the requirements of the British market.

## NO LOSS ON WHEAT IS EXPECTED

Surplus of Sixty Million Bushels in Canada Will Sell Readily.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Inasmuch as the Canadian Government has guaranteed the price of wheat of the crop of 1918 and the carrying costs thereof, it is deeply interested in the disposition of the exportable grain remaining in the country. It is estimated that that exportable surplus of wheat now amounts to from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. At present the British and allied Governments are not purchasing grain either in Canada or the United States. Hence if prices in the world market should suffer an early decline both countries would be called to make good their guarantees. It is stated here, however, that there is no reason to anticipate that the Canadian Government will find itself obliged to disburse money to bring the price paid for Canadian grain in the world market up to the guaranteed fixed price based on \$2.24 1/2 a bushel for No. 1 Northern. It is believed that the present suspension of buying is due to congestion in Great Britain, that the British Wheat Export Company will resume buying and will likely do so on the basis which has hitherto prevailed.

## FRENCH CUSTOMS LINE FIXED ALONG FRONTIERS OF 1870

A despatch from Paris says:—One of the first consequences of the re-occupation of Alsace-Lorraine has been the suppression of the Customs line of the Vosges. A decree appeared in the Official Journal fixing the French Customs line along the frontiers of 1870. The German Customs agents have been dismissed and an agreement has been made with Switzerland for opening the frontiers.

## \$6,000 OF AIR FORCE WILL BE RETAINED

A despatch from London says:—The Air Force for the armies of occupation, says an official announcement, has been selected on the same basis and with the same emoluments as the other branches of the service, six thousand five hundred officers and seventy-five thousand men will be retained out of approximately three hundred thousand.

## Future Army of Occupation Largely French and American

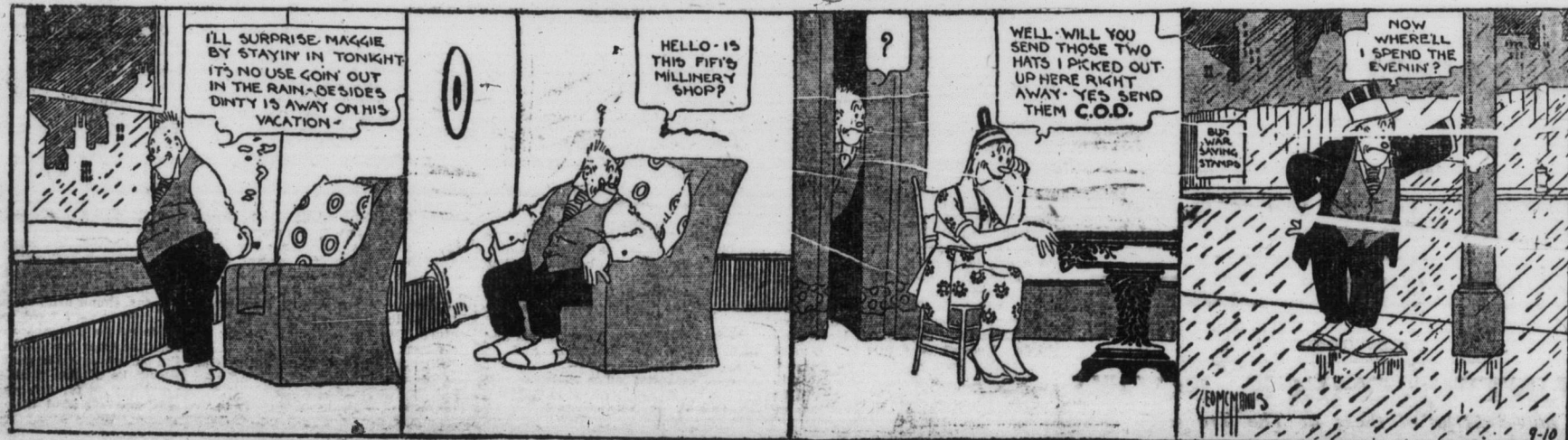
A despatch from London says:—The British contribution to the allied armies of occupation in the Rhineland, says the Times, will be less numerically than that of either France or the United States, consideration having been given to the part played in the war by the British Navy and to British responsibilities in other parts of the world.

## Be Explicit, Please.

Officer (as company is temporarily about to vacate trench which has been reported mined).—"You two will remain here, and if there is an explosion you will blow a whistle. You understand?"

Private Spuds—"Yes, sir. Will we blow it going up or coming down?"

## BRINGING UP FATHER





## GERMAN LINERS TO BRING MEN HOME

AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN  
TROOPS RETURNED

New Armistice Agreement Places  
Large German Steamships at  
the Disposal of Allies.

All the great German liners and the more important of the other German passenger steamships, the list including the huge *Imperator*, may be placed on the North Atlantic route to transport American troops homeward, under the agreement for the extension of the German armistice signed at Treves. The German maritime fleet, virtually in its entirety, is placed at the disposal of the associated government to be distributed among them in accordance with the needs of the various nations. Only some of the smaller steamships are left to the Germans.

The allotment of the steamships among the associated Powers will be governed partly by the respective needs of the nations and partly by the suitability of the steamships for use on particular routes. The giant liners, like the *Imperator* and the other big modern steamships finished during the war, are too deep in draft to pass through the Suez Canal. Hence Great Britain will take the moderate-sized steamships for the Australian service. The smaller steamships that are left to the Germans are for their needs in the Baltic coast traffic.

Food to Pay for Ships.  
The money will be applied in payment for the foodstuffs furnished to Germany under another part of the agreement.

Available remuneration for the use of these ships is to be paid to Germany. The supplies to be furnished include 70,000 tons of pork to satisfy the recent need of Germany for fats. The furnishing of 200,000 tons of cereals is provided for, but for part of this amount condensed milk may be substituted.

The meetings at which the shipping arrangements were elaborated were held recently from those of the regular armistice commission, and were the first civilian deliberations between the Germans and the representatives of the associated governments since the conclusion of hostilities. They were marked by a less formal spirit than the strictly military deliberations of the armistice commissions.

Germany to Deliver Ship.  
Marshal Foch planned to have the agreement drafted and signed at one short meeting, but the shipping experts found this to be impossible. Three meetings, lasting over midnight on Thursday and several hours into Friday, were necessary for the discussion of the details. Another meeting is planned to be held at the end of the month.

The delegates of the associated governments proposed that the Germans furnish the coal and the ships' stores. The Germans protested that this was impossible, specifying the lubricants particularly as something they were unable to furnish. It was finally arranged that the Germans furnish the coal and the stores, and take the steamships to ports designated by the Allies, who will then take them over and man them.

The Germans stated that the steamships were in shape for immediate service, having been kept in repair by the skeleton crews maintained aboard them during the war.

Europe's Most Corrupt City.

The Prussian capital has been known for many years as the most corrupt city in Europe, but few German newspapers have spoken so frankly about it as the *Cologne Volkszeitung* since the censor's ban was lifted. Here is its latest indictment: "We should rejoice to see a fire descend from Heaven and reduce to cinders the horrible Babel of Berlin. To hell with the Berliners, people without soul and without heart, implacable foes of all Kultur. In the great record book of humanity a monstrous debt of blood is inscribed against Berlin. He who has not yet made himself acquainted with the revolting sentiments which have prevailed in the Prussian capital for centuries is wilfully blind. Berlin is an immense moral cesspool. We refuse any longer to be under its sway."

Battlefield Coincidence.

A curious battlefield coincidence is related by the lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Hussars. He states that in August, 1914, his regiment, after having been rallied up from Rouen, got out of their train at Houtment, near Maubeuge, and rode off to Belgium and the war. On November 11 last, the 3rd Hussars were riding through the same Houtment in pursuit of Germans when the telegram announcing the signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities at 11 a.m. on that day was received.

The Women's section of the Manitoba Grain Growers adopted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to create a Federal Health Bureau.

## HAIG'S VALLIANTS DASHED HUN HOPE

KAISER'S GRAND OFFENSIVES  
OF 1918

Wrecked by the Unyielding Front  
Presented by British Infantry,  
Tenton Expert Admits.

Wellington used to say he had spent his military life in trying to guess what was going on on the other side of the hill, says a war correspondent. History has to estimate these strategic guesses, and already the time has come when the pioneers of history are beginning to reduce the chaos of the war to order.

I have before me evidence which shows more clearly than anything yet published what was happening on the German side of the hill during those anxious months in the spring of 1918. Captain von Schwink began the war as a gunner; then he went into the air service and worked with artillery, fighting and bombing squadrons. He received a staff appointment in 1917. When General von Below was on the Italian front in 1917, Schwink served with him. When the scene of German activity and German hopes shifted to France, von Below was put in command of the Seventeenth Army, and Schwink went with him.

The German Object.

The main idea of the great German offensive in 1918, he says, was to break through to the sea, cutting the British army into two parts, one of which was to be driven back on the channel ports while the other was to be thrown southward in disorder upon the French. All that happened afterward was in the nature of attempts to repair the plan which had gone awry, or to substitute some other which had not been originally contemplated.

For the plan, according to Von Schwink, did go awry from the first day. Even while the Kaiser was sending about telegrams, while the British public was reading anxiously of that hurried retreat up to Amiens, the German staff knew that they had failed. So different are facts from imperial desires, so different things look on the other side of the hill.

For in that great offensive of March 21 the main weight of the attack was to have fallen north of the Somme. The Germans had no intention of massing divisions south of a line drawn from St. Quentin to Amiens, and so the actual results of the severe check to the northern section of the offensive and their great advances in the south were considered by the German staff—I borrow the very guarded phrase—"as somewhat in the nature of a failure."

The attack, in fact, did not succeed as had been expected, except south of St. Quentin. The swift advance there was judged to be of merely minor importance. The Germans had hoped to gain an equal success all along the line.

It remained to try again. The next attempt may be called another version of the original idea. On March 28 an attack between Onny and Neuville-St. Vaast was launched in order to extend the southern success. The German staff were confident that they would recover Vimy Ridge and capture Arras by the weight of the first blow. As is known, they failed completely.

Unyielding Valor of British.  
The reasons for the failure which appeared on the German side of the hill were: First, the artillery preparation was not sufficient, because they could not bring up enough ammunition fast enough; and second, the resistance of the British infantry went beyond all German calculation.

Unyielding Valor of British.

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"There's a Reason"

Again it became necessary to reconsider the situation, and this time more profoundly, the check so discouraging and the losses so heavy that the German staff decided to give up altogether the original plan to break through to the sea north of Amiens. They looked for a new scene of action in which they could work with smaller forces and with some chance of success, but still the sea was the lure.

Reading this German history of the campaign of 1918 one finds himself thinking of some eagle bested by a hawk and biting at the bars that shut him in, unable to understand how hopeless the fighting is and yielding only when battered and wounded by his own desperation, he sinks exhausted still in his cage.

Still trying for the sea the Germans organized the attack on April 9, south of Ypres. This, says Schwink, had Dunkirk and Calais as its objective, and from the opening of the attack it was intended to push right through. Again, it seems, the problem of feeding the guns had not been sufficiently studied and again this branch of the service compromised in retreat. The difficulty of the ground, I am told, prevented the heavy artillery and ammunition being brought up, also certain German divisions in their advance found quantities of wine, put it to its natural use and got drunk.

Finally and as usual "the resistance of the English troops, especially about Givenchy, led to delay."

Two Big Miscalculations.

It is curious how closely the story of this northern offensive resembles that of the first great attempt to the south. Both began with a spectacular success which the general staff considered a failure, in both there follows an attempt to repair the damage, to set the plan on its legs again. The attack of April, 1918, on the Givenchy-Merville front was made to open out the northern salient and give a chance of further advance as originally intended. This also failed and then the German staff threw up the gate in the north and put aside their hopes of the sea.

Von Schwink, who may, perhaps, speak for one school of German military opinion, thinks that this was a serious mistake. His view is that if every man had been thrown into the offensive on the Bethune-Ypres front the Germans would "almost certainly" have reached the channel ports.

In the fighting of the whole campaign of 1918 what most impressed Schwink was the discrepancy between the German staff's estimate of the fighting value of the British divisions and the actual value. The German general staff consistently and considerably underestimated the value of the British divisions which had been engaged.

Last and most irritating of all these chapters of disillusion must have been the discovery that, as Schwink puts it, "the fighting value of the German divisions was generally overestimated."

## PRISONERS HAD TO PAY THEIR WAY

BRITISHERS VILELY TREATED  
BY THE TURKS

Canadian Captain of Royal Air Force  
Spent Five Days in Filthy  
Constantinople Jail.

"Now my name must not be mentioned," said a captain of the Royal Air Force when asked regarding his experiences as a prisoner for 14 months in Turkey. "Unless you promise not to mention my name I have nothing to say." Upon the promise being given the captain continued: "It was about 8 in the evening, on the last day of September, 1917, three of us went up from Mudros in a Handley-Page to bomb Constantinople. We had only one hour and short time when the engines went 'dead' and we had to come down about two miles off Sulva Bay. The Turks soon saw us and began shelling us in earnest. We managed, however, to get to shore and hid all night in a cave. In the morning they found us and we were taken."

"They beat us with their rifles a bit and generally misused and sent us on to the Pasha. He was a decent enough chap and gave us a good time. But that wasn't to last long. We were shut out to Constantinople and put in the civil jail. Filthy is no word for it."

The next day an officer came in and ordered us to give up our uniforms. We refused, and he went out to return with two soldiers with fixed bayonets. So we had to give up our togs. We complained to everyone, but it was no good.

"The Dutch Legation fixed us up with 'clives' and helped us along. We were in jail five days and then were sent off to Gedos. They made us pay our passage across the Sea of Marmora and 65 miles along the road. That's the way they did in Turkey all along; if you didn't have money you didn't eat or do anything else. Of course the Turks don't know any better. They are pretty much heathens; they only give their soldiers a loaf of bread a day."

Pelted With Stones.

"Well, we got to Gedos. The chil-

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drum pelted us with stones and spit at us, but they didn't hurt us much.

"The first six months I spent in Turkey are about as slim as one could possibly experience. Generally speaking I think we fared better than the prisoners in Germany, but for the first while, it was pretty tough. As I say, if we had no money we couldn't eat and I could not get in touch with home. Somehow we all managed tho."

Speaking of the prices charged by the Turks to the prisoners the ex-prisoner said: "Tea was \$50 a pound, butter \$5 a pound, and bread \$2 a loaf. So you see, we couldn't manage long on a five-spot. The commandant was a decent chap and when we got the prisoners from Kut-el-Amara we had a fine time. We all worked hard, studied and learned no end of useful things. We had an 18-piece orchestra, a variety company, and put on some stunt every few days."

"We were asked to give our parole but refused. The commandant told us we would be sent away to another camp. Rather than have this happen we promised not to escape. So we had the run of the village. The commandant was a decent chap and when we got the prisoners from Kut-el-Amara we had a fine time. We all worked hard, studied and learned no end of useful things. We had an 18-piece orchestra, a variety company, and put on some stunt every few days."

"The other camps, however, were not so well fixed. In a great number the prisoners were terribly treated. The Turks to save themselves at the armistice, handed the commandants. Good job, too, because they were regular devils."

This officer was in Gedos, twelve months and got to England on December 16th last. He is at present on three months' leave, which he is spending at his home in Toronto.

## Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow larger. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freeze-one applied directly upon a sore corn give quick relief and the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freeze-one, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

QUEER WAR TRADES  
Certain Kinds of Business That War  
Made Profitable.

Some queer and profitable trades have come into being since 1914. Small fortunes appear to be made in the streets. Hawkers, fined for profiteering in matches, have been found recently with large sums in notes on their persons. A vendor of camphor in London, who used to stand on the curb, has decided since the influenza epidemic to open a shop.

There is a great market for the teeth of dogs in these days. They have a commercial value that is not disclosed by the dealers, but there is more than one firm in London making a good thing out of these goods.

Inquiries by a representative bring to light other queer trades. There is, for instance, a firm in the Midlands that carries on a secret trade in "souvenirs" from France.

A hawker, who made a poor living out of bootlaces and pipe-cleaners before the war, has retired on his profits made in the last three years in a different line of goods. He sold humorous pictures of Kaisers with trick mouths. He owns a cottage in Surrey now.

"Presida" and Paradise.  
The Bulgarian word for "surrender" is "presida," but when Tommy Atkins was busy getting on with the war he couldn't be expected to remember a little thing like that.

One day a soldier was called before his colonel, and asked if it was true that he had bayoneted a Bulgarian who had surrendered to him. The soldier denied this hotly. "It was this way, sir," he explained. "He came up to me on outpost as mum as a hyacinth. I says to him: 'Is it paradise—paradise!' And as he didn't answer I sent him there!"

Sandwiches made of brown bread filled with honey and chopped wal-

## The Latest Designs



What an abundance of grace in the soft folds of this draped skirt! And the blouse, too, has all the grace that simplicity gives to a gown. McColl Pattern No. 8676, Ladies' Basque. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents. No. 8677, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt. In 6 sizes, 22 to 32 waist. Price, 20 cents.



Vests of all lengths are smart, but this one which hangs below the waistline is possessed of an unusual smartness. McColl Pattern No. 8744, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McColl dealer, or from the McColl Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Field Marshal Haig.  
A man of iron hand, but gentle heart And humble disposition, lent his aid To overthrow the monster that had made Such havoc in the world, whose highest art Was slaughter of the nations, with a dart Forged in the depths of hell by one who stared From due devotion, and again essayed To lure the master from the better part.

The great man is, indeed, the one that serves While in this rugged world, and never swerves Until the Talent-giver comes to claim His own with usury, and then bestow His guerdon on each faithful one below.

Surpassing far this transient earthly fame.

MONEY ORDERS.  
It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

"That's nothing!" Tommy answered. "At Zeebrugge there were three German submarines sunk in port."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows  
A "Yank" and a "Tommy," thrown together in France, were vying with each other in telling tall stories.

Fifty-two returned soldiers are taking a special agricultural course at Alberta University.

A Quick Relief for Headache  
A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selig's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Great Britain at Close of War Led  
the World in Air Service.

Great Britain was pre-eminent in the air at the close of the war, when the British air force was the largest in the world, according to a report made public recently. It fought on more fronts than the air service of any other nation and its successes were proportionately greater, it is said.

In August, 1914, the British naval and military air service together mustered 185 officers and 1,853 men of other ranks. In November, 1918, there were 30,000 officers and 264,000 men. At the outbreak of the war Great Britain had 166 airplanes, 45 seaplanes and seven airships, while at the close of hostilities she had 21,000 airplanes, 1,300 seaplanes and 103 airships. Besides this there were 25,000 airplanes and seaplanes being built and 55,000 airplane engines under contract.

The Women's Royal Air Force, which was not in existence in 1914, numbered at the close of hostilities, 23,000.

## A Health Saving Reminder.

Don't Wait  
until you get the Spanish Influenza. USE

Minard's Liniment

At the first sign of it. Its Healing Qualities are amazing.  
THE OLD RELIABLE  
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.  
Yarmouth, N.S.

What They're Getting.

"The Germans for the next generation," said Mrs. Edith Wharton at a Y.M.C.A. tea in Paris, "are going to be pariahs. Wherever they go they're going to be abused. And it will be useless for them to complain."

"A German diplomat spent the summer at St. Moritz, in the Swiss Engadine. One morning beside the lake he stopped to talk to some neutral ladies and a little girl who was in the party whispered something to her mamma."

"The German, smiling and twisting his Kaiserlike mustache, said jestingly to the little girl:

"She looked him straight in the eye and answered coldly:

"But it would have been kinder still to say it out loud."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.  
A mixture of two or more honeys always is darker than any of the original ones.

An output of close on to 225 tons of honey was the result of the past year's industry upon the part of the busy bees of British Columbia, an increase over the 1917 crop of about 65 tons.

## GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in  
to get quick, comfort-  
ing relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce. Won't stain the skin, leaves no muss, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's  
Liniment  
Kills Pain  
50c, 60c, \$1.25

FOR YOUR HORSE THIS WINTER  
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND  
Is the best prophylaxis against disease. Twenty drops of SPOHN'S daily will act as an effective preventative—will secure your horses and mules against Distemper and influenza in any form. When there is so much disease, when your horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of SPOHN'S early.

Your druggist handles it.  
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

## Don't Lose Sight

Of our remarkable \$1,000.00 Maple Syrup and Sugar prize competition previously announced. This is open to all users of our indispensable "GRANDFATHER" EVAPORATOR. Each prize to the value of \$500.00 will be awarded in the Syrup contest and \$400.00 in the Sugar. Entries can be made in either or both classes. Full particulars to be had by writing for one of our special "Prize Competition Circulars."

This contest should powerfully appeal to owners of our "Grandfather" machines—the one evaporator giving 100% results. Why delay your purchase any longer? Buy now, enter a contest and win a Cash prize, and thus reduce cost of the machine.

The Grimm Manufacturing Company, 66 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

As desired or write to: HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

## LOST

ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUIT-  
able reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell,  
Ont.

FOR SALE  
WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER  
and job printing plant in Eastern  
Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will  
sell for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 43.  
Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE  
in New Ontario. Owner going to  
France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double  
that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson  
Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

## MISCELLANEOUS

ADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN  
and light sewing at home, whole or  
time, good pay, work sent any dis-  
tance, charges paid. Send stamp for  
particulars. National Manufacturing  
Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.  
Internal and external cured with-  
out pain by our home treatment. Write  
before too late. Dr. Bullman Medical  
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

## Articles Wanted

We buy false teeth, old gold, silver,  
diamonds, platinum and watches. High-  
est prices paid. Send parcels by regis-  
tered mail and receive money order by  
return mail.

CANADA REFINING COMPANY  
84 Victoria Street Toronto

Deletion Anticipated.

Aunt Mary—"Did Santa Claus  
bring you everything you asked for  
in your letter, my dear?"  
Little Ethel—"Oh, dear, no! But  
before I wrote I heard daddy say that  
lots of letters are censored nowadays,  
so I—well, I got more than I ex-  
pected!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Conservation of Heat.

Heating a drafty house is like bail-  
ing out a leaky boat—for emergency  
only. A house properly ventilated  
without drafts takes less coal to heat.  
Chink all openings, but make proper  
provision for ventilation.

## ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST  
for Little's Lung Cure, Montreal, P.Q. Price 65c.

## SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse  
may have a bump or bruise on his  
ankle, hock, stif, knee or throat.

## ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up  
the horse. No blister, no heat  
gone. Concentrated—only a few  
drops required at an application. \$2.50 per  
bottle delivered. Prescribe your dose for special treatment.  
Book \$1.00 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the small  
syringe instrument for treating, reduces Painful Swellings,  
Blisters, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Venous Ulcers, etc.,  
Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or  
direct. Liberal return policy. Write for 10c  
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 516, 518 Tremont St., Montreal, Can.  
Manufactured and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

## Face An Awful Sight Healed By Cuticura

Rough and Itchy With Eczema.  
Came in Pimples and Blisters.  
Kept From Sleeping.

"My face got rough and itchy, and  
I was told I had eczema. It came in  
pimples, then water blisters, and my  
skin was sore and red. My face itched  
and I had to scratch, and it kept me  
from sleeping. The skin was dry and  
scaly, and would bleed. My face was  
an awful sight."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura  
Soothing Ointment and I sent for a  
sample. I afterwards bought more, and  
it was not over a week when I was com-  
pletely healed." (Signed) Miss Annie  
Foye, Alderson, Ark., Aug. 28, 1917.

If your skin is already healthy and  
clear keep it so by using Cuticura Soap  
for toilet purposes assisted by touches  
of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and  
heal any tendency to irritability, redness  
or roughness of the skin or scalp.

For Free Sample Each by Mail ad-  
dress post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A,  
Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

FOR YOUR HORSE THIS WINTER  
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND  
Is the best prophylaxis against disease. Twenty drops of SPOHN'S daily will act as an effective preventative—will secure your horses and mules against Distemper and influenza in any form. When there is so much disease, when your horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of SPOHN'S early.

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SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

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This contest should powerfully appeal to owners of our "Grandfather" machines—the one evaporator giving 100% results. Why delay your purchase any longer? Buy now, enter a contest and win a Cash prize, and thus reduce cost of the machine.

The Grimm Manufacturing Company, 66 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

As desired or write to: HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35c  
BOTTLE



## STOCK-TAKING SALE

Many Articles at Half Price---Some  
One-half and One-quarter Off

Stock-taking is only once a year. It means a throwing out of all broken lines, odd lines, discarded lines, surplus stocks.

There will be a big lot to close out during the present week and at a big saving in price.

It's a chance to get a lot of desirable merchandise at below MANUFACTURERS' AND MILL PRICES.

It's a chance to buy at sale prices and yet be PROTECTED from "junk" which is so often placed on sale in city stores.

Every article is from our regularly bought stocks of best qualities, our only reason being to clear broken and discarded lines, many lines being very scarce goods today, but we bought so

heavily months ago we can now give our customers advantages of buying at way down prices such lines as

WOOLLEN AND FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, for Men, Women and Children, at sale prices.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL CASHMERE HOSIERY at sale prices.

MITTS AND GLOVES at sale prices.

SHOES AND RUBBERS at sale prices.

KNIT CAPS, SCARFS, ODD SWEATERS, at sale prices.

Remnants of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELLETTES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, etc., at clearing prices.

## J. N. CURRIE & CO.

### The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses 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.

FOR PRINTING.—The Transcript has a superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, envelopes, forms, programmes, cards, etc., in all styles and wedding stationery, etc.

Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SCOTT, JR., MAN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919

#### CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The following commendable changes in the Educational Act of Ontario were proposed by the Ontario Educational Association and submitted to Hon. H. J. Cody, Minister of Education, by a deputation of about sixty leading educationalists at Toronto last Saturday.

Resolved, "That the Minister of Education give one year's notice of the authorization or revision of a text book, and that public school teachers be consulted in the preparation and selection of all public school text books."

"That the geographies be supplied with more and better maps and that the geography text should be of a convenient size, so that pupils could read it with convenience, and a Companion Atlas be supplied for map reference."

"That we object strenuously to the placing of history on the list of examination papers for junior high school entrance."

"That the department be requested to make the school year end on June 30, and the bylaw regarding truancy be amended so that any child who attends school could be compelled to attend regularly, though under eight years of age."

"That the section approves the resolution of Windsor and Walkerville Institutes and continues to urge and express its disapproval of melodramatic and comic picture shows, the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and the comic supplements appearing in some of the Canadian papers."

"That before people are allowed to marry they should present a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner that they are mentally and physically qualified for the rights of parenthood."

#### AS "THE BOYS" ARRIVE

To the Editor of The Transcript: Dear Sir,—In almost every paper you take up at this present time you read how at each village, town and city as "the boys" arrive on the station platforms they are met by great crowds, shaken hands with and "cheered." This is as it should be. It is the very least we can do for them after all they have done for us! I hope no one will be offended with me if I ask here: "What is the matter with Glencoe?" True, our worthy reeve, town councillors, parsons and

others have made it their business to be present at our depot on arrival of the boys, but the number present on each occasion fell far short of what it ought to be, and as for a cheer, I have not heard one! The Jews show their admiration for their benefactors by gathering round them and shouting "hosanna." The Mahomeds cheer their elephants by shouting "ur re" the Arabs their camels by "har rae," the French their hounds (after the chase) by "hare," the Germans their horses by "hurs" and the Irish their cattle by "hurrah." The English "hurrah" is common to many nations and is supposed to be derived from the old French "huzzar"—to shout aloud joyfully. There is something specially inspiring in a full, united and vociferous "Hurrah" repeated at least three times, with the old "Hip! Hip!" before each. In "The Merchant of Venice" we read, "Now, in fide! I have thee on the hip." "Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" meant "Jerusalem is lost to the infidel." Now it means: "Germany is lost to the brutal war lords." As our boys helped to conquer it we should surely gather in force and give them a loud and hearty "Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" for they deserve it.

I for obvious reasons sign myself,

ONE WHO DID NOT CHEER.

#### FROM OVER THE RHINE

Somewhere Over the Rhine, Germany, Dec. 19, 1918. Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Wardsville, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Christmas parcel and greetings received last night. Please extend to the ladies of Cashmere my sincere thanks for the same and say that their kindness is very much appreciated.

You will notice by these few lines that we are somewhere over the Rhine. Perhaps it might be of a little interest if I should tell you a little of our march across Belgium and into Germany. Following up the retreating and beaten German armies, it was quite a long march: somewhere about 260 miles from the time we started until we reached our destination over the Rhine, covering the period from November 13 to December 16. Some days we would march a long way, up to as much as 40 kilometers. Other days not near so much, and some days we would not move forward at all—have a little rest, and we generally needed it. The main roads in Belgium are nearly all paved with cobblestones. The cobblestones certainly makes good hard roads but they also are hard on the feet when it comes to doing long marches over them, and when we would get off the main roads then it was mud and generally plenty of it, and especially so at this time of the year when there is such a lot of wet weather.

One of the sights that I always will remember is seeing the people of Belgium and France whom the Germans had taken or driven from their homes coming back again, bringing what few belongings they had left with them, and it was not very much that they had left. Some would be carrying it on their backs, others would have it on a wheelbarrow or push-cart of some kind or other, and it was very

seemingly that one would see any of them with a horse or ox hitched up to a cart. The people themselves looked worn out and worried, something beyond imagination. It certainly looked very hard.

We passed along the north edge of Mons and about four miles north of Namur. I saw one of the sunken forts near Namur where the Belgians made such a good stand in the first weeks of the war. Until we got east of Namur the country was very level but after that it was quite hilly. We followed along the river Meuse for a long way. The scenery along there was most beautiful. The road ran along the river bank and on the other side of the road was a high bank of solid rock, in some places reaching several hundred feet in height, covered with moss and ivy and pine trees and small shrubs growing in the crevices. In one place in this bank of rock there was a fort built and directly beneath it at the base was one of the prettiest little towns one would care to pass through. After we turned away from the Meuse we followed along one of its branches for a long distance and the scenery was every bit as good—the kind you read about in books and see in pictures.

It was on December 4th at 1:10 p.m. that we marched across the border between Belgium and Germany. The first few days' march into Germany the country was quite hilly, that is, the part that we went through, and nearly all the hills had pine trees growing on them. Much of it had been planted by hand for they were all in straight rows. That is, one way of utilizing the waste land and it improves the beauty of the country. As we neared the Rhine the country became more level and what I saw of the Rhine valley was very nice, it being a great industrial district as well as a good agricultural district. The towns are quite close together. You can see several at one time in any direction you care to look, also acres of tall chimneys from manufacturing plants.

It was on December 13th that we marched through the city of Cologne down to the bridge and over the river Rhine. Little did the Germans think last March when they were making their big pushes that before Christmas the troops of the Allies would be over the Rhine. It was the never-ceasing hammer blows that knocked them out. I remember one day in particular, after we had crossed into Germany. We marched twenty-five kilometers that day and in that distance there were forty dead German horses along the roadside that had dropped from sheer exhaustion during the evacuation. That may give you a faint idea of the state they were in. Everything in the line of foodstuffs appears to be very scarce with the exception of potatoes and some other vegetables. Bacon figures out at about \$4 a pound, so you can form an idea from that as to what the price of other things might be. The people use us better than I expected, yet after all they dare not raise their hand against the boys who "brag that they were born in Canada, beneath the British flag." Happy New Year to you all.

STANLEY ALLEN.

### TO MAKE CHICKENS LAY

To Make the Stock Pay Feed Concentrates.

Roughage and Roots Give Bulk to the Ration, But Production Depends Upon the Grains, Mill-feeds and Oilseeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ANY people forget that a hen requires feeds other than grain in order to be in good health and to lay.

All-grain rations are neither conducive to health or egg production. At times when hens have the run of the stables and the yards, together with house scraps, they do very well, owing to the fact that an opportunity is given them to pick up bits of clover leaves, roots, and such like material.

A certain amount of meat foods is essential in order to produce the white of the eggs. Too much of such feed is apt to cause trouble with the general digestion of the bird.

Milk as a drink, is, without doubt, the best animal feed known. It gives the best results when sour. When birds are accustomed to it they will not take too much.

Beef scrap and high grade tankage are used very extensively in large poultry plants where milk is not available. These are mixed with ground grain, generally in the proportion of fifteen to twenty per cent. For the general purpose breed the former amount is sufficient. Breeds such as Leghorns will make good use of twenty per cent. of meat scrap in the ration.

Cooked butchers' meat, green cut bone, cooked beef head, lungs, liver, etc., are all very good feeds and may be fed in a manner similar to meat scrap.

Some people think that because a little of meat feeds are good, more would be better. Experience has shown that such is not the case. Too much often causes serious trouble. Green feeds are essential for health and for economy. A hen should have all the green feed she will consume. A certain amount of bulky, succulent green feed she will consume. Such feed is usually fairly inexpensive. Where birds are not fed any green feed, in the course of time they become unthrifty, lay poorly and moreover, the eggs from such birds many times are very low in hatching power.

Experience has shown that oats when properly sprouted are a most excellent feed. The hens are very fond of them and the value of the oats as a feed is good. That is, the sprouted oats reduce the grain feed consumption equal to the pounds of oats sprouted and one gains the increased palatability of the oats, as well as the value from the greens.

Thin-leaved greens contain one of the very important elements of growth and health. They are called nature's protective feeds; that is they assist to maintain the birds' health or normal resistance against disease. Health is an essential to profit. In winter we find such feed in sprouted oats, cabbage, and clover leaves.—Prof. R. W. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

#### Value of Concentrates in Ration.

A cattle feed is valuable to the extent it contains those substances which will repair body tissue, build new tissue and furnish energy to do work. The particular materials in a food which have this power are protein, the flesh-forming substance, carbohydrates and fat, the fat and energy producers, and the mineral matter which has a great many functions in the body.

Any feed that carries a high percentage of protein and fat and a large amount of a digestible form of the carbohydrates is called a concentrated feed or a concentrate. Thus grains, mill feeds and oil cakes are concentrates. On the other hand, a feed low in these valuable constituents and high in indigestible carbohydrates, or crude fibre, as, for instance, straw, hay, corn stalks, are called roughage or bulky feeds. Roots may also be put in this class because they contain a very high percentage of water and they are for this reason bulky.

These bulky feeds have their place in the ration, indeed in the case of full-grown animals on maintenance ration, they may form the whole of the food; but it is impossible for a young animal to make rapid growth, a cow to give a large amount of milk or a horse to work hard on such feed. The hard woody fibre of the straw and hay are difficult to digest and much of the energy that should go to production of work or increase is used up in digesting the food. Consequently when production is desired the amount of roughage feed must be reduced and the concentrates increased.

Another reason why concentrates must be used is that to get the largest production we must have the animal digest and absorb the maximum amount of the various constituents which together form a food. A cow cannot long continue to furnish a large amount of casein in milk unless it gets the material from which to form it from the food. Neither can a steer make rapid growth and fatten on a food that does not furnish a large amount of the food constituents essential for growth. These cannot be supplied in the largest and best quantities except by the use of the concentrates. The coarser feeds or roughage are necessary to give bulk to the ration, but there must be an abundance of easily-digestible materials if the best results are to be obtained and this is the place of concentrates in the ration. We want some coarse feeds, even if they are poorly digested, but we also want some concentrates to supply the materials for growth and production. Furthermore within certain limits the more of the concentrates fed the greater the production.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

# Extra! Extra!

Sixty pairs of Ladies' high price Shoes, in sizes 2, 3, 3½ and 4. These shoes are regular \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10 shoes. These must go at \$2.98.

THIS SALE RUNS TEN DAYS ONLY

SPECIAL FOR MEN---Solid Leather Working Shoes, sizes 6 to 11. These must go at \$2.98.

## Modern Shoe Store

GLENCOE PHONE 103

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

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, BOOKS, LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between MONTREAL TORONTO DETROIT and CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service.

Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

## The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY

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



Overland cars always have been designed and built to meet the taste and needs of substantial people. The good things owners say cause the steadily increasing demand for Model 90 cars. There probably will not be enough to meet the demand of this season.

Wm. McCallum Dealer Glencoe

Phone 88

Willis-Overland, Limited, Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario  
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina



## MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS  
Opposite Royal Bank Building

FLOWER DEPT.  
Potted Plants and Cut  
Flowers for all occasions.

Highest cash  
price for But-  
ter and Eggs.  
Phone 25

FANCY GOODS DEPT.  
Stamped Linens and  
Embroidery Silks; Crochet  
Cottons of all kinds.

## Keith's Cash Store

Large stocks of Winter Goods—Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets  
and Velvetens in all colors; Corduroy Velvets for Dresses and  
Coats; Shiftings and Shaker Flannels; Hosiery, Gloves, Mil-  
linery, Men's Furnishings, Mitts; Suits to order; Smocks and  
Overalls; Groceries in all the staple lines.

P. D. KEITH

## Railway Trains at Glencoe GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line  
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and ex-  
press, 9.37 a. m.; No. 114, express,  
local points to London, 2.50 p. m.;  
No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto,  
Montreal, etc., 6.05 p. m.; No. 116,  
local accommodation to London, 10.40  
p. m.

Westbound—No. 113, local mail and  
express, 7.30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit  
express, 1.31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail  
and express, 6.37 p. m.; No. 15, Inter-  
national Limited, from Toronto and  
east for Detroit, 10.05 p. m.

Nos. 114, 115, 15 and 16, Sundays  
included.

Wabash and Air Line  
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local  
points to St. Thomas, 9.35 a. m.; No.  
2, Wabash, 12.40 p. m.; way freight,  
4.20 p. m.

Westbound—No. 3, express, 12.59 p.  
m.; No. 353, mixed, local points St.  
Thomas to Glencoe, 2.50 p. m.; way  
freight, 9.25 a. m.

Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch  
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Pet-  
rolea, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tun-  
nel and points west—No. 365, mixed,  
7.35 a. m.; No. 283, passenger, 6.40  
p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passen-  
ger, 7.05 a. m.; No. 364, mixed, 4.55  
p. m.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.42 p. m.;  
No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p. m.;  
No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers,  
5.33 p. m.

Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor,  
4.48 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor 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, 9.00 a.  
m.; G. T. R. West, 6.00 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.

## "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

We Carry a Full Line  
— OF —

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

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

J. M. Anderson  
GLENCOE Plumber

Tinsmith

WESTERN  
Business College

WINDSOR, ONTARIO  
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue.  
Hundreds of students placed annually in  
DETROIT and WINDSOR, I. S. McAllum, Prin.  
P. O. Box 16

Accountants

The following were appointed a com-  
mittee to strike the standing commit-  
tees at Middlesex county council:—J.  
L. Robson, A. E. Rosser, A. Holman,  
W. E. Grieve, A. J. Wright, David  
Smith, William J. McFall, E. F. Rey-  
craft, R. Denning, Alton Ryckman  
and A. Ferguson.

The oldest pioneers claim that this  
has been one of the finest winters, as  
regards clear and moderate weather,  
in their experience in these parts up  
to the present time, but the bear be-  
ing able to see his shadow on Sunday,  
the 2nd of February, indicates, they  
say, a severe ending.

Middlesex county council appointed  
Warden Currie, Treasurer T. E. Rob-  
son, Clerk Stuart and Councillors A.  
J. Wright, William Martin, A. C. Fer-  
guson and D. Smith a committee to  
consider the question of a memorial  
to the boys from this county who have  
served at the front. The committee  
will report at the June session.

An effort will be made this spring  
to induce citizens to tidy up their  
premises and help to make the town  
attractive, and it is also suggested  
that steps be taken to have some of  
the old and dilapidated buildings that  
disgrace the view removed or over-  
hauled and put in good repair and  
painted. Without a doubt the growth  
of the town is greatly hindered by its  
untidy appearance and the fact that  
there are no houses to rent for people  
who desire to make their home here.  
We are surely standing in our own  
light when we do not make use of  
our means to put some of the vacant  
buildings in habitable shape and in-  
duce others to become residents of  
the town, which in other respects has  
advantages that no other town can  
hold out. As was remarked the other  
day, it is no credit to Glencoe to boast  
that we went away over the top in  
subscribing for Victory Bonds when  
the money can be invested at home  
where we believe with as good or bet-  
ter return and to the upbuilding of  
the community. We can hardly expect  
strangers looking for location to have  
confidence in our town when we show  
evidences of lack of confidence our-  
selves. Now that the price of mater-  
ial and labor is likely to get back to  
reasonable limits is a good time to  
show the optimistic spirit and go in  
for improvement.

Born  
CONGDON.—On Tuesday, Febru-  
ary 4th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. William  
Congdon, Ekfrid, a son.

THOMKINS.—On Tuesday, Febru-  
ary 4th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Ivan  
Thomkins, Appin, a son.

Died  
CURRIE.—In Ekfrid, on Tuesday,  
February 4th, 1919, Clara Gertrude  
Currie, youngest daughter of James  
Currie, in her 19th year. The funeral  
will leave the family residence, lot  
24, second range north, on Friday  
morning at 9 o'clock to Wardsville  
R. C. church, where service will be  
held. Interment in Wardsville cem-  
tery.

GILLIES.—At the family residence,  
Mosa, on Monday, February 3rd,  
1919, Katharine, beloved wife of Don-  
ald Gillies, aged 79 years.

## In Memoriam

DOHIE.—In loving remembrance of  
John A. Dohie, who died February 9,  
1918.

Gone, dear father and husband—gone  
forever.

How oft we miss your loving face,  
But you left us to remember  
The happy home we once enjoyed,  
How sweet thy memory still.

But death has left a loneliness—  
The world can never fill.  
We loved him, yes, we loved him,  
But Jesus loved him more,  
And He has sweetly called him  
To yonder shining shore.

The golden gates were opened,  
A gentle voice said "Come,"  
And with farewells unspoken  
He calmly entered Home.

God knows how much we miss him,  
And whispers "Hush, he only sleeps;  
Your loved one is not dead."  
But in our aching hearts we know  
We have no father or husband now.

—His Loving Wife and Family.

## TOWN AND VICINITY

A week from tomorrow is St. Valen-  
tine's Day.

James Nichols, Main street, north,  
is in poor health.

Home buyers are in the district pur-  
chasing heavy horses.

Several of our citizens declare they  
saw a robin on Thursday.

D. H. McRae of Strathburn suffered  
a severe attack of hiccoughs last  
week.

There was skating on the rink on  
Monday evening for the first time this  
winter.

Mac McAlpine is building a new  
dwelling-house adjoining his store on  
the Appin road.

Mrs. Bray Willey is visiting her sis-  
ter, Mrs. (Dr.) Dunfield of Petrolea,  
who is very ill.

Hugh McLachlan of Mosa is enjoy-  
ing fine health and reads without the  
aid of glasses, at the age of 98 years.

The annual meeting of the Western  
District Pairs' Association will be held  
in Petrolea on Thursday, Feb. 6th, at  
11 a. m.

Tait's Corners Mission Band was the  
winner this year of the banner  
awarded annually by the W. M. S.  
Presbytery.

Wm. Burchiel has purchased Wm.  
Thomson's house on Victoria street,  
south, for \$1,300, and intends moving  
to town soon.

Fifteen dry holes have been bored  
for oil without success in the eastern  
part of Ekfrid, township by one firm  
at an expense of five to six hundred  
dollars a hole.

Rev. Mr. Irwin wishes to say that it  
is the Lord's Day Alliance that will  
be represented at the Sunday morn-  
ing service, not the Belgian refugees  
as announced last Sunday.

Rumor says that the Canadian Pac-  
ific Railway Company will shortly elec-  
tify its line between Toronto and  
Windsor. There is also a rumor that  
the Canadian Pacific will get control  
of the Grand Trunk.

Appin boasts the largest checker  
club of any village its size in Western  
Ontario, and it contains a great many  
fine players, but Glencoe and Wards-  
ville, not containing so many players,  
has each the most expert players, so  
writes a correspondent.

A runaway accident which threat-  
ened serious results occurred on Main  
street Monday at noon. Neil Carruth-  
ers, Dan McFarlane and John Paul  
were riding in a buggy when their  
horse took fright at some boys cutting  
up capers and hauling a broken buggy  
by hand and bolted. Paul, who was  
sitting on the other men's knees and  
driving, was thrown to the ground  
and dragged for some distance before  
letting go of the reins. He was se-  
verely bruised and shaken up. The  
other occupants of the buggy remain-  
ed in the seat but had no control of  
the horse, which galloped down street  
but was finally stopped by a man who  
saw it coming.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Charlotte Moss is visiting at  
her home here.

—Miss Coke of Sarnia spent the  
week-end at P. E. Lumley's.

—Miss Estella Smith of Chatham  
spent the week-end at her home here.

—W. S. Redfern of Churchill, N.  
Y., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles  
Simpson.

—Misses Lizzie Grant and Annie  
Barker are attending Chatham Busi-  
ness College.

—Cleve Watterworth of Harrison,  
who was recently very ill with the flu,  
visited his brother Russell a few days  
ago.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McIntyre  
of Detroit are visiting at the home of  
Mrs. McIntyre's parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
J. Chisholm, Mosa.

—Isaac Walker is home from the  
West, visiting his brother, the doctor,  
and other relatives and friends in  
Glencoe and vicinity.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Mumford and  
daughter of Mortlack, Sask., visited  
Mr. Mumford's brother, Dr. R. J. Mum-  
ford, over the week-end.

—Mrs. Mary Watterworth, who has  
spent a few months with her sister,  
at Windsor, accompanied her daugh-  
ter, Mrs. R. S. Greenwood, to the lat-  
ter's home in Dilke, Sask., on Satur-  
day.

## GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the munic-  
ipal council of the village of Glencoe  
was held in the council chamber on  
Monday, Feb. 3rd. Members present  
—Reeve A. J. Wright, Councillors  
Keith, R. H. Hagerty and Lumley.  
The minutes of the last meeting were  
read and adopted.

A deputation composed of Messrs.  
Sutherland, Aldred, Clarke and Henry  
waited on the council requesting that  
some of the council should go to  
up the town and renovating old build-  
ings generally. After some discus-  
sion it was decided to leave this mat-  
ter in the hands of the reeve to call  
a meeting of the citizens at an early  
date and make arrangements with the  
"clean up" committee as to what steps  
to take.

A deputation of ladies on behalf of  
the I. O. D. E. requested permission  
to decorate the town as a greeting of  
welcome to the returning soldiers.  
Their request was granted.

On motion of Messrs. Keith and  
Hagerty the council as a whole with  
P. E. Lumley as convener be a com-  
mittee to prepare an honor roll of the  
Glencoe boys who have served in the  
great war.

It was moved by W. A. Hagerty and  
seconded by J. E. Roome that the  
treasurer furnish bonds to the satis-  
faction of the council to the sum of  
\$3,000. Carried.

The requisition of the library board  
for \$110 was filed.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and  
Keith the following accounts were or-  
dered paid:—James Poole, insurance  
premiums, \$42.50; E. T. Huston, in-  
surance premiums, \$22.50; A. B. Mc-  
Donald, insurance premiums, \$20.  
Wm. Allan, rep. water wagon, snow  
plow, and sharpening saws, \$4.05; Geo.  
McCubbin, survey, expenses, plans  
and report of Main street and Currie  
drain, \$72.50; J. E. Weaver, salary for  
November, December and January and  
half of two local lines, \$17.50; E. T.  
Huston, three months' salary as fuel  
controller, \$24.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and  
Lumley R. C. Vause was granted re-  
fund of cement walks on McMechan  
lot, \$12.35.

Council adjourned to meet March 3.  
CHARLES GEORGE, Clerk.

For sale—a milch cow, to freshen  
very soon.—T. C. Reynolds.

For sale—Durham cow and calf,  
just freshened.—D. C. McTavish, 51-2  
Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and  
Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

Am. buying Tor cash, clean dressed  
chickens.—F. G. Humphries, butcher,  
Glencoe.

Watch for particulars of the Pres-  
byterian church choir concert to be  
held Feb. 20.

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-  
ner of Main and Kellar streets.—J.  
D. McKellar.

Reserve Thursday evening, Feb. 20,  
for the choir concert in the Presby-  
terian church.

Wanted—50-acre or 100-acre farm  
rent or work on shares. Write  
Box 110, Glencoe.

On Saturday, Feb. 8th, we will fill  
oil tanks at 19½¢ per gal.; best Amer-  
ican oil.—Wright's hardware.

A well-assorted stock of all new and  
fresh groceries now offering at close  
prices at W. A. Currie's, Main street.

For sale—a large coal stove, East-  
on's Bruce range; practically new; a  
great bargain.—Miss Riggs, Glencoe.

A quart sealer of pitted sweetened  
cherries given free with a \$5 purchase  
of mixed groceries at W. A. Currie's.

Bring your order in to Wright's  
hardware Saturday, Feb. 8th, and have  
them filled with best American oil at  
19½¢ per gal.

For sale—6 h. p. Gilson gasoline en-  
gine, in A1 condition, on trucks, also  
Maple Leaf grinder. Apply to E. S.  
Moore, Walkers.

The young people of Appin are hold-  
ing a dance in the town hall, Appin,  
on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 11.  
Launch served at 10.30.

Ontario corn exhibition, Chatham,  
Feb. 11, 12, 13 and 14. Addresses by  
Hon. G. S. Henry and Prof. L. C. Bur-  
nett on February 12 at 2 o'clock.

For sale—seed corn, No. 72 oats,  
No. 21 barley, also three-year-old colt,  
milch cow, Shorthorn bull and Tam-  
worth sow.—Wm. A. McCutcheon, 52

Ready to do orchard pruning at  
reasonable prices. Apply to David  
Squire, fifth door south of public  
school, Main street, or phone 1411.

Specials for this week at George's  
grocery.—Lake Superior herring in  
25-lb. pails, reg. \$3.50, for \$3; fancy  
seeded raisins, reg. 18c, at 2 for 25c.

Many lines of new groceries offer-  
ing at pre-war prices, and highest  
price given in cash or trade for good  
fresh butter and eggs, at W. A.  
Currie's.

For sale—2 sets of second-hand  
single harness, 1 second-hand cutter,  
1 mail wagon with sleighs, a cheap  
driving horse. Apply to Mrs. W. H.  
Weaver.

Have your tanks of 25-gallon capac-  
ity or over filled with best American  
oil at 19½¢ a gallon, at Frank Hay-  
ter's store on Saturday, February 8—  
one day only.

For sale—a horse, 6 years old,  
weight eleven stone, and good to  
work. Also a six-octave piano-cas-  
e organ in first-class condition, and a  
five-octave organ with a mirror top,  
on easy terms. Apply Dan. H. Mc-  
Rae, agent, Glencoe.

If you wish to hear the New Edison  
diamond disc phonograph or a Colum-  
bia gramophone in your home, drop a  
postal card as follows, and if you wish  
you may turn your old talking machine  
or silent piano that you may have at  
their value as part payment on a new  
one. Address Daniel H. McRae, Glen-  
coe, agent.

Anniversary services will be held in  
the Glencoe Methodist church on Sun-  
day, Feb. 16. Rev. Dr. Macdonald,  
formerly of Kilmartin, will preach at  
both services. On the Monday even-  
ing following a good program will be  
given in the church, when Dr. Mac-  
donald will give an address on the  
war. Admission 25 cents.

It will soon be time to be looking at  
the pretty pictures in the seed cata-  
logues.—Goderich Signal.

WOOD FOR SALE  
Will sell a quantity of wood, ready  
cut, in the Dykes wood, also strips  
of timber suitable for firewood; all  
mostly hard maple. Apply in the  
woods any day or to D. E. Wallace,  
Thamesville.

# Stock-taking Sale

Ladies, do you intend purchasing a Dress, Furs, Skirt or Blouse?  
Gentlemen, do you intend purchasing a Suit or Overcoat for your-  
self, son or brother?

Call at our store during our Stock-taking Sale and you will  
save on every purchase 20 to 40 per cent.



A slashing clearance of all odds and ends in every  
department.

Underwear Opportunity for Women and Men

Underwear samples 25 per cent. off.

Men: Every Overcoat and Suit in E. Mayhew &  
Son's stock, on sale below today's cost! Prices that  
were already the lowest are all cut still further now.

Three Star Bargains:

Travellers' Samples—Men's Underwear, Sweater,  
Coats, Socks.

Wonderful Savings in Shoes and Rubbers

Many odd lines of sizes and kinds to be cleared out at sale prices.—Men's  
Heavy Working Shoes, Men's Fine Shoes, Men's Mackinaw Rubbers,  
Men's Mackinaw Sox, Boys' Mackinaw Rubbers, Boys' Mackinaw Sox,  
Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Big values in Sheetings and Pillow Cottons;  
special values in Silks and Dress Goods; an exten-  
sive range of Ladies' new Waists in Voile, Silk and  
Crepe de Chine.

Our new Spring Wall Paper has arrived. In-  
spection invited.

E. MAYHEW & SON

## SOLDIER WRITES SISTER

Mrs. Dugald Black of Appin re-  
ceived a letter from her brother, Pte.  
G. W. Rooker, 28th Canadian Battal-  
ion, from Bonn, Germany. Pte. Rook-  
er is with the army of occupation, 2nd  
Canadian Division, and has been over-  
seas nearly three and a half years.  
He was a former Carleton lad, being  
a son of the late Wm. Rooker, miller,  
but enlisted in the West. He has  
been two and a half years on the fir-  
ing line in France and Belgium as  
sniper, signaller and in the trenches.  
He was twice wounded—first in the  
Somme battle, October, 1916, and on  
September 20th, 1918. When the  
armistice was signed he was in the  
front line trenches, afterwards going  
to Germany with his battalion. While  
in Bonn they were billeted at Hotel  
Rhinefeld, right on the Rhine, and he  
was on sentry duty on Bonn Ridge on  
the last day of 1918. On January 3rd  
he was given two weeks' leave, so  
with a chum they went to London,  
England, which journey took them  
four days by train from Cologne. He  
says it is a much brighter London  
than formerly, as there are no more  
air raids. On the 7th of January he  
went down to Victoria docks and saw  
the U. C. 95, one of the Hun's armis-  
tice subs.

## COUNTY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Finance Committee: Councillors W.  
E. Grieve, E. Douglas, R. J. Petch,  
J. G. Stewart, L. L. McTaggart, E. F.  
Hart, David Smith and William  
Martin.

Jail Committee: Councillors A. J.  
Wright, Sam Oakes, J. S. Cousins, D.  
Campbell, W. J. McFall, Alton Ryck-  
man, T. Clark and A. Holman.

Board of Road Directors: The  
reeves of all townships in the county.

Educational Committee: Councillors  
J. S. Cousins, Neil McPhee, T. F. Clat-  
worthy, William Hill, E. Douglas, A.  
J. Wright and Leach.

Petitioning Committee: Councillors  
Neil McPhee, J. Smibert, A. J. Blakie,  
A. Ferguson, Elliott and Leach.

House of Refuge Committee: Coun-  
cillors J. J. Poore, A. Ryckman, W. J.  
McFall, R. Denning and A. J. Blakie.

Agricultural Committee: Councillors  
A. Ferguson, Charles Peters, J. G.  
Stewart, A. E. Rosser, J. Smibert, R.  
Denning and E. F. Reycraft.

Printing Committee: Councillors  
Sam Oakes, J. Smibert, T. F. Clat-  
worthy, William Hill, Charles Pet-  
ers, R. J. Petch and J. Clark.

## NOTICE

All notices of meetings or enter-  
tainments to be held are adver-  
tisements and must be paid for at  
regular advertising rates. Re-  
ports of the doings at these meet-  
ings or entertainments are insert-  
ed free of charge and we will be  
pleased to receive them for pub-  
lication. Persons sending or  
phoning in notices for which there  
is a charge are requested to state  
definitely who is to pay for the  
same. Prepayment is desirable,  
as an extra charge is made for  
items that have to be carried  
through the books.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears  
the Signature of *Chas. H. Hatcher*

**\$5.00 for \$4.00**  
And Every Dollar  
Worth More.

Small savings now  
share in the high  
interest on Govern-  
ment Securities.

**War-Savings Stamps**

Cost \$4.00 this month  
Redeemed in 1924 for  
\$5.00. Sold at Money-  
Order Post Offices,  
Banks, and wherever  
the Triangle and  
Beaver sign is dis-  
played.

## ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds,  
Coal, Wood and Cement







# Soils and Crops

**By Agonomist.**  
This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agonomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

**F. M.**—Kindly advise me as to the proper methods to practise in getting alfalfa started on my farm. What crops are the best to grow in preparing ground for this crop? Do you think inoculation is necessary where red clover grows? Some farmers in this section have trouble with weeds coming in and crowding out the stand of alfalfa. Can this be prevented by cultivating the plants and if so how should the work be done?

**Answer:**—After deciding which portions of the farm are best adapted for growing of alfalfa, the next step is the preparation of the soil for seeding. Under ordinary farm conditions this may best be accomplished by plowing under a heavily manured sod and planting a crop of corn and potatoes. The cultivation of the soil will hasten the decomposition of the organic matter, refine the particles and help to create ideal conditions for working up a good seed bed the following year. If a fertilizer carrying liberal amounts of available phosphorus and potassium is used for the corn or potato crop one is not only insured of a maximum yield of corn or potatoes, but the fertilizing elements not utilized by these crops will be at hand for the alfalfa plants. If ground is plowed the following spring, given an application of two tons of ground limestone to the acre and thoroughly harrowed to conserve soil moisture and destroy weed growth the conditions will be almost ideal for seeding the alfalfa crop the first week in August. Many farmers who have been slow to encourage the growth of alfalfa on their farms have secured a good stand only to have it turn yellow and become unthrifty because the soil lacked sufficient phosphorus to nourish the plants. It is therefore always well to provide liberal quantities of this element before preparing a field for alfalfa.

One of the first and most important points to consider when preparing a field for alfalfa is that of having the soil inoculated with the proper kinds of bacteria. If the soil is not seeded this may be accomplished by adding a quart of alfalfa inoculant to the clover and timothy crops on each acre, using soil from an old alfalfa field as an absorbent in the stables where the bacteria will find a suitable place to multiply before being returned to the soil, and by applying a few bushels of soil from an old alfalfa field to the field that is being seeded. When applying the soil from an old alfalfa field it is necessary that the work should be performed while the weather is dark or cloudy as the direct rays of the sun will destroy the bacteria before they are incorporated with the soil. In this latitude the good results come from seeding the crop early in August so that the plants will make good growth before frost comes and checks their growth in the fall. After experimenting with and without nurse crops we find that uniformly better results are obtained when the alfalfa is seeded alone. If the crop makes too vigorous a growth it is frequently necessary to go over the field with a mowing machine and clip the tops several inches above the ground and leave the crop to serve as a mulch during the winter.

The best results are obtained by sowing one-half bushel of cleaned seed to the acre and covering it somewhat deeper than is the case when the seeding is done earlier in the season. Late summer seeding has many advantages, an important one being the comparative freedom from weeds and annual grasses. Then, too, a better seed bed can be established and frequently the land can be profitably utilized for the growing of some early maturing crop. If sown early in August the plants will make a vigorous growth before winter sets in, thus assuring an early and vigorous start in the spring, and in this way subduing the weeds. In fact, the alfalfa sown along in August will produce as much forage the following season as that sown earlier. If the seeding is done in the spring a nurse crop should be employed to keep down the growth of rank weeds and grasses, but when seeded in alfalfa needs the moisture, plant food and sun. If the land is

**E. D.**—Some time ago I wrote you asking for instructions about killing quack grass, and I shortly received them by mail. I have my ground fallowed nicely, but may I ask you what you think about planting it to corn, or sowing it thickly to barley next spring? Would either one do as well as buckwheat? Of course, in either case I shall plow again in spring after harrowing thoroughly. If planted to either corn or potatoes would it not require very much hoeing, besides cultivating, and would not barley sown quite heavy, be more profitable? Also, is clay soil good for barley; would rye do to follow rye, and if I use commercial fertilizer, how much and what kind is best for clay?

**Answer:**—Your plan of sowing the ground continuously to barley in the spring is not as good as to sow it to buckwheat the latter part of June. The barley order to amount to anything must be sown early and the quack grass has a change to grow along with the barley. By the other method, you have plenty of time to cultivate up to the last of June. You can eradicate a lot of the quack grass by thorough cultivation before it is time to sow the buckwheat, then if you sow thickly to buckwheat, it will smother more thoroughly than barley would. Possibly barley would pay better than buckwheat, yet this you cannot tell. A good crop of buckwheat is about as profitable as any grain at the present time.

Your opinion is correct with regard to planting to corn or potatoes. You will have very much hoeing to do in order to keep this quack grass down. It can be done but it is a painstaking, tiresome job. There is no better land than a good, strong clay loam for barley. Barley wants rich land containing plenty of phosphorus and it wants land that will not dry out too much by summer conditions, and a clay loam is almost ideal, providing, of course, it is well supplied with vegetable matter and in good condition.

It is not the best practice to have one cereal follow itself in a rotation. It is much better to have a rotation of crops and have plants follow each other that are of a little different nature, but on good land this can be done once or twice if it is necessary, or more convenient, with the idea that the ground should be seeded as soon as possible so as to get some grass roots and sod to keep up the vegetable matter in the soil. Commercial fertilizers would undoubtedly help the rye crop; it does most any crop. About two hundred pounds per acre is the amount usually used with any cereal crop. The fertilizer for a cereal

crop should have a good per cent of available phosphoric acid in it.

**C. J.**—Kindly give me a good balanced ration for dairy cows. I have plenty of alfalfa hay, corn stalks, oat straw, small potatoes and mixed hay. How much of each shall I feed, and what would I have to buy?

**Answer:**—Alfalfa hay, corn stalks and oat straw and mixed hay are all excellent roughage feeds. Small potatoes are also a bulky food but would be valuable to furnish succulence. I would not advise, however, feeding them in large quantities; ten to fifteen pounds per day would be sufficient. All of these foods are bulky and there is not enough protein in alfalfa hay to balance the carbohydrates in corn stalks and oat straw. Besides a ration ought to be balanced from two viewpoints. First, there should be a certain proportion of protein and carbohydrates; and second, there should be a certain proportion of roughage and concentrates. And so to balance this ration one must have grain and concentrates and this grain must contain protein in excess in order to make it a balanced ration. A good grain ration would be corn meal and wheat bran, mixed equal parts by weight, in addition to three pounds of oil meal fed to each cow per day. I would prefer to feed the oil meal separately if possible so that you would know just the amount you were feeding because this and cottonseed meal, which will do just as well, are highly concentrated foods and one is liable to overfeed or to feed irregularly if it is mixed with other grain. I would suggest that you feed this three pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal separately. You can give the cows the corn meal and wheat bran and then immediately put the oil meal in the manger, say one and a half pounds in the morning and again at night, then you know just how much oil meal your cattle are getting. Feed a sufficient amount of corn and wheat bran in addition to the three pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal to give each cow a pound of grain per day for every four pounds of milk produced in a day if the milk tests less than four per cent. If it tests more than four per cent, then feed one pound of grain per day to every three pounds of milk produced in a day.

If you have sufficient alfalfa feed this once a day and then corn stalks and mixed hay once a day, feed liberally of this bulky food. **A Handy Staple Puller.** There are many more or less efficient staple pullers on the market, but the cheapest as well as one of the best which I have ever found is a plain steel harrow tooth. I always select as heavy a one as I can find, and then grind it down at the point until it is nearly sharp. To operate this staple puller under the point of the tooth is placed under the staple and wire and then the tooth driven with a heavy hammer. The staple is thus easily wedged out of the post with practically no damage to itself or the wire.—L. C.

In order to prevent clogging, when using a food chopper for cutting wheat, cut it the size of a walnut. **For Better Markets.** Rural communities organized for collective marketing enable the small producer to obtain good prices through selling products of high quality. The quality of farm products governs the price to be obtained, and the efficiency of production determines the margin between cost of production and the selling price. In producing farm products the farmer is confronted with the difficulties of supplying a sufficient volume of goods of high quality to market them individually with profit. For example, a farmer with a small portion of a carload of good wheat can hardly pay the minimum charges on a car to send his wheat to market without losing the profit on the superior quality.

If, on the other hand, there were 100 farmers producing a uniformly high grade of wheat and owning their own elevator, it would be possible for them to secure cars and fill them to the maximum thus sending their wheat to market at a minimum cost for transportation.

Pearl buttons that have lost their sheen through repeated washings may be made to look like new by first washing with warm water and soap suds, then drying and polishing with a nail buffer and a cake of nail polish.

## THE BOY'S FARM DEN

By E. L. Vincent

Most of the articles I have read ought to be a bookcase. Help your boy to get the lumber, furnish him with the tools and he will make this himself. Give your boy as good a deal as there is in the house. He gets tired every day and is worthy of a good place to sleep. Do not worry if the spread gets soiled sometimes. How can it be helped? Boys have to sit somewhere. Furnish the boy's table with pen, ink and paper. He will want to do some writing now and then. By the time he is around fourteen he will look like a man, and you will be glad to see him. If you give him a nice diary for a birthday or Christmas present. On the shelf under the table there is room for the boy's favorite magazine. There may be other papers in the home, but he will be glad to have one that is his very own. Before you put a book on the shelf in the boy's room, know what that book teaches. It may take a little time to do so, but you would look pretty good if you did not get poison from a bottle, and why not use the same precaution as to poison from books? Then, too, there ought to be another set of shelves on which your boy may place the odd things he picks up about the farm, pretty stones, deer horns, big hornet's nests and all sorts of interesting trinkets. Some day he will have a good camera and that may have a place on these shelves.

Finally, visit the boy in his room often. I know a mother who went upstairs with her boy every single night until he was nearly a man grown. There she and her boy had many a heart to heart talk before the good-night kiss, and I am quite sure he will never forget it as long as he lives. It costs to do these things, and it costs to keep the room neat and attractive, but it certainly costs more not to do it. You are a good mother, and you want your boy to look back to that nice room away back on the farm, as the best spot on earth, the spot to which he would like to come back once in a while when his head is aching with the winter's snows. A boy's room has much to do with his character.

Next, put a table in the room, with a neat cloth over it, and don't, for pity's sake, be shocked into displaying bad temper if some day you drop in and find the boy sitting with his feet on the top of the table. Never mind; he will not spoil the cloth. If you look, you will find he has a paper or something of that kind on the cloth and under his heels. To go with the table, let there be a number of chairs, one of them a good easy rocker. And see to it that those chairs have good stout bottoms. Chairs sometimes come to bear the print of a boy's shoes. But what are chairs made for but to be used? In a corner of the room where the light will be good, place a bureau with plenty of drawers. There should be a big glass in the top. At the side of the room there

## Poultry

A good rule for feeding poultry in winter is to provide as near as possible the same food materials that the birds would secure if they were on free range in warm weather. When free to roam through the fields and orchards during the summer, they secure not only the grain, grit, shells, meat scraps, etc., which are fed them, but they secure tender blades of grass and other succulent vegetation, bugs, worms and other food which nature wisely provides for their use. They also obtain exercise by running about in the fresh, pure air. These conditions are entirely changed when the fowls are confined during a northern winter, and the poultry-keeper must do as much as he can to reproduce indoors the conditions of summer free range. For exercise the fowls are confined to scratch the grain they eat out of a deep litter. To take the place of the grass and other green food, cabbage, mangold, beets, poor quality apples, clover and alfalfa are provided. The bugs and worms which are not available for the fowls are supplied for them more beef scraps, meat trimmings, from the kitchen, milk, sweet or sour, and other animal products. There is no one kind of grain which is satisfactory to feed alone, and it is good economy to furnish a variety so that the fowls can be sure to get the different food elements which are required to maintain their bodies and provide a surplus of which to make eggs. It is seldom necessary to figure out and feed any absolutely perfectly balanced ration. If given a variety the hen will balance her own ration, and as a rule the most successful poultry-keepers pay more attention to furnishing sufficient variety.

**Questions and Answers.**  
**H. F.**—A few days ago I started painting some rooms after purchasing Atlantic White Lead, oil and turpentine. The first night my kidney excretion was very dark brown and smelled of turpentine and there was blood in the excretion, with great inflammation. Was this lead or turpentine poisoning? I think it about time humanity stopped using white

**Zero Weather and The Tractor.** After you have thawed out the pump with the tankette, and broken the ice on the tank so that the stock can drink it's almost the last straw to have to spend half the morning trying to get the tractor started in order to grind corn for the feeders. Heating the manifold with a blow torch will aid in starting, but there is much danger of fire in using this method. The intake can be heated by applying a hot iron, but it takes considerable time. Hot water is helpful too, only it takes time to heat the water. I have tried all of these methods, but have placed them in the discard for a better one. Take a small container—I have used a shaving stick box with good results—and drill a few tiny holes in one end, leaving the other end entirely open. A small handful of cotton waste is now dipped into water and the surplus water squeezed out. Into this bunch of wet waste three or four grains of calcium carbide the size of a pea are placed, and the wet waste wrapped loosely around them. The bunch of waste is placed in the open end of the container, and the carbide is placed in the open end. Prime the engine lightly with gasoline, place the drilled end of the container on air intake of carburetor, turn the engine over, and away she goes. Carbide gas is highly explosive—a very weak spark will set it off—yet when used in this way there is very little, if any, danger, and it is quick and certain.—E. A.

**Seed Importation Regulations.** Canadian farmers and gardeners are protected from the evils of planting inferior seed of many kinds of crops imported from other countries. By an order in council that came into effect in the autumn importation is prohibited of unfit seed of clovers, grasses, vetches, rape, other forage plants, field root and garden vegetables in lots of ten pounds or more.

In Pamphlet S-12 of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and obtainable from the Publications Branch, unfit seed is described as that which does not comply with the Seed Control Act requirements respecting the sale of seed in Canada, or if it has been refused admittance into any other country on account of low vitality.

The regulations will be carried out through the Customs officials who are required to take and forward to the Dominion Seed Laboratory for examination, sample of lots of seeds of the classes named entered for consumption in Canada. Seed that has arrived in Canada and found to be unfit shall be deported under Customs supervision. The penalty for failing to comply with these regulations is \$500 for the first offense and not exceeding \$1,000 for the second and each subsequent offense.

**One of the Oldest of Flowers.** The origin of the rose is lost in antiquity. It is certain that roses abounded in Palestine, and that the Jews possessed great knowledge of their culture and held them in high esteem. The Egyptians grew roses on the bank of the Nile and as early as the days of Homer the Greeks had them in abundance. The Romans delighted in the luxury of roses and used them in incredible quantities. Nero spent \$20,000 for a single rose bush. Then the rose found its way into Persia, where love and honor awaited it.

Good stock and equipment will soon place a man in a position where he can buy land and pay for it too.

## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally. If stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

**Turpentine Poisoning.** Turpentine should be handled with care, transported only in metal containers to prevent the hazard of breakage, and such containers should be opened only under conditions of good ventilation. In painting or varnishing indoors, the right ventilation is most important; nor should one sleep in freshly painted rooms until the paint is thoroughly dry and the room has been, for at least two days, well aired. The symptoms of mild cases of turpentine poisoning, soon pass off in the fresh air, without treatment. In more severe cases, the kidneys demand careful attention. Such a sufferer must be put on a milk diet and should drink abundantly of water. Cupping and poulticing over the small of the back, may be resorted to. The nausea may be relieved by bicarbonate of soda or lime water; the cough is best treated by a simple cough mixture such as Stoke's expectorant; if this is not availing, the doctor should prescribe after examination of the lungs.

**Questions and Answers.**  
**A. O. H.**—I am twenty-one, five feet six inches high and weigh 141 pounds. Am I a heavy weight? 2—I would like also for you to give me some hints on proper quantities of food and kinds of food for a meal. Could you express quantities in teaspoons and slices? That would be far more understandable. 3—I expect soon to walk a mile and a quarter to college. Should my food vary in quantity then? I suffer so much with attacks of biliousness that I am anxious for relief, if possible. **Answer:**—You are not in the welterweight class; and yet you are a trifle too hefty. Try to get down to 132, which is right according to schedule. 2—You seem to be a trifle morbid on the subject of diet; that is not natural in a healthy young specimen. Tuck in three square meals a day. 3—If that walk to school were three miles each way instead of what you state and you traversed it daily, rain or shine, coming and going, you would be the better for it. Drink plenty of water, especially between meals; see that your organs of elimination are functioning properly; have your eyes examined to be sure your bilious attacks are not on account of your wearing glasses, and you will come along very well.

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## KEEPING THE BOY ON THE FARM

In these days when the agitation of "back to the farm" is so pronounced and the "keep the boy on the farm" problem appears to be national in its extent, it might be well to ask the question, why the boy leaves the farm, and thus secure a working basis for our discussion. Merely talking of the advantages of farm life and pointing out the pitfalls of the city will not solve the problem. Agricultural courses in the colleges and high schools may help, but they will not solve the problem of the boy and farm relation, and we ask the question seriously, "Why does the boy choose to leave the farm?" In this brief discussion we shall try to indicate some of the causes at the bottom of this movement towards the city.

The boy of to-day, in spite of changed environment, is very much like the boy of generations ago. He repeats the experience of the race and we will find a time in the life of every normal child, when the love for adventure and excitement, for the new and untried are dominant influences and—must have a legitimate outlet, and if the farm life does not furnish this outlet, the restless youth will look for it elsewhere.

Now, farming has shown less advancement during the past fifty years than any other industry. To be sure, the invention of labor-saving devices and machinery has done much, but the general methods employed on the farm are much the same as fifty years ago and this in the face of unquestionable proof of the existence of better systems. The farmer as a rule is set in his ways and can hardly be said to be open to suggestion. Of course, there are many exceptions and we know that progress is being made and we see that dawn light of better days on the farm but speaking in a general way this statement is true and in this respect the farmer is different from any other business man.

In no other industry do we find the methods of half a century ago followed to-day. All classes of business men have their combinations and associations; they study the market; they strive to reduce the cost of production; they even attempt to influence legislation, and in contrast to this, what is the farmer doing? Competition in other industries has been a stimulating effect but the average farmer is fast asleep to his best interests and needs a jolt to arouse him. The multiplication of insects and fungus enemies of the apple have really had a positive benefit in arousing the fruit grower and the progressive, wide-awake, ready-to-learn orchardist has reaped richer harvests than ever before, while his neighbors who have followed the methods of generations past have lost even their orchards.

Now, the restless youth looks around and finding farm life dead and unstimulating, uninviting and unremunerative, turns to the city, which immediately appeals to him. He likes to have a part in a system, which moves and has a being; he likes the general air of progress and the changes that bring greater efficiency. The press may advocate rural life and the colleges and high school offer courses to create a greater interest in farming and to assist the farmer in a practical way, but the solution of the boy problem is with the farmer; and as long as he tries to hold the restless youth in the rut of ages, so long will he be warring against the instincts of nature and is bound to fail, but when he is willing to experiment, to venture out, to give the boy a chance on some problem that promises remuneration for effort, as soon as he can reduce his farming operations to a really successful business basis, then the "boy on the farm" problem will be solved and as many of the boys as should remain on the farm will be found there; for as a matter of fact, we do not want all of the boys to remain there, some of them being by nature better fitted for other callings and needed in other industries; for in spite of the seeming educational advantage possessed by the city boy it is a fact that the rural youth as a rule will outclass his city cousin in any trade or profession, even the merchant preferring a green country boy as a clerk, as against the best that the city affords. A merchant told me this less than a week ago.

The great men in all industries have largely been farm boys, and we do not want to keep all boys on the farm, but we do want to correct a condition that exists in some parts of the country where there are not enough of the younger generation left to till the soil.—E. V. R.

**British Museum Treasures.** The British Museum in London is little by little being reopened to the public. The treasures of the British Museum, which were hurried under cover against air raids, and the groups of statuary that have long been hemmed in by sandbags are once more seeing daylight. Nothing has been hit by the exploding bombs. The only damage caused by stray shell fragments was, strangely enough, two German books, the backs of which were scraped. German medals have been added to the exhibition, including a Lusatian medal.

Happiness consists in activity; such is the constitution of our nature; it is a running stream and not a stagnant pool.—H. W. Beecher.

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## THE NEWBURY CASH STORE

IS STOCK-TAKING THIS WEEK

But plenty of time to wait on customers. Headquarters for Candy and Fruits. Also full stock of popular Medicines.

**W. H. PARNALL**  
License No. 8-13967

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919

### NEWBURY

Miss Chasley spent the week-end at her home in West Lorne.

Miss Mamie Bayne spent the week-end with Chatham friends.

Daniel Patterson was in Strathroy on Monday attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late John McGear.

Miss Jean Fletcher arrived home Saturday evening after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Webster, Melville, Sask.

David Gage received wedding cards and a piece of wedding cake from England, where his grandson, D. Gage, married Miss Elsie Alice Breeze.

Mrs. Matt Armstrong was in London last week being the delegate from the Women's Institute to wait upon the county council.

Pte. Clifford Nicholls and brother Wilfred of Southwold visited their aunt, Mrs. A. R. Winship, last week.

Mrs. Perry Sutton (nee Bessie Marcus) of Windsor was in town Friday.

Misses Lela and Phoebe Duffey and Mrs. Ball of Detroit arrived home on Friday.

Ed J. Grant of London was in town Saturday.

Miss Hazel Fennell returned to school last week.

D. J. Batsner and Miss Graydon were in London last week in attendance upon Miss Mary Batsner, who is seriously ill.

### WARDSVILLE

Reeve R. J. Petch has received the honor flag for the village earned by over-subscription for the Victory Loan bonds.

Miss H. Blott has been appointed assistant teacher in the Chatham business College.

Lyle and Ella Milner returned to Detroit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clendenen have returned home after visiting the latter's sister.

Mrs. D. Walker is spending a few days in Detroit.

Mr. Howell, secretary of the Federation of Christian Brotherhood, spoke in the Presbyterian church on behalf of the needs of Belgium and Serbia. The response was liberal, \$107 being subscribed.

Mrs. Douglas attended an executive meeting of the Red Cross last Thursday.

Mrs. (Rev.) M. Hunt and Mrs. Cleo Watterworth are visiting Will Watterworth.

Wm. Mitchell was in London last week as a jurymen at the county court.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Miss Gardiner, where a large box of clothing was packed for the Belgians. It contained 32 undergarments, valued at \$34.25; 5 skirts and waists, valued at \$3.50; 1 sweater, valued at \$1; children's stockings, valued at 25c; 3 girls' coats at \$2; 9 women's coats at \$27; 5 pairs shoes at \$10; 15 table forks at \$1.50; 3 pairs boys' pants at \$1; 9 cakes laundry soap at \$1c; 10 boys' caps at \$4; 7 pairs men's socks at \$8, with a total value of \$100. Miss Gardiner was elected as delegate to attend the provincial meeting to be held in Toronto, February 4, 5 and 6.

Mrs. Gordon Brown of Bridgen was the guest of Miss Dykes last week.

Mrs. Love visited in London last week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clare and family are the guests of Miss McVicar.

C. Horton has returned home from overseas.

### CAIRO

Nurse Annie Randles of Wardsville passed through Cairo during the week on her way to the home of Egerton Moorhouse, Shetland, where the whole family is suffering with the flu.

Alfred Wehlann is visiting friends in Owen Sound.

Mrs. George Bilton of Florence called on Saturday to see her mother, Mrs. M. Wehlann, who is under medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rose of Aberfeldy were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage on Sunday evening.

G. W. Young and Mrs. W. Fraser spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McKeown.

In the absence of Mr. Waghorne, Douglas Smith officiated in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last.

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powder. They consume worms and render the stomach and intestines untenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and their operation is altogether health-giving.

### APPIN

A number of the members of the local Orange lodge attended the annual meeting of District Lodge at Mt. Brydges on Jan. 27th, among them being D. M. Webster, District Master; W. T. May, D. of C., and C. F. Bardwell.

At the meeting of the Women's Institute on Thursday, Jan. 30, a box was packed containing 48 dresses for Belgian children, 13 grey flannel shirts and 27 pairs of socks.

### MELBOURNE

Rev. Mr. Stuart of London occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last.

Miss M. E. Mather spent a few days with Ekfrid friends.

Miss Edna Petch of London spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. George Marchman, who has been ill for a few weeks, is now improving in health.

Mr. Clarke of Iona is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Laing.

Mrs. Earl Beattie, who has been ill for some time, is improving slowly.

### CRINAN

Phil. McCallum is engaged in buzzing wood for farmers in this district. The Willing Workers met in the church on Thursday afternoon of last week.

The Y. P. C. met in the church on Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing for 1919.

Miss Grace McIntyre is visiting Chatham friends.

There was no meeting of the farmers' club on Thursday of last week, as the regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The club is after a larger membership this year.

C. D. Campbell and J. A. Matheson attended the Elgin Trustees' Convention in St. Thomas last week. They report that the convention was one of the best in the history of the association.

The W. M. S. held its meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The many friends of Lieut. A. Haig, son of Rev. A. McD. Haig, who returned from France recently, are glad to see him once more. He has not fully recovered from wounds received in France.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any result. Dr. J. D. Klogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

### WOODGREEN

The school in S. S. No. 3, which has been closed for several weeks, was opened on Monday with an attendance of 35. Guess the kiddies think they have had enough holidays.

Miss Mabel Schlenberg has returned to her home at Sebringville after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. A. Daum.

Mrs. Edwin Weekes was taken ill last week. Pleased to be able to report she is improving.

The family of George Scrimshaw were at the big reunion at R. Winship's last week.

Russell Clannahan of Glencoe spent Sunday with Mrs. Andrew Clannahan.

John McKay gave a party on Friday in honor of Curtis Horton, who returned from France last week.

James Moore and Ralph Perrin have a contract cutting wood for G. W. Edwards.

Judging from the number of cars passing over the Lougewoods Road, one would think spring is getting very close.

Several of our farmers around here are hauling white beans to West Lorne. The price is \$3 per bushel, and \$4.50 for the yellow-eye variety.

Joseph Simpson sold his team of horses last week.

A Standard Medicine.—Parnellee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The pills should be taken at the first sign of indigestion, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

### CASHMERE

Mrs. Angus Taylor and daughter, Miss Mildred, were in London on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Charles Tunks has returned home after spending a few days with her sister in Glencoe.

Mrs. Perry Sutton of Windsor is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Willick.

Mrs. Fred. Darke and baby spent a few days in Bothwell visiting Mrs. Ted Knowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson of the Bend spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ishmael Allen.

Choir practice was held at the home of Mrs. Henry Saylor on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sitter spent Thursday with the latter's parents at Newbury.

Mr. Leitch, field boss for the Dominion Sugar Beet Co., was canvassing in this vicinity and secured over 100 acres in one day.

A letter from Driver Melvin Sitter reports him in good health. He is at Borden Camp, near Witley, Surrey, England.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Pte. Charlie Burrows of Bothwell has recovered from his illness and is able to be out again.

Pte. Russell Willick arrived home from overseas on Tuesday night. He looks fine and has some very interesting stories to tell. Russell was gassed at Passchendaele, but after a few days' rest went up a second time. His two brothers were both wounded in this battle. Russell, the other soldier and one officer came out safely from his platoon. He went through Cambrai and several other battles. He was gassed again this fall and went to England and was in the hospital when the armistice was signed. Welcome home, Russell.

## HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

"Fruit-a-lives" Point the Way to Quick Relief

VERONA, Ont. "I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strains and heavy lifting."

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-lives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your wonderful fruit medicine."

W. M. LAMPSON.  
"Fruit-a-lives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

### EKFRID STATION

Mr. and Mrs. John Lockwood of the Canadian West, who have been visiting friends here recently, left on Monday accompanied by Miss Jessie Murray, who intends spending the summer there.

Miss Anna Eaton has returned home after spending several months with friends in Dunwich.

Ekfrid Patriotic Society held their January meeting at the home of Mrs. George Lee when two boxes were packed and shipped to Hyman Hall.

The boxes contained the following articles: 28 pairs of socks, 16 shirts, 31 children's waists, 37 combinations, 20 undershirts and 6 pairs of children's stockings, and were valued at \$294.

During the year 1918 the society sent 134 flannel shirts, 167 pairs of socks and a number of trench caps, total value \$700, to Hyman Hall, London, besides 37 boxes sent to our boys overseas, each containing a pair of socks in addition to other articles.

The following officers were elected for this year:—President, Mrs. Ben. Switzer; vice-president, Mrs. G. C. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Miss Anna Eaton. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Richard Eaton on February 19th.

### PARKDALE

H. Fisher is on the sick-list. The buzz-saw has been kept busy in this vicinity lately.

Pte. Cecil Martin, an American soldier, son of Wm. Martin, has arrived home from England and is visiting his parents here.

Wilfrid and Pte. Clifford Nichols of Southwold spent a few days last week with relatives here. Clifford has just recently returned from France.

### KILMARTIN

Miss Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, who has been laid up with the flu, is better and resumed her duties at St. Joseph's Hospital last week.

Sorry to say that Hugh L. Walker is in very poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McGregor visited in Brooke last week.

D. C. McTavish has purchased a show horse, a high stepper. Duncan says he prefers a fancy horse to an automobile.

A farmers' club was organized at Walkers last week with George F. Munroe president, John McNaughton vice-president and Donald Galbraith secretary-treasurer.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Ann Conn, Late of the Village of Melbourne in the County of Middlesex, Widow, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Ann Conn, who died on or about the 22nd day of March, 1918, are required on or before the first day of March, 1919, to send or deliver to the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, their names, with full particulars of their claims, verified by oath, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the administratrix will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

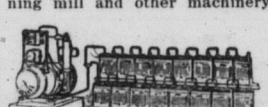
Dated at Melbourne this 28th day of January, A. D. 1919.

Minnie B. Howell, Administratrix of the estate of the said Ann Conn, deceased, Melbourne P. O., Ontario. 514

## DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Turns the grindstone; runs the fan-mill and other machinery.



M. C. MORGAN, DEALER  
Kerwood, Ont.

## Cream Wanted

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

LAMPTON CREAMERY CO.  
ALEX. MCNEIL,  
Local Manager.

## PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT

Strengthen the Lungs.

The first essential in the avoidance of tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption is to keep the lungs strong, so that if the germs are breathed they can do no harm. One of the most important things in keeping the lungs strong is to keep the chest wide open so that the lungs can be properly used. If the body is drooped or stoops, or if the shoulders are allowed to drag forward around shoulders, or if the head is carried forward instead of well back over the shoulders, the chest must be flattened, the breathing must be shallow, and the lungs, not being freely used, become weak. It is in this type of chest that tuberculosis usually begins. The consumptive is usually a narrow chested, with drooped shoulders and with the head craned forward.

## LIGHTING THE BIG CANAL

There Will Be No Difficulty in Locating the Panama Canal.

The lighting of the Panama canal will be an interesting feature of the great enterprise. The canal will be lighted throughout by automatic unattended lights, each having a distinct characteristic. At the entrances and through Gatun lake a double row of about sixty automatic acetylene lighted buoys will mark the channel. The channel will be defined further by powerful rapid flashing range lights, one set at either end of each successive tangent, thus permitting vessels going in either direction to take their range off the buoy.

The center lines of each range are set far enough apart to enable the largest vessels to pass each other in comfort. Through Culebra cut, or wherever the proximity of the banks permits, beacons will be used instead of buoys. The sides of the canal channel will be marked by gas buoys about every mile, with intermediate spar buoys. Each gas buoy will consist of a cylindrical, floating steel body, surmounted by a steel frame which supports a light and lens at a height of fifteen feet above water level.—Christian Science Monitor.

## ACCURACY IN GOLF.

Methods Adopted by Quimet in Acquiring His Stroke.

For my own part I never have tried to achieve distinction as a long hitter. To be successful in open competition a golfer necessarily must be able to hold his own fairly well in the matter of distance. But I have found it possible to do this to a reasonable degree by trying to cultivate a smooth stroke and timing it well.

Being of good height, almost six feet, and having a moderately full swing, my club gets a good sweep in its course and the ball, so that the point I strive for is to have the club head moving at its maximum of speed at the moment of impact with the ball. I know I could get greater distance than I do ordinarily, for now and then I do try to hit as hard and as far as I can, with additional yards resulting.

These efforts, however, are made when there is nothing at stake and are merely a bit of experimenting. To make such extra efforts the rule rather than the exception would be the old story of sacrificing accuracy for distance. The minute a golfer begins doing that in competition he is "lost," or such is my belief.—Francis Quimet in St. Nicholas.

### Rose Colored Snow.

Snow of a beautiful rose color has fallen in the Alps, chiefly on the Todi group of mountains (11,887 feet) in the canton of Glarus. On analysis it was found to be impregnated with minute particles of sand. It is thought that this is the aftermath of the great storm in the Sahara, which blew large quantities of sand across the sea and the Italian Alps to the Swiss mountains. The "rose snow" hung in the upper air several weeks before falling.—London Standard.

### Portmanteau Names.

The reports in the American press of the movements of troops on the Mexican border are bringing to light some curious "portmanteau words" as names of towns. For example, there is Texarkana, a town in Arkansas near the Texas line. Texico is a town in New Mexico near Texas, and Texboma, a town in Texas near Oklahoma. Other strange looking blends of state names in the west are Celexico, Calida, Uradna, Kanorodo and Wyuta.—Westminster Gazette.

### Style in Prison.

Women inmates of the workhouse and other correctional places in New York will no longer have to wear dresses made of bed ticking. Commissioner Katherine B. Davis does not promise to provide gowns from Paris, but there's going to be more style, and, with more style, she expects to make the women prisoners take more interest in themselves and in life generally.

Waiting 700 Years for a Monument. Yesterday being the seven hundredth anniversary of the sealing of the Magna Charta at Runnymede by King John, it is proposed to raise a fund for the erection of a memorial to Baron Robert Fitzwalter of Little Dunmow, Essex, the leader of "the army of God" which forced the king to concede the charter.—London Chronicle.

## "THE ROAD TO UNDERSTANDING"

A real treat is in store for our readers in this splendid serial starting next week. The author, Eleanor H. Porter, who made herself famous on two continents with "Just David," has surpassed her previous effort in "The Road to Understanding." The tale of the romantic courtship and marriage of a poor girl and a wealthy young man, of their estrangement and finally—but why anticipate? It is a unique tale with a treatment all its own. Look for it next week. It is the best serial for many a day.

John Farrow has sold his splendid farm in the 5th concession of Caradoc to Henry Howe of Ekfrid. Consideration, \$12,000. Mr. Farrow intends to move shortly to Windsor.

## Fires Break Out



and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
GLENCOE BRANCH, BOTHWELL BRANCH, NEWBURY BRANCH.  
J. A. McKellar, Manager.  
R. J. Giffellan, Manager.  
G. T. Murdoch, Manager.

# FORD PRICES

The policy of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, to sell its cars for the lowest possible price consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the price of Ford Cars.



Runabout	-	\$ 660
Touring	-	690
Coupe	-	875
Sedan	-	1075
Standard Chassis	-	625
One-Ton Truck Chassis	-	750

These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charges, except truck and chassis

## Ford Motor Company of Canada

FORD - ONTARIO Limited

Alex. Duncanson, Dealer, Glencoe.

### NORTH NEWBURY

Robert Plaine is visiting in Port Huron.

Mr. Campbell of Irwood took the services in Cameron church on Sunday in the absence of Rev. Mr. McKay.

Mr. Gee is improving after an attack of the flu.

After the bear being able to be out Sunday we will likely have a winter yet.

Miss Violet Plaine of St. Thomas spent Sunday with her parents here.

### MOSSA

The Red Cross Society of No. 9, Mossa, met at Miss Belle McIntyre's on Jan. 31 and packed a box for the refugees, containing 46 shirts, 37 pairs of socks and 2 caps. Value of the box was \$101.50. The collection was \$11.30. The society gratefully acknowledge a donation of \$1 from Fred. Giles. In the year 1918 the society received from the council \$225.88 and raised by collections at monthly meetings and by other means \$552.29. Total receipts were \$778.41. The society also collected \$14.50 for Donald McVicar who has returned from overseas and \$14 for Fred. Giles who had enlisted to go. The next meeting will be held at Miss Annie Walker's on Friday, Feb. 28.

### WALKERS

Walkers Patriotic Society shipped to Hyman Hall during the year 1918 109 shirts, 49 pyjamas, 191 pairs of socks, 29 sheets and 29 pillow slips, total value \$716.18. In addition they donated \$25 to the French relief fund and \$50 to the aid of returned soldiers.

Rub it in for Lame Back—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.