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Soils and Crops

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How I Manage My Flock.

Record-keeping and culling are two essentials of the poultry business which farmers are beginning to appreciate. We have found in our experience with a small utility flock on our farm that, if it is to be profitable, the flock must be handled on business principles.

To make egg production pay there must be winter eggs, and to get winter eggs one must have warm quarters and a healthy, active flock. A roomy scratch shed is a necessity.

Our shed faces south, with floor space 10x25 feet. It adjoins the laying and roosting apartments. It has a dirt floor and the front has no windows but is covered with poultry netting, on which a canvas is hung that may be closed in cold or stormy weather.

We use two incubators for hatching. While we cannot say that our percentage of hatch is higher than by setting hens, we find the incubator much less trouble. The two incubators run in a dry cellar, one a hot-air and the other a hot-water machine. The percentage of hatch is the same with each. We will say that aside from following the incubator maker's directions, there is nothing of such importance in securing a good hatch as using eggs from healthy, active flocks. Strong, fertile eggs hatch well under conditions that kill the weaker germ. After hatching, we keep the chick dry and warm. This seems to help prevent white diarrhoea, so fatal to young chickens.

We also use a small brooder house, about 8x16 feet, facing south. It will house a surprising number of small chicks.

Our first culling was done two years ago this fall. Out of 105 hens, thirty were thrown out as non-layers. We kept these two flocks separated and in a period of ten days we did not get a single egg from the flock of thirty which were culled out of the flock. The other 75 hens laid an average of 35 eggs per day during those ten days. That was our first lesson in culling and we cull regularly now as we see that we cannot afford to keep any loafers in our flock.

We have kept several accurate records of our flock for several years, including feed cost. However, last year we did not keep an account of the cost of feed since most of it was grown on the farm and since we figured that the eggs and poultry we consumed on our own table more than offset the value of the feed.

Our laying flock for the year averaged 95 hens and pullets and the average egg production per hen was 144 eggs. Total egg production was 1,444 dozen, of which we sold 941 dozen at an average price of 41.3 cents or for \$388.83. Poultry sold brought \$116.78. We figured the eggs consumed at \$47.46 and poultry consumed at \$50. With a gain in inventory of \$85.25 for the year, this gave us an income last year of \$688.32 from our flock. Against this should be charged the cost of the feed, or we should deduct the credit for eggs and poultry consumed which we figure offsets the feed value. Deducting these credits to offset feed value our flock last year netted us \$590.86.

In 1918 we kept an accurate record, including cost of feed. That year we had an average of 105 hens throughout the year and they laid an average of 124 eggs each. This production was not up to the 1919 average of 144 eggs but it must be remembered that it was not until late in 1918 that we began culling our flock. We sold eggs worth \$315.62 that year, poultry

worth \$228.04, set 796 eggs in the incubators and hatched 462; consumed poultry worth \$33, eggs worth \$41.83 and showed a gain of \$30.25 in inventory, a total income of \$648.74. To be charged against that was \$193.97 for feed, leaving a net return that year of \$454.77. Included in the feed cost, however, is the feed of 27 guineas. We found guineas a questionable side issue and have sold them. We must add to all feed costs the item of labor and damage of a free range flock to grain crops. The returns are certainly worth the expenditure of labor and money. Overhead expenses in building need not and must not be large. Our buildings are not elaborate but they are comfortable. We hope this article to provide new quarters, a semi-open front, square house, 20x20 feet. This will house 100 fowls and additions may be added as we need them.

Hints on Turkey Rearing.

It is a regrettable fact that the turkeys raised during the last few years have rather deteriorated both in quality and numbers. The greater part of all failures that occur in the business is due to inbreeding and careless selection of turkeys for breeding purposes, which includes the practice of killing the largest and best specimens for market, and keeping the culs for breeders. The result is a lack of vitality in the young turkeys which means the failure of a large proportion to grow to maturity. There are two general methods of maintaining and increasing vitality in a flock of turkeys. One is by the continual introduction of new blood into the flock and the other is by the selection of the best specimens in the flock for breeding purposes. The best results are obtained by a combination of these two methods. Too much new blood cannot be introduced into the flock, provided it is of good quality and from the same variety. Above all things, immature turkey hens should never be selected for the production of eggs for hatching. Hens two years old or older, of good average size for the variety to which they belong, will lay eggs that will hatch out much stronger, better poult than can be obtained from hens one year old or younger. The eggs can be hatched in incubators or by hens, but as a general rule the poult do better if brooded by the turkey hens. Poult will thrive well if given the same care and attention that is required for the best development of young chicks; when old enough they should have almost unlimited range of pasture or woodland. They should be fed in the morning before they are allowed to wander away, and a liberal supply in the evening given to teach them to return regularly to their roosting quarters. Turkeys require a plentiful supply of fresh water at all times.

The feeding of turkeys for market should commence as soon as the cold weather begins in the fall, which will usually be in October. They will take on flesh then more rapidly if the range can be limited somewhat more than during the growing period.

A ration consisting of equal parts of finely ground oats, cornmeal and middlings, mixed into a crumbly mass with boiling hot water or milk and fed while a little warm, is excellent for fattening for market. All turkeys intended for breeding purposes should have been selected and separated from the fattening flocks before commencing the fattening rations for the latter.

The advantage of keeping but one variety of turkeys on a farm is that a more uniform grade can always be produced for market.

nothing for a cow to step slightly ahead when she goes to lie down. The cow can be tied with a chain around her neck stapled to one side of the stall, or she can be tied with a halter fastened to the manger. This makes little difference. You can give her liberty to back up and take as much exercise as the stall will permit, but when she lies down she must lie on this clean bed. Cows have been kept continually in the same stall the year around without having their udder or side or flanks soiled a particle by the filth of the stable.

Sheep Keep Orchard Bearing.

For more than half a century Otis Fuller lived on a hill farm in Southern Central New York. The soil of his farm was clay loam, and naturally not very dry. He laid underdrains through a piece of about two acres in extent and planted it to apple trees. The trees bore fruit regularly for fifty years.

In all that time he used no other fertilizer than that which came from his flock of sheep which was pastured there year after year. In the fall of the year, after the apples had been gathered, and again in the spring until the fruit began to be well developed, he kept the sheep in that field. Sometimes he had as many as twenty-five or thirty sheep there at a time. The orchard was left in grass, being plowed only rarely.

It would seem from this that sheep manure is a good fertilizer for orchards.

Sheep can not safely be pastured in a young orchard without tree protectors.

Manure and Fertilizer.

For eleven years at the chief experimental farm of the country, experiments have been conducted to ascertain the value of farmyard manure and commercial fertilizers. Applications of these materials were given to a four-year rotation of mangels, oats, clover hay and timothy hay, and comparison made with similar land that received neither manure nor fertilizer. The manure was applied to the mangel crop at the rate of 15 tons per acre. As regards commercial fertilizers, to the mangel crop were applied per acre 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 300 lbs. superphosphate and 75 lbs. muriate of potash. Each of the other crops in the rotation received 100 lbs. of nitrate of potash. The experiment was continued with mixed manure and fertilizers, one-half the quantity of each being used. The average yearly yield per acre of mangels on unmanured land for five years, extending from 1916 to 1920, was within a fraction of 13 tons, of 22 tons on the manured land, of rather more than 22 tons on the land that received both manure and fertilizer. Of oats the average yield per year per acre for the five years was, unmanured 47.3 bushels, manured 59 bushels, fertilized 54.3 bushels, and of manure and fertilizer 57.5 bushels. Of clover hay the yearly average yield per acre was, unmanured 2.5 tons, manured 4.5 tons, fertilized 4.4 tons, and of manure and fertilizer also 4.4 tons. Timothy hay was not completed in the same manner. The all important point is that the yields of mangels and oats were greatly increased by the use of either farm manure or fertilizer separately or in part together. These increases, although not exactly proportionate each year, 1918 being the best, ran from 100 per cent. upwards. Clover hay varied, and although the fifth year yield exceeded that of the fourth year by nearly 70 per cent., the first year's yield was the best of all.

Field Husbandry Methods.

It is worthy of note that the soil of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa originally was of poor quality. Now it is rich and yields plentifully, and the farm has become an object lesson of what can be accomplished by correct cultural methods. The land is tile-drained and well manured. The report of the Dominion Field Husbandman covering the twelve months ending March 31, 1921, gives an insight into what is being done in or four visits from travelers who wish to call up the garage or borrow a pump, tire patch, quart of gas, gallon of engine oil, etc. I know some farmers on main roads who sometimes wish their farms were a little more secluded, possibly on a good side road about a quarter of a mile from the main line of traffic. I write this to emphasize that a very nice farm home can be built up on the side road. It does not have to be on the main line as there are some disadvantages to such a location as well as the advantages.

The Choosing of a Farm Home

There Are Certain Essentials to Look for When Selecting a Farm Home—By R. G. Kirby.

Many of the most discouraging mistakes in the farming business are the result of buying farms without due investigation of their merits. A man can always see certain things about his own farm which he will miss in another farm. Association with his business brings out its weak points. If a farmer becomes discouraged, he will magnify all the bad points of his own farm and at the same time see only the good things in a farm several miles away. This condition of mind frequently leads to quick changes that neither benefit the mental condition of the business farmer or his pocket-book. From experience we have learned several of the things that pass to consider when buying a farm. Trace the fences clear around the farm and note the condition of the wire and the posts. If repairs are needed, jot down their approximate cost. It is very exasperating trying to manage a stock farm without adequate fencing. Farmers who try it are constantly on their mettle trying to keep cows and hogs out of crops and beside the nerve-racking experience there is usually a lot of destruction unless good fences are built soon after moving to the farm.

The water supply is very important to the health of the family and a steady supply is needed for the stock. If the farm has a shallow dug well that goes dry every summer it pays to know that fact before buying the land. It costs a lot of money to drive a deep well at present prices and during the hot summer months the cattle need a lot of water and a good well is an important asset in the business.

Roofs Are Important.

Note the roofs on the buildings. Many old farms have buildings, shingled fifty years ago with a grade of shingles which were very fine. But they are often in worse condition than they look and you cannot tell how many leaks are present unless you visit the buildings on a very rainy day. And real estate men for the convenience of themselves and passengers are apt to make most of their trips on sunny days. The first week after buying our farm we had to buy seventeen thousand shingles for the house, as a long hard rain followed by a careful inspection of the roof proved that those shingles were needed right away instead of in a year or two as we had figured on a sunny day.

A good road is a business asset, especially during the winter and on rainy days when a farmer can leave his work occasionally. Of course, it is useful in marketing at all seasons. If you are on a main road it brings chances to sell produce at the door. The only disadvantage of a main road is the amount of traffic at night. This is sometimes a nuisance when you are tired and wish to sleep and have three

rotation experiments. A three-year rotation of oats, hay and ensilage corn has been followed on an area of about 120 acres. Manure was applied for the corn at the rate of 15 tons per acre but the average rate of manure to all the rotations did not exceed six tons per acre. In order that a fair estimate may be arrived at in the cost of production and the resultant profit, the rent of the land in the various tables given is placed at a high rate, to wit \$125 per acre at 7 per cent. The average yield of oats per acre for five years under the system employed, that is from 1916 to 1920 inclusive, was 60 bushels per acre, the price 72c per bushel, and the profit \$22.57 per acre. The profit in 1920 was much reduced owing to the cost of labor, which had risen from 21c per hour in 1916 to 40c per hour in 1920. Hay was the most profitable crop for five years, the average yield per acre being 3.3 tons, the cost per acre being \$21.70, the price per ton \$16.70 and the profit per acre \$35.60. Hay possesses the virtue of requiring the least expenditure per acre to produce any of the farm crops. The average yield per acre of ensilage corn was 15.3 tons, the cost \$52.95 and the profit \$29.77. Prices of both hay and corn were up in 1920. There was a loss on mangels of \$25.98 per acre, the average yield being 22 tons and the average cost \$70.47. In 1920 the loss was only \$16.67 per acre, as compared with \$39.62 in 1917.

In summing up, the Dominion Field Husbandman says that the most important deduction to be made from the rotations is that, with the necessary application of manure, heavy yields of crops can easily be maintained. The report also contains treatises on farm manure and commercial fertilizers.

Testing the Age of Eggs.

Fill a tumbler two-thirds full of water and then place in it a newly-laid egg and it will sink to the bottom of the glass. The egg is composed largely of water, and therefore heavier while it is fresh. The older the egg, the lighter it becomes on account of the water evaporating from the white of the egg, which causes the empty space at the thick end of the egg to become enlarged. Hence, at three weeks of age the egg will lean in the water. When three months old it will stand perfectly straight, with pointed end of the egg barely touching the bottom of the glass. The larger the empty space becomes the more the egg will rise in the water, until finally it reaches the surface.

The Welfare of the Home

Giving Thanks—By Alice Wingate Frary.

All thoughtful parents, I am sure, wish their children to have "wide interests and simple pleasures." Indeed, the two go together, for the farther into the activities of others the child's sympathies carry him, the more wholesome pleasures he is bound to discover for himself. To broaden the outlook, Froebel has given mothers the Grass-mowing Play. Its gay, old-fashioned little song, beginning,

"Peter, Peter, quickly go
To the fields the grass to mow."

shows the baby how many workers contribute to his well-being. It can not fail to interest a child when he knows the cow must be fed to furnish the milk he so much likes, the butter churned and his rolls baked from the soft white flour the miller has ground. This train of thought naturally leads him on to a contemplation of the great Source of all supply, the Giver of all good. And as the child sings these quaint little verses happily, with their appreciative climax, he is learning to express loving gratitude:

"Thanks to all are gladly said,
Baker, thank you for the bread.
Thanks dear mother shall not miss,
Given with a loving kiss."

Furthermore, if a child grows up realizing how his life is interwoven with those about him he will be safeguarded against selfishness, and if he is taught to think about work and play in their relationship to each other, over-emphasizing either will be prevented. Roosevelt in writing to one of his sons, commended him for having excelled in college athletics, but reminded him that it was not praiseworthy to exert himself to the limit of his strength for a trivial end.

How I Cure Meats.

Almost every farmer knows just about how he likes his smoked meat cured so as to give it the special flavor that suits the family palate. But the keeping of this meat into the summer and the next autumn, without having a great deal of it spoil by becoming rancid, is a different problem.

I have tried several different methods, and have decided that the most satisfactory one consists in taking the meat out of the smokehouse as soon as it is cool. I then wrap it in heavy paper and bury it in salt. It is necessary to have a stone jar or a chest in which to store the meat, so as to keep out the rats and mice. About two inches of salt should be spread on the bottom of the container, and the meat packed with plenty of salt all about it, with at least two inches over the top. I have taken meat out in November that was packed in February, and have found the flavor unimpaired and with absolutely no trace of mold.

The essentials in this process consist in wrapping the meat so the paper will prevent the salt coming in direct contact with the meat, and in getting enough salt about the meat to keep the moisture content and temperature as nearly normal as possible. When meat is packed in this manner it comes out with just about the same firmness that it had when put into the salt.

I also have tried hanging meat in smoke-houses, and wrapping it and storing it in the wheat and oats bin. These methods are fairly satisfactory, but the meat generally must be rather freely trimmed of mold when taken out, and it is quite frequently very hard, and sometimes rather strong. Any grade of cheap salt will do.—R. L.

Why It Pays to Shelter Animals.

I have observed that the best protected animals thrive the best in winter, consume less feed and fatten in a shorter period. A fleshy animal will withstand the cold much better than a thin one, in fact, the fleshy animal seeks the outdoors a great deal in winter, but there are times when it seeks the shelter of a barn or windbreak.

An animal in poor flesh requires adequate cover during the cool months, such that it does not have to draw heavily on its food supply to keep warm. Given a warm place or a place fully protected it will recuperate quickly and fatten more rapidly than if exposed to the weather. Hogs having a choice between a straw stack and a comfortable hoghouse with a little fresh bedding in it, I have little doubt in choosing the latter before dark of a cold night, even though they are well fattened. A fat steer likes to sun himself after he has filled up his stomach but he chooses the side of a barn or windbreak that protects him from the cold wind.

Drafts are objectionable, that is where cold winds may whistle through the building. They induce colds in the live stock as well as in humans. Doors can easily be arranged so that the barns are not closed up tight at night and still no drafts will be had. It is better to have a building partly open on one side than to have heavy drafts through it. Adequate protection has always paid dividends on our farm and should do the same on others.

We are strong for bird sanctuaries and are particularly happy to learn that the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has purchased an island in its lake as a bird sanctuary for great black-backed gulls.

He was to keep his powers at their highest, then give himself utterly when a worth-while occasion arose. Even young children can be taught to keep an idea of balance, and will be richer and happier for the knowledge.

The broader the education of the parents, the more they will have to pass on to their children. Once open your child's eyes to the ways by which he is provided with food, clothing, transportation, heat, light, and other comforts, and if he has a normal, eager mind, he will, as he grows older, find means of supplementing what you have taught him. When you have given him the inestimable advantage of a fair beginning, he will see and understand the evidences of cause and effect in his life. For instance late bedtime is pleasant in the evening, but detrimental to school work; eating vegetables may be a trial, but I have seen four-year-olds devour them with increasing willingness, in order to have "rosy cheeks and straight, strong legs."

But perhaps the greatest advantage we give our children in showing them the relationships of incidents and circumstances in their lives, is the habit of appreciation. Then naturally follows gratitude to the Heavenly Father. Why should every good thing be taken for granted? Saying "Thank you" is more than an amenity. They will be better members of society for having learned to express gratitude, with the knowledge of a reason for "Giving Thanks," in the understanding gained of

"The Life of all life,
The Light of all light,
The Love of all love,
The Good of all good—God."
—Froebel.

A Living From Four Acres.

You help me form a plan to get several hundred dollars a year from a four-acre farm, asks a correspondent.

It takes more than ordinary ability to get even a moderate living from a tract of land so small as this. If the farm is so situated as to have good markets near by, we suggest something like the following: One-fourth acre of strawberries, one acre of vegetables of the kinds for which there is the best local market, which can only be determined by a study of those markets. This leaves two acres on which to raise feed for a cow. It would be wise to keep one cow, but not to attempt to raise the calves. Sell the cow when she goes dry and buy a fresh one. One pig and some twenty-five hens could be fed largely from waste materials from the fields and garden and scraps from the table. I would divide the two acres for field crops into three equal fields and run a rotation of corn, oats, and clover on them. Fertilize these crops well, using on corn and oats about 200 pounds of acid phosphate and seventy-five pounds of muriate of potash to the acre. Cut the corn and use the fodder, along with the oat straw and clover hay, for the cow. The grain—corn and oats—may be used either for the cow, the pig, or the chickens. Buy what other concentrated feed is needed. This plan would keep one man busy, and ought at least to make a fair living for a family.

Canning Factory Products.

Because of the wide and increasing demand for canning factory products, a standardization of the output has become a necessity not only for the protection of the consuming public but in the interest of the factories themselves. Thus the wisdom of the government regulation requiring that the grade or quality of the product be stated on the label becomes manifest. Climatic conditions in this country are such that an all-year supply of fresh fruits and vegetables is unavailable unless they are imported from other countries at prices generally beyond the reach of the average consumer. In other days the housewife depended entirely upon her own efforts at preserving and canning, but the shortage of domestic help, the increased cost of ingredients, and the development of consumption, have caused a general demand for factory-canned products. Considering the time, trouble, and expense involved in home canning, it is often economical to purchase the factory product. Most modern factories contract for their supplies the previous winter at prices a good deal less than the fruit or vegetables would command if sold to the public. In some instances they supply the seed and exercise supervision over the methods employed in cultivation. Government inspectors see to it that proper sanitary measures are employed and hereafter, instead of each factory being a law unto itself, all will be required to adopt uniform grades for their products, and a can of peas for example marked No. 1 will be of the same size and quality no matter where produced.

To be a good dairyman you must meet and know other dairymen who know how to handle cows. Read the agricultural papers, and the paper devoted to your breed. Be familiar with the weak and strong points of each animal in the herd and strive to prevent a recurrence of the weak points in the offspring by skillful mating.

Paint adds greatly to the appearance and service of all farm buildings.

The Present as the Constructive Breeder's Opportunity

With live stock farming acting, as it always will, as the main contributing factor in the upkeep of the fertility of the land and of a permanent type of agriculture, there should never be a time when the live stock breeder need curtail his breeding opportunities or lose sight of his goal—quality live stock for efficient production. In periods of low prices, it is sometimes necessary for the farmer to neglect the future in order to take care of the present. It may also be necessary for a farmer who lacks capital to follow methods which he would change under other conditions. But, in general, it is advisable to follow a system of live stock farming that will ensure a steady and ever-increasing return.

Such returns cannot be looked for when the breeder is handling stock of questionable productivity and working on an "in and out" system. Under such a system, he is usually "out" when he should be "in," and vice versa. On the other hand, the breeder who has high quality, productive stock and who holds on through thick and thin, reaps his reward when the law of supply and demand again raises prices to a remunerative level. It is not sufficient to stay "in." Every effort should be bent to increase the efficiency of the live stock. The breeder who did not get rid of his inefficient stock when prices for meat were at a high level missed a golden opportunity, but it is no reason why he should let them continue to eat their heads off now. It would, in many cases, be more economical to give them away than to keep them.

It would be a gloomy outlook indeed if the foregoing picture had not its sunny side as well as its dark one. Practically every improver of live stock must be continually looking outside his own herds and flocks for new blood if he is to continue effecting improvement. Therein lies the sunny side, for even the breeder of high-class stock has been hit, though not so hard as the breeder of mediocre stock, and he has had to meet the falling off in demand by a reduction of prices. As a consequence breeding stock of a quality to bring about rapid improvement in the average herd or flock can be obtained at reasonable prices. This is particularly true of sheep and swine and to a lesser degree of cattle and horses. Any farmer or breeder who feels or knows that he is handicapped under the present conditions by the lack of productivity or quality in his stock should take steps immediately to secure improved sires to put at the head of his herds and flocks. Undoubtedly, there is no way in which improvement can be wrought more thoroughly and more economically than through the use of improved sires. If you have been using scrubs, replace them by purebreds of the highest quality obtainable. If you have been using purebred sires, have given their progeny a decent chance, and have not achieved any improvement, then the purebreds used could not have been of desirable type and quality. Discard them and, when procuring others, demand and get, even though at greater cost, sires from proven ancestry.

While the use of top-notch sires is one of the best methods of improvement where capital is limited, the introduction of a few choice females into the herd or flock, where capital will permit, will bring about the desired improvement much earlier. Let every person, then, who calls himself or herself a "breeder of live stock," stand which there is no nobler art—bend every effort and grasp the present opportunity to put their herds and flocks into a state of efficiency that will enable them to produce economically throughout any kind of a seasonal or market situation. Bring back industry by being industrious. It is possible to be industrious and not accomplish anything, but not so with the efficiently industrious.

Whitewash Formula.

Stake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water. Cover during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water. Then add three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot. Next add one pound of clear glue dissolved in cold water hung over a fire. A half-pound of whiting will give it a lustre. To the above mixture add five gallons of hot water and leave standing for a few days, covered to keep out dirt. Applied hot, a pint of this wash will cover a square yard.

"Lady killers" are a new exhibit at some county fairs. They include the old-time wash-tub, washboard, broom and dustpan, sadiron, cast-iron kitchen stove, coal stove, soapstone heater and many other pieces of equipment now out of date. Seen together they do appear to be a heavy lot, quite worthy of their name, so that the spectator turns with relief to the accompanying exhibit of "silent servants" which work at the turn of a switch.

Wonders never cease. An electrical device has been perfected which will furnish nitrogen to non-leguminous crops grown on sandy soil. Not enough machines have been made to place on the market.

The Dairy

The philosophy of the model cow stall is to furnish the cow with a clean bed to lie on and compel her to lie on it. The grain and ensilage manger is on a level with the floor of the stall, twenty inches above that the hay or roughage manger begins, that is only six inches wide at the bottom, the side next to the alley being boarded up tight while the side next to the stable slants back at an angle of forty-five degrees and is made of four-inch cleats put on four inches apart. The bottom of this hay manger is a 2x4 or a 2x6 and the slats are nailed to this. The real important feature of the stall is a 2x4 placed edgewise across the stall just in front of the cow's hind feet, which forms the back part of the bed for the cow to lie on, the cement manger furnishing the front part. This is to be filled with sawdust or dry earth or straw. To determine where this 2x4 should be placed, watch the cow place her hind feet when she is eating grain out of the lower manger. The 2x4 should be placed just in front of her hind feet, therefore the cow cannot get her feet onto her bed. When she is eating hay, the slanting rack compels her to step back and the droppings are deposited far enough beyond so that she does not soil her feet. When she wants to lie down, she has to step up and lie on the bed or else she must lie right across this 2x4. Now and then there is a cow that you really have to educate to go to bed, but only a small percentage of them, as it is

DISCOVERS METHOD STORING SUNLIGHT

LIFE MAY BECOME ONE UNBROKEN DAY.

British Scientist Weighs the Earth—Another Invents the World's Most Wonderful Camera.

In these days of miracles one is scarcely surprised to learn that a scientist has discovered a method of storing daylight.

His apparatus, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh tells us, "collects the ultra-violet rays during the hours of light and diffuses them in an otherwise dark room at night. The effect is almost that of bright daylight, except that no centre of light can be traced."

Thus the time may not be far distant when, for those who wish it, night may be abolished and life become one unbroken day.

No less marvellous is it that it should be possible to weigh the earth as we live on it; and yet this has been done by the simple medium of balances, from each end of which was suspended a fifty-pound weight, with a block of metal weighing 350 lb. placed beneath one of them.

Weights Six Trillion Tons. By this means Professor Poynting, the famous British scientist, discovered that the density of the earth is approximately five and a half times that of water—from which discovery it was comparatively easy to calculate that the weight of our planet is roughly 6,000,000,000,000,000 (six trillion) tons. When we consider that a million is to a trillion as one second is to 30,000 years, we get a staggering idea of the earth's weight.

As well as this, science has discovered the secrets of stars so remote that, compared with them, the sun, though it is some 93,000,000 miles from us, is a "next-door neighbor." Although the stars are billions of miles away, they are so close to us that a ray of light which leaves it to-day and travels at a speed of 186,000 miles a second, will not reach us until the spring of 1917.

This super-sun is so distant, that it is but a microscopic speck in our midnight sky, but science can tell us precisely of what it is composed. We know by means of the spectroscopic spectrum—that Aeternus is a mixture of hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, and so on—in fact, of the very elements which go to the making of our own little globe.

World's Wonder Camera. By using a microscope with lenses which permit the free passage of all ultra-violet rays, Mr. J. E. Barnard, a leading British optical physicist, is able to photograph the interior "mechanism" of bacilli so small that thousands of them could "crawl" on a pin's head.

By means of the camera, too, it is possible to arrest the swiftest bullet in full flight. An electric spark, the duration of which is one-twenty-fifth of a second, that is roughly the same fraction of a second as one second is of a year, has enabled Professor Boys, F.R.S., to take photographs of rifle bullets travelling at twenty times the speed of an express train.

Federation of Central America

The newly appointed capital of the newly formed federation of Central America is Tegucigalpa, which is situated in the highlands of Honduras, eighty miles from the Pacific and a hundred miles from the Caribbean Sea. It has no railways and no road over which an automobile can travel except that to Comayagua, another inland city not far distant. Probably the legislators will not journey to the capital by muleback many times before they will give their attention to a transportation system.

Origin of Artificial Eyes.

Artificial eyes originated in Egypt. At first they were made of gold and silver, then of copper and ivory. In the sixteenth century porcelain was the substance used, and the makers advertised themselves by stamping their names and addresses on the white of the eye.

Then if Ever.

Wife (complainingly)—"You are not like Mr. Knagg. He has been married twenty years, and Mrs. Knagg says he is so tender."

Husband—Tender? Well, he ought to be after being in hot water as long as that."

Lying too much in bed is almost as bad as lying too much out of it.

Airship hospitals, stationed at high and germ-free altitudes, are the suggestion of a nerve specialist.

Personality depends on six factors: charm, force, symmetry, sympathy, optimism, and modesty.

Mexican sombreros of the best quality are so costly that it would take a year's wages of a workman to buy one.

New antiskid chains for automobiles are clamped directly to the wheel spokes without the use of side chains.

RHEUMATIC PAINS HAVE DISAPPEARED

As a Result of Treating the Trouble Through the Blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism is pain. The most successful treatment is the one that most quickly relieves and banishes the pain. Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood; when rheumatism is associated with thin blood it cannot be corrected until the blood is built up.

Mr. Ed. Hall, Maina-Dien, N.S., suffered from rheumatism for years, but was more fortunate than many victims of the disease for he found a remedy that so built up his entire system that he is now free from rheumatism. Mr. Hall says: "I was taken down with rheumatism, and at times was under the treatment of several of the best doctors in Cape Breton, but they held out no hope for my recovery from the trouble. I was confined to bed for three years and a helpless cripple from the trouble. I could not move, and had to be turned in sheets. My legs and fingers were drawn out of shape, and sores developed on my body as the result of my long confinement in bed. I was in this serious condition when a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. The first benefit I felt from the pills was an improved appetite, and then I began to feel stronger, and was finally able to get out of bed and go about on crutches. I continued taking the pills for months, slowly but surely getting new strength, and finally I was able to lay the crutches aside. I will always be lame, as the result of my long stay in bed, my left leg has shortened somewhat, but otherwise I am feeling fine and able to do my work as Fishery Overseer. I may add that when the rheumatism came on I weighed 140 pounds, and when I began going about on crutches I only weighed 67 pounds, and now I am at normal weight. There are many here who know and can vouch for the truth of these statements."

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

Mammoths Were Starved.

Many of the mammoths found frozen in Siberia have broken bones or show signs of other injuries, suggesting that they were killed by land-lilies or falls into crevasses. It has long been accepted as fact that these huge prehistoric animals were specially fitted by nature to withstand severe cold. But a newly published Smithsonian report offers a different theory.

The idea it advances is that in the days when the mammoths flourished in Siberia and Northern America the climate of those latitudes was comparatively mild. It was a great invasion of cold that destroyed them, if they had been able to migrate southward into warmer regions, they might have survived even to the present time; but, as it happened, they succumbed to low temperature.

An incidental effect of the change of climate was to impoverish the vegetation on which they relied for food. Cold rains converted their bristly fur into cloaks of ice. They starved and froze, and they passed away.

When they perished, conditions were such that their carcasses immediately froze solid, and in that state they are found to-day—the most remarkable example of cold storage on record, inasmuch as not fewer than 150,000 years have passed since the beasts died.

The tusks of the mammoth were huge, even out of proportion to the size of the animal, and so curved that in many individuals the tips were directed sideways or backward. Thus, they could not have been efficient as weapons, and it is hard to imagine what use they really served.

When they perished, conditions were such that their carcasses immediately froze solid, and in that state they are found to-day—the most remarkable example of cold storage on record, inasmuch as not fewer than 150,000 years have passed since the beasts died.

Surnames and Their Origin

GARFIELD.

Variation—Gear, Geer. Racial Origin—English. Source—A locality, also an occupation.

The first syllable, in this family name is related to that in our modern word "garment," and also in our word "gear," which anciently meant trap-pings or apparel, principally war apparel.

It comes from the old Anglo-Saxon word "garwain" or "gearwin," which meant "to procure" and it is related also to the French word "guerre," which is really quite similar to the English "war." If you remember that the "g" has been eliminated from the latter, and that the "n" in the former was more anciently pronounced something like a "w."

The garfield or "gear-field," was what the name implies, a clearing or preparation field set aside for the use of the fighting men of the feudal community.

In the period when family names began to take shape individuals living near, such places naturally received such surnames as "de la Garfield" or "atte Garfield."

"John O' Gear" would have been the John who had charge of the war gear, virtually an armorer, and from this calling have been derived the family names of Gear and Geer.

A DANISH COLONY IN WESTERN CANADA

NEAR TOWN OF STAND-ARD, SOUTH ALBERTA.

Interesting Account of a Highly Successful and Prosperous Settlement of Hardy Danes.

The Scandinavian people, Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, are noted for their pioneering instinct, and it is therefore not surprising to find representatives of these races in the vanguard of settlement in Western Canada, in which especially Danes have taken a prominent part.

The Danish people, due to the limited area of agricultural land in the country of their birth, are keenly appreciative of the value of land and its proper cultivation; indeed, they are very good judges of soil and agricultural conditions, and make few mistakes in selecting locations for settlement, and where they settle together and follow agricultural pursuits prosperously farming communities soon develop. Individual Danish farmers have located in various parts of the Prairie Provinces of Canada and in some cases, where the first families settled a few years ago, very fine settlements of these thrifty agriculturists have sprung up.

Markerville, Alberta, an early and successful Danish settlement in a fine dairy and mixed farming district, named after Mr. C. P. Marker, one of the first Danish settlers there, who is now Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, and the Innisfail district, may be mentioned. The latter district has become noted for its dairy products owing to the fact that in their homeland the Danish settlers soon discovered the advantages of dairy farming and it was not long before a good creamery was in operation at Innisfail, creating a staple industry and a regular income to the settlers, and through the maintenance of a good number of stock and careful cultivation of the land, a very solid farming community has been established.

An Outstanding Example of Success.

Probably the most outstanding example of Danish pioneering and agricultural success, however, is that of the Danish settlement at Standard, Alberta. It was in 1909 that J. H. Myrland and Jens Rasmussen, first hand of the fertile lands of Western Canada, and whilst they were farming high-priced land in Western Iowa, where their ancestors had pioneered before them, they were beginning to feel the call of the Canadian Northwest. Then the desire to investigate the opportunities in the Canadian West grew into a determination and crystallized in the spring of the year when these two prominent farmers decided to make a trip to Canada. After travelling over various parts they decided that the undulating prairies of Southern Alberta was the right place for them and their Danish friends.

Returning home they talked to their neighbors and friends about their plans, with the result that in the fall of the same year a party of about some thirty people arranged to make the trip from Iowa to the new land in Alberta. These men were of the sturdy Danish-American farmer class, and as soon as the Canadian border was crossed were at once interested to see everything and miss nothing. No doubt there was a thought in some minds that a great change would appear when they crossed from the land of the Stars and Stripes to the Land of the Maple Leaf and Union Jack, but there seemed no great difference except that the fields of golden grain were larger and the stocks of grain were thicker.

Their keen appreciation of the productive soil was at once aroused to the opportunity presented to the farmer to make the rich prairie acres pay a handsome dividend, while at the

same time the home life for their families would not be materially changed. On every hand they saw progress and prosperity. Big farms, fine buildings, progressive cities and towns, good schools, everything much as they had left in Iowa; the people spoke the same language and many had preceded them from "back home." When the train reached Gleichen, Alberta, a budding Western town, the end of their railway journey, they proceeded by motorist thirty-five miles across the prairie, everyone enthusiastic over the promising future of the new land offered.

To Spy Out the Land.

Early the next morning the thirty pioneers, in six double-seated rigs packed with provisions and feed, set out to "spy the land" on their seventy-mile trip. Reaching the site of the prospective colony and whilst dinner was being prepared, the Danish minister, who had been invited to join the party, formally dedicated the settlement the "Standard Danish Colony," after which the teams were again requisitioned, the party piled into the wagons, and every parcel of land was carefully inspected and allotted.

This then was the nucleus of the present very successful and prosperous Danish settlement which has won for the district an envied position among the many progressive grain and stock-raising districts which have sprung up during the past decade. Here now are to be seen the comfortable homes and big red barns of wealthy and contented farmers, and the undulating unbroken prairie of 1909, with its picturesque winding trails, has given place to the mile long furrows, the woven wire fence, and the graded road with the railway penetrating the settlement and the town of Standard at their door.

No Vacant Land Remains.

The original settlement, which, through its wonderful record of success, has drawn their fellow countrymen from all directions, has long since overflowed the original township boundaries, extending in all directions, has crossed the Rosebud River to the north, where at Wayne an extensive settlement has rapidly grown. Many of these settlers came with limited means to take up land at \$15 to \$25 per acre, while to-day, through their energy and determination and the inherent fertility of the soil and favorable climatic conditions, they have built up a community in which their land is in demand by new settlers at from \$75 to \$100 per acre. There is now no vacant land in the Standard Danish Settlement.

Probably no more persistent and uninterrupted record of progress in colonization and agricultural development can be instance, and the millions of bushels of wheat, oats and other grains, and the thousands of head of livestock produced in this settlement have already created substantial railway traffic such as few districts attain.

When this condition is attained throughout the West generally, one can only imagine what Canada's annual agricultural returns will be.

Cascarets To-Night For Liver, Bowels, if Bilious, Headachy

Get a 10-cent box now. You're headachy! You have a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, your lips parched. No wonder you feel mean. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are gone by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box will keep your liver and bowels clean, stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets too because they never gripe or sicken.

Get It Done.

It isn't the job we intended to do, or the labor we've just begun. That puts us right on the balance sheet; it's the work we have really done.

Our credit is built upon things we do, Our debit on things we shirk; The man who totals the biggest plus Is the man who completes his work.

Good intentions do not pay bills. It's easy enough to plan. To wish is the play of an office boy; To do is the job of a man.

Remorse.

"I am the guest who comes unbid, With voice forever chiding Deep in the secret heart of man, I am the long abiding; Would you avoid the pain of me, the wracking, cutting laughter, Pause ere you speak or act, to ask if I may come thereafter."



FOR RHEUMATISM. Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Mothers, if your little ones are constipated; if their little stomach and bowels are out of order; if they cry a great deal and are cross and peevish, give them a dose of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal medicine for little ones. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative and never fail to right the minor disorders of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Noble A. Pyr, Eum Secum, N.S., writes: "My baby was terribly constipated but Baby's Own Tablets soon relieved her and I now think them a splendid medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Snow Flies, Motor Ahead.

An arrangement by which an ordinary motorcar may be converted into a sleigh is the invention of William B. Jenkins, of Idaho. The front wheels of the automobile are taken off and the rear wheels so positioned with reference to a supporting sled contrivance as to be lifted slightly above the ground. The rear wheels, however, are required to propel the motorcar, and so are provided with traction rings having calks to engage the ground. The rear end of the vehicle is elevated upon the rear sleigh-runners just high enough to enable the calks to catch the ground and give the requisite drive to the car.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Education in Iceland.

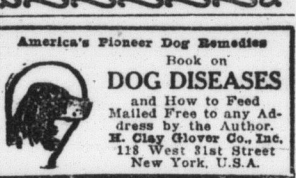
It is said that the population of Iceland is wholly literate—no small accomplishment in a country so sparsely settled. The outstanding fact of the educational system is that parents are responsible for teaching their children the elementary subjects. All children from ten to fourteen years old must take examinations every spring to show that they have completed the work of one grade, regardless of who has taught them. If they do not pass, the education committee may have them taught at the expense of the parents or guardians.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

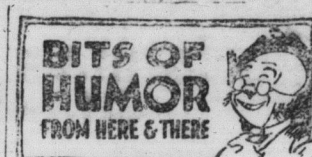
The man who deals in sunshine Is the one who gets the crowds; He transacts a lot more business Than the one who peddles clouds; And the salesman who's a frowner Will be beaten by a smile. If the man at the next counter Meets his patrons with a smile.

Pains After Eating

Today thousands are afraid to eat because of the pains that follow even a light meal of good and wholesome food. Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken after meals, has helped tens of thousands to enjoy their food, and put an end to the pains and miseries of indigestion. Sold in 50c and \$1.00 bottles at drug stores.



COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS C. J. CLIFF TORONTO



Boy Didn't Kick.

"I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can only give you half as much castor oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. "I'm not kicking," he remarked. "The stuff's for me."

Seniority.

A small boy, aged 4, had just communicated the fact to his uncle that he had started on his school career. "Indeed," said his uncle, "why, you must be the youngest there."

"Oh, no," answered the youngster in a very lofty manner, "there's another gentleman who comes in a perambulator."

Too Busy.

"Mamma," asked Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?" "Yes, dear, I hope so," was the reply. "I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie, "he couldn't leave his business."

Outcast.

The professor's wife was dining out. During the evening the conversation turned on Dean Swift. After some time she turned to the man at her side, who happened to be an author, and said:

"Who is this Dean Swift, who is so amusing? I should like to invite him to one of my receptions."

"I'm afraid," answered the author, "that the dean has done something that has shut him out of society for good."

"Oh, but how very interesting," said the lady. "And what was it he did?"

"Some hundreds of years ago," replied the author, "he died."

Asparagus is one of the oldest culinary vegetables.

Mother, Quick! Give California Fig Syrup For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again. Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment has been the quickest relief for neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism, circumscribed, lumbago, sprains and strains, aches and pains. Keep Sloan's handy and apply freely, without rubbing, at the first twinge. It eases and brings comfort surely and readily. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining.

Sloan's Liniment is pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

AHERN FELT TIRED OUT ALL DAY LONG

COULD HARDLY EAT, SLEEP OR WORK, HE STATES.

Both Himself and Wife Restored to Splendid Health by Taking Tanlac.

"I know Tanlac is a splendid medicine, for it has fixed me up in good shape in only a few weeks," said John Ahern, 1 Boulthée Ave., Toronto, Ont., an employee of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd.

"Some years ago stomach trouble came on me and I got in a general run-down condition. I got to where I felt tired all day long, tired when I went to bed and just as tired when I got up. I had a persistent cough like bronchitis, that kept me awake much of the night. My stomach was so disordered my appetite was almost entirely gone and all the food I ate gave me indigestion. I had severe pains in the pit of the stomach, and could hardly sleep over. The distress was so bad I was badly constipated and would get dizzy if I stooped over suddenly. At times my head hurt so bad it seemed as if it would split open, and nothing would do me any good. My wife commenced taking Tanlac and it helped her so much that I decided to try it myself. All my troubles are in the past now and I feel fine. My appetite is splendid and I can eat anything I want without a bit of trouble. I sleep like a log at night and get up in the morning feeling strong and full of 'pep' and ready for a hard day's work. I can't say anything too good for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv. Farming was the occupation of half the population of France before the war.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Classified Advertisement.

FLAYER PIANO FOR SALE.

1888. FLAYER PIANO IN GOOD condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cables, packing, etc., subject to approval at lowest prices. Canada. York. Tel. 10-10-10. 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

THIN, FLAT HAIR GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

"Dandarine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application costs all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Dandarine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

SUFFERING OF YOUNG WOMEN

This Letter Tells How It May be Overcome—All Mothers Interested.

Toronto, Ont.—"I have suffered since I was a school girl with pain in my left side and with cramps, growing worse each year until I was all run down. I was so bad at times that I was unfit for work. I tried several doctors and patent medicines, but was only relieved for a short time. Some of the doctors wanted to perform an operation, but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps, and feel as if it has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women as I am glad to recommend the medicine."—Mrs. H. A. Goodman, 14 Rockvale Ave., Toronto.

Those who are troubled as Mrs. Goodman was should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Those who need special advice may write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. These letters will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

1888E No. 48-21.



J. N. CURRIE & CO'S STORE

Heavily Stocked With All New Merchandise of the Better Class, Marked at the New Low Level Prices.

Economy!

The cry today is for "ECONOMY." Every body is practicing it. Not that people are looking for "inferior" goods at low prices, but they are demanding "Honest Quality" and "Workmanship" at a reasonable price.

The Most Acceptable Presents

are the USEFUL PRESENTS. Give a useless present and your judgment is criticised in many cases. Avoid this danger by

Buying Useful Gifts at this, Glencoe's Family Supply Store.

FOR MEN AND BOYS—Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, Ties, Half-hose, Pyjamas, Hats or Caps, Suspenders, Garters, Underwear, Cuff Links, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, etc.

FOR WOMEN—Fancy Blouses, Camisoles, Kimonos, Tuxedo Sweaters, Wool Spencers, Hug-me-tights, Fancy Bloomers, Skirts, Silk Dress Lengths, Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Slippers.

Balance of Dresses, Skirts and Coats at Special Clearing Prices.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

GLENCOE'S FAMILY SUPPLY STORE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of John McLean, late of the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex, Retired Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said John McLean, who died on or about the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1921, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Farquhar C. McRae and Donald W. McLean, executors of the last will and testament of the said John McLean, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 31st day of December, A. D. 1921, the said Farquhar C. McRae and Donald W. McLean will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said Farquhar C. McRae and Donald W. McLean will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Executors' Solicitors, Glencoe, Ont.
Dated at Glencoe this 28th day of November, A. D. 1921.

We Carry A Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCoe Plumber
Tinmith

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. 6.

News your friends forget to write to you: news about the folks you are interested in; the current history of your native town—it is all in Your Home Town Paper.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—in Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising.—The Transcript covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townspeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates on application.

Job Printing.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1921

Who May Vote

In the coming elections, it is a matter of interest to know who may vote. Under the new Election Act a British subject by birth or naturalization is entitled to vote if he or she is 21 years of age, resident in Canada for one year and in the constituency for two months at the time of the issue of the writ. In cities and towns of over 2,520 population a person to be allowed to vote must have his or her name entered on the voters' lists before election day. In towns and villages of 2,500 or less of population and in rural municipalities persons otherwise qualified whose names are not on the list may vote by declaring on election day that they are entitled to vote and who at the same time can get a voter resident in the same poll whose name is on the list to swear or declare to the qualifications of the applicant.

Drury's Road Plans

Speaking at Picton last week, Premier Drury announced for the time that legislation would be introduced at the next session of the Legislature to finance all permanent road construction from revenue received from motor licenses. It is estimated that there are about 200,000 motor cars in Ontario, and the lowest license fee charged is \$13.00. It may be easily seen that the aggregate sum collected annually is very large. The Government's plan is to capitalize this revenue for the next 20 years. At the minimum fee mentioned, and without taking into consideration that the number of motor cars is certain to be increased from year to year, the capital for twenty years' would exceed fifty million dollars. Mr. Drury claims that by such a scheme a net-work of highways would be turned over to the Province at the end of twenty years without any charge to the capital account, and without costing municipalities through which

they were built one cent. In other words car owners will pay the whole shot, and their share of taxes besides. If the plan goes through, the construction of main highways will be taken out of the hands of the municipalities, and will be financed as a separate unit from the Provincial treasury.

If a man is to be judged by the company he keeps, what about the company?

Are you a menace to the health of the community? We don't mean that you have any contagious disease, but we wonder if you talk health or sickness. Is a visit with you like visiting a hospital, or like visiting the out of doors? There are people whose grand staple of conversation is the ill-health of the community and in these days of high nervous tension we think it would be well if they could be halted. Talk about the bright things you have seen. Tell how well people are. Spread health and not sickness, and remember that the germs of many diseases lurk under the tongue. Use that tongue wisely.

"Now that we are all talking politics, wouldn't it be a good idea for us to examine the facts of the situation? Up to the present I fail to see that any one of 'The three old Parties' has faced the facts. There is the usual roar about the tariff and economy and all the familiar buncombe, but I have yet to find the political leader or candidate who will take out his lead pencil and cipher on the facts. There is a perfectly good vote still in my possession which I will gladly donate to the leader who will show definitely, giving the figures, just how he proposes to raise the revenues that will be needed by our Government next year, and for many years afterwards. There are fixed charges that must be met no matter what Government goes to power. Over five hundred million dollars must be raised and paid before any of the windy economy we hear about can be applied. Roughly stated, the obligations that cannot be avoided are as follows:—For interest on the war debt, say, \$140,000,000. For pensions, soldiers' re-establishment, etc., say, \$130,000,000. For railroads, say, \$100,000,000. For ordinary Government expenses, civil lists, etc., say \$150,000,000. You can add it up for yourself. It is a tidy sum. And I am waiting for some one of those who are so clamorous to have us put them in charge of the business of the country to tell us in a business-like way just how he proposes to raise that vast sum of money. How can they distribute the taxes, either direct or indirect, so as to raise this money without unduly hampering the business and productive activities of the country? No one who faces these facts can be an out-and-out free trader. He must see that all the tariff revenue we can get will be needed. Similarly no one who faces these facts can want a prohibitive tariff which would stop revenues from this source just as effectively as free trade. The only conclusion seems to be that every source of revenue must be taxed to the limit—no matter who goes to power."—Peter McArthur.

MOSA COUNCIL

A meeting of the Mosa Council was held at Glencoe on Nov. 19. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Isaac Watterworth, seconded by J. D. McNaughton, Bayley Arthur Joyce be paid \$472.22 account in full for work done on the Munroe drain. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that Eileen Leeson be paid \$450 for work done on the Stinson drain. Carried.

Moved by Isaac Watterworth, seconded by E. Hurdle, that J. D. McNaughton be paid \$40, his fees as commissioner on the Munroe drain. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that Wm. Nevils be paid \$680, account in full for work done on the Rivercraft-Hurdle drain; Babcock and Miller, \$80, for work done on the Dawson-Winship drain; Saylor and Tunks, \$358, for work done on the Tunks drain. Carried.

Moved by Isaac Watterworth, seconded by E. Hurdle, that the engineer's report on his examination of the Lorenzo Kelly drain be adopted, and the clerk is hereby instructed to prepare a by-law in accordance with said report. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that the following accounts be paid:—P. A. McDiarmid, \$4.20, for formaldehyde; J. Y. McLaughlin, \$5.75, for formaldehyde and disinfecting; Municipal World, \$2.84, blank forms; A. E. Sutherland, \$27.10, printing collector's tax notices, etc.; George Hewitt, \$6, for split log drag; J. Haskell, \$10, for work done for Mrs. Louise Bayley; M. McLean, \$17, for work done on the Burchiel-Sutherland drain. Carried.

Moved by Isaac Watterworth, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that Mrs. Louise Bayley be exempt from taxes in 1921. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by Isaac Watterworth, that a grant of \$50 be made to the Mosa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society, providing that the township of Ekfrid and the village of Glencoe each grant \$50. Carried.

Moved by I. Watterworth, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that Commissioner Hurdle be hereby instructed to have a fence erected along the Stinson drain to serve as a railing on the road adjacent between the second and third concession opposite lot No. 3. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by E. F. Reycraft, that the engineer's report on his inspection of the repair of the Rivercraft-Hurdle drain be accepted, and that E. Hurdle be paid \$50, his fees as commissioner on said drain. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by I. Watterworth, that the clerk be hereby instructed to notify the Grand Trunk Railway Company that their portion of the Currie drain is out of repair and to request them to put their portion of the said drain in a proper state of repair as soon as possible. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on Dec. 15th at 10 a.m.
C. C. McNaughton, clerk.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 12, Mosa
Report for the month of November:—

Sr. IV.—Jean McVicar 88, Barbara McVicar 88, Catherine Purcell 78, Winnie McLean 65, Bruce McLean 59, Jr. IV.—Anna B. McVicar 85, Carrie McLean 60, Miss B. Purcell 60, Nelema McVicar 56, Maggie M. McLean 34.

Sr. III.—Malcolm McVicar 68, Jim Mitchell 61, George Ritchie 56, Jr. II.—Gertrude Purcell (absent), Jr. I.—Tom Ritchie 86, Ernest Ritchie 84, Douglas Livingston 83.

Primer.—Wilbert Cuckey.

Drina V. McAlpine, teacher.

U. S. S. No. 16, Caradoc

Following is the report for November. Names are in order of merit.

Sr. IV.—Clarence Long, Argyle McGugan, Archie McDougall, Laura Jeffery.

Jr. IV.—Donald, Fletcher, Fay Hansford, Marjorie Acton, Eleanor McGugan.

Sr. III.—William Gould, Clara Near, Clarence Beattie.

Jr. III.—Marguerite Hansford, Dorothy Hiscoc, Laura Collier, Blanche Hardy, Marion Campbell.

II.—Phyllis Bees, Margaret Dewar, Muriel Meek, Pearl Near, Etelle Wilkerson, Eleanor Meek, Melvin Gough, Lena May Hansford, Murray McGugan.

I.—Roy Hardy, Jack Kaine, Jack Hansford, Gordon Huston, Leonard Long, Stanley Gould.

Primer.—Florence Bees, Wilbert Huston, Frieda Hiscoc.

Agnes McNabb, Teacher.

Pets may be a source of danger in a house unless they are looked after very carefully. Frequently children are allowed to play with unhealthy or unclean dogs and cats, and their parents wonder why they suffer from colds or other ailments so often.

Dogs and cats suffer from colds and influenza, which can be communicated to human beings. Their long coats provide an ideal resting place for the germs of various diseases unless they are kept scrupulously clean.

Never allow a dog to lick you or your child, for a dog is one of the dirtiest feeders in the world. Birds are usually infested with parasites, by means of which diseases may be passed to other creatures, or even to human beings. Never keep a pet that is not perfectly healthy, and see that it is always absolutely clean.

Blank oil leases may now be had in any quantity at the Transcript office.

Nowadays many men have to run blue ribbon around the top of their pyjama coats so they can find the baby while mother goes to vote.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

W. D. Hoagland

Studebaker

"Built-in-Canada"

10 Cities Prove the Economy of the STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX by publicly conducted tests

Where The Tests Were Held

	Miles to the Gallon
Toronto, Ont.	28.
Montreal, Que.	25.8
Owen Sound, Ont.	31.5
Vancouver, B. C.	28.5
Kelowna, B. C.	25.9
Vernon, B. C.	23.7
Hamilton, Ont.	24.5
Victoria, B. C.	25.7
Penticton, B. C.	25.7
Revelstoke, B. C.	23.2
Average, 26.2 miles to the gallon	

26.2 Miles to the gallon of gasoline!

THIS average, obtained through ten public tests under a variety of

conditions—verifies the unusual economy possessed by the Studebaker LIGHT-SIX. Whether over the mountain roads of British Columbia or the traffic-bound streets of Montreal, the light, evenly-balanced weight of the LIGHT-SIX chassis and its patented Internal Hot Spot combine in ensuring the low fuel consumption of this car.

WM. McCALLUM
Dealer - Glencoe

NEW PRICES OF STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILES, F. O. B. WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Exclusive of Sales Tax—Effective September 8th, 1921

Touring Cars and Roadsters	Coupe and Sedans
LIGHT-SIX 3-PASS. ROADSTER.....\$1700	LIGHT-SIX 2-PASS. COUPE-ROADSTER.....\$2705
LIGHT-SIX TOURING CAR.....1725	LIGHT-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN.....2775
SPECIAL-SIX 2-PASS. ROADSTER.....2275	SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3525
SPECIAL-SIX TOURING CAR.....2325	SPECIAL-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN.....3625
SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. ROADSTER.....2325	BIG-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3925
BIG-SIX TOURING CAR.....2785	BIG-SIX 7-PASS. SEDAN.....4025

ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES.

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Astounding Values
in
Stylish Dresses
at **\$25.00**

A November sale which brings dresses which are individual and distinctive. Tricotines, Poiret Twills, Silk Crepes and Velours. All have the sleeves of the new mode and the neck lines most favored. Street and afternoon styles. Embroidery and ribbons are used in clever ways. Sizes for women and misses.

Canadian Money Taken at Face Value

B. SIEGEL & CO.
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS
IN CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
DETROIT

SERVICE!

Mr. Farmer:
Does it Count?

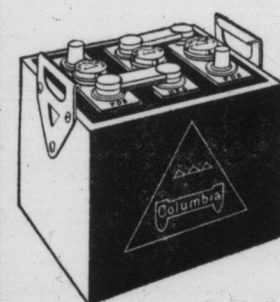
Perhaps not when your implements are new. But when they give trouble, what then?

SERVICE IS REQUIRED.

See the new Massey-Harris Binder before buying.

A full line of Tractors, Gas Engines, Grinders, Wood Saws, etc. 25 per cent. reduction on all prices. Service and satisfaction guaranteed.

D. M. McKELLAR
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT
GLENCOE



Motorists:

Be sure that your Battery is a

Columbia

if you would avoid cold weather troubles. We sell them.

Batteries of all makes repaired and recharged. Also stored for the winter.

McAlpine's Garage

McRae Street



CAPITAL

\$20,299,140

RESERVES

\$20,763,503

THIS BANK solicits the business of the Farmer. When you sell any Cattle, Hogs or Farm Products, DEPOSIT the proceeds in a Savings Account with us. We appreciate your business and are always at your service.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

G. Dickson, Manager, Glencoe

Opera House - Glencoe

Saturday, December 3rd—starting 8 o'clock

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

TOM MIX

IN

"THE TEXAN"

A THRILLING TALE OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

ALSO A FOX SUNSHINE COMEDY

NOTE.—Last show starts at 9 o'clock. Don't miss this programme.

Wednesday, December 7th—starting 8.15 sharp

MARSHALL NEILAN PRESENTS

"DINTY"

WITH WESLEY BARRY

THE FRECKLE-FACED NEWSBOY

In six reels of mystery, drama, romance, laughter and thrill

ALSO A TOONERVILLE COMEDY

ADULTS 32c CHILDREN 22c

Do You Realize How Close it is to

CHRISTMAS?

We have now all our Christmas goods in stock and on display.

Come in and let us show you the greatest and most up-to-date line of gifts ever shown in Glencoe.

We will put aside any goods you may wish until Christmas.

P. E. Lumley

EAT MORE BREAD BUT BE SURE YOU GET REITH'S APPETIZING NOURISHING JUST A LITTLE BETTER

GLENCOE BAKERY

Irwin's Novelty Store

Phone 24

Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Place in Town to Get STATIONERY, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

Card of Thanks

The brothers and sister of the late R. J. Webster wish to express their thanks for kindness and sympathy extended to them in their bereavement.

TOWN AND VICINITY

The "Xmas" fiend is with us again. Leslie Hicks has taken a position with J. N. Currie & Co.

Dandelions in full bloom are quite prominent on many of the Glencoe lawns.

New subscribers for the Transcript for one year will get the balance of this year free.

Robert Reith of the Glencoe Bakery has moved into the residence of J. W. Edwards.

Fred Gough's Sunday school class was entertained by Joe Grant at his home last Thursday evening.

The Odd Fellows of Glencoe are taking steps to organize a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah here.

The Presbyterian Sunday school will hold their annual Christmas entertainment on Thursday evening, Dec. 22nd.

James Beckett of Metcalfe has returned home after a pleasant trip to Saskatchewan. He reports good crops around Saskatchewan.

John McLean of Mosa and John Beckett of Metcalfe have returned from a hunting trip to Northern Ontario, each bringing a deer.

Complaints are being made that apples are not keeping and at the rate which they are spoiling very few will be in store by March.

Mrs. J. L. Tomlinson has received word of the death of her brother, J. W. Edmonson, in a military hospital at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Rev. Mr. Bowen of the British and Foreign Bible Society gave an illustrated lecture in the Presbyterian school room on Monday evening.

The marriage took place at Dutton yesterday of Wm. A. Ross of Glencoe to Miss Kate Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Johnson of Dutton, formerly of Crinan.

Hector McKellar of Ekfrid has been summoned as a grand juror for the December sitting of the county court which opens at London next week. Among those summoned for the petit jury at the same court are W. G. McCallum, Ekfrid, and W. A. Hagerty, Glencoe.

St. John's Sunday school Christmas tree and entertainment will be held in the schoolroom of the church on Friday evening, Dec. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock.

In selecting your Christmas presents remember the Transcript is a most acceptable gift to anyone who has left town or vicinity, and a weekly reminder of your good will.

Subscriptions for the Family Herald and Weekly Star, new and renewal, with premium, may be paid at The Transcript office, saving you letter writing and cost of remitting.

The sweet young thing who is diligently seeking self-expression knits her lover a wondrous Christmas gift and he, poor boob, knits his brows for countless sleepless nights trying to figure out what it is.

Maggie May McLean, pupil of S.S. No. 12, Mosa, won the highest number of points for her school at the Glencoe school fair and has received an honorary certificate from the department of agriculture.

Following a lengthy illness, the death occurred on Saturday of Donald McAlpine at his home on the 4th concession, Brooklee. Deceased had resided in the district for more than 40 years. He is survived by five children.

The Daughters of the Empire will hold their annual bazaar next Saturday, Dec. 3rd, commencing at 2 o'clock. Useful and fancy goods, and home cooking will be offered for sale. Articles suitable for Christmas gifts. Proceeds in aid of Soldiers' Memorial.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the Glencoe Presbyterian church next Sunday morning. Preparatory services will be held on Friday at 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. H. D. McCulloch of Appleton will deliver an address in the evening.

John F. McTavish, who has been in Victoria Hospital at London for several weeks and underwent two surgical operations, was able to return to his home on Monday. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is making splendid progress towards regaining his usual good health.

A trip by aeroplane from Halifax to Newfoundland is being arranged for about the 10th of December, and the post office department will dispatch a letter mail from Halifax on this flight. The rate of postage for a one-ounce letter will be 34c. Anyone wishing to dispatch a letter on this mail may get full particulars at their local post office.

A public meeting held in the town hall on Thursday evening in the interest of J. D. Drummond, U. F. O. candidate, was well attended by townspeople and farmers of the district. Addresses on the issues of the day were given by Mr. Drummond, J. G. Lethbridge, M. P. P., and R. E. Warne of Metcalfe township. The chair was occupied by Don N. Munroe.

The death occurred last week of Mrs. A. W. Bixel, youngest daughter of James W. Cameron of Strathroy. Mrs. Bixel was a leader in church, social and patriotic work. She leaves her husband and a little daughter, besides one sister, Mrs. J. Watson Young of Camrose, Alberta, and one brother, Alexander, of Strathroy. The funeral was held from the residence of her uncle, Duncan C. Ross, M. P.

The funeral of the late R. J. Webster, who died last week at Lloydminster, Sask., took place from the old homestead at Strathburn on Monday afternoon at Oakland cemetery. Service was conducted by Rev. James Wilson of Toronto, former minister of the Glencoe Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. D. G. Paton, present minister of this church. The pallbearers were six cousins of the deceased—David Allan, David McArthur, David Webster (Appin), J. C. Lamont, Robert Ferguson and David Webster (West Lorne).

At the annual meeting of the West Middlesex executive of the U. F. O., held at Strathroy on Saturday, Nov. 26, a committee composed of Donald A. Graham, M. Gallagher, W. R. McEachren, Isaac Watterworth and Mr. Ruxley was appointed to submit a plan to the next meeting whereby those in sympathy with the movement living in towns and villages may be represented at conventions for the purpose of selecting a parliamentary candidate. This is the result of agitation long carried out by those in favor of a broadening out policy.

WHAT'S HOT BEFORE US

When "Lafe" Young, formerly United States Senator, and editor of the Des Moines Capital, a young man of 73, was asked what he wanted on his tombstone, he replied, "I just want this: 'He ate what was set before him.' And so I have." he continued, "I've taken my medicine and lived life."

"Taking it all round, that looks like a pretty good life philosophy. Most of our unhappiness and discontent comes from grumbling at our daily work, whether it be of food or work or play. Instead of eating what's set before us, we grutch at the cook and demand something else, with which when we get it we are in turn dissatisfied. And we not only grutch at our own food but we want to dictate the menu of our neighbors."

How would it be if we left the other fellow to make his own choice, and for ourselves just ate what was set before us? It is good, or it is not necessarily with keen enjoyment, but at least without being embittered. The worst of dishes must come to an end sometime. Even a burnt piece cannot last forever, and there is a certain flavor to a burnt piece that you cannot get elsewhere—isn't there?

REFORMING THE COUNTY

A couple of years ago Ted Winkley was an enthusiastic graduate from the School of Journalism at a western university, according to Harper's Magazine. He bought a country weekly and settled down to reform the county. The first issue of the paper brought out under his control flames with promising announcements. The dean of the School of Journalism received a copy and read this editorial announcement: "We aim to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Nearly a year later the dean received another copy of the boy's paper, with this proclamation circled with blue pencil: "We aim to tell the truth—but not so blamed much of it as heretofore!"

AUCTION SALES

At Melbourne stock yards, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 1.30—25 two-year-old steers, 10 two-year-old heifers, 22 yearling steers and heifers, 3 new milch cows. All good grade Durhams. R. E. Campbell, proprietor.

On north half lot 4, con. 1, Ekfrid, on Monday, Dec. 5, at 12.30—1 general purpose mare 7 years old, in foal by "In Time"; 1 general purpose gelding 5 years old; 1 Durham cow due to freshen Jan. 25; 1 Durham cow due to freshen Feb. 15; 1 Durham cow due to freshen Feb. 20; 1 Jersey cow due to freshen Feb. 26; 1 Durham cow due to freshen Feb. 27; 1 Holstein cow due to freshen March 15; 1 heifer due April 21; 1 heifer due May 18; 1 heifer due June 30; 4 spring calves; 2 brood sows; 4 geese; 60 chickens; 1 heavy wagon, 2 1/4-inch tire, nearly new; 1 Mas-

SPECIAL NOTICES

I still have some fertilizer on hand.—J. D. McKellar, Glencoe.

For sale—winger, used one year. Apply at Methodist parsonage.

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

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

Don't forget the annual bazaar of the I.O.D.E. on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 3rd.

A Christmas concert will be held in S. S. No. 9, Mosa, on Thursday, Dec. 22nd.

Good assortment of hats now being sold at greatly reduced prices.—The Keith Cash Store.

Lost—between North Glencoe and Kilmartin, tire and rim for Ford car. Reward at Transcript office.

Another shipment of one hundred Apex records just received, to sell at 65c. at Johnston's Drug Store.

Feed cutting, sawing, chopping, at reasonable prices.—Squire Bros., R. No. 3, Glencoe; phone 602 r 21.

Useful and fancy goods and home cooking will be offered for sale at the I.O.D.E. bazaar on Saturday, Dec. 3.

Crepe de chine waists, georgette waists, Duchesse satin waists, at Mrs. W. A. Currie's millinery parlors.

Now is the time to get your stock of records. A hundred just received, to sell at 65c.—Johnston's Drug Store.

Flour, bran and shorts for sale at our warehouse, opposite Frank Hayter's store.—Mosa & Ekfrid Farmers' Co-operative.

See what you save. Beautiful hats received in stock last week, just half price. An \$8 hat for \$4, at Mrs. W. A. Currie's millinery parlors.

We have a good range of winter underwear, hosiery, shaker flannels, etc., just received, and are selling at the lowest prices.—The Keith Cash Store.

Will be buying all kinds good and fat live poultry every Tuesday at Appleton. For prices see E. McIntyre or J. W. Macne.—Silverwoods, Ltd., London.

Poultry bought every day except Saturday. Highest prices paid. Phone 73 and have our truck call, or see George D. Hurley or L. Goff.—Lambton Creamery Co.

See what you save at Mrs. Currie's millinery parlors. For ten days we will sell any hat for half price. The assortment was never better. \$12 hat for \$6. \$7 hat for \$3.50.

Come to the social in the basement of the Anglican church on Tuesday, the 13th, at 8 p.m. Amusing dialogue entitled "The Old Maid," and many other items. Admission—adults, 15c; children, 10c.

J. N. Currie & Co.'s big December sale includes everything in the store. Practically everything has been purchased within the last few weeks so the buying public will see not only much lower prices but great improvement in quality.

Beautiful georgette waists from \$4.50 up; lovely skirts from \$5 to any price you want to go.—Mrs. W. A. Currie.

Canada for the Canadians

What Is To Be Canada's Destiny?

Shall it be that through the destruction of the Tariff as proposed by both Crerar and King, the development of Canada is to come under the domination of the United States, to be followed by gradual financial domination and as a consequence, political domination?

OR

Is Canada's destiny to be that of a great free nation within the British Empire group of Nations, developing her boundless resources of mine, river, water power, forest, and cultivating her millions upon millions of acres of arable land? Is her development to surpass that of any other nation?

Shall her manufacturing industries develop her minerals and raw materials into implements and goods for the benefit and comfort of her people and for foreign trade?

Shall she become a self-contained nation within the Empire, her great railways interchanging, the products of factory and farm among her own people, and her ships sailing every sea?

Shall she maintain her integrity within the Empire and protect her farms and factories against unfair competition from foreign countries?

IF THIS IS TO BE CANADA'S DESTINY THEN CANADA NEEDS MEIGHEN.

On December 6th, Canada should once again protect her farms, her factories and her workmen against the unsound theory of Free Trade, and should hold fast to her reasonable Protective Tariff, her national entity and her British connection.

On December 6th Canada should declare with no uncertain voice that she will not tolerate the false trade theories of visionaries and group leaders which tend toward her economic destruction, toward the separation of her people and the weakening of the ties that bind Canada to the British Empire.

On December 6th Canada should demonstrate unmistakably to the outside world her fixed determination to keep Canada for the Canadians.

On December 6th Canada's destiny is at stake.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

CENTRAL GARAGE

This is the time of year all makes of Batteries need caring for. If you bring them in we will keep them through the Winter months and give them to you fully charged in the Spring.

We also offer special prices on all overhaul jobs on Cars through the Winter.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS

Ford Dealers Glencoe and Rodney

A Christmas Gift For Your Friends And An Investment For Yourself

The Farmer's Advocate

The most reliable farm and home paper in Canada. Our own 200 acre experimental farm and constant travelling among farmers keeps our editors in close touch with the problems of the farm. The "Farmer's Advocate" is owned, published and edited by farmers. Each member of the family will be interested in some department and all will enjoy our serial stories.

3 YEARS FOR \$3.00

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

NEW PRICES

ONE YEAR \$1.50 TWO YEARS \$2.50 THREE YEARS \$3.00

IN ADVANCE (FORMER PRICE \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.)

WRITE TODAY!—Send us your orders without delay so that your subscription will start with our splendid Xmas number.

The William Weld Co., London, Ontario

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

"Someone you know?" she asked, as I righted on course.

"Only a chap I met on the train," I explained.

"It looks like the tenant of Glasnabinnie, but I couldn't be certain. I've never met him, and I've only seen him once."

"Glasnabinnie?" I exclaimed, with a new interest. "Really? Why, that's quite close to you, surely."

"Just the other side of the loch, directly opposite. A good swimmer could swim across, but a motor would take days to go round. So we're really a long way off, and unless he turns up at some local function we're unlikely to meet him. He's said to be an American millionaire, but then every American in these parts is supposed to have at least one million of money."

"Do you know anything about him—that he does, or did?" I asked.

"Absolutely nothing," she replied, "except, of course, the silly rumors that one always hears about strangers. He took Glasnabinnie in May, in fact, the last week of April, I believe. That rather surprised us, because it was very early for summer visitors. But he showed his good sense in doing so, as the country was looking gorgeous—Sgriol, na Ciche, and the Cuchullins under snow. I've heard (Angus McGeehan, one of our crofters, told me) he was an inventor, and had made a few odd millions out of a machine for sticking labels on canned meat. That and the fact that he is a very keen amateur photographer is the complete history of Mr. Hilderman so far as I know it. Anyway, he has a gorgeous view, hasn't he? It's nearly as good as ours."

"He has indeed," I agreed readily. "But I don't think Hilderman can be very wealthy; no fishing goes with Glasnabinnie, there's no yacht anchorage, and there's no road to motor on. How does he get about?"

"He's got a beautiful Wolsley launch," said Myra zealously, "a perfect beauty. He calls her the Balnane II. She was a real Highland of the Hermione at Mallaig when we left. Oh! look up the loch, Don! Isn't it a wonderful view?"

And so the magnificent purple-gray summit of Sgor na Ciche, at the head of Loch Nevis, claimed our attention—(that and other matters of a personal nature)—and J. G. Hilderman went completely from our minds. Myra was a real Highlander of the West. She lived for her mountains and lochs, its rivers and burns, its magnificent coast and its fascinating animal life. She knew every little creek and inlet, every rock and shale, every reef and current from Port William to the Gairloch. I have even heard it said that when she was twelve she could draw an accurate outline of Benbecula and North Uist, a feat that would be a great deal beyond the vast majority of grown-ups living on those islands themselves. As we turned to cross the head of Loch Hour, Myra pointed out Glasnabinnie, saying like a lump of green lichen at the foot of the Cruilin Burn. Anchored off the point was a small steam yacht, either a converted drifter or built on drifter lines.

"Our friend has visitors," said Myra, "and he's not there to receive them. How very rude. That yacht is often there. She only makes about eight knots as a rule, although she gives you the impression she could do more. You see, she's been built for strength and comfort more than for looks. She calls at Glasnabinnie in the afternoon sometimes, and there after dark, and sails off before six." (Myra was always out of doors before six in the morning, whatever the weather.) "From which I gather," she continued, "that the owner lives some distance away and sleeps on board. She can't be continuously cruising, or she would make a longer stay sometimes."

"You seem to know the ways of yacht owners, dear," I said. "Hullo! what is that out on the cliff above the falls? That's new, surely."

"Oh! that beastly thing," said Myra in disgust. "That's his dog. A smoking-room and study, I believe. He had it built there because he has an uninterrupted view that sweeps the sea."

"Why 'beastly thing'?" I asked. "It's too far away to worry you, though it isn't exactly pretty, and I know you hate to see anything in the shape of a new building going up."

"Oh! it annoys me," she answered slyly, "and somehow it gets on daddy's nerves. You see, it has a funny sort of window which goes all round the top of the boat. This is evidently divided into several small windows, because they swing about in the wind, and when the sunshines on them they catch the eye even at our distance. And, as I say, they get on

daddy's nerves, which have not been too good the last week or two."

"Never mind," I consoled her; "he'll be all right when his friends come for the Twelfth. I think the doctors are wrong to say that he should never have a lot of people hanging round him, because there can surely be no harm in letting him see a few friends. I certainly think he's right to make an exception for the grouse."

"Grouse!" sniffed Myra. "They come for the Twelfth because they like to be seen travelling north on the eleventh! And I have to entertain them. And some of the ones who come for the grouse are the ones who come for the Twelfth, and the Twelfth is the one who comes for the grouse. I can imagine me entertaining anybody."

"Yes, my dear, I can," I replied, and the "argument" kept us busy till we reached Invermailloch. The old General came down to the landing-stage to meet us, and was much more honestly pleased to see me than I had ever known him before.

"Ah! Ronald, my boy!" he exclaimed heartily. "Pon my soul, I'm glad to see you. It's true, I suppose? You've heard the news?"

The question amused me, because it was so typical of the old fellow. Here had I come from London, where the Cabinet was sitting night and day, to a spot miles from the railway terminus, to be asked if I had heard the news.

"You mean the war, of course?" I replied.

"Yes; it's come, my boy, at last. Come to find me on the shelf! Ah, well! It had to come sooner or later, and now we're not ready. Ah, well, we must all do what we can. Begad, I'm glad to see you, my boy, thundering glad. It's a bit lonely here sometimes for the little woman, you know, but she never complains." (In point of fact, she even contrived to laugh and take her father's arm affectionately—hers.) "And besides, there are many things I want to have a talk with you about, Ronald—many things. By the way, had lunch?"

"We lunched at Mallaig, thank you, sir," I explained.

"Well, well, Myra will see you get all you want—won't you, girlie?" he said.

"I say, Ronnie," Myra asked, as we reached the house, "are you very tired after your journey, or shall we have a cup of tea and then take our rods for an hour or so?"

I stoutly declared I was not the least tired—as who could have been in the circumstances?—and I should enjoy an hour's fishing with Myra immensely. So I ran upstairs and had a bath, and changed, and came down to find the General waiting for me. Myra had disappeared into the kitchen regions to give first-aid to a bare-legged crofter laddie who had cut his foot on a broken bottle.

"Well, my boy," said the old man, "you've come to tell us something. What is it?"

"Oh!" I replied, as lightly as I could, "it is simply that we are in for a row with Germany, and I've got a part in the play, so to speak. My enlistment."

"Good boy," he chuckled, "good boy! Applying for a commission, I suppose—man of your class and education, and all that—eh?"

"Oh, heavens, no!" I laughed. "I shall just walk on with the crowd, to continue the simile."

"Glad to hear it, my boy—I am, indeed. 'Pon my soul, you're a good lad, you know—quite a good lad. Your father would have been proud of you. He was a splendid fellow—a thundering splendid fellow. We always used to say, 'You can always trust Ewart to do the straight, clean thing; he's

a gentleman.' I hope your comrades will say the same of you, my boy. 'By the way, sir,' I added, 'I also intended to tell you that in the circumstances I—I— Well, I mean to say that I shan't—shan't expect Myra to consider herself under—under any obligations to me.'"

However difficult it was for me to say it, I had been quite certain that the old General would think it was the right thing to say, and would be genuinely grateful to me for saying it off my own bat without any prompting from him. So I was quite unprepared for the outburst that followed.

"You silly young fellow!" he cried. "Pon my soul, you are a silly chap, you know. Do you mean to tell me you came here intending to tell my little girl to forget all about you just when you are going off to fight for your country, and may never come back? You mean to run away and leave her alone with an old crock of a father? You know, Ewart, you—you make me angry at times."

"I'm very sorry, sir," I apologized, though I had no recollection of having made him angry before.

"Oh! I know," he said, in a calmer tone. "You're not a crock, and all that—that's all right. But you see, it's not your duty at all. No. Now, there are one or two things I want to tell you that you don't know, and I'll tell you one or two things that you do know. The first thing—in absolute confidence, of course—is that—"

But at this point Myra walked in, and the General broke off into an incoherent mutter. "He was a poor diplomatist."

"Ah! secrets? Naughty!" she exclaimed laughing. "Are you ready, Ronnie?"

"He's quite ready, my dear," said the old man graciously. "I've said all I want to say to him for the time being. Run along with girlie, Ewart. You don't want to mess about with old crocks."

"Daddy," said Myra reproachfully, "you're not to call yourself names. 'All right, then; I won't,' he laughed. 'You young people will excuse me, I'm sure. I should like to join you, but I have a lot of letters to write, and I daren't you'd rather be by yourself. Eh?—you young dog!'"

It was a polite fiction between father and daughter that when the old fellow felt too unwell to join her or his guests he "had a lot of letters to write." And occasionally, when he was in the mood to overtax his strength, he would never refer to it directly, but often she would remark, "You know you'll miss the past, daddy." And they both understood. So we set out by ourselves, and I naturally preferred to be alone with Myra, much as I liked her father. We went out on to the verandah, and while I unpacked my kit, Myra rewound her line, which had been drying on the pegs overnight.

"Are you content with small merries, Ron?" she asked, "or do you agree that it is better to try for a salmon than catch a trout?"

"I certainly isn't better to-day, anyway," I answered. "I was near you, darling. I don't want the distance of the pools between us. We might walk up to the Dead Man's Pool, and then fish up stream; and later on, when the loch is low, that would bring us back in nice time for dinner."

"Oh! splendid!" she cried; and we fished out our fly-hooks. Her's was a big book of latest pig-skin, which reclined at the bottom of the spacious "poacher's pocket" in her jacket. The fly-book was an old favorite—she wouldn't have parted with it for anything. Having allowed me to select, and changed the Orange I had tied for the "bob" to a Peacock Zulu, which I borrowed from her, we set out.

(To be continued.)

A caterpillar in the course of a month will devour 6,000 times its own weight in food. It will take a mouse three months before he eats a quantity of food equal to his own weight.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

Goat-Raising in British Columbia

Goats in the Province of British Columbia now number approximately 5,000, according to a statement issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Practically all of these animals are of the Toggenburg, Saanen, and Nubian breeds. When first introduced into British Columbia it was predicted that goats were but a passing fad, but such has not been the case and to-day goat-raising occupies a recognized position in the livestock industry of the province. While no other province in the Dominion has entered into this industry so extensively, the demand for these animals in British Columbia still continues unabated.

The original foundation-stock, numbering some 200 head, entered Canada in 1917 from the United States, when they were examined by Federal authorities and each animal tagged with a little metal plate stating that it was officially recognized by the Government as foundation stock. In order to avoid confusion and to limit the registration of pedigrees, all efforts have been concentrated on the three main breeds, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, which are noted for their milk-producing qualities. The amount of milk produced by many of these goats is truly remarkable. Official records have been made of over 2,000 pounds per annum, and one animal is credited with a production of 2,941 pounds.

No laborious work is entailed by an owner in caring for a herd of goats. A snug and comfortable house, free from draughts and rain-proof, is all that is required for shelter. A good-sized yard is necessary for the animals to browse in. In feeding, leaves of all kinds, broom, wild berries, and practically all kinds of trash are relished by them, as well as grass and most

weeds, they will also eat the young roots of bracken and of coniferous trees, and in winter will eat freely of the latter, and bark young branches of a tree.

The chief source of income from a goat is derived in the form of milk, which is the equal of cow's milk in nutrition. Practically all of the goats now in the province are owned by householders, who keep one or two in the backyard or on a nearby vacant piece of land. They are milked twice a day at regular hours, and thrice if the goat is a heavy milker. The income from milk alone in the province last year amounted to \$45,300, representing 75,450 gallons. In addition, butter and cheese can be made from the milk, but experiments have proven that the quality of these products is not up to the standard of that made from cow's milk, and as a result there is no market for them.

A goat breeder's society was formed in British Columbia in 1917 with a membership of 176, which has increased annually until at the present time the number is well over 400. Another society, known as the Canadian Goat Society, has also been formed for the purpose of registering pedigrees of goats.

There is a continual demand for goats in British Columbia, where the climatic conditions and abundance of natural feed make the province an ideal one for the raising of these animals. In time it is probable that the other provinces, inspired by the success which has attended the efforts of breeders in British Columbia, will also take up this form of livestock, and in the meantime no efforts are being spared to make the Pacific province the leading goat-raising territory on the continent.



Woman's Interests

An Old-Fashioned Party.

So many parties nowadays seem to be planned for young folks only, that a party which the older people can enjoy may not come amiss. The invitations may read in this manner:

Twenty-year endowment
We hear of every day
They're always in the future.
Let's look the other way.
Twenty years behind us.
And maybe twenty more.
And practice all the pleasures
We liked so much of yore.
(Important Note: Wear old-time costume.)

The collection of costumes is the first amusing feature; the ladies will be wearing hoopskirts and tiny pan-cake hats or scoop bonnets, and the men will have the most antiquated coat to coat and trousers and the quaintest style of hat brims, for all the costumes should be as far as possible come out of attics. Those who wish may dress in little girl or boy clothes that belonged to their grandmothers or grandfathers.

The next amusing feature will be the showing of daguerotypes. In an oval opening, large enough to hold a person, appear in succession, one after another, characters from a by-gone age, and as each is exhibited someone reads aloud what purports to be the name and age of the daguerotype subject. Thus:

"Aunt Mary Watkins at the age of twenty-one."

"Grandma Brown the day she entered the female seminary."

"Uncle Ben and Aunt Hetty on their wedding day."

Another very entertaining feature is illustrating some of the old songs by means of tableaux in the frame. For instance, a chosen quartet may sing "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," while Sweet Alice herself, in costume, smiles demurely out to the audience.

"Junita," "Robin Adair," "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party," and many of the other tunes in any book of old songs will illustrate delightfully.

The most fun will come in the playing of the games of yesteryear.

Imagine a crowd of fifty and sixty-year-olds playing "Miss Jennia Jones." One player, as you know, represents the mother; another, Miss Jennia, the daughter. The rest join hands and advance, chanting:

"We've come to see Miss Jennia Jones, Miss Jennia Jones, Miss Jennia Jones. We've come to see Miss Jennia Jones, Miss Jennia Jones, Miss Jennia Jones. And how is she to-day?"

(Tune: "Mulberry Bush.")

The other announces that Miss Jennia is washing; so it goes through verse after verse.

Shouting Prerogatives used to be one of the favorites at parties. While one person leaves the room, the others decide on a proverb for him to guess. Then each person is portioned out with cards with instructions to shout it loudly when the guesser enters. All the word holders shout at once, and the poor puzzled guesser seeks to distinguish enough to enable him to piece the complete proverb.

Copenhagen is another old and popular game. All the players but one, who stands in the centre, form a circle with hands on a rope. The central player tries to slap the hands of the other players as they rest on the rope, and the players in turn try to elude him by withdrawing their hands. It is a rule of the game not to let go both hands at once.

Another singing game—this one from England—is "Charlie Over the Water." The players clasp hands and circle round and round, one in the centre singing:

"Charlie over the water,
Charlie over the sea,
Charlie caught a blackbird,
Can't catch me."

At the last word all squat down, but if the one who is "it" can touch one of them before he gets into that position, that one is "it."

Then there are "London Bridge," "Clap In, Clap Out," "Stargate Coach," and "Spin the Platter"—all of which are pretty widely known.

A quieter game is "Capping Quotations." One person gives one, the next person must follow with a quotation beginning with the same letter with which the previous quotation ends.

\$15 lb. for Wool

That's what you pay for it when you buy a suit. What do you get a pound for it when you sell the wool? Canadian wool has to be sent out of Canada to be prepared for the spinner. A pound of wool bought from the farmer is sold from one commission merchant to another, stored, shipped by train and boat, stored in England, sold and re-shipped until eventually it gets back to the maker in Canada at many times the price you got for it. There is no place in Canada to prepare wool for the worsted spinner. Isn't it a shame?

It is now under consideration, in Toronto, to convert raw wool for the spinner. When wool can be sent direct to the mill for combing and sold direct to the spinner, then the farmer will get the full price.

If this is of interest to you, Mr. Wool Grower, write Dominion Development Corporation, Limited, 709 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto, and get the full plan.

By all means have "Going to Jerusalem." Two rows of chairs are placed back to back—enough for all players, lacking one. Then a lively tune is played on piano or phonograph while the players march round and round the chairs, clapping hands. When the music suddenly stops, there is a wild scramble for chairs.

The refreshments should be the beloved ones of childhood—hot biscuits and honey, saucer pies or apple turnovers, old-fashioned chewing candy, or popcorn balls.

New Ideas in Curtains.

No one thing adds more to the appearance of the home than appropriate window hangings. The effect of handsome rugs, good furniture, pictures and the ornaments may be completely spoiled by cheap, cracked shades, or curtains and drapes of inferior quality or jangling colors. It is of the utmost importance, then, that the woman who wishes her home to look well uses care in selecting and making her curtains.

If your roller shades have given out and you need curtains, too, why not make roller curtains of some fabric which will suit your pocketbook and your room? You have perhaps been longing for the handsome lace roller shades, but have been kept from buying them by the prohibitive cost. Utilize your old rollers and make shades of linen or cretonne. These, with draperies which harmonize, will prove as satisfying to your artistic eye as the commercially made lace ones, provided you do your work carefully and well.

In cutting your material cut the curtains two inches wider than the required width when finished, and as much longer as you need to allow for an inch to be turned under at the top and the bottom finish, which may be either a deep hem, lace trimmed, or scallops. The sides should be turned under one inch for a hem and run on the machine with a loose tension. The bottom may be finished with a hem, through which is run the curtain stick, or it may be scalloped and bound with the same material or with ribbon. If scallops are used as a finish, a casing for the curtain stick must be stitched just above the scallops.

Linen shades, with drapes of a color to harmonize with the room, or of cretonne or chint, would be best for the ordinary living-room. Shades of cretonne or chint require a large room or a sun room. They call for drapes of plain material.

If you do not want to make roller shades for every window, and would like to try your skill at making a lace shade for the door, rollers may be bought in any house furnishing store for thirty-five cents. The work does not call for any special skill, but does demand infinite patience. To prevent sagging at the edges, make the top hem deeper at the outer corners.

In making the linen shades and drapes there are many color schemes which could be appropriately worked out, but perhaps one of the most unusual ones is a combination of mustard color and olive green. Other suggestive color developments are gray and rose, gray and old blue, Chinese blue and yellow.

Forestry and the Flying Man.

It is only fair that the flying machine should prove a valuable aid to forest protection, because it is scarcely too much to say that were it not for the forest there could be no flying machine. The framework of the airplane must not weigh a pound more than is absolutely necessary to ensure the requisite strength. Not only does the life of the airman depend upon the steel struts and the linen wings but, mainly, it depends upon the strength and toughness of the wooden scantlings and rods that are the backbone, the ribs, and the wizz-bones of the machine. The wood used is practically all Sitka spruce, a species which, as its name indicates, is found on the north Pacific coast of North America, and chiefly in British Columbia.

An airplane designer wants to know just how light he can make these rods without endangering the safety of his machine. To find this out and also to ascertain the other qualities of Sitka spruce was the object of an investigation involving several thousand tests made by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. The conclusions which also indicate the other uses to which this wood can be put are published in the Illustrated Bulletin No. 71 "Canadian Sitka Spruce: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties." Copies of this bulletin may be had free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Jap School Children.

Japanese children are not allowed to attend school until after six years of age, as the Japanese believe that school education before six is physiologically and mentally detrimental.

Women have practiced medicine for many years, an important book on the subject having been produced in England during the Middle Ages by St. Hildegard, a woman.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries



Baby's Own Soap

Boys just love its smooth fragrant lather

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PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

Booklet "Practical Poultry" shows the way to profit and success. Write—

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Vaseline

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PETROLEUM JELLY

An application of "Vaseline" White Jelly brings grateful relief when applied to cuts, burns, chafed skin, etc.

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In tubes and jars at all drug-gists.

Cleaning

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works

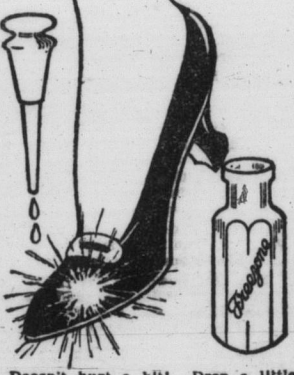
Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St. Toronto.

Women are not permitted to be photographed in China.

Steps are under way for the setting aside of a forest reserve area in Pak-enham and Darling townships of Lanark county, Ontario, under the Ontario Government plan of assisting municipalities to set aside areas as forest reserves.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

GROWING OF RYE IN THE DOMINION

ESTIMATE 1921 HARVEST AT 11,707,400 BUSHELS.

Production of This Cereal Has Increased More Than 500 Per Cent. in Last Five Years.

In a well substantiated conviction of the suitability of a large part of the Southern area of the Prairie Provinces to the growth of this crop, and in a realization of the opening for export offered by the temporary halt to much agricultural activity in continental countries, resulting through war conditions in a substantial decline in production, Canadian farmers have, of recent years, been greatly encouraged to grow more rye, the advantages of such culture placed before them through systematic campaigns, and every effort exerted to impart a stimulus to Canadian rye production. As a result of this propaganda the production of this cereal in the past five years has increased more than five hundred per cent. and the value of the annual crop grown from less than two million dollars to more than fifteen millions. It has been estimated that Southern Alberta and Western Saskatchewan alone have seeded this year about 850,000 acres as compared with 350,000 acres last year, an increase of about 185 per cent. for one year.

In 1915 the production of rye in Canada was 2,486,200 bushels, obtained from an exceptionally heavy average yield of 20.43 bushels to the acre. The value of the marketed crop that year reached \$1,921,200. Little increase was registered in 1916 or 1917, as the average production was somewhat lower than in the bumper year preceding them. A tremendous jump was, however, noted in 1918, when a yield of 8,504,400 was recorded with a value of \$12,728,600, more than doubling that of the previous year. A further increase to 10,207,400 bushels was noted in 1919 with a value of \$14,240,400. In 1920, 643,564 acres were planted to rye in Canada, yielding an average of 17.59 bushels to the acre, making a total of 11,393,469 bushels valued at \$15,955,650. This year according to estimate, the Dominion is expected to produce a rye harvest of 11,707,400 bushels, whilst as a result of special campaign efforts this summer a vastly increased acreage has been prepared for planting to rye next year.

A Survey of the Situation.

It is a fact worthy of notice here that in making a survey of the rye situation in Canada it is found that the Dominion has each year maintained a substantial lead in acreage production over that attained by the United States. There is no exception to this in the past six farming seasons, and the average acre rye production for the six years 1915 to 1920 gives Canada a yield of 17.40 bushels against the United States 14.54, a lead in Canada's favor of 2.86 bushels.

Alberta is Canada's first rye producing province, this famous area of the mixed farm accounting last year for \$4,275,000 out of the total Dominion revenue of \$15,955,650 from this crop. Saskatchewan followed not far behind with \$3,154,000 and Ontario had practically the same amount or \$3,176,200. Manitoba accounted for \$3,140,100; Quebec, \$1,094,600; British Columbia, \$270,200; Nova Scotia, \$10,550; and New Brunswick, \$6,500.

With the increase in production of rye on Canadian farms there has developed a corresponding export trade in this grain which it is confidently expected to yet further expand in the near future. Whilst there were only 263,422 bushels of rye exported from Canada in 1915, this had increased to 2,113,302 bushels in 1920, and another million was added in 1921, the total export being 3,201,430, valued at \$6,281,170. Of this 1,108,789 bushels went to the United Kingdom; 717,085 bushels to the United States; 149,468 bushels to Belgium; 59,069 bushels to France; 128,180 bushels to Germany; 259,459 bushels to Italy; 252,139 to the Netherlands; and 527,180 to Norway.

In addition to this export of the raw product Canada has in the past few years worked up a profitable overseas trade in rye flour. In 1919 the Dominion exported 1907 barrels worth \$25,233; in 1920, 35,786 barrels worth \$297,768; and in 1921, 10,833 barrels worth \$104,613.

Multifarious Uses.

Rye has many uses. It is used in bread making, for feeding to livestock, and in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. In Europe, rye bread forms the staple food of the peasantry, it being estimated that one-third of the European population lives on rye bread, as it forms the principal cereal in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria and Russia. Rye is inferior to wheat for breadmaking and is not so palatable, but rye meal mixed with wheat flour forms a palatable and appetizing loaf. In the United States about two-thirds of the rye grown is used as food for livestock, and one-third is consumed as bread by the foreign population accustomed to its use. In Canada, also, rye is used for bread by the foreign element, and found invaluable in the fattening of livestock.

An elephant rarely sleeps for more than five hours a day.



ISSUE No. 48-21.

LLOYD GEORGE HOPES TO SPEND CHRISTMAS AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Presence Imperatively Needed as His Diplomatic Tact May Harmonize Divergent Views—Irish Parleys Are Taking New and More Hopeful Trend.

London, Nov. 26.—Sir James Craig's statement to the Ulster Parliament on Tuesday is expected to leave the door open to resumption of the Irish peace negotiations on new lines to be submitted by Premier Lloyd George, if it is shown that the efforts along the old lines have failed. At present Ulster is adamant in her refusal to accept an All-Ireland Parliament, and the Sinn Fein is equally emphatic that it will not have a Southern Parliament on Dominion lines, with Ulster entirely excluded. But even with that position to overcome, Mr. Lloyd George is hopeful of finding a bridge across the gulf between the two parties.

The Prime Minister has in reserve proposals looking to a settlement on the basis of Dominion Government being given immediately to Southern Ireland, with the Ulster Government safeguarded, but at the same time faced with provisions contemplating eventual union with the South of Ireland Parliament.

Sir James Craig is not averse, it is said, to considering a plan of this kind, and it remains to be seen whether the Sinn Fein will be prepared to moderate its demands on unity, chiefly in point of time.

In Sinn Fein quarters it was stated today that consideration would not be given to a proposal for giving a Dominion Parliament to the South, leaving Ulster in her present position under the Government of Ireland Act with representatives at Westminster. Nevertheless, in British official circles it was held that the outlook generally was brighter to-day than it was yesterday.

Premier Lloyd George is "morally certain" that his next Christmas will be spent in Washington. Those were the words used to-day by a member of the Prime Minister's entourage to describe his outlook on the correlated situation created by the arms parley and the Irish negotiations.

Lloyd George has received so many messages both from this side and from America, urging that he should go to Washington, urging that he has gone so far as to book his passage by the Aquitania next Saturday.

REFUSE TO SWEAR FEALTY TO THE CROWN

Attitude of Sinn Feiners Halts Effort to Bring Peace to Ireland.

A despatch from London says:—What is believed to be the last scene in the effort to bring peace to Ireland was enacted on Friday when Prime Minister Lloyd George and Sir James Craig met in the former's official residence in Downing Street, where the Imperial Premier told the head of the Northern Government that Sinn Fein Ireland had not consented to own allegiance to the King, a prerequisite to Ulster's agreement to enter an all-Ireland Parliament.

The Sinn Fein delegates are consulting with members of the Dail Cabinet in Dublin on the crisis thus brought about, while Sir James has packed his bag and returned to Belfast, where he will report to his Parliament next Tuesday, and possibly disclose the cause of the virtual breakdown of the Irish negotiations. The official correspondence that has passed between the various delegations also may be published at the same time in London.

Efforts meanwhile will be made by peace makers in an attempt to persuade Sinn Fein to modify its attitude on the question of allegiance to the King.

But Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, would not admit of any arrangement which would leave Ireland's allegiance to the Crown in any doubt, and the Government would support Ulster in refusing any association which would weaken its British citizenship.

The only prospect for peace now is said to rest on Sinn Fein's conceding allegiance to the Crown, and the influence of the advocates of moderation has been invoked in a final effort to change its position.

Flying Automobile Works Well in France

A despatch from Paris says:—A flying automobile is the latest development in the French aero world.

A successful demonstration of an ordinary automobile with folding wings, two engines, one of 10 horsepower for land going and the other of 300 horsepower for air travel, was held recently at Bue, Seine-et-Oise.

The machine performed all the usual feats of an aeroplane and also of an automobile.

Wales to Australia Direct by Wireless

A despatch from London says:—Announcement was made on Thursday night by the Marconi Company of the successful sending for the first time of a series of test messages by wireless from Carnarvon, Wales, direct to Australia.

British Empire Safe in Future As in Past

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27.—Speaking to-day at the Canadian Club, Admiral Earl Beatty declared:

"You have all read in the newspapers what limits are imposed upon the navies of various countries by the Washington conference, and I feel you will understand these limits are not derogatory to the dignity of the great Empire to which we belong."

"That Empire, on the sea, will be as safe in the future as it has been in the past. That is surely something for great congratulations."

Educational Facilities for Farmers.

Speaking at the Convention of Women's Institutes last week the Director of University Extension, University of Toronto, outlined the educational facilities which the provincial university offers to the people of the rural districts of Ontario. After explaining that the work of the university does not overlap that of other educational institutions because the former specializes in cultural education, he told of the Department of University Extension does for housewives, for those interested in town planning, and for the general public. Then the major part of his address was devoted to giving definite details of three forms of service that are arranged especially for farmers. First was the extension lecture scheme whereby a community may (and many communities do) obtain a single lecture or a series of lectures on topics of general interest.

The second course dealt with was the unique short course for farmers—unique because the instruction was in cultural and not technical subjects—which was held at the university last February. The third was the plan for rural tutorial classes which has become popular in many parts of the province. On the conclusion of his address the speaker, who had invited the women present to write him if they wished further particulars, was surrounded by a host of ladies each of whom asked the same question: "What can you do for our community?"

The evidence of an awakening interest in higher education in rural districts and the willingness of the provincial university to "go the limit" in supplying the demand for higher education are both indications of a better era ahead for those who live on the farms of Ontario.

Bill to Endow Motherhood Passes in New South Wales

A despatch from London says:—The bill to endow motherhood has passed its third reading in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, according to a cable from Renter's correspondent at Sydney.

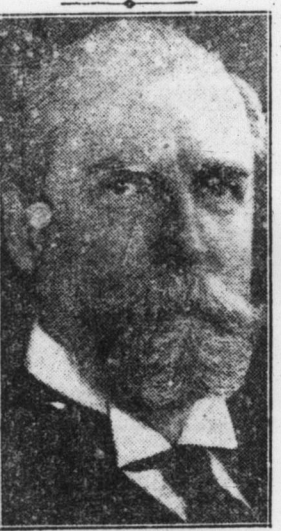


Mr. Lloyd George (to nurse Austen Chamberlain): "I should love to take a trip to Washington, but dare I leave you in charge while these twins are teaching?"

Marshal Foch Sends Greetings on U.S. Thanksgiving

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says:—Marshal Foch, in a Thanksgiving Day message to Hanford Macnider, Commander of the American Legion, sent on his arrival in Harrisburg on Thursday, joined with the people of the United States in "prayers of gratitude for the blessings enjoyed by the world."

The Marshal also sent a message of greeting to the wounded soldiers of the United States through the Public Health Service.



At the Conference. Charles Evans Hughes, of the United States, who is one of the most prominent figures.

Kemal Pasha Refuses to Receive British

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist Government, has refused to receive at Angora, his capital, the British mission to discuss peace between the Turks and the Greeks at Anatoli. It is reported on good authority here that a British officer has gone to the Anatolian front to arrange a meeting between Mustapha Kemal and Brig.-General Sir Charles Harrington.

During the absence of the Prince of Wales in India, Princess Mary is taking charge of his poultry farm at Sandringham.

NAVAL PROPOSALS STILL TO THE FORE

Plan As to the 5-5-3 Ratio to be Referred to Committee.

Washington, Nov. 27.—With the question of land armaments definitely thrust into the background by the developments of the last week, the conference on limitation of armaments will enter its third week to-morrow with another stride toward agreement on naval limitations foreshadowed.

The naval question, at least, so far as its most vital element, the "5-5-3" ratio of fleet strength between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is concerned, is approaching the point of transfer back to the "big five" committee with the report of the naval experts on the facts involved. There is some expectation that a plenary session of the conference itself will be called during the week to reach its final decisions on the naval limitation plan.

Whether the experts of the three major naval powers will submit individual reports is not known. There is nothing to indicate whether they are agreed as to the facts and figures they have been studying.

Both the British and United States experts were reported as having concluded their examination of the mass of ship data involved in Secretary Hughes' proposal. The Japanese naval group was still toiling on Saturday. It was said Spokesmen for any group did not go beyond that estimate of the situation.

ARMAMENT PARLEY MAY END THIS YEAR

No Adjournment for Christmas Holidays.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Members of several delegations to the Washington conference informally suggested yesterday that any thought of adjourning the sessions for the Christmas holidays be abandoned, in the expectation that by adopting such a course the deliberations could be definitely concluded by the end of December.

The negotiations were proceeding so smoothly they pointed out, that the conference could be expected to complete its work in a much shorter time than was at first deemed possible. For this reason, it was suggested that delegates who had planned to go home for Christmas might well be urged to abandon this intention, so that the sessions could be continued without interruption. In such a case it was said the conference might end by December 28 or 31.

JAPAN SECURES BY FAR THE BEST DEAL IN THE NAVAL SETTLEMENT

British and United States Fleets Would be Equalized at the End of Ten Years, According to Analysis of Statisticians.

A despatch from Washington says:—The demagogic statistician has been at work on the disarmament proposals of Secretary of State Hughes, and his efforts have resulted in elaborate tables, showing how Great Britain, the United States and Japan will fare from the naval standpoint should the Hughes plan be adopted.

The finding of the statistician is that the Hughes proposal is "generous" on the part of the United States, both as regards the proposed "5-5-3" ratio and the retained tonnage phase of the United States plan. It is further found that Japan is securing by far the best deal throughout.

To treat the tonnage figures of the Hughes plan from a new angle, the "5-5-3" ratio represents a distribution of capital ship tonnage on the basis of Japan keeping a fleet representing 23 per cent of the total of the three powers, the other two dividing the remainder. During the ten-year period, however, Great Britain would have in the neighborhood of 43 per cent; the United States would have something more than 35 per cent, and Japan over 21 per cent of the total. The change at the end of the ten-year holiday represents equalization of the United States and British fleets, to which Great Britain has already agreed.

Under the "5-5-3" ratio, and the proposed limitation of auxiliary tonnage, as well as capital craft, through application of the replacement rule of maximum, the British and United States fleets would reach a total of 1,120,000 tons in all combat craft, and Japan 672,000. This makes possible

a comparison of the relation of the fleets to various factors representative of the place of each power among the nations.

Against the simple question of geographical area of each, for instance, the limited fleets would mean for Japan more than 2,500 tons of naval strength per thousand square miles. The same figure for the United States would be approximately 300 tons, and for the British Empire between eighty and ninety tons.

Even more striking in disproportion favorable to Japan is the comparison on the basis of accepted estimates of national wealth. Japan would have something like 26,000 or 27,000 fleet tons per billion dollars in national wealth, while the United States figures would be little more than 3,000 tons per billion, and the British 6,000 tons per billion.

Disproportion again holds true as to foreign commerce of each power. Japan would have almost 200 tons of naval tonnage per million dollars in her import and export business over a period of years. The United States would have little more than eighty tons per million, and the British between forty and fifty tons.

Again, in relationship of naval to commercial tonnage of each power, and navies are built to some extent to support the commercial strength of their flags, Japan would have nearly 170 tons of fighting ships per thousand tons of Japanese commercial craft, the United States would have little more than sixty tons under such tabulation, and Great Britain less than fifty tons.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21 1/2; No. 3, \$1.15.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52 1/2¢; No. 3 CW, 51 1/2¢; No. 1 feed, 57 1/2¢; No. 1 feed, 50 1/2¢; No. 2 feed, 46 1/2¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 66 1/2¢; Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 3 Winter, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 1 commercial, 95¢ to \$1.05; No. 2 Spring, 88¢ to \$1.03; No. 3 Spring, nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. to better, 57 to 60¢, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70¢.
Rye—No. 2, 83 to 84¢.
Manitoba flour—First patents, \$7.40; second patents, \$6.90, Toronto.
Ontario flour—\$4.60, bulk, seaboard.
Wheat—Del. Montreal, freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Raled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22¢; twins, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2¢; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2¢. Old, large, 25 to 26¢; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢; Stillons, 26 to 28¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 36¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 47¢; No. 2, 40 to 41¢; cooking, 22 to 24¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35¢; roosters, 20 to 25¢; fowl, 28¢; ducklings, 30 to 35¢; turkeys, 45 to 60¢; geese, 15 to 20¢.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 47 to 48¢; select, storage, 53 to 55¢; new laid straight, 36 to 38¢; new laid, in cartons, 38 to 40¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bus., \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22¢.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 16¢ per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz. \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27¢; rolls, 25 to 27¢; cottage rolls, 27 to 29¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40¢; backs, boneless, 35 to 40¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20¢; clear bellies, 15 1/2 to 20 1/2¢.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2¢; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15 1/2¢; prints, 16 1/2 to 17¢. Shortening, tierces, 13¢; tubs, 13 1/2¢; pails, 14¢; prints, 15 1/2¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cullers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulk good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, good, \$8.25 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.90 to \$9.15; do, 67 cars, \$8.40 to \$8.65; do, f.o.b., \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, country points, \$8 to \$8.25.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 56 1/2 to 57¢; do, No. 3, 55 1/2 to 56¢; extra No. 1 feed, 55 1/2 to 56¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.40; seconds, \$6.90; strong bakers', \$6.70. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lb., \$2.90 to \$2.95. Bran, \$23.25. Shorts, \$26.25. Middlings, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.
Cheese, finest easterns, 18 to 18 1/2¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 to 38 1/2¢. Eggs, selected, 50 to 52¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.15 to \$1.25. Hogs, \$9.25; lambs, \$8; sheep, \$3.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3; canners, \$1.50; cutters, around \$2.25; com. to med. butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Carry Mail by Airplane from Halifax to St. John's

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—The Newfoundland Government airplane which will inaugurate a St. John's-Halifax mail service next week is to make North Sydney a port of call for oil and petrol, according to instructions received by local officials of the Reid-Newfoundland Company. The machine was formerly used to scout for seals off the Newfoundland coast.

Sir Ernest Shackleton with his Antarctic expedition has arrived at Rio Janeiro, on the ship Quest, where the party will remain about two weeks.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, have arrived at Madeira on the British battle-cruiser Cardiff to begin their life of exile recently decreed by the Allies.

SIX DAYS' RIOTS COST EIGHTEEN LIVES.

Belfast is Again the Scene of Outrages by Murdering Mobs.

A despatch from Belfast says:—Six days of rioting have resulted in 18 deaths and more than 80 being seriously wounded. Many of the latter are not expected to recover, and the number of persons slightly injured is reported to be several hundred.

Scarcely had dawn appeared than the firing was opened by gunmen in concealed positions in the York street area. The police and military were on duty in the disturbed areas, and with the aid of armored cars restricted the activities of the snipers.

A renewed outbreak of sniping near the docks caused the first casualty of the day. Patrick Brunton, a laborer, who was standing with some other men, was shot dead by a sniper. As a result the laborers employed at the Low street dock ceased work. A young man named Michael Spalling was shot dead, and other civilians were wounded.

During the afternoon the fusillades increased in intensity and armored car patrols were ineffective to silence the gunmen. Trolley cars passing along York street were the favorite targets and the service had to be suspended. Soldiers turned their machine guns on gangs of men, who scattered. In consequence of the continued disturbances the military have extended the curfew hours in the disturbed areas, where all the inhabitants must now be indoors at 9 o'clock.

PRINCE SCORES GREAT PERSONAL TRIUMPH

White Flags Waved by Warring Sects in Bombay Streets.

A despatch from London says:—The entire visit of the Prince of Wales to the Bombay Presidency has been a great personal triumph, says a message received at the India Office from the Governor of Bombay.

The departure of the Prince for Baroda as made the occasion of another great demonstration. Masses of people thronged the platform in an effort to get near the Prince's car made it difficult to get the train moving.

The populace, the Governor reports, appears to be stimulated by the unfortunate riots of last week to prove their loyalty.

The Prince on Monday, the fifth day of his visit in Bombay, participated in a polo match according to a Bombay despatch to The London Times. He was to have inspected 20,000 Boy and Girl Scouts, but parents in the remote parts of the city were afraid to allow their children to pass through the recently disturbed areas, and the inspection was reluctantly abandoned.

Fears that the days would bring further disorders proved unfounded. Hindus and Parsees paraded the streets, waving white flags, amid the cheers of the warring sects, and up to the time darkness came, when The Times despatch was filed, there was no trouble.

The Prince spent a quiet Sunday, taking lunch informally at the Orient Yacht Club and attending services in the Cathedral.

PRINCESS MARY TO WED BRITISH PEER

Viscount Lascelles is Eldest Son of the Earl of Harewood.

Viscount Lascelles (Henry George Charles Lascelles) is the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, and is thirty-nine years of age. Princess Mary was but twenty-four years old last April.

The Viscount, who was educated at Eton, was an attaché at the British Embassy in Rome from 1905 to 1907, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Canada from 1907 to 1911, and served with distinction in the great war. He was three times wounded and won the Distinguished Service Order and Bar and the French Croix de Guerre.

The Lascelles family is one of the oldest in Yorkshire, dating back to the reign of Edward I, but the Earldom was not created until late in the eighteenth century, the present earl being the fifth of the line.

The family residence is Harewood House, one of the finest country seats in the British Isles, and is surrounded by several thousand acres, comprising for the most part, a great deer park.

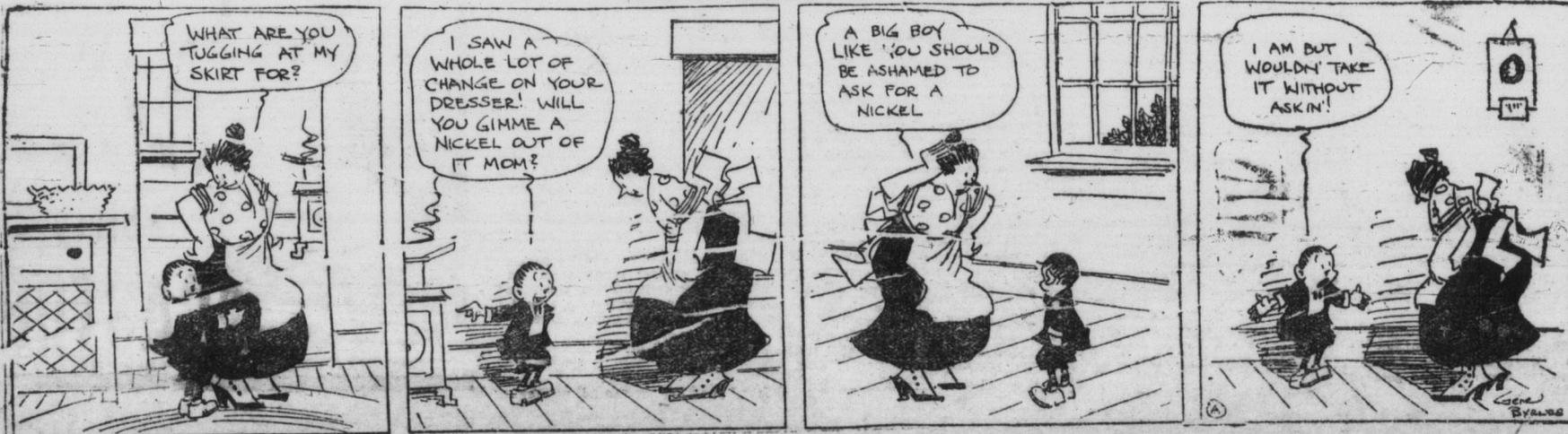
Lord Harewood, father of the Viscount, has long been prominent in English jockey club affairs, and is an acknowledged authority on the turf. The Viscount was elected a member of the jockey club only this past summer.

Viscount Lascelles, who is heir to the Earldom, is credited with being one of the richest young Peers in England. The family has long been a wealthy one.

The Princess was an active figure in work for the soldiers during the war, and is a popular figure with all ranks of British society. She was made an honorary colonel-in-chief of the Royal Scots Regiment during the war. She is of the blue-eyed, fair-haired type of English beauty.

Publication of this Royal betrothal has quickened again public interest in the Prince of Wales, for whom rumor several times has selected a mate outside Royalty.

REGULAR FELLERS.—By Gene Byrnes



Simply Amazing!

Are the Values in Good Merchandise We Now Offer



Our Men's Suits, dollar for dollar, the Best Value to be had.

Stop! Think!

Only 4 1-2 weeks until Xmas. You remember the rush at the last minute last year; so shop early. This store is loaded with Xmas Gifts from all the best markets. E. MAYHEW.

Exclusive styles in Ladies' Coats, richly lined and trimmed, \$19.50 and \$25.00. These same coats were made to sell at \$45.00.

40-inch Wool Serge, 89c yd. A Splendid weight for winter wear. Comes in Navy, Copenhagen and Cardinal. Very special value at 89c yd.

Boys' Overcoats, in popular belted styles and in some form fitting models at \$8.95, \$10.00 and \$12.50. The coats are at exactly half price. The sizes will run from 8 to 18 years.

Gentlemen! We believe in shouting when we've got something to shout about! OVERCOATS, the finest fabrics loomed, at \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00.

Select Xmas Wools now. It is none too soon to start knitting your Xmas Gifts, and our Wool Department is prepared to satisfy your every want in "Monarch Wools."

WHY PAY MORE for your Shoes and Rubbers when you can save from \$1.00 to \$3.00 by buying them at Mayhew's. This is the logical Shoe Store for every economical person in Glencoe and vicinity.

ECONOMIES IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT. Compare and you'll find these goods exceptional in Value plus Quality:

Heavy weight Flannellette, white and colored, 36-inch width, regular 25c, for 19c per yard.

New "Peggy Cloth," 34-inch width, guaranteed colors, better than Prints and Ginghams, for 35c per yard.

Heavy weight Wrapperette Cloth, neat patterns, 35c per yard.

Two Bedding Specials—this week. "Hex" Blankets, large size, \$2.75 pr. Genuine "Hex" Flannellette Blankets in white or grey, with colored borders, full large size, this week only \$6.95. Large size, 7-lb. weight, rush sale price pair \$7.95.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

THE TORTURE OF INDIGESTION

Thousands Made Miserable By This Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Relieves It

What is indigestion and what causes it? As you know, solid food must be changed into a liquid by the stomach before it can be taken up as nourishment by the blood.

The stomach acts as a churn. It is covered by a strong, muscular coat and lined with a soft, delicate membrane which secretes the gastric juice which digests or dissolves solid food.

When food enters the stomach, the muscular coat squeezes and presses the food from end to end, or churns it, with the gastric juice to dissolve or digest it.

But—if the stomach muscles are weak—or if the dissolving fluid is poor or insufficient—then food cannot be digested properly and you have indigestion.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the most wonderful medicine in the world for strengthening the stomach muscles and providing an abundance of pure, full-strength dissolving fluid to completely digest every meal.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" does this because it keeps the kidneys active, the bowels regular and the blood pure, which insures pure Gastric Juice.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" will correct your indigestion or dyspepsia and enable you to enjoy every meal. Try it.

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

APPIN

The marriage took place at the Appin Methodist parsonage on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. M. C. Parr, of Ernest Caverhill of Ilderton and Miss Saele L. Boyd, daughter of Charles Boyd of Metcalfe. The bride was attended. After the ceremony the happy couple took the 3:05 train for Toronto and Montreal. The bride's travelling suit was of dark brown tulle, with hat to match. After their return they will reside on their farm near Ilderton, where they will be at home to their friends after January 1st.

Rev. A. U. Campbell called on a few friends here on Monday on his way home to Chatham from Tait's Corners and Lalgie, where he conducted services on Sunday. The last of the sugar beets were delivered here on Tuesday. It has been a long season and the late hauling has left the roads in bad condition. We are glad to hear that Mr. Peckham is improving in health.

MIDDLEMISS

England brothers of Aymer were in this vicinity for a day's hunt last week.

Ed. Prishy is about to dispose of his house and lot here. The sale of the late Wm. Fallick's effects was well attended and an average high price was received.

W. J. Richards is remodeling his store front.

The L. O. L. have opened a lodge here, with a start of nine members. Preparations are now being made for a Christmas entertainment to be given by our school and citizens, the date of which will be given later.

Ed. Kingsley has purchased a new Ford.

Hepper Bros. have their cement works about completed and intend to start the manufacture of tile next week.

There may be other corn removers, but you will not be completely satisfied until you have used Holloway's Corn Remover.

STRATHBURN

The first annual meeting of the Battle Hill U. F. W. O. was held at the home of Mrs. James Gilbert on Wednesday, Nov. 23, with a fair attendance. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. E. T. Currie; vice-president, Mrs. Clarence Nixon; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Bert Simpson; directors—Mrs. James Gilbert, Mrs. Wm. Goff, Mrs. Bert Goff, Mrs. Herb Weekes, Mrs. Frank Copeland and Mrs. John Leithbridge; flower committee, Mrs. John Reycraft and Mrs. Hugh McCutcheon. Mrs. Bert Simpson was appointed to attend an executive meeting in Strathroy on Saturday, Nov. 26, and Mrs. Isaac Watterworth was appointed a delegate to the convention in Toronto in December. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Goff on Wednesday, Dec. 14. A box will be packed for a needy family. All who wish to give any article of food or clothing kindly bring or send to this meeting. It is hoped that as many of the members as possible and any new members wishing to join will be present.

KILMARTIN

The young people of S. S. No. 17 are busy preparing a play to be given at their annual Christmas entertainment on Dec. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Munroe have returned home after visiting their sons, Mack and Archie, Windsor.

The boys of this burg are starting to talk hockey.

Mungo Leitch has returned home after spending some time in Detroit and Windsor.

TELLING THE TRUTH

The editor of a small town newspaper, the Madeline (South Dakota) News, gives a homely illustration of the trials of an editor in endeavoring to tell the truth. He says: "The whole truth, and still offend no one. He says: 'A preacher came at the editor in this way: 'You editors do not tell the truth. If you did you could not live; your newspapers would be a failure.'"

"And the editor came back at the minister in this manner: 'You are right, and the minister who will at all times and all circumstances tell the whole truth about his members, alive or dead, will not occupy his pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand with the whitewash brush and pleasant words magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, the pen and the gravestone are the great saint-making triumvirate.'"

And the minister went away looking very thoughtful, while the editor turned to his work and told of the unsurpassing beauty of the bride who in fact was as homely as a mud fence."

A Canadian financier, resident in England, who has returned there after a two-thousand-mile trip in Germany, says that there appears to be no unemployment, the people are well dressed and well fed, and the country seems as well organized commercially as before the war. It is also announced that a cargo of German-made toys has reached Montreal. The German mark may reach a point where its value is indefinable, but Germany seems to be playing the game for all she is worth. She is making a great bid to resume her place in the industrial markets of the world. Financiers are more than ever inclined to think that her efforts to make the allied nations believe that she is poverty-stricken are part of the propaganda plan by which she hopes to obtain concessions that should not be made.

If you want to order a daily paper, or renew a present subscription, let the Transcript do it for you, and save yourself the paper and envelope, postage stamp and postal note charges.

The Transcript office sells blank counter check books. Handy for those not using large quantity. Keep your eye on the ad. column.

War Bond Coupons Cashed Free



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service. If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with this Bank?

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA. Established 1864. GLENCOE BRANCH, BOTHWELL BRANCH, NEWBURY BRANCH. R. M. MacPHERSON, Manager. R. BEATON, Manager. N. R. HENDERSHOT, Manager. Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

Special Values in Bulk Teas THIS WEEK

Special reductions in Soaps, Rice, Honey, and many other lines in Staple and Fancy Groceries. Watch the window. Goods marked in plain figures.

Fresh Eggs, good table Butter and all marketable produce taken at highest price in cash or trade.

IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.

W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

THE BIG NEW STORE

WILL BE SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

Gifts Suitable For All

We can supply your needs in all lines of

Fancy Dry Goods, Kozy Slippers, Fancy China, Toys and Christmas Groceries, Confectionery, Nuts and Candies.

J. H. McIntyre, Wardsville

DAVISVILLE

Percy Shred is visiting relatives in Toronto.

Mrs. Blackhall is spending a week with her daughter in Detroit.

A few of the young people are busy practicing for their concert at S. S. No. 7 about Christmas time.

Thomas Durfee is not improving in health.

Mrs. Roy Lumley has returned to her home in Detroit after spending a month with her mother and brother.

CASHMERE

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tunks and sons Walter and Glenn spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stiller, Bothwell.

The young people of this community are preparing for a Christmas tree and concert.

Mrs. Calvin Stiller is confined to her bed with an attack of tonsillitis.

Mrs. Gordon Smith of Cairo is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Taylor, here.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1921

WARDSVILLE

The Wardsville union of the W. C. T. U. recently offered two prizes for the best essay on "The Effects of Alcohol on the Human Body," also "The Effects of Tobacco on the Human Body." The former was given to the girls and the latter to boys. Helen Aitchison won first on alcohol and Walter Whitfield first on tobacco.

A fairly well attended meeting in the interest of J. D. Drummond, U. F. O. candidate for West Middlesex, was held in the town hall here on Friday evening. The chair was occupied by Frank McGregor and addresses were given by John Matheson, Malcolm Leitch, J. G. Leithbridge, M. P. P., and the candidate.

About thirty were present at an A. Y. P. meeting held in the basement of the church Friday evening. Mr. Murphy read an excellent paper on "The Life of Dr. Synnors." A social time was then enjoyed and lunch was served by the ladies.

Gerald Handley is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Jack Douglas spent a few days in Detroit last week.

A Henderson of Walkerville was called home to see his father, W. Henderson.

Mrs. R. J. Murphy spent a few days in Detroit last week.

Sam Morrison of London spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morrison.

Misses Agnes and Mina O'Malley entertained a few friends at their home Friday evening at a euchre party. A pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and sons Thomas and Samuel spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Will Telfer of Parkdale.

Mrs. (Rev.) Collins of Windsor is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Jim Mulligan.

Mrs. C. Sheppard spent a few days in Detroit last week.

Miss Ivy Henderson was called home on account of the serious condition of her father, Wm. Henderson, who suffered a stroke last week.

The women of Wardsville and community were privileged in hearing Dr. Sara Detwiler on Monday afternoon.

The public school students had a social afternoon Friday. The following program was given:—Vocal solo, Katy Ryerson; reading, Sadie McMaster; recitation, Ben Senior; debate, "Resolved that a city boy going to the country is greener than a country boy going to the city." The affirmative was upheld by Donald Smith, Ina Brammer, Florence Linden and Thomas Weir; the negative by Mary Hallton, Florence Willis, Mary McIntyre and Sadie McMaster.

Solo, Audrey Willis; reading, Carlye Husser; recitation, Lynn Henderson; solo, Joe Jacques.

The young people of the community are having a dance at the town hall on Friday night.

MELBOURNE

While sitting in the public sitting-room of the Temperance House here some of the men noticed that Duncan McKee, a well-known citizen, was not looking very well and that his head was drooping a little. Just at this moment he stood up and took a few steps but would have fallen to the floor if willing hands had not come to the rescue. Dr. Dewar was called and Mr. McKee taken to the home of his niece, Mrs. Archie McDougald, about two miles from the village. Although his condition is much improved he is still suffering from the effects of a stroke and may be confined to his bed for some time.

The people of this village were very much surprised a few days ago to learn that Mr. Theaker, manager of the Union Bank, had received a message to move to another branch near Ottawa. Although it is a splendid raise for him his many friends here were sorry to learn that he was

The Newbury Cash Store

Headquarters for Santa Claus

Full stock of Toys and useful presents for Men, Women and Children.

W. H. Parnall

leaving at once for his new home. The members of the Methodist church, wishing to present Mr. and Mrs. Theaker with some remembrance, and not having sufficient time to purchase anything suitable, handed them an envelope containing about \$25, requesting them to make their own selection of a gift. Their little daughter was given a life membership in the mission band, and money to buy a silver thimble. Mr. and Mrs. Theaker will be missed in the Methodist church. Mr. Theaker being coupon secretary and Mrs. Theaker a member of the choir and a willing worker in the mission band and Epworth League. The Masonic Lodge, of which Mr. Theaker was a member, presented him with a purse of \$25 as a token of remembrance.

requesting him to select his own gift. His place in the bank is being filled by Mr. Dunlop of Hamilton.

Nelson Kelly has returned from a hunting trip, bringing home a large deer, which he dressed and presented to his sister, Mrs. Cavin, who is now treating her neighbors to a taste of venison.

Mrs. D. DeCov and daughter of Saskatchewan are the guests of the former's brother, Alex. McDougald.

The Many-purpose Oil.—Both in the house and stable there are scores of uses for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Use it for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, the pains of rheumatism and sciatica, sore throat and chest. Horses are liable very largely to similar ailments and mishaps as afflict mankind and are equally amenable to the healing influence of this fine old remedy which has made thousands of firm friends during the past fifty years.

NEWBURY

Mrs. J. J. Whitaker of Windsor was in town last week. Her sister, Miss Laura Gay, returned with her to remain for the winter.

Mrs. C. A. Bain and Mrs. W. J. Martin were in Walkerville last week attending the funeral of the late John Chittum.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Robert Webster in her sad bereavement.

The annual bazaar and old English dinner is to be held Dec. 10th in the town hall under the auspices of the Anglican Women's Guild. See posters for particulars.

Frank Hubert of Toronto spent the week-end at Wm. J. Armstrong's.

SHETLAND

Miss Mildred Bolton spent Sunday at her home here.

Husking corn is the order of the day at Shetland.

The T. T. S. class of Shetland church held a social evening at Delbert Brownlee's Friday. A good time is reported.

Don't forget the supper and concert Friday night, Dec. 2nd.

If you are troubled with Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica or Lumbago, use T.R.C's. If Asthma, use RAZ-MAH. Both recommended and sold by H. I. Johnston.

EUPHEMIA

There is not much doing these days but talk election.

The problem is how can you go far for the mud?

B. W. Funcher, the U. F. O. candidate, is on the warpath, speaking nearly every evening in the interests of the National Progressive party.

Rev. Mr. Streeter did not preach at St. John's church Sunday owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

NORTH EKFRID

Eleanor Howe, wife of Charles A. McDougall of North Ekfrid, died at Strathroy hospital after a very short illness. Mrs. McDougall was in her 43rd year. Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, she came to Canada with her parents when very young.

They settled on the 5th concession of Caradoc (near Mt. Carmel), where she spent most of her life. She leaves her husband and one son, John, besides the following brothers and sisters: Mervin Howe, Devonport, Iowa; Montgomery Howe, Stewart, B. C.; William J. Howe, Mt. Brydges, and Mrs. Albert Chamberlain, Albany, N. Y.

She taught school in West Middlesex for some years and was one of the most efficient teachers in the district. She was also a leader in the U. F. W. O. movement.

Milton Roemmele of Windsor spent the week-end at his parental home.

Miss LaBonta, Boyd spent a week recently with Mrs. Wm. Owens.

Don't forget the annual Christmas tree Dec. 21. Further notice later.

Miss Zetta Leith spent a few days with Mrs. Adam Roemmele.

David Down is doing a rushing business now at his grist mill.

Rain and muddy roads are the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Klemm spent Sunday at Wm. Webber's.

The Swastika Mission Band held their monthly meeting at the church. Miss Irene Roemmele spent Sunday with Miss Adeline Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chisholm spent Sunday at Levi Howe's.

Drives Asthma Before It. The smoke or vapor from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy gives asthma no chance to linger. Our experience with the relief-giving remedy shows how actual and positive is the succor it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until the makers knew it would do its work well.

SHIELDS SIDING

The Winningsdale U. F. O. Club will hold a social evening on Friday, Dec. 2nd. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leitch of St. Thomas spent the week-end at Hugh R. McAlpine's.

Mrs. Effie Walker has returned home after spending a few days in Detroit.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. George F. Anderson is seriously ill.

Miss Maggie McLean, a pupil of S. S. No. 12, Mosca, won the certificate of honor presented by the department of agriculture to the pupil in each school section receiving the highest number of points at the rural school fair.

Rheumatism? Or Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago? The remedy is simple, inexpensive, easily taken and harmless.

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Your druggist will supply you. Write for free trial to Templeton's, 66 Colborne St., Toronto.

Sold by H. I. Johnston

KILMARTIN

Duncan Dewar, Ohio, visited his brother, Alexander Dewar, of this place recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Munroe have returned from Walkerville where they visited their son.

Miss Flora McLachlan is visiting friends in Detroit and Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dewar spent a week with the members of their family in Detroit.

Dr. D. F. McLachlan of Windsor visited his father, Alex. McLachlan, last week.

D. W. Munroe, U. F. O. shipper for Walkers, was in Toronto this week with a carload of Lambton cattle.

A number from here attended the funeral at Alvinston on Monday of Donald R. McAlpine, formerly of Mosca township, and one of the pioneers of the district.

Special services which are being held in Burns' church, Mosca, this week will be continued until Thursday of next week, under the able leadership of Rev. T. A. Woods, Toronto. Mr. Woods is both a speaker and singer and is one of the church's workers of the social service evangelist committee of Canada.

WOODGREEN

John Schellenberg, who spent some time here, has returned to his home at Sebringville.

Mrs. Elijah Lumley is visiting her mother at Wardsville.

Mrs. Andrew Clanshaw, who was injured in a motor accident a short time ago, is able to be around again.

Isaac Watterworth attended the convention held in Strathroy on Saturday.

Misses Amy Peters and Florence Simpson spent the week-end at the former's home, Mount Brydges.

Mrs. A. Daum spent Saturday in London.

Richard Jackson spent a few days in Detroit this week.

MOSCA

The regular monthly meeting of S. S. No. 9 W. 1 was held at the home of Mrs. M. C. McLean on Thursday, Nov. 24. Members present, 16; visitors, 7. Collection, \$5.10, and a donation of \$1 was received from Mrs. J. E. Corbett. Miss Annie Walker, delegate to London convention, gave a splendid report of same. Roll call was responded to by pudding recipes.

It was decided that the institute hold their bazaar in I.O.D.E. hall on Dec. 17. A very interesting paper on "Games in the home" was given by Miss Florence Hick. Mrs. Stuart Nisbet and Miss Sarah McLachlan sang a duet. The work for the month consisted of ten pairs of pillow cases to be sent to Thomas Alway Hall, London. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Reycraft on Thursday, Dec. 23. Roll call to be responded to by a cookie recipe. The meeting closed with the national anthem, after which lunch was served by the hostesses.

EXFRID STATION

At the annual meeting of the U. F. O. held last Friday evening the following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, Jas. Murray; vice-president, Duncan Hyndman; secretary, D. J. McLean. Will Cornell was appointed delegate to attend the convention to be held in Toronto Dec. 13 to 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougald McTavish of Glencoe visited Mr. and Mrs. Duane, McLean, rethomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

It Bids Pain Begone.—When neuralgia racks the nerves or lumbago cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. A trial of it will establish faith in it.