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# The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 49.--No. 9.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1920

Whole No. 2507.

**FARM FOR SALE**  
Lot 6, con. 1, Mosa, consisting of 100 acres. A never-falling spring well at house, rock well at barn; good sugar bush on place. Apply to Mrs. Alex. Munroe, on premises.

**FOR SALE**  
A comfortable seven-room house, with stable and large garden of good soil, well situated in Glencoe. Apply Box 182, Glencoe.

**FOR SALE**  
One hundred and fifty acres of first-class farm land adjoining village of Glencoe. Apply to Elliott & Moss, solicitors, Glencoe, Ont.

**FARM TO RENT**  
Farm consisting of 75 acres good land, lot 15, con. 2, Mosa, between Wardville and Newbury with good house, outbuildings, pasture, orchard, good water, etc. Apply Miss Rachel Smith, Wardville.

**MRS. W. A. CURRIE**  
**Teacher in Oil Paintings**  
Studio and Residence: Symes Street, Glencoe, Ontario.  
Artists' Materials Kept in Stock.

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

**LAMBERTON CREAMERY CO.**  
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

**NOTICE**  
**Donald McIntyre - Appin**  
**LICENSED AUCTIONEER**  
Is prepared to conduct Auction Sales, large or small. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Phone Donald McIntyre, Appin

**IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX**

In the Matter of the Estate of Ophelia Elizabeth Webster Wilson, late of the Town of Glencoe in the County of Middlesex, Widow, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 56 of Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the above mentioned Ophelia Elizabeth Webster Wilson, who died on or about the twenty-seventh day of November, 1919, at the said Town of Glencoe in the County of Middlesex in the Province of Ontario, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Administrator or to the Solicitor of the estate of the said Ophelia Elizabeth Webster Wilson, deceased, on or before the 16th day of March, 1920, their names and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified by affidavit.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 16th day of March, 1920, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims he shall not then have received notice.

Moses S. Jackson, Administrator, or Herbert D. Smith, Solicitor for Administrator, Chatham, Ontario.

Dated this 14th February, 1920.

**WANTED**  
Raw furs by parcel post, by express—any way. What have you—what price? Prompt returns.—Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 01-13

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

**DELCO-LIGHT**  
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant  
Will operate over 200 time- and labor-saving electrical appliances.

**M. C. MORGAN** DEALER  
Kerwood, Ont.

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

They used to call her the hired girl, and once in a while she had a day off. Now they call her the maid, and she gets the use of the family car any day she wants it.—Detroit Motor News.  
Try a little advertising!

## Johnston's DRUG STORE

**Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a**  
Will speed up your poultry flock. It makes hens lay. 35c to \$3.50.

Phone 35 Glencoe

## THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Every man has three financial requirements, as follows:  
1. An income in event of disability.  
2. Protection for dependents.  
3. A competence for his old age.  
The SOVEREIGN LIFE ENDOWMENT and LIMITED PAYMENT LIFE Plans of Insurance completely provide for the above requirements.  
Our DISABILITY BENEFIT pays your premiums and guarantees a monthly income for life, and when death occurs (or the policy matures) the full face value is payable WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTIONS.  
For further particulars write to

**H. J. JAMIESON,** Glencoe, Ont.  
District Manager  
Ontario Branch: 603 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.  
Local Agent: Lachlan McKelvie, Glencoe

## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

ALSO FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Have now for sale—  
Good frame house in Glencoe, recently repaired throughout; good as new; 5 rooms downstairs and 5 rooms upstairs; good hard and soft water convenient; good hen-house and stable.  
Frame house in Glencoe; 4 rooms downstairs and 4 rooms upstairs; hard and soft water convenient.  
House and two-fifths acre of land. House has 5 rooms downstairs and 3 rooms upstairs.

**A. B. McDonald** Glencoe  
Office and residence, South Main St. Phone 74

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve \$35,000,000  
Total Assets over \$535,000,000

Open a Savings Bank Account with this Bank.  
Interest paid twice a year. Notes collected on favorable terms.

**GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe**

## KEITH'S CASH STORE

DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES

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

## LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

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

## COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

WE HANDLE THE McCASKEY SYSTEMS BOOKS

## ELECTRIC WIRING

Why not have your electric wiring done now and be ready for Hydro and avoid the rush? Estimates free. All work guaranteed to pass inspection.

Expert work on car batteries after installation of Hydro.  
Will shortly have shop in McAlpine Building, McRae St. Present address: Box 257; residence, corner Orange and O'Mara streets, Glencoe.

**W. B. MULLIGAN**

## APPIN GRAIN STORE

Having taken over the Grain, Feed and Coal Business from R. E. C. McDonald at Appin, I respectfully solicit the same liberal patronage as has been given this business in the past.

I will endeavor to give the very best service at all times, at reasonable prices.

Will also handle Cement and Fertilizer.

Phone us your order.

**Angus McMaster**

## L. L. McTAGGART

R. R. 2, Appin P. O.

**Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton and Elgin**

Sales of any description will receive careful attention and itemized statement of proceeds of sale left with each proprietor. Terms reasonable.

Phone Melbourne line 18, call 91

## Eye Rest For Tired Eyes

Is obtained by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work and possibly more without tiring than they ever did. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eyes tested free.

**C. E. DAVIDSON**  
JEWELER OPTICIAN  
Marriage Licenses Issued

## Notice

During January, February and March we have decided to take our truck off the road. When we draw your cream these cold months the samples freeze, therefore we think we can give our patrons better satisfaction if they bring in the cream, which I will be at my office to receive every day of the week. In the spring I will be ready to give you the same prompt service as in the past. We pay cash as soon as tested.

**D. R. HAGERTY.**

## 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. Howling, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

Buy in Canada and you will escape the loss in exchange.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Another increase in the price of gasoline is predicted.

A Providence, R. I., woman, deserted and destitute in New York, offered to sell her baby for \$1,000.

It is claimed New York schools are so short of teachers that 50,000 children are sent home each week.

Strathroy municipality has an overdraft of \$21,000. This has been accumulating for a number of years.

A western United States cold storage company acknowledges there is more food stored now than ever before.

Hon. W. E. Roney, attorney-general in the Provincial Cabinet, was elected by acclamation in East Wellington on Monday.

Any person who sneezes more than once in a Manitoba, Mich., theatre must be ejected, the health department ruled.

Recent statistics show that Germany has a big excess of women over men. To each 1,000 men there are now 1,155 women.

In China the doctor is paid for keeping his patients well, not for coaxing their bodies back to health after they have been stricken.

A Chicago and Detroit syndicate paid \$250,000 for 650 acres of land along the banks of the River St. Clair near Sarnia last week.

Charles W. Rundle, who retired to Alvinston last fall from Brooke township, died of influenza pneumonia last week, in his 75th year.

Farmers of the United States are seething with discontent over the recent big profits taken by middlemen between them and the consumer.

The Dominion Government will pay 40 per cent. of the costs of the new provincial highways, the province of Ontario 42 per cent. and each municipality 18 per cent.

The Bank of England has the right to sell beer without a license. This privilege was granted to the bank in its charter of incorporation under date of July 27, 1894.

John Watkins, returned soldier of Roscoe, Sask., has been sentenced to hang on April 26th for the murder of A. Purcell (formerly of Rodney) and H. Brand by shooting them down with a rifle.

The death of Dannie McDonald, Dawn took place in a London hospital. He was a son of the late Neil McDonald and was about 12 years of age. He was operated on for appendicitis, dying in the operation.

George Stoneshill, the Indian sniper found frozen to death near his home at Moravia, Ont., had been drinking heavily of a medicated wine at Bothwell, and his death was due to intoxication, so the coroner's jury found.

During the coming session of the Dominion Parliament an attempt will be made to have the Canada Temperance Act amended so that prohibition will not go into effect in any provincial area until a referendum on the question shows a three-fifths majority in favor of the bone-dry regime.

The suggestion by the Aymer Express subscriber that the 128 widows and spinsters who are householders in that town should double up in the house question and thus release some 64 houses to meet the requirements of those seeking homes, is feared will not be received in the way the subscriber wishes.

One hundred carefully selected lazzies are being brought from Scotland to Ontario by the Ontario Government to be trained for nursing work in the provincial institutions. The first party of 50 will sail from Scotland on the S. S. Metagama on March 2nd, and another party of 50 will follow on the 19th on the Cassandra.

Canadian officials report that Canada is taking more precautions since the war than before in the matter of excluding all undesirable aliens. Agents have been sent to European ports to educate the people there up on the qualifications required to pass into the Dominion, the aim being to halt undesirable before they buy their tickets for this country.

The national conference of educators in session at Ottawa agreed with the Winnipeg convention ideas, first that the Federal Government be asked to adopt a distinctive Canadian flag, and secondly that an appropriate function be held once a year, preferably on Dominion Day, for the public reception in Canadian citizenship of those who have met all the conditions of naturalization.

A Canadian magazine, in its February issue, is authority for the statement that, while in the year 1912 only 35 ounces of cocaine and 1,523 ounces of morphine were imported into Canada, last year we imported 12,333 and 30,000 ounces, respectively, of these deadly drugs. Have we swept our nation's house of one devil and garished it thereafter, only to find seven other devils more wicked than the first entering in and taking possession?

Depositors of the Farmers Bank, which closed its doors ten years ago, met in Toronto this week and decided to make another effort to obtain compensation from the Federal Government for their losses sustained in the crash. They take the ground that the charter was obtained by fraud, and that they were denied the protection accorded the public by the bank act, owing to the negligence of the Government, and therefore they should be recompensed.

The Great War Veterans' Association had 167 local branches in February, 1919. Today, one year later, it has 761 branches—an increase of 594.

## THE ARMENIAN FUND

The Transcript acknowledges the following donations to the Armenian Fund:  
Previously acknowledged..... \$264.25  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Innes..... 5.00  
\$269.25

## FIELD CROP COMPETITION

At a recent meeting of the Mosa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society it was decided to enter the field crop competition with two crops—fall wheat and white oats. Also that an effort be made to have the schools of Ekfrid and Mosa unite and hold their school fair in conjunction with the fall fair. Committees were appointed to canvass the different school sections and the hope is that they will meet with every success.

## DEATH OF EKFRID PIONEER

The death of Mrs. Catharine Duncan occurred at the residence of her son, Archibald Duncan, township of Westminster, on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Duncan was the widow of the late Peter Duncan and was in her 86th year. She and her husband were among the pioneers of the township of Ekfrid. Mrs. Duncan having been born on lot 20, Longwoods Road, and her husband coming to the township from Scotland when quite young. Mrs. Duncan is survived by a family of three sons and two daughters—Gilbert of Ekfrid, Alexander of Glencoe, Archibald of Westminster, Mrs. Hugh McAlpine of Thamesville and Mrs. McBean of Glencoe. She also leaves one sister, Mrs. Hugh McAlpine of Ekfrid, and one brother, Duncan McEachren of Tait's Corners.

The funeral will take place from the Grand Trunk station at Glencoe on Thursday on the arrival of the train due at 12.35, and interment will be in the Eddie cemetery.

## DEATH OF CLIFFORD SQUIRE

The death occurred at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Squire, Glencoe, on Sunday morning of James Clifford Squire, aged 20 years, after a lingering illness from the effects of the flu. Mr. Squire prior to his illness had lived in St. Thomas and was well known there. The funeral service took place from the residence of his brother, David Squire, Glencoe, on Monday afternoon at five o'clock, conducted by Rev. Mr. Garbutt, pastor of the Methodist church. The remains were taken to Alvinston on Monday evening and burial took place there on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock in Alvinston cemetery.

He leaves to mourn his loss, besides his parents, two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Watts of Alvinston, five brothers and five sisters—David, Albert and Arthur of Glencoe, W. C. of Vancouver, Wesley of London, Mrs. Ferg. Huston of Dutton, Mrs. James Earhart and Mrs. Myrtle Moore of St. Thomas and Misses Edna and Della at home.

His widow and her relatives were unable to attend the service here owing to illness in the home.

## LONDON FUNERALS DELAYED

Owing to the scarcity of cabs in London, Ont., many funerals have had to be postponed lately, and those which have been held have taken place at times convenient to local livery men. As a result a number of funerals have taken place in the morning or in the late afternoon.

One local undertaker pointed out that there have been on an average about twelve funerals each day during the past week, whereas in normal times there are only two or three daily. Relatives have had to make their funeral arrangements whenever sufficient cabs could be obtained and this has meant that morning and late afternoon funerals have been quite common recently.

## ONTARIO RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

During the year 1919 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its agricultural representatives, distributed seeds and eggs to 78,346 pupils in 3,278 rural schools of the province. R. S. Duncan, B. S. A., writing in the Agricultural Gazette for January, states that the following quantities were distributed:—1,890 bushels of potatoes, 432 bushels of grain, 12,575 packages of root seeds, 30,700 packages of vegetable seeds, 21,900 packages of flower seeds and 11,045 dozens of eggs of a bred-to-lay strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of the school fair movement in Ontario.

The first school fair was organized in 1909 with three schools taking part. Ten years later 357 rural school fairs were held in the province and the pupils had 69,848 home plots and made 11,523 entries. It is estimated that about 250 people saw the first school fair in which 58 pupils took part, while last fall 92,600 children and 107,500 adults attended the school fairs in Ontario. This is truly a wonderful growth.

## OIL PRODUCTION LAST YEAR

The oil production in Western Ontario last year shows a considerable increase over 1918 and totals 220,100 barrels. Petrolia and Enniskillen led with 70,087 barrels. Now, township coming next with 45,859 barrels, Oil Springs 45,244 barrels, Bothwell 29,424 and Tilbury 15,365 barrels. Dutton field produced 1,272 barrels.

## BUY IN CANADA

Be patriotic. Recognize the value of your own goods, your own country and your own dollar.

## A STEADY WINTER

An exchange says:—Sunday concluded twelve weeks of straight winter weather, the longest winter in the history of Western Ontario, without a single day of high temperature or of thaw or rain; one straight through winter of cold all throughout December; both cold and constant snow throughout January and February so far. There never was a winter known to the oldest resident that did not have some kind of rain or thaw in December and in January; but this winter, so far, has been without a single break in the regularity and severity of the winter. There was a number of days in December and in January when the mercury was well below zero. Apparently a break in the winter is now in sight and a thaw may come any day.

## INTERESTED VISITORS

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Stinson, who have been visiting in Middlemarch with Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Welter, and at West Lorne and Glencoe, have returned to their home in Hargrave, Alberta. Mr. Stinson was born in Glencoe and Mrs. Stinson in Aldborough. They have been away from the district for the past 35 years; and were very interested in the advancement of the district.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## DIED IN VICTORIA, B. C.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Jane Bavis at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B. C., on January 27. Mrs. Bavis was a native of Holland, but resided in England for a number of years where the family was born. She came to Canada 24 years ago and lived in Glencoe until four years ago, when she went to British Columbia. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, January 29, from the Sands Funeral Chapel. Relatives and many friends attended the service, conducted by Rev. Thos. Baynes. The hymns sung were "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Hiding in Thee." The pallbearers were J. H. McConnell, V. Rasmussen, H. Jacques and E. White. Interment was made at Ross Bay cemetery. She is survived by three sons, Dr. W. E. Bavis of Sidney, Bertram of New Brunswick and John Henry of London, and two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Stinson of Glencoe and Mrs. Alfred Turner of Blenheim.

## BOY KILLED WHILE AT PLAY

Strathroy, Feb. 21.—Archie Ballantyne, nine-year-old son of George Ballantyne, 5th concession of Caradoc, was instantly killed while playing about a strawstack with his three young sisters. The stack, which was on the south side of the barn, was covered with a crust of snow and ice, which became dislodged, falling on two of the children. The lad was instantly killed, and his sister, Helen, aged five, injured.

Householders are being warned to lay in a supply of matches as a shortage is anticipated. Can you wonder at it, considering the price of lumber? The Toronto Mail and Empire points out that the present cold winter and the many deaths from the flu and pneumonia tend to explode the old theory that a "green Christmas makes a fat graveyard."

## FIND STEAMER LONG BURIED

Dredging Operations in the Mersey Disclose Remains of Vessel That Had Been Forgotten.

For some time past the Mersey docks and harbor board has been conducting dredging operations in the neighborhood of the Burbo bank, one of the huge accumulations of sand which impede the navigation of the Mersey entrance, and these operations resulted in a "find" of remarkable interest.

It is the remains of a steamer which have evidently been embedded for generations. Her date is long anterior to that of iron shipbuilding. Of sound English oak were her timbers and framing, to which circumstances doubtless is due the fact that they still retain cohesion and shape, and have so wonderfully resisted the forces of decay as to supply an abundant quantity of material for the souvenir manufacturer. Her beams, in point of fact, are described as being as "hard as iron."

The machinery has practically perished, but the engine bed-plates and the funnel remain, and relics of pottery and other articles are plentiful. The vessel, cleared of superabundant sand, is not only visible, but accessible at low water, and has been visited and examined by many interested people.

The prevailing opinion is that she is the William Huskisson, a paddle steamer belonging to the City of Dublin company, and trading between Liverpool and the Irish capital, which on the 12th of January, 1840, was wrecked on her passage to the Mersey. She had 120 passengers on board, of whom 95 were rescued by the ship Huddersfield, and the remainder perished. Captain Clegg of the Huddersfield subsequently received handsome presentations from the citizens of Liverpool in recognition of his good work.—Manchester Guardian.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.



# Soils and Crops

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

## Buying Eggs or Stock.

The beginner with purebred poultry often wishes to know whether hatching eggs on breeding stock will be the best investment. Some have the best luck in one way and some with another. There are advantages and disadvantages to both methods. The buyer of fine quality breeding stock must pay a good price but he sees the birds right after the purchase and is able to form a fair judgment of the quality. It only takes a few birds as foundation stock to build a large flock, if skillful breeding is combined with patience.

The buyer of hatching eggs must wait several months before he can tell the exact quality of his stock and often the results will be much better or much worse than expected. If a breeder is successful in raising chicks a start with purebred stock can be obtained cheaper with hatching eggs. A five or ten dollar set of eggs will sometimes produce six or eight birds of fine quality that are worth many times the cost of the eggs. However, it is not always possible to judge the quality of hatching eggs by the price asked. This is due to the fact that some breeders with medium stock think they have better birds than they own, and feel they can ask a high price. Other breeders with fine stock may lack confidence and sell their hatching eggs for less than they are worth.

Sometimes eggs can be purchased from a breeder of fine stock that will have no stock for sale. He will keep all of his best birds for his own use but he will sell a few eggs from his best birds every year. This gives a new breeder a chance to procure some really fine stock for a moderate investment and if they are given good care, such stock will pay good dividends.

Another mistake in buying hatching eggs is to order eggs from breeding stock and expect to raise a lot of exhibition fowls. Both the breeding and exhibition birds will be purebred and from purebred birds of good vigor and get their value is different. Birds that are mated for high egg production should produce good layers and birds mated because of their feathers are expected to make birds with fine feathers. The beginner who expects to raise exhibition birds should go to the breeder of exhibition stock for his hatching eggs. The breeder who culls his birds and keeps high egg producers may not have a flock perfect in comb and feather but it is the flock that the farmer likes because of its utility value.

Many breeders are endeavoring to combine the exhibition and breeding factors so that the high-egg-producing stock will be attractive and uniform in type and size. The best method is probably the purchase of some breeding stock and hatching eggs. These purchases can be carried on at intervals for a few years until the farm flock contains the quality that the owner desires. The purchase of one setting of fine quality eggs each year will bring new blood into the farm flock and if this addition is combined with careful

culling the flock will soon be of considerable value. But have an aim that you wish to keep and do not change except for very important reasons. Then there is a chance for fine success and every dollar spent for improvement will not be wasted in doubtful experiments but will help to build a business.

## Feed For the Dairy Herd.

If the dairy farmer is to make a success, he must grow the feeds for his herd on his farm. The farmer who depends largely on what he buys, or upon what accidentally comes to him, is not going to make a success, and it is doubtful these days, if he can make even a profit.

One reason why so many dairymen fail to make a striking success of the business is that they fail to start the business in the right way. They fail to make the best use of the land on which they are working. There is surely room for improvement in the herds and in their management. But I believe that is even greater room for improvement in the management of our farms. We, today, as farmers, are not getting anything like proper returns from our acres. This last year has been an exception for most sections, and farmers are surrounded with crops such as few have known before.

The season has been with the farmers, for the most part. Which causes us to ask now, "Why cannot we have every year some good crops?" The reason we cannot have them every year is because we do not have our land properly. There is absolutely no reason why the crops in this country should not be on an average of fifty per cent. better than they are, taking one year after another. The reason why they are not fifty per cent. better is because there is too great a percentage of men who are willing to take what comes along and who handle the land with as little labor as possible, and who devote very little attention to the cultivation of their land. The time has come when it is absolutely essential that farmers change all that and put into the business of producing crops a little more care and intelligence and thought and a little bit more labor.

Many farmers put enough work on their land, but they do not do it in the right way. There is considerable being said about farm management these days. This is one of the most important lines of improvement that can be undertaken by the farmers at the present time. We are too willing to handle our farms as our fathers did, and we are too willing to let the farm crops be produced in the same way and with the same lack of orderly methods that our great-grandfathers had. The land at that time was overflooded with natural fertility, but now conditions are changed, and in many places the soil is depleted of much of the fertility, while in other places the land is infested with weeds and show the effects of long cropping. This must be changed.

The farmers must consider the

crops best adapted for the business he is in. Most of us are interested in dairying, so let us consider some dairy crop. Every practical dairy feeder has found that the most important characteristic of a good feed for a dairy cow is that which she likes best. We must have in the feed something that lends palatability to it—something that will make the cow consume a lot of it. If you feed a cow one hundred pounds of feed, she will produce so much milk; if you feed her one hundred and fifty pounds, that same cow will produce you so much more milk. Feed her one hundred pounds of feed that she likes and she will give you more milk than if you feed her one hundred pounds of feed that she just eats. Therefore, the production of food that has that characteristic of palatability or that is acceptable to the cow is doubly important, because in the first place it will make the cow produce more milk for the amount consumed, and in the second place, it will make her consume more food and produce that much more milk.

And if we can get a feed that the cow likes, she will produce the milk cheaply for us. While it is important to make a cow give a large yield, eight or fifteen thousand pounds, it is just as important to produce that milk in such a manner that it will cost us less than what we get for it. Producing ten thousand pounds of milk at a cost of \$200 is not very profitable to the farmer, but if he can produce ten thousand pounds for \$150, or better still, for \$100, then there is a chance of making some profit. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the cost of the article that we feed the cow.

You can enumerate almost on the fingers of one hand the list of really succulent feeds available for the dairy cow. Corn silage is easily the most acceptable to the cow, but equally as acceptable are turnips and mangels, properly fed. But the silage is better for the farmer, just as good for the cow, since silage can be handled, all periods considered, cheapest, easiest and with greatest feeding efficiency. Therefore, corn should be one of the principal products of the dairy farm. But corn alone is not sufficient, and in order to balance things up, we must give some dry food, because it

is not proper to give a cow nothing but succulent food; that would only disgust her and disorganize her digestive system and put her in bad shape for producing milk. Alfalfa is good where it can be successfully grown and cured, but there are other crops precisely as good for the dairy farmer. One we might mention would be red or alkali clover. Clover is almost as rich in food as alfalfa, and it is easier made into hay, and easy to feed, and is a surer crop in most sections.

In addition to a succulent food and a highly nitrogenous food, such as clover, we need something in the way of a cereal and straw. There is not a crop that does better than oats; barley and wheat also do well, yet oats is the better one to grow in most sections. If the farmer adds to that a certain amount of land given over to pasture made of the proper kind of grass, then he has a complete production of food for the dairy cow—a succulent crop for the winter, grasses for the summer and clover or alfalfa for the hay, and some straw. These four crops are essential things for success in dairying. If the farmer eliminates one of them he cannot hope to make a success of dairying.

There are possibilities of increasing our dairy farm crops that are almost incredible to a man who has not tried them, and who has not worked these things out. It has been found that certain crops do better after certain others. For instance, the man who would grow in the first place a crop of corn, finds he gets his best results when he sows that corn on a clover sod or an old pasture sod. That sod plowed with a moderately shallow furrow and manure applied on the surface, and the whole thing well packed and disk-harrowed, and the corn sown right after the operations mentioned, results in a good crop.

## Teacher "A Precious Asset."

"The Canadian community should learn, like the Chinese, that the teacher, above all other forces, is the most precious asset," said a prominent educationist in a recent address. "No remuneration can be too high for the man or woman who does the most for society."

## Thirty-Inch Concrete and the Emperor Nero

When you come right down to it, it looks as if we would have to build roads. And by roads I mean roads—civilized highways; not the stinky strips of unweeded farm land that we grudgingly give up to the community at large, and which answer, with occasional dragging, if we have luck, as a means for getting into town with the family on dry days. They are not roads—they are misplaced hog pastures and nothing else, and in this enlightened day some of them are atrocious such as no self-respecting hog should be asked to travel.

As to roads, they built them better 2,000 years ago. The old Romans recognized the great principle that the modern world has forgotten, and they became the greatest road-builders of all history. To Emperor Nero, lying on a marble bench, absently tormenting his pet kitten, enters a victorious Roman general.

"Imperial Caesar," says the general, "Son of Jupiter and the living image of Apollo, only better-looking, I have conquered a new province for the Empire."

"You don't tell me," says Nero, showing some interest. "How did you find the roads?"

"Very poor, Caesar," replies the general. "I had to move my legions on foot, instead of in the wagons, which I assure you annoyed the men very much."

"Of course it did," says Nero. "It would annoy anybody. And as for you, don't go trying to wish new territory on the Empire unless it has good highways. You march right back to wherever this place is, take 60,000 Iberian slaves and 10,000 mules, and build some Roman roads. Take all the money you need; I don't care where you get it, just so it doesn't come out of my pocket. Try the Jews; if they won't let me have it, get it somewhere else. But don't let me see you again until you have a good fourteen-foot road from my front gate to the farthest end of this province you talk about. Close the door from the outside, and tell any slave you see to send me a new kitten. This one footed feline is getting very ill-tempered."

And what is more, the general went off and built those roads. You can see them today in Italy, England, France, Africa, Armenia and the Balkans and Germany—sometimes abandoned, but more often in use as foundations for modern highways. But whether in use or not, they are real roads.

A soldier dug one up in France the other day in the course of some army construction—or rather, he tried to dig it up and failed. I have lost the exact figures of the measurements he took, but the bottom of that road was about two feet of pretty solid masonry. The top course consisted of dressed stones, about 6 x 4 x 18 inches, set on end, and I imagine the surface looked much like our hardbrick paving, but each of those surface stones went straight down eighteen inches, and under that was two feet of solid rock. No wonder the road stood two or three hundred years of traffic, and was still there last year to annoy engineers.

Whether we like it or not, we will have to build as the Romans did. Not

all at once, perhaps, but methodically and stubbornly. Main inter-town highways first, then secondary tap-roads out into the country, then the rest of the back roads. The Romans built their roads for a thousand years of history use. We have no such necessity, happily, but we have a problem almost as severe—the necessity for a road which will endure without upkeep except the heaviest pounding of the heaviest, fastest trucks for an indefinite number of years, because trucks are going to get bigger and heavier and faster, and there are going to be more of them.

What will stand such traffic? What is our modern equivalent of Roman durability? Concrete, of course. Eighteen inches of it at least, and thoroughly reinforced. Twenty-four, perhaps, if we really decide to build roads so they will stay built; and twenty-eight or thirty inches would be safer.

The surface does not matter so much, for concrete itself takes a passable surface when laid with any intelligence at all. The bituminous macadam mixtures are fairly satisfactory, and the newest brick surface roads are wonders. We may yet discover something better than any of these, but this is a detail. Permanent roads we must have.

These are the vital arteries and veins of Canadian rural life. It is over them that our merchandise goes to find its market and it is over them that we bring our new machinery, dining-room table and our player-piano and winter clothes. The doctor in his flivver hurries over them to bring us into the world, and the undertaker in his hearse (motorized) hurries us away over them when we die. A thousand romances could be written under the title "The Road to Town."

Most important of all, it is over these roads that we receive, via the family automobile and our own good eyes, all those new and strong impressions and desires that have revolutionized farm standards of living. Where passable roads have existed for years, as in some eastern districts, farmers felt it first and strongest. In sections with the worst roads, farmers are least changed. I believe it is possible to visit ten farm families and to tell accurately from their homes, their clothes and the look in their eyes, what kind of roads they have. It is, in fact, a tragic thing that a thousand lives, which might be rich and full and free, may be kept starved and narrow and stunted for the lack of a few tons of crushed stone or gravel, judiciously applied.

Crushed stone and gravel, however, as a practical matter, will not do. Our road system must be prime AAA1 Roman-built.

In the end what will we have? Many things, no doubt, not now foreseen, but the greatest of them, and the one absolutely beyond question, will be a rural life and standard of living unique in the world's history. A homogeneous rural population that in prosperity and contentment will reach unheard-of levels, and as the inevitable sequence, a Canada prosperous and powerful, and as contented as the nature of man permits.

## The Welfare of the Home

### Essentials for Our Children.

In these days when the popular method of attempting to remedy a wrong is to call a strike the wise parent will consider carefully how he is treating his child. Otherwise he may come home to supper some fine night to find his heretofore obedient children organized in a union, and issuing to him an ultimatum.

Very likely they will refuse to play ball with him, kiss him goodnight, include him in their prayers, or eat the candy he brings home, unless they are supplied with—What? What has every father's child a right to expect from his parent?

Shelter, for instance means more than a roof over his head. He is entitled to:

A decent, clean, well kept house. Plenty of fresh air in the house winter and summer.

Warm rooms in cold weather. Separate bed, with sufficient bedclothes to keep warm.

Sanitary indoor water-closet or outdoor privy.

Pure, abundant water supply.

A comfortable place to welcome friends.

Has your child these? A slice of bread pulled at random from the bread box, covered with a coating from the newest jam jar, does not take the place of a real meal. He should have:

Three square meals a day. Clean, simple, appetizing, well-cooked food.

Meals at regular hours and sufficient time for them.

Dinner at noon for children under 7 years of age.

The daily diet should include: Milk, at least 1 pint a day. Cereal and bread.

Green vegetables, especially leafy vegetables.

Fruit.

Egg, meat, or fish. If no one of these three is used, an additional pint of milk should be given.

Has your child these? Every child has the right to be well born, well nourished, and well cared for. Ragged, unwholesome, unsuitable clothing will not help him to grow up self-respecting and healthy.

What has your child for clothing? Has he:

Clean, whole garments. Different clothing for day and night, suited to the climate.

Change of underclothes and nightgown at least weekly.

A change of stockings at least twice a week.

Warm underclothing and stockings in cold climates.

Heavy coat cap, and mittens for cold weather.

Shoes, free from holes, and long and wide enough.

Foot protection against rain or snow.

Has your child these? When he is a youngster is the time when he should cultivate those habits of health and personal cleanliness which should be second nature to every normal person. What about the following habits?

Hands and face washed before meals and at bedtime.

Bath every day, or at least once a week.

Natural bowel movement every day.

Teeth brushed at least twice a day (morning and night).

Regular bed hour.

Ten hours of sleep at night, with open windows.

Correct weight for height.

Has your child these? A child who is to do his share of the world's work after he is a man, must not have his energies exhausted while he is growing up. Education and work must be arranged so that when he leaves school he has an adequate mental equipment, as well as strength, energy and ambition. He should have:

Schooling for at least nine months a year from 7 to 16 years of age.

Not more than two hours of "chores" outside of school hours.

Not enough work either in school or out to cause fatigue.

Vacation work, if any, must allow ample opportunity for the proper amount of rest and recreation.

Has your child these? Is your child getting a square deal? If not, what are you going to do about it?

## Safeguarding the Livestock Industry.

At present we are finding two of our great industries coming into closer relationship with each other than ever before. These are the livestock industry and the meat packing concerns. There is now a better understanding between the two for they realize their mutual interdependence on each other. Between these two industries comes a most important factor which operates in the best interests of both; this is the live stock yards. These yards are now maintained at live stock shipping centres and leading market cities in Canada, and since August, 1917, they have been under the control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture through the Live Stock branch. At that time the regulations prescribed under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act were passed and since then the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of stock yards are subject to the approval of the federal Minister of Agriculture.

Closely identified with live stock yards are the live stock exchanges operating on all markets and setting the rules for the conduct of business among the commission agents and dealers. The objects of the Exchange are to establish and maintain a commercial exchange for the benefit and furtherance of all interests directly connected with the buying and selling of live stock, to establish uniformity in the trade, and to provide speedy adjustment of business disputes. A series of articles on live stock yards and exchanges appears in the January number of The Agricultural Gazette. These articles present the facts regarding the operation of stock yards. It is pointed out that the stock yard is a semi-public institution operated as a public market and its business is the warehousing of live stock. Its one great advantage is that it provides a medium where the

men with live stock to sell find buyers and buyers find live stock.

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Yield 4748 bushels per acre. Yield 3450 bushels per acre.

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\*Tests of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Virginia averaged. \*Tests of Ontario, Michigan averaged.

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## "NEIGHBORING ROUND"

"You just came from the Martins, didn't you?" asked Mrs. Dinmore, as her new pastor drank a cup of tea before beginning the serious consultation on parish affairs for which he had been invited. "Miss Martin is really one of the most valuable young women in our church, isn't she, Dr. Clark?"

"I am inclined to say invaluable," said Dr. Clark with the cordial smile that had endeared him to the hearts of his various parishioners for forty years. "To a pastor coming to a new people, any person, young or old, who can give such intimate and sympathetic side lights into the hearts of his parishioners is a perfect godsend."

"I must tell her!" cried Mrs. Dinmore. "Janet will be so delighted!" "Janet!" repeated Dr. Clark in a puzzled voice. "Why, I thought her name was Anne!"

"Oh, you simply have confused the sisters," said Mrs. Dinmore briskly. "There are two, Janet and Anne. It's Janet Martin who is active in the mission society, the social service committee, the needlework guild, the Sunday school. She told me yesterday that she went to a committee meeting every single night last week. She's in a great deal of other charitable work, too."

"And her sister Anne? What does she do?"

"Why nothing, really. She does have a Sunday-school class, I believe, but aside from that—she doesn't do anything!"

"Just stays at home? Or goes in for society?"

"Anne Martin is just queer, Dr. Clark. She's not like other girls. I don't mean that she shuts herself up at home; but she doesn't take her leisure for worthwhile things. She doesn't even go in for society or clubs or anything like that, let alone church. Really, I can't think of anything to describe her but a phrase that a countrified great-aunt of mine once used. I asked her one morning where she had been, and she said, 'Oh, just out neighboring round!'"

"That's what Anne Martin does. Just 'neighboring round.' Hears that the Samsons have a new baby, and goes over and stays hours to help. You'd think it was her family. And the same when it died, too. Meets somebody else, and stops to talk and laugh for ten or fifteen minutes. Hears from them that somebody else's grandmother's sister-in-law is sick, or that some new family has moved in on the other side of the town, and picks some flowers and starts off to call! Just informally, you know."

"As for her Sunday-school class, I should think the mothers would be wild. They run to Anne with every little thing. She even goes shopping with them! Can't you see how it is? When she might be of such service in the church and the world?"

Dr. Clark said aside his teacup, "I understand as I never did before," he said slowly, "how Miss Anne Martin has been able to help me as she has. Miss Janet is, as you say, an excellent worker, and the church is very fortunate to have such efficient hands; but the help that no committee can give has come from the girl who just 'neighboring round' and gets into people's hearts and lives."

"Perhaps you didn't know, Mrs. Dinmore, that when the Samsons' new baby died, Mrs. Samson said that since God had taken her baby she wanted nothing of the church except to bury it. Anne Martin was 'neighboring round' on the day when Mrs. Samson suddenly broke down, and in less than ten minutes after that happened Anne had come for me in her car and had taken me over there."

"It was she who told me about two new families over on Victor Place who had been to our church half a dozen times without anyone's noticing. She discovered that one of them had lost a son in the war, and told me so that I could mention him when we had our church 'honor day.' You know what that meant to his mother."

"It was she who told me that the girls wanted a Girls' Sunday just once. Nothing has ever helped us to get hold of the girls like that. It's Anne Martin who tells me the doubts that are perplexing our young people and the things that they need and long to find in their church, the joy that has come to one family, the anxiety that is worrying another."

"Anne Martin!" exclaimed Mrs. Dinmore. "Doing all that! And I was criticizing her for being useless! Well, I am ashamed!"

God gave me my body to use while I live: I'll thank Him for it by the care that I give. The good food I eat, and the water I drink, The warm clothes I wear, and the nice thought I think, Will help make my body grow useful and strong. And make my life happy, and useful and long.

Flower in the crannied wall, I pluck you out of the crannies—Hold you here, root and all, in my hand, Little flower—but if I could understand What you are, root and all, and all is all. I should know what God and man is.—Tennyson.



## ALLIES TO TEST GERMANY'S GOOD FAITH IN TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS

Number of Definite Cases, Where No Doubt of Guilt Can Exist, to be Submitted for Judgement in German Courts—This List Will Be Typical of Whole Category.

Paris, Feb. 22.—A decision of the greatest importance has been taken as the result of an allied meeting yesterday at Paris, at which Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, represented Great Britain. Not only has one way out of the war criminals muddle been discovered, but the allies will shortly call upon Germany to show unmistakably on a regular test case whether or not it is prepared to live up to the spirit of the treaty signed at Versailles.

The following method of dealing with the question of war criminals has been adopted:

The allies are going to take the Germans at their word. They will be ready, at any rate, for the moment to believe in their promise that Germany herself will give unpunished trials to those persons whom the allies may choose to accuse of crimes against the laws of humanity, and they have appointed a sub-committee to establish a restricted number of definite cases in which there is, in the allied opinion, no question of doubt of responsibility. The number of such special test cases has not yet been fixed. One proposal is that France, Belgium and Great Britain shall each present five. It will probably be found that all the cases thus brought forward will be typical of the whole category of crime. There will be no effort made in these first trials to solve the troublesome question of responsibility, and the charges brought will cer-

tainly be of a very definite and personal nature.

In the catalogue of German crime it is not difficult to find cases of an officer, wantonly and without the covering protection of superior orders, directing a priest and innocent citizens to be shot, of the handing over of women to be outraged by a band of men, of firing upon sailors from torpedoed ships struggling in the water. The evidence in such matters is overpowering and involves no arguments about divided responsibility. The very nature of the cases make it easy for any civilized court to come to a decision which shall be unprejudiced by national feeling.

In the desire to make the matter as feasible as possible for the German Government, the allies will take into consideration any comment the German Government may care to make upon any specific case, when such comment tends to show that any of the selected cases does not fall within the category of indisputable guilt. The allied intention is, in short, to press for immediate prosecution before the German courts of criminals whose guilt is so clear as to be almost beyond argument, and to judge of German sincerity by the verdict and sentence given. Such trials, wherever they may be held in Germany, will necessarily entail the attendance of many hundreds of allied witnesses, who will need to have some kind of protection during the proceedings, and probably some kind of legal advice.

## RELIEF FOR MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Icebreaker Montcalm Succeeds in Conveying Supplies.

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 22.—Relief for the Magdalen Islands is in sight at last as a result of the intrepid seamanship of the master and crew of the Government ice-breaker, Montcalm. A wireless message received at North Sydney to-day says that at 6.20 a.m. the Montcalm smashed her way to within half a mile of the Grindstone Island of the Magdalen group, and was unloading on the ice stores and provisions, which the people were carrying ashore in sleds and teams.

Close-packed floes made it impossible for the steamer to penetrate nearer land.

The Montcalm was despatched from Souris, Prince Edward Island, to the relief of the Magdalen Islands several weeks ago, after the failure of the Canadian Sparrow to cope with the ice. The ice-breaker got caught in the huge fields and was allowed

to drift slowly for many days, being carried at last beyond Cape North and into Cabot Strait. The recent big gales scattered the ice and released the steamer, which it was expected would make all speed for Sydney. Instead, the first thought of those on board was for the people of the islands, who are believed to be very short of supplies by this time, and the steamer went back into the ice-packed gulf.

## Roumania King to be Crowned in Spring

A despatch from London, says:—The coronation of Ferdinand as King of Greater Roumania will take place at Alba Julia, Transylvania, next spring. Great Britain will send a special envoy to represent King George, and the name of Earl Haig already is being mentioned in this connection. Queen Marie, of Roumania is expected to visit England soon.

King Ferdinand undoubtedly is the only living monarch who will enjoy the unique position of being crowned twice.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SHARE- HOLDERS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS

Sir Alfred Smithers Says Company Could Not Carry on Under Circumstances—Judging by Protests the Bargain is Good One For Canada.

A despatch from London, says:—The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, after listening to heated criticism, on Thursday assented to the terms of agreement with the Dominion Government. A dozen dissentients held a meeting afterwards and passed a resolution protesting against the terms.

"We have fought hard for nearly two years, and we earnestly and unhesitatingly recommend you to accept the agreement."

This was the final sentence of Sir Alfred Smithers' speech to the Grand Trunk shareholders. The meeting was crowded and at times there were strong ejaculations. The shareholders, however, were entirely cordial toward the Chairman and his colleagues.

Sir Alfred Smithers declared that he had always been most careful to express himself with all possible restraint regarding the Canadian Government, but, unfortunately, the bare

recital of this case was sufficient to cause considerable feeling.

"I knew there were influential men in Canada who thought that the policy the Government should pursue was to let us alone, and that the weaker we became the easier we could be dealt with. They knew that we were being forced by the Government to carry on under impossible conditions over which we had no control. I felt we were being held up." (Cries of shame and one voice, "Swindlers!")

Sir Alfred, continuing, said: "I received figures showing the profits were swallowed up in increased wages, without the company being granted increased rates, which meant the loss to shareholders of at least one and a quarter to one and a half million pounds in each of the last three years."

The Chairman said that they thought in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific at least they were entitled to be shown the same consideration as the Canadian Northern.



The map shows Italy's latest suggestion regarding the Dalmatian Coast. She would make Fiume and its environs a buffer state with its Italianity recognized. Zara would be a free port. The newspapers of Italy are bitterly hostile to President Wilson's attitude on the Adriatic question. They claim that he is trying to impose his will upon all Europe.

## MANY NORTHERN LAKES FROZEN

Pulp and Lumber Manufacture Consequently Reduced.

Quebec, Feb. 22.—The low condition of the water in the rivers on the north and south shores has considerably reduced the manufacture of pulp, lumber and other natural resources that are dependent upon water power. This is due in a great measure to the extensive cold which was experienced at the early part of the winter, which froze up most of the lakes in the northern country. In many of the villages in the Province even the equestrian and wells have almost dried up. At Murray Bay many of the households are melting snow, as the aqueduct there is out of use for lack of water. The same is being experienced in many other villages.

In the lake St. John District the large pulpwood grinders have been closed down. It stated that at Chicoutimi there are only three or four grinders working out of forty two, at Jonquiere five, while at Port Alfred the mill has had to close down. It is not expected that conditions will be very much improved before the middle of end of March, owing to the fact that there is heavy thick ice on the lakes which will take some time to melt.

## DISCOVERER OF NORTH POLE DEAD

Rear-Admiral Peary Passed Away at Washington.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rear-Admiral Robert Edwin Peary, retired, Arctic explorer and discoverer of the North Pole, died at his home here on Friday from pernicious anemia from which he had suffered for several years. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, but he will be buried with full naval honors.

Admiral Peary submitted to a blood transfusion at a hospital here ten days ago. He later was removed to his home and his condition then was reported as somewhat improved. He gradually grew weaker, however, and the end came early Friday morning. Dr. H. F. Strine, the admiral's physician, disclosed that the transfusion this month was the 35th to which Admiral Peary had submitted within two years.

## Great Prairie Fire Sixty Miles Wide

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, says:—A great prairie fire, sixty miles wide, has swept through the territory of La Pampa, in the central part of the Republic. Fifteen thousand sheep and much other live stock are reported to have perished, while the material damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. This conflagration is said to have been the biggest ever known in Argentina.

## Governing Body of Royal Mounted Police

A despatch from Regina says:—According to information from reliable sources, the governing body of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will soon be announced as follows:—Commissioner Perry, General Officer Commanding the force, with headquarters at Ottawa; Assistant Commissioner Stearns, Ottawa; Assistant Commissioner Wroughton, Vancouver; Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, Regina; Adjutant Superintendent Newson, Ottawa.

## Bringing Back Bodies of Americans

A despatch from Washington, says:—The bodies of seventeen American soldiers who died in England have been disinterred in English cemeteries and are ready for shipment to the United States, the War Department announced. This is the first definite step taken in the plan to bring back the bodies of American soldiers who died overseas.

## Loan to Paris to Buy Canadian Goods

A despatch from Paris says:—Paris' Municipal Council has accepted a loan of \$20,000,000 from Canada for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs and other goods.



May Be Canada's Next Governor-General.

Lord Byng of Vimy, The Essex County Standard, an important English paper, claims that Lord Byng will be next Governor-General of Canada. As Sir Julian Byng, he was for a time Commander of the Canadian Forces on the Western Front.

## MAKE PEACE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Germany Will Join Entente in General Negotiations.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The Nationalist Deutsche Zeitung declares on authoritative information that general peace discussions by all the European great Powers with Soviet Russia will take place in March, and that Germany will associate herself with these negotiations. The foregoing is said to be admitted by the German Foreign Office. It is positively asserted that the conclusion of preliminary peace terms is pending. Poland is to be put forward in the whole matter as a peace intermediary. The Polish Government will propose a general discussion with all the powers concerning the establishment of peace, and also will make a proposal in matters of principle.

The Deutsche Zeitung adds it is certain that the British Government is behind the Polish Government's already completed peace program.

## Raney Elected by Acclamation.

Fergus, Feb. 22.—Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., was elected by acclamation here today. Only this morning Col. R. T. Pritchard definitely announced that he was out of the running, and his announcement came as a great surprise to the electors of the riding.

Although it was not expected that he would be elected, everyone thought that he would give the Attorney-General a hard fight. In some circles indignation was expressed that Col. Pritchard had refused to enter the contest. His announcement, coming as it did only to-day, gave no time for another candidate to enter the field.

## Summer Time in Britain This Year as Formerly

A despatch from London, says:—It is the purpose of the Government to introduce legislation to make permanent the Summer Time Act, under which clocks are set forward one hour, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Edward Shortt, Minister for Home Affairs.

## MOTHERS' PENSION PLAN ANNOUNCED

Basis For Legislation Submitted to Drury Govt.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The basis upon which the Drury Government will draft the mother's allowances legislation to be introduced at the coming session of the House, is set out in the final report on the subject submitted by Dr. R. W. Riddell, Deputy Minister of Labor to Hon. Walter Rollo. The report, which is an important compilation of information upon the problems of looking after penniless mothers, is the second made by Dr. Riddell, the first, an interim report, having been laid before Sir William Hearst just before the late Government retired.

The scheme as recommended by the Deputy Minister may be summarized as follows:

Allowances to be paid the mother of two or more children under the age of 14 years of age and in the immediate care of the parent, who is (a) a widow, (b) the wife of an inmate of a Provincial Hospital for the Insane or (c) the wife of a man who is totally disabled. In every case where the allowance is given the mother must be a suitable guardian for her children.

Allowances only where the father is a British subject or the mother a British subject before marriage. The mother and children must be resident in Canada at the time of the death or total disability of the father. The mother must be a resident of Canada for three years prior to the application, for two years a resident of Ontario and must reside in the Province while in receipt of an allowance.

To become entitled to an allowance the mother and children must not own property valued at more than \$2,000 or have more than \$500 in cash or securities convertible into cash (other than household goods, etc.). The children must be dependent upon the mother.

The report does not suggest definite amounts, but recommends that the amount shall be determined in each case by the administrative commission subject, however, to an established maximum per family.

## Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77; No. 3 Northern, \$2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 96%; No. 3 C.W., 93%; extra No. 1 feed, 33%; No. 1 feed, 92%; No. 2 feed, 91%; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.74; No. 4 C.W., \$1.45; rejected, \$1.34; feed, \$1.34; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.90; No. 4 yellow, \$1.87, track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 98c to \$1.00, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2, do., \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3, do., \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2, do., \$1.98 to \$2.07; No. 3, do., \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Pen—No. 2, \$3.00.

Barley—Malting, \$1.77 to \$1.79, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.55 to \$1.60, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.77 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11.25 Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$10.80 to \$11.10; Montreal, \$11 in Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight—bags included—Bran, per ton, \$4.50; shorts, per ton, \$5.20; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$27 to \$28; mixed, per ton, \$25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots per ton, \$16 to \$17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 43 to 44c, prints, 48 to 50c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 60 to 61c; prints, 62 to 63c.

Eggs—New laid, 64 to 65c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 32 to 35c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 25 to 32c; geese, 25 to 28c; ducklings, 32 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; squabs, doz., \$4.50.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 25 to 32c; geese, 22 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35c.

Cheese—New large, 30 to 31c; twins, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c.

Stilton, 34 to 35c; old, large, 32 to 33c; Do., twins, 33 to 34 1/2c.

Margarine—33 to 38c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$5.50 to \$6.00; primes, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Japans, \$5.50 to \$5.75; California Limas, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; Madagascan Limas, 15 to 15c; Japan Limas, 15 to 16c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26c; 60-lb. tins, 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20c; comb, 16c; 16-oz. to \$6.50 doz., 10-oz. \$4.25 to \$4.50 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., \$4.25; per 5 imperial gals., \$4.00; sugar, lb., 29 to 30c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 35 to 37c; do., heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 48 to 51c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c, backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 54 to 58c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31 1/2c; tubs, 31 1/2 to 32c; pails, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c; prints, 32 to 32 1/2c. Compound tierces, 28 1/2 to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29 1/2c; pails, 29 1/2 to 29 3/4c; prints, 30 1/2 to 31c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—Flour, new standard grade, \$13.25 to \$13.55. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$5.15 to \$5.25. Bran, \$45.25. Shorts, \$52.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, \$26. Cheese—Finest eastern, 30 to 30 1/2c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 64 to 65c; seconds, 61 1/2 to 62 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 75 to 77c; selected, 62c; No. 1 stock, 53 to 54c; No. 2 stock, 45 to 50c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$3.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14; good heavy steers, \$12.75 to \$13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do., good, \$11.25 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$9.75 to \$10.25; do., common, \$7.50 to \$8; bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do., medium, \$9.50 to \$10; do., rough, \$6.75 to \$7; butcher cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do., good, \$9.50 to \$10; do., medium, \$8 to \$8.50; do., common, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$11 to \$16.50; Do., com. and med., \$6.5 to \$7.5; springers, \$90 to \$165; sheep, \$6.50 to \$11; lambs, per cwt., \$17.50 to \$21.50; calves, good to choice, \$18 to \$23; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.50; do., weighed off cars, \$18.75; do., f.o.b., \$17.50; do., do., country points, \$17.25.

## U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

Having outlined briefly the beginnings of this great movement of ours, perhaps we cannot do better than to attempt in this letter to outline our aims and the means by which we hope to accomplish them.

Our position is, we believe, an entirely logical one, and is based upon two or three facts:

1. That agriculture is the basic industry of Canada. Data available for anyone upon request show that nearly 80% of the wealth of Canada is derived from agriculture, directly and indirectly.

2. That this great industry is, or rather was, practically without influence with the Government, because of its lack of organization.

3. That without influence, it is impossible to obtain legislation needed to assure the prosperity of our industry.

We are not out for class legislation. But we are not willing that the class to which we belong should be ignored in legislation.

If it is proper that legislation be enacted to further the interests of industries which contribute far less than does ours to the national wealth, much more is it just that ours should receive like consideration expressed in legislation. But we have no such consideration.

The events of the past forty years go to show that we have steadily been losing ground—Rural population has decreased and the influence of agriculture dwindled to a mere nothing.

Unorganized as we were, we were in no position to protest against measure after measure that discriminated against us. The outcome, of course, is most plainly seen in the high cost of living. With towns and cities growing, that is, the number of food consumers who did not produce food increasing, and the food-producing population decreasing, what else could happen?

This condition reacted again upon the farmer. With food and other necessities so high in price, increase in wages to the urban worker became imperative, and so wages have risen higher and higher; the price of food to the consumer has risen proportionately. The laborer is in no better financial position, and the farmer, who keeps to the primary line of farming, i.e., the production of food, simply cannot pay the current prices for labor and "come out even." If you doubt this statement send for a copy of the survey which Prof. Leitch made of three of the best townships in the province.

Something is radically wrong when these conditions prevail.

There is no use to attempt to remedy conditions unless the cause of their existence can be established. Those who have given their lives to a study of these things have arrived at this conclusion:—These conditions exist because:

1. The individual voter does not realize his responsibility for present laws.

2. The people who do realize the responsibility have not been working for the interests of the farmer.

3. Proper legislation can be obtained only when the voter is convinced of the privilege and opportunity and responsibility involved in the ballot.

That the farmers must cease to be the only industry whose operators neither count, weigh, measure, grade, or value one single thing they either buy or sell, in other words, the farmer must control his business.

The steps toward this are: 1. Interest; 2. education; 3. organization; 4. co-operation. But the greatest of these is education, and upon it all others depend.

We can never prosper until the sunset which prevades all classes in this and other countries is allayed. The effort to allay it is a fight for which, in our land, the weapons will be forged by the press, the platform, yes, and the pulpit. Our motto is, "Equal opportunities for all; special privileges for none." We believe that it is built upon the principle which He who claimed to have the panacea for all social ills, in the ruins of Condit He gave, and which he epitomized thus: "Whatsoever ye would, therefore, that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

The principles that are incumbent upon the individual who calls himself Christian do not differ one whit from those which a christian nation must follow if it would be worthy the name—Margery Mills.

## Cost 50 Millions To Keep U.S. Dry

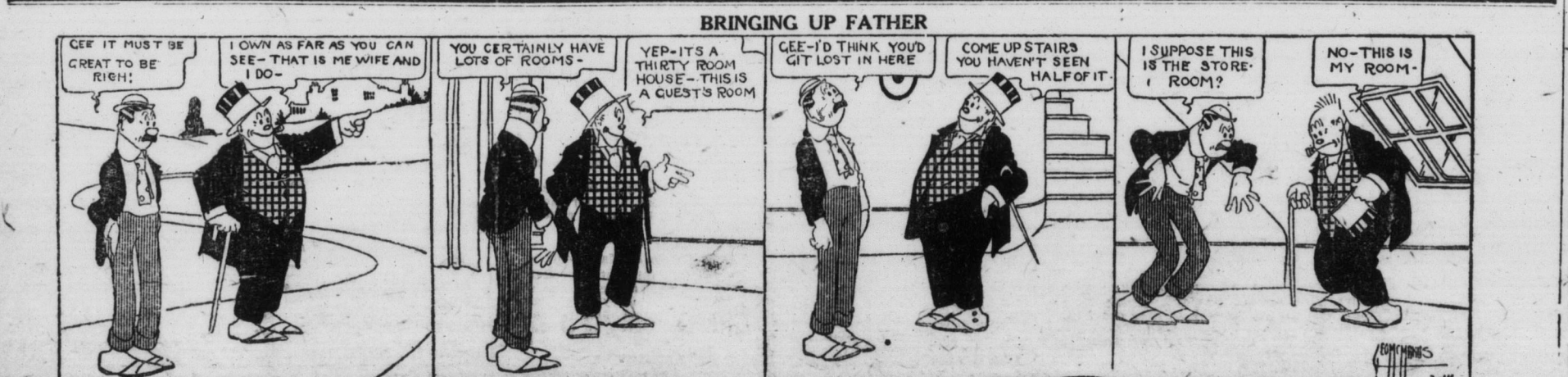
A despatch from Washington says:—It will cost \$50,000,000 a year to "make this a prohibition country," Senator Warren told his associates on Thursday. He asserted this great outlay may not be necessary for an indefinite period, but must continue until intemperance has been eradicated.

A bill "for enforcement of the national prohibition act by establishing Government warehouses" was introduced by the Senator.

## Poor Will Remember Sultan of Egypt's Heir

A despatch from Cairo, says:—The Sultan of Egypt is distributing 12,000 pounds among the poor of Cairo and Alexandria in celebration of the birth of an heir to the Sultanate.

Prince Ahmed Fud was chosen by the British to succeed his late brother, Feroz Kemal, as Sultan in October.





## PROFITS AND SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Customers are like friends. The old ones, in most cases, are of more value than the new ones. Therefore one of the big secrets of business success lies in giving the new ones such "service" and "quality" that they become old ones, and giving the old ones such "service" and "quality" that they continue to be customers.

Satisfied Customers comes first. Profits comes from the increased volume of business brought about by Satisfied Customers.

Many New Customers added to our Permanent List for 1920. If Quality, Value and Service counts for anything, which we believe it does, we will have another record year for 1920.

Spring buying in full swing.—Advance styles for spring in all lines now on display.

### Very Smart Styles in Serge Dresses \$18.50 to \$37.50

Easily \$5 to \$10 under city prices. Not a very large range, but a very exclusive lot of very correct dresses.

### Silks for Spring Suits and Dresses

In splendid quality for either purpose. Rich colors for spring and summer. Very moderately priced, quality considered—\$1.75 to \$3.50 per yard. A big saving on city fancy prices. Compare and see.

### Buy Gingham

While the buying is good. We are fortunate in securing some early shipments of these scarce goods. They are being picked up rapidly by shrewd buyers. Superior quality at 50c and 55c per yard.

Anything in Wash Materials of "good quality" will be scarce and hard to buy now. We are not promised any chance at repeat orders.

Before you pay fancy prices for Shoes take a glance at our stock of *Empress* make for women at from \$5.50 to \$9.75. Style, comfort and value combined.

Splendid values in *Serviceable Shoes* for boys and girls from reliable manufacturers—\$1.25 to \$2.05.

Special Values for Men—\$5 to \$8.75.

Working Men's Heavy Serviceable Shoes—Value in every pair—\$3.50 to \$4.75.

### Spring Clothing Being Delivered Now

Ordered months ago. Smart styles for dressy young men. More conservative styles for those wishing to avoid the more freaky styles.

Always glad to show the New Lines as they come to the store.

## J. N. Currie & Co.

### The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

Advertising.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1920

### GOOD TIMES ARE COMING

The croaker, the pessimist, the man who believes the country is going to the dogs, has just about run his course. The man who believes that conditions are all right, that the outlook for prosperity and improvement never was so bright, is climbing into the saddle and radiating his confidence all over the country. Business is good, capital can be obtained for all legitimate enterprises and the Canadian laborer has seen the light and is showing his true character by kicking out the loud-mouthed agitators who have been trying to lead him astray.

There is no cause to worry over the future. There have been other times when the outlook was far darker. We have just begun to emerge from a period of World War which has drained the nations of their resources and left us in the best shape of any of them. Unlike other countries, we are virtually without injury, like a man who has been in a free-for-all fight and comes out with a few bruises and tired muscles, but not seriously hurt. We have had time to rest from our exertions, we are about over the hysteria of turning loose after bottling ourselves up for five years and we are getting down to business again and picking up the threads where we laid them down in 1914.

So why worry? Why fume or fret over the high cost of living, the high taxes, high wages, high prices? Readjustment is under way. The great problems of our nation will be settled soon, the trouble-making Red will be in the discard, the matters that loom so big now will soon be out of the way, and we will be in our normal stride again. Let's quit talking and get to work, hard work, and before we know it the things that bother us now will be in the past.

"It was eating the apples that taught Eve she was naked, and so far as I can see, it is nearly time to pass the apples again," said Mr. Halbert, former U. F. O. president, speaking at Lambeth the other day. He hopes that now the people are looking to the farm women to set the style that they will make a much more sensible job of it than has been done in the past.—Listowel Banner.

### BOOM DAYS ON THE WANE

Unless all signs fail, the high cost of living is on the wane, the seemingly impossible being brought about by the closing of the European markets to Canadian and American goods. The exchange situation is, of course, the prime factor in these pending readjustments. From all points where produce and other North American products accumulate for export come stories of warehouses being blocked with goods for which there is no export demand. It is well known that packing houses are filled from cellar to roof with products bought at high figures and which cannot be sold in Europe in the present state of the money market.

If the foreign situation holds, and there is no apparent reason to believe that the finances of the various European nations are on the up-grade, or are likely to be for a long period to come, restricted sales of our products abroad will continue. Such being the case, we will, to all intents and purposes, be called upon to consume the products of our own industry. In this event it will not be long before there is a large surplus, and this situation will, in the natural course of events, bring down prices.

Once the high cost of living problem is surmounted, other changes will come in due course. First of all, there will not be a legitimate demand for higher wages. Of course these demands will still be made, but their legitimacy once questioned by the barometer of falling prices, such demands must cease.

These changes cannot, of course, come about without a slowing down of industry. When packing plants can no longer ship freely their products to Europe as they have been doing in huge dimensions for some years now, there will be not only a curtailment in buying their raw materials from the stock raiser and the farmer but also in employment in their plants. Manufacturing concerns that have also been busy on European orders will, under present monetary conditions, find a large percentage of their markets cut out from under them, and will naturally seek the home trade at perhaps materially lower prices. This again will have a tendency to slow down industry. In other words, there is every reason to believe that our "boom" days are on the wane, and that sooner or later we will get back to earth, and something approximating our pre-war period.—Saturday Night.

The Forward Movement will be a failure if it deals only with financial objectives, or if the raising of money, no matter how large a sum, is its only or chief accomplishment. What the church needs most today is a revival of true religion.—Oshawa Reformer.

The G. W. V. A. have five publications: "The Veteran," monthly; "B. C. Veterans Weekly," the "Western Veteran," the "Manitoba Veteran" and the "Alberta Veteran," the four latter being weeklies.

### OUR HONEST FARMER

The farmer's been silent for many a year. So the old politicians have nothing to fear. He's been told how to farm, and how he should vote, and nobody worried when he was the Goat. They told him how the land the moisture would keep. If he plowed the same land about eight inches deep. And when he should harvest and when he should sow. If much larger crops he wanted to grow. He's been told how to pack and how he should plow. They've told of the profits of milking a cow. Of the alluring farm each has something to say—Of the song of the hen, the smell of the hay. They've told of the crops the farmer should sow. And also the pork and the beef he should grow. They pictured the future to the farmer so bright—He hardly took time to sleep over night. No wonder the wrinkles grow deep in his brow. For they milked the farmer while he milked the cow. And for politics he had no time to spare—No wonder the hayseeds hang thick in his hair. Oh farmer, so long as you mortgage your days, And let wily grafters control what you raise—Just that long you'll be in the profiteers' care. And the hayseeds will never be combed from your hair.—Contributed.

### FARM WOMEN TO SET FASHIONS?

Are the farmers' wives and daughters of Ontario to set the fashions? R. H. Halbert, M. P. for North Ontario, and ex-president of the U. F. O. says they are, and he declared in the course of a recent address that he was glad the time had come, for it would mean less of this "decadent business."

That would be a revolution, indeed. And a timely one. Only recently there was published a statement of the heavy increase in the price of wearing apparel for women and a warning that even more serious increases were coming. It is said by those familiar with such things that the fashion-makers are responsible for a large part of the high cost of being properly dressed. They have been suffering from the general unrest and have shown a tendency to run wild. And the more outlandish the fashions the more costly the materials and the creations. The women profess to be helpless. They complain bitterly—at least some of them do—but what more can they do? The fashions are set, and the poor women must simply follow them—to be out of the fashion is to be out of the world.

The announcement of Mr. Halbert that time has come for the farm women to set the fashions gives promise of relief. It should be welcomed by all the women of the country, and by most of the men, especially by those who pay the bills.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Ladies' Auxiliaries to the Great War Veterans' Association have an estimated strength of over one hundred thousand members. The G. W. V. A. have an approximate membership of a quarter of a million.

### PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

**The Toothbrush.**  
The daily treatment of the teeth consists of washing and brushing. The toothbrush is a very important instrument which should be sterilized both before and after using. As soon as the bristles wear or begin to drop out it is time for a new brush. You really need a new brush once a month. In selecting your toothbrush remember that it is not simply to rub or polish the enamel or remove the food from between the teeth, but it is also intended to stimulate the gums. Therefore it should not be too stiff.

### THE DOUBLE RED CROSS.

Emblem of Anti-tuberculosis Workers All Over the World.

The double red cross, the symbol of the war against tuberculosis, was first adopted as the symbol of the International Anti-tuberculosis Association in Berlin in October, 1902. The proposer of the symbol was Dr. G. Sersiron of Paris, who is now associated secretary of L'Association Centrale Française Contre la Tuberculose.

Today the emblem is being used by anti-tuberculosis workers in every part of the world, even in Iceland, India, South Africa, Labrador, Japan, China and the Philippines. The double red cross is similar in shape to a cross used frequently in the Greek Catholic churches and also to the Lorraine cross of France. All of the arms of the cross are pointed, the two cross arms being of the same length. The width of the cross is taken as the unit in determining the proportions. The length of the lower arm is seven units, the arms are three units on either side, the point above the arms two and a half units and the distance between the arms one and a half units. These measurements hold good for any size. In the United States over 1,200 anti-tuberculosis associations and committees, nearly 550 sanitariums and hospitals, 400 dispensaries and about 200 open air schools, besides a number of other organizations, are using the double red cross as their emblem. Wherever it is seen it means war against tuberculosis.

### SPEEDY PITCHING.

Rapidity With Which Walter Johnson's Fast Ball Travels.

Tom Hughes, a veteran pitcher on the staff of the Senators, recently threw some interesting side lights on the work and ability of Walter Johnson, the mighty twirler who received a loving cup containing several hundred dollars in nice new ten dollar bills not long ago as a token of appreciation from the Washington fans.

"Johnson has so much speed," said Tom, "that he actually wears out three catchers' mitts in the course of a season. Study this statement over carefully and you'll see the big point. Don't worry about the gloves, for new ones can always be obtained, but think of Catcher Ainsmith, the man who usually catches Walter and is compelled to stand up to the plate and stop these miniature cannon balls. How his hands must sting each spring until he gets them broken in and toughened to the work!"

According to Hughes, there is a man in Hartford, Conn., who is employed by the engineering department of the government and is an expert in computing the speed of projectiles. This man has estimated that Johnson's fast ball travels at the rate of 126 feet a second. Believe me, that is some tall travelling.—Ed A. Goewey in Leslie's.

### Like the Old Time Bustle.

A fashion report from Paris, stating that dresses are being made in that city with "full drapery in the back several inches below the waist line, giving the skirt a Japanese effect," was spoken of by a New York woman as being "just like the bustle of one time American." "It is simply a return to the bustle," she said, "and some day we may refer to the monstrosity as we did when I wore one and received a valentine with a grotesque picture and these lines:—

"The billow bustle, by the hoop skirt bustle, The newspaper bustle, That hung on so well."

—New York Tribune.

### Norway's Tree Planters.

Founded in 1900, the Bergerer Tree Planting society, Norway, has undertaken a task which will require many years and large expenditures of money and labor to complete, as it proposes to cover the mountain sides and the untillable acres of western Norway with forests, as they were centuries ago. Assisted by wealthy contributors and timely government aid, it has excellent prospects of succeeding. Since the society started, thirteen years ago, 36,000,000 young trees have been produced, covering about 14,000 acres within the borders of the two Bergenshus counties.

### A Curious Legacy.

The editor of a Swiss newspaper, the Schweizerische Volkswacht, has just had a legacy of \$20 per annum left him by a man whom he had never even heard of. The clause of the will containing the bequest is rather a curious one, running as follows: "On Jan. 1 and Aug. 1 of each year a sum of \$10 will be paid to the editor of the Schweizerische Volkswacht on condition that he shall drink on the two days above mentioned a glass of beer in honor of the deceased. This legacy shall hold good until the death of the legatee."

## ENRICHING THE SOIL

Some Hints Upon the Wise Use of Artificial Fertilizers.

Fuller Use of These Fertilizers Likely—Their Application Must Be Handled Intelligently—Study Your Own Soil Closely—General Farm Hints.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE use of artificial fertilizers in this country is bound to increase. These materials are, however, expensive and those intending to make use of them should make an effort to inform themselves regarding the conditions under which they will give the best results. Too many people are using fertilizers without fully realizing that they carry plants food and that the real object in applying them is to supply needed available food for the plant.

To intelligently make use of these materials there are three points to be considered. First the needs of the soil, second, the needs of the plant, and, third, the nature of the materials to be applied.

It should always be kept in mind that the soil carries immense amounts of plant food, but that only a small quantity of this is rendered available during the growing season. The acids formed by the decay of the organic matter in the soil is the chief natural agency operating to bring the food store of mineral matter into a form that may be taken up by the plant. The organic matter is also the source of nitrogen to the plant, and it increases the water holding capacity of the soil as well as improves its physical condition. Consequently every effort ought to be made to maintain or increase the amount of decaying organic matter. Otherwise the crop will be grown largely from the added fertilizers and not from the plant food of the soil. It is for this reason that it is sometimes stated that if you commence to use fertilizers you must continue their use.

However, no matter how much we try to render available the immense store of food in the soil, we cannot bring it about fast enough to supply the needs, especially of heavy feeding crops, such as the mangels, turnips and garden crops. Hence the need of manures. Stable manure cannot always be got in sufficient quantities to fulfill requirements, nor does it always furnish the needed plant food in the right proportions to develop the plant properly. To supplement the manure is the place of fertilizers.

Stable manure is essentially a nitrogenous fertilizer. Hence if used in large quantities it will force big leaf and stem growth and retard maturity. Consequently, a plentiful supply of stable manure would help the growth of lettuce, spinach, mangel, etc.; but it would not be so satisfactory for tomatoes, sugar beets, or other crops that must be brought to maturity. What these plants need is some stable manure and some mineral fertilizer to force early maturity. On the other hand, plants like lettuce, spinach, etc., are grown for their leaf and stem and maturity is not a necessary point, hence a soluble form of nitrogenous fertilizers may even be added after heavy applications of manure with good results.

The manufacturer of mixed fertilizers seeks to prepare special mixtures that will be suitable for different crops, but the farmer or gardener should strive to inform himself regarding his soil and crop needs that he may be able to select the form of fertilizer that will bring about the growth desired, and he should study the fertilizer materials available that he may buy intelligently and economically.—R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

### General Farm Hints.

Put a plant or two of rhubarb in the cellar which should be kept at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees in sand, which is kept moist and in the dark so that it will produce stems and no leaves. Do some reading on gardening work for this year, but more especially think over the failures of the last.

If the roads are in good shape, get your manure out and spread. A dressing of 8 to 10 loads per acre will keep bare orchard in condition. If buying in the larger cities, order early as the car situation is serious enough to delay shipments.

Light pruning of apple orchards, taking out the small wood with the long-handled pruners, may be carried out during bright weather. Grape trimming may also be looked after when the weather is suitable.

Before feeding or selling any grain crops make good provision for your own seed supply.

Finish cutting out of black knot of cherry and plum.

Inspect and oil windmill before winter.

If weather is fine and warm may continue to spray peach trees and give first application to trees badly infested with San Jose scale.

On rough days during this and succeeding months it is well to go over all packages, barrels, boxes, etc., mending broken carriers, handling baskets.

Be sure pumps are in good condition.

It is not too early to consider the question of getting help for the big crop which will have to be raised in 1921.

Depreciation of Machinery.

Did you ever think of the relation of the farmer's bank account to the tool shed? Machinery depreciates faster in the weather than it does in use. The time saved by having a rust-free implement will soon pay for the shed.

## The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA. Established 1864.  
GLENCOE BRANCH, R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.  
BOTHWELL BRANCH, F. C. SMYTH, Manager.  
NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.  
Savings Deposit Boxes to Rent at Glencoe Branch.

## W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

Now occupies the large store formerly occupied by Mrs. Currie with Millinery—Main street W.

This store is now filled to overflowing with a newly assorted stock of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries, Imported and Domestic Fruit, Fish, Dried and Fresh Meats, Oysters, etc. Parnall's Bread and London arrives daily.

A large and well assorted stock of Christies and other popular makes of Cakes and Sodas always in stock.

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

## W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS  
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS  
STATEMENTS.

NEVELOPES, CIRCULARS  
CATALOGUES, BOOKS  
LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS

## The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS  
CARDS, VISITING CARDS,  
WEDDING STATIONERY

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

## A FARM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM THAT IS A GODSEND TO ANY FARMER

Dun's and Bradstreet's, the greatest merchantile agencies, both say that "Carelessness is the greatest business criminal"—that 60 per cent. of failures are due to this cause.

As a class, farmers are apt to be financially careless, largely because there has heretofore been no complete method—so SIMPLE the ordinary man could follow it—provided for keeping accurate track of their operations.

Scott's SIMPLIFIED Accounting System for Farmers meets this need—its forms provide for a monthly showing on every branch of farm work for Five Years—include a detailed inventory which will be accepted by any bank.

Following its simple principles, any farmer can keep accurate accounts—have a perfect check on every detail of farm work—it is a perfect bookkeeping system—compiled by a banking expert especially for farmers.

The only system with which is given a Systematized Pocket Note Book and which simplifies your Income Tax Return.

Endorsed by Government and Farmers' Organization officials and leading financial men.

Copies may be obtained at

## THE TRANSCRIPT OFFICE

**Saves Work for Mary**  
**Saves Work for John**  
The handiest helper on the farm is a

**Leader Home Water System**

It means less daily work for the women folk and the men folk. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. \$50.00 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water

For Sale by

FOR SALE BY I. T. WING & CO., LIMITED  
Windsor - Ontario

Citify Your Farm Home







**Used in Millions  
of Tea-Pots Daily**

Its Intrinsic goodness in Tea  
Quality - makes it the most  
Economical in Use - -

**"SALADA"**

## JANE'S CHANCES

BY AGNES MARY BROWNELL

### PART II

"Me teach!" cried Bertie, with amazed laughter. "Why, I wouldn't know the first thing about it! Tell you what—go to Miss Boswick, she was my teacher, though I'm afraid I didn't do her much credit. I never got a chance to practice—so much going on."

Miss Boswick accepted Jane without enthusiasm. Jane was not musical, and she was slow. But Miss Boswick did not know about Julia, and the cabinet organ; and then, although Jane was slow, she was also infinitely patient.

"Absolutely not a chance of her ever getting anywhere," Miss Celia confided to old Mrs. Boswick, who had herself been a veteran music teacher. "I hate to take the money."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," her mother reproved her. "Let her have her chance. And she has one most unusual talent."

"Name it," said Miss Boswick wearily. "Application!" declared old Mrs. Boswick.

The Worthing household rarely heard Jane at her practice, since they were generally away at that hour. And they would never know how slowly and painfully Jane's practice made for perfecting or how she schooled her clumsy fingers by endless repetition.

"She's a nice little thing," Aunt Emeline confided to Uncle Roger. "Just goes her own way and makes her own friends. Bertie was afraid you know how girls are—and of course Jane's circumstances being so different—but all the girls like her—there's something so refreshing about her—it's her naturalness, I think. Still, if she only had some different clothes; I thought of giving her some of Bertie's."

"What's the matter with her clothes?" asked Uncle Roger, who seemed to remember vaguely that he had once before come to the defense of Jane's dress. Uncle Roger could see from a rear window a line of the defamed garment, swaying in the bright, windy air. "No spoiled finery about Jane and her jumpers—long may they wave!"

"Oh, you and your jumpers!" commented Bertie disinterestedly. "Please remember that they're not mine—they're Jane's," said Jane's uncle.

Bertie was one of those attenuated girls, who, like a burning glass, seem to absorb the rays of fashion and yet to remain colorless. Aunt Emeline surveyed uneasily the girl's delicate shoes, not quite immaculate; her thin

blouse, not quite fresh; her hair pulled out in a frazzled scallop upon either cheek. Bertie was considered to be the most stylish girl in school. "I'm old foggy, I suppose," mumbled her father, in discreet retirement.

But the expression "spoiled finery" rankled in Aunt Emeline's bosom. To tell her that she was old foggy, too. Sometimes she thought that the styles were not quite modest. But then, "modest" was an old-fogy word; she rarely heard it now; "modish" seemed to have replaced it. She sent a sharp glance at the two girls at dinner.

Jane had shown a pathetic eagerness to learn, and she had conducted her researches in channels not altogether confined to books. Her fine, straight, shining hair was loosened a little above the ears and confined with a broad schoolgirl ribbon at the back. She had hatched a corn from the butter-and-egg allowance for a jaunty niddy tie.

"She looks," thought Aunt Emeline, "some how as if she's washed." Jane fitted into the Worthing household like a tile in a hearth.

She was one of those comfortable persons whose feelings do not have to be considered. Her feelings were good hard service and of false feeling as to her position in the household she had not a tithe. She seemed even to take a curious pride in her employment; and an intimacy grew up between her and the denizens of cupboard and pantry. She prided herself on bringing out the best that was in them; there was a certain pliancy she fancied for the cold meat, and a bowl in blue and gold for the apple sauce; her pans fitted neatly into one another; and their tin lids, like a row of shields along the pantry shelf, caught a glancing light that seemed to transmute their baser metal to silver.

"Some day," Jane said to herself, "I mean mother to have just such a pantry."

Usually, one of her rare Sunday visits, she took home an emerald pan or two that she had thriftily bartered for at the Ten-Cent Store. "It's not much, to be sure," thought Jane, "compared to a pantry. But it's a start; and a start's a start. Some day mother'll have her chance!"

By now the music was going faintly. "If she were only musical," thought Miss Boswick helplessly, "what couldn't she do with that determination? She's as exact as a carb register and just about as temperamental. What does it mean?"

It meant a chance for Julia. Jane enlightened her teacher after one of the Sunday visits home. "I'll keep me humping to get enough learned ahead to teach Julia this summer," she confided happily to Miss Boswick. "Of course, Julia could be taking the lessons 'stead of me. But I'd like to know enough to help her along just at first, till she can play a tune."

Miss Boswick, by now were measurably correct and immeasurably dull. Her fingers seemed to march upon the keys, bent upon ruthless conquest. A mart pat from Jane, and the keys went down with a thud like a hapless rhapsody. The drills went victoriously Jane who by week and by month, left mastered exercise upon exercise behind her. All that dearly won knowledge of hers would in time be transmuted through Julia into real music.

In school Jane acquired the reputation of being clever. She was not clever—only thorough and determined to make the most of her chance. To that end she relentlessly observed the subdivisions of her day, parceling the time out neatly, like a tradesman's supplies. An hour of breakfast work; room work at noon; dinner and dishes at night; sweeping and cleaning Saturdays; the daily stint at the piano; the doing-up of the serviceable jumpers; the study hour; before bedtime—almost needless to say, the intervals between the school sessions.

It is not improbable that the rigid monotony of her pattern of life sometimes palled upon Jane. Perhaps Jane's room sometimes housed a different Jane. If so, she kept that other Jane shut away like a bad child in a closet.

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Taking the average family as one of five, you could save at least ten minutes three times a day by emitting drying dishes. Simply rinse in scalding water and stand on edge to drain. There is a half hour for reading or piano practice or drawing, or perhaps for studying up on keeping or poultry methods. A half hour every day means three hours a week. If you make drop cookies you save at least twenty minutes more every time you bake. Cooking potatoes in the jackets save you another ten minutes, and better still, saves to your family the valuable food elements directly under the potato skin which you cut off and throw away.

You save time when you plan to save steps. How many steps do you take from cupboard to table every time you get a meal? A kitchen wagon, on which you can put everything except the food that is cooking, would save five or ten minutes every time you set the table. Lacking the table, a large tray helps, though a heavily loaded tray is sometimes harder on a frail woman than the extra steps. If you can't even afford the tray, use the cover to your boiler, or a lard can cover. A number of little things could be carried in at one time on a pail cover.

If you have small children you can save time by training them to wait on themselves. And they will just love to do it. Haven't you noticed how proud the tiniest youngster is the first time he learns to do some little thing which has always been done for him? Don't take the time to get even the two-year-old a drink. Tell him to climb up on a chair and get for himself. He may have trouble the first time, but



## MARVELS OF LONDON'S TUBES

**FORTY-TWO TRAINS DISPATCHED EVERY HOUR.**

**Automatic Train Stop Makes Accidents Practically Impossible.**

If the lid of London's Tubes could be taken off and a bird's eye sectional view obtained, the world's most wonderful railway sight would be revealed.

It would show a continuous line of trains careering round London at speeds reaching thirty-five miles an hour, and so close that they would seem to be almost touching or verging on collision.

Forty-two trains are dispatched every hour during the busy times of the morning and evening on the District Railway alone. That means to say they are chasing one another at intervals of less than a hundred seconds.

Yet the risk to passengers is less than that attending a walk upon a London footpath. How is this clock-like precision, rapidity, and safety maintained?

The explanation is easy. The network of London's electric railways derive their power from one large generating station, which distributes the current according to the requirements of the traffic during the day. For instance, when in the early hours of the morning the output is as low as 4,000 horse-power, at midday the generators have to meet a demand for ten times that amount, while in the evening the demand rises to over 65,000 horse-power.

The rapidity of starting, as compared with steam trains, is due to the fact that electrical propulsion admits of the power being applied at several points on the train. On the six-coach trains of the District Railway, for instance, there are two 240 horse-power motors beneath each alternate car, and these simultaneously respond to the controlling gear in the driver's cabin.

Accidents are practically impossible on account of the many safety and locking devices. Even if the driver were taken ill or died suddenly while the train was travelling at full speed, it would automatically come to a standstill as soon as the pressure of his hand was removed from the controlling lever, and should be by an oversight run beyond his signals, brakes would be automatically applied, bringing the train to a standstill.

**Perfect Signal System.**  
This is accomplished by a device known as the automatic train stop, a projecting arm fixed to the track. It rises to a vertical position when the signal is at danger, and if the train strikes it in this position, what is known as a trip-cock is opened on the train, cutting off the current and causing the Westinghouse quick-acting brakes to grip on all the wheels.

The line is worked in signalling sections, and a train cannot enter a section in which another train is already travelling, because immediately a train enters the section, the current which has been holding the signal at "all clear" is short-circuited from rail to rail, and this signal, relieved of all restraining influence, drops to danger by the aid of gravity.

At junctions like Earl's Court the human signman is indispensable. At this point he diverts 1,092 trains a day, following their movements by means of an illuminated chart which has the form of ribbons of light through which are moving black patches—the trains with their thousands of passengers.

By fingering, according to the requirements of the moment, dainty six-inch levers on a switchboard no longer than a piano keyboard, he has access to the various sections.

An automatic fogger does the work of the men we see on the steam lines. This machine, which is operated by the signal gear, automatically extracts a detonator from a magazine and, if the line ahead is occupied, places a detonator on the rail. Should the signal move to safety before the train approaches, the detonator is removed from the rail and a fresh one extracted from the magazine, which holds fifty. When the detonator stock falls to ten this automation whistles for more.

### Compensation.

If only in this heart there be  
Some depth of earnest gratitude  
For life's great bounty unto thee,  
Though pain will come and fears intrude,  
Thou canst not wholly miss the crown  
Of those by heaven accounted blest:  
Patience will bring a healing balm,  
And peace will give the spirit rest.

More varieties of fish are found in the Nile than in any other river in the world.

Experience must be paid for, and only a foolish man buys the same kind twice.

Following the line of least resistance is what makes rivers and men crooked.

To protect the bottoms of the trousers from mud an Englishman has patented a wire frame to be inserted into the top of a shoe.

## THE BEST TONIC FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE

**Increase Your Nervous Energy by Building Up the Blood With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.**

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that can be recognized and treated by the medical profession have the greatest trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headache, sleeplessness, nervous indigestion, all these discomforts make life miserable but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill without hope of recovery.

Every such sufferer should know the danger of such a condition to the nervous system. Nervous debility and even paralysis may result if the tone of the nerves is not restored by building up the blood. As a tonic for the blood and nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used with the greatest success. They have a direct action on the blood and therefore enable it to carry to the nerves the elements they need to fully restore their normal function—and at the same time improve the general health. The benefits that follow the use of this medicine, is shown by the statement of Mrs. Jenny Marr, R.R. No. 3, Port Rowan, a well known school teacher, who says:—"Some years ago I became greatly run down, and was in this condition for nearly a year. A doctor whom I called in said I was suffering from complete nervous prostration. It would hardly be possible to tell all the symptoms of my case, but anyone who has passed through a nervous breakdown will know what I suffered. As I did not seem to improve under the doctor's treatment, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the decision was a fortunate one for me, as I soon found some relief through the use of the pills, and after taking eight boxes I was fully restored to health. Today I am strong and hearty, without an ache or pain, and for my present physical condition I feel I am indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering from nervous troubles."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.

**What is the Most Important Natural Resource?**  
Water-power development is but one of the important uses to which many of our inland waters may be applied. Too frequently, in reports on water-power resources, it has been the tendency to deal with power development exclusively, without adequately considering such related subjects as domestic and municipal supply, agriculture and irrigation, navigation, fisheries, and riparian rights.

There has been a tendency on the part of many persons interested in the conservation of natural resources to emphasize that this or that particular resource is the most important. Some have contended that the forests are the most important asset, others coal, others maintain that the soil, with its fertility, is the most important, and, of late years, great stress has been laid upon the statement that water is the chief asset—the prediction being made that the nation which has the most and cheapest water-power available is destined to take precedence in the world of commerce.

As a matter of fact, however, all these various interests are interdependent. If any one feature of our natural resources is to be placed before others, probably it could be most reasonably urged that a fertile condition of the soil is the most important natural asset to be safeguarded; because, for its sustenance on the earth, man, requires food, raiment, and shelter, and these essentials are supplied him, in one form or another, either directly or indirectly, from the soil. It must be manifest, therefore, that the factors which make for the permanence of the soil's productivity are of paramount importance; and hence, the subject of the conservation and use of waters as a natural asset must, among other things, be considered in its prime relationship to the subject of the productivity of the soil.

A safety lamp for mines using benzene for fuel without danger has been perfected in Europe.

**The Sweet Cereal Flavor of Grape-Nuts**  
is not produced by adding sugar to this blend of wheat and malted barley.

The sweetness is due to actual grain sugar, self-developed by the processing and long baking of this great food.

**"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts**

Spain has fewer daily papers than any other European country.

## FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK



No. 9314—Ladies' Dress with Chemisette. Price, 25 cents. Kimono sleeves with undergarment section; inset or shorter length. Cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36, with collar, inset length, 3 1/2 yards 40 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 54 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 54 inches wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/2 yards.

No. 9328—Ladies' Dress. Price, 25 cents. Two styles of sleeve; with or without yoke and two-piece tunic; two-piece skirt, inset or shorter length. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36, with tunic, inset length, 4 1/2 yards 40 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 54 inches wide; contrasting, 1 yard 40 inches wide, without tunic, 3 3/4 yards 40 inches wide, or 2 1-8 yards 54 inches wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/2 yards.

No. 9066—Girl's Dress. Price, 20 cents. Smocked or shirred. Cut in 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. Size 4, with long sleeves, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, with short sleeves, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.

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

### N.B. Statistics of Forest Fire Causes.

According to the New Brunswick Forest Service there were 400 forest fires in that province during 1919, which caused a loss amounting to \$139,754. Thirty-nine neglected settlers' clearing fires caused a damage of \$54,363, or 39 per cent. of the total damage for the entire province. The neglected camp fires of fishermen, hunters, campers and picnic parties caused a damage of \$46,321, or one-third of the total.

Another \$14,250 of damage was caused by the careless use of fire by industrial operators, such as portable mills, open burners, roasting plants, etc.

Incendary forest fires totalled 7, with damage aggregating \$18,770; and 17 fires of unknown origin, with estimated damage \$7,640.

There were 306 railway fires, but most of them were of no material importance. The total damage caused by these fires was but \$4,340, or only three per cent. of the total of the province. Of this amount, \$4,230 of the damage was caused by fire along the Canadian Government railways, which are not under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Lines in the province under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission caused only \$110 of damage by forest fires during the year.

### In the Firelight.

I love the firelight's ruddy glow,  
A comfy chair that's soft and low,  
And 'cross the hearth, within my view  
The lovelight in your eyes so blue.

I love the crackling of the logs,  
To watch some playing with his dogs—  
The things of home so warm and dear,  
And hear our children's laughter near.

Maintenance is as mischievous for the teacher as for the taught.

To clean velvet garments, first brush them well and then hang them over a bath tub full of steaming hot water. Place a sheet over the garment to keep the steam in. A string or an umbrella will act as a frame to hold the sheet up. Steaming raises the pile of the velvet.

### The Old Chair.

Empty it bides beside the waning fire,  
And, as the embers slowly curl to smoke,  
It dreams of all the sad and happy folk  
Its days have known: a maid in gay attire

Waiting impatient for some gallant squire;  
A mother, grieving that her boy is grown  
Too much a man to be quite all her own;

A lad who hums a song of love's desire,  
It dreams that once again the children climb  
Into cosy depths and gravely read

Quant' fair tales of "once upon a time"—  
And as it wakes to mourn o'er vanished things,  
Two glad young lovers steal across the floor,  
And, nestling close, its ancient joy restore.

**BABY'S OWN TABLETS**  
**ALWAYS IN THE HOME**

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and am never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones."

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Sugar on B.C. Fir Trees.**  
Discovery of the growth of sugar on fir trees in British Columbia is announced in the current number of The American Forestry Magazine. The discovery, which is said to be of great value to chemistry, came as the result of the investigations of Professor John Davidson, Chief of the Botanical Department of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver.

Specimens of the products, upon analysis, are said to have indicated the presence of a large percentage of an extremely rare variety of sugar. While fir sugar is not expected to become a factor in the food supply, like the product of the cane and the beet, in the article the discoverer advances the belief that it will prove valuable for experimental purposes. Indians have made use of the sugar in British Columbia for many years, the article states.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

### Canada's Place in the Empire.

Canada is the foremost of the family of the British Empire, and, being nearest, the great responsibility rests upon her, not alone to aid and succor in battle, but to lead the van in all forms of industrial life, to seize every opportunity to forward the grandeur and stability both of herself and of the Empire.—The Agricultural Gazette for January, 1920.

Mansonville, June 27, '13.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,  
Sincerely yours,  
GEO. H. HOLMES.

### When Mother Reads a Story.

When mother reads a story just before we go to bed,  
There's not a one of all of us that is a sleepy-head;  
We gather round and crowd up close about her rocking chair,  
And as she reads I watch the light a-glowing in her hair.

Oh, Jimmy's eyes get big as plates,  
And Mary sometimes squeals,  
And Betty sits with tear-stained face because she sorter feels  
Real sorry for the dragon when the hero kills him dead;

When mother reads a story just before we go to bed,  
I lean up close and hold the book so she can pat my head.

For when the giant's yelling fierce,  
It's awful nice to know  
That mother's arm is holding you and will not let you go!

Oh, Buddy's mouth falls open most, he gets so filled with fear,  
And Helen's eyes glow bright like stars; and when the end is near  
We hear the words, "They happy live forever—It was said."

When mother reads a story just before we go to bed,  
Spain has fewer daily papers than any other European country.

## NEURALGIA

If you know the nerve-racking agonies of Neuralgia you will bless the day that

**Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules**

were discovered. This famous remedy is absolutely guaranteed to give relief to sufferers from Neuralgia, and for free sample to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto.

Doctors recommend them, and reliable druggists everywhere sell them for \$1.04 a box.

**ASTHMA**  
Templeton's RAZ-MAN Capsules are guaranteed to relieve ASTHMA. Don't suffer another day.

Write Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Reliable druggists sell them at \$1.04 a box.

### God Is at the Anvil.

God is at the anvil beating out the sun;  
Where the molten metal spilla,  
At his forge among the hills  
He is hammering out the glory of a day that's done.

God is at the anvil welding golden bars  
In the scarlet-streaming flame  
He is fashioning a frame  
For the shimmering silver beauty of the evening stars.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

When tillage begins other arts follow.  
The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization—Daniel Webster.

### LET "DANDERINE"

**SAVE YOUR HAIR**

Hurry! A few cents stops hair falling and doubles its beauty

A little "Danderine" cools, cleanses and makes the feverish, itchy scalp soft and pliable; then this stimulating tonic penetrates to the fanished hair roots, revitalizing and invigorating every hair in the head, thus stopping the hair falling out, getting thin, scraggly or fading.

After a few applications of "Danderine" you seldom find a fallen hair or a particle of dandruff, besides every hair shows more life, vigor, brightness, color and thickness.

A few cents buys a bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter.

Yes, Cold All Gone—Not A Bit of Cough Left

Feel great this morning. As soon as I felt it coming on yesterday I used Gray's Syrup and nipped it in the bud. Just couldn't miss an hour at the office, we are so busy and short-handed. Gray's Syrup is a habit in our family; the folks have used it for sixty years.

I Always Buy the Large Size

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

**COAX 'EM**  
Stop Whipping Bowels into Activity, but take "Cascarets"

Put aside the Salts, Pills, Castor Oil, or Purgative Waters that irritate and lash the bowels into action but which do not thoroughly cleanse, freshen and purify these drainage organs, and have no effect whatever upon the liver and stomach.

Keep your "insides" pure and fresh with Cascarets, which thoroughly cleanse the stomach, remove the undigested, sour food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels which are keeping you half sick, headachy, and miserable.

Cascarets to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripes, sickness or cause inconvenience. Cascarets cost so little too.

ISSUE No. 9-20

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

British Wit.

"What is an American?" asks one comedian of another in the London music halls. "An American," is the answer, "An American is one who chews gum and wins wars."

Quite True.

She (indignantly): "This article says women are naturally dishonest." He (tenderly): "Well, aren't they always stealing men's peace of mind and robbing them of their hearts?"

Had the Proof.  
Indulgent Mother—"You must be awfully careful, dear; the doctor says your system is all upset."

Little Vivian—"I guess it is mamma, cause my foot's asleep, and people must be terribly upset when they go to sleep at the wrong end."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

A good many honest dollars may be picked up by buying sheep, lambs or colts that have not had a fair chance, and building them up by good care and feeding.

**It Works! Try It**  
Tells how to loosen a soap tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezons, the other discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezons, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lock-jaw and infection heretofore, resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

**DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN**

Go after it with Sloan's Liniment before it gets dangerous

Apply a little, don't rub, let it penetrate, and—good-by twinges! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises.

Instant relief without mussiness or soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle ready at all times. Made in Canada. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment.

25c, 70c, \$1.10.

**Sloan's Liniment**  
Keep it handy

Amateur's Pioneer Dog Remedy Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any address by the Author, H. Clay Glover, Esq., 113 West 1st Street, New York, U.S.A.

**SHILOH**  
30 STOPS COUGHS

**ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN**

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

For Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nine years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the mark registered in Canada of Bayer Manufacture of Monocacetic Acid of Salicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to protect the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their greatest trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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### Classified Advertisements.

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
Portrait Agents Wanted. Good prints and finishes—lowest prices on frames—ask for catalogue. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

**AGENTS WANTED.** \$50 to \$100 a week easily made selling Auto Specialties. Write for information. Kothwell's Auto Specialties, 215 Richmond Street, Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED—RELIABLE.** Men, women, farmers' sons, farmers or others who can devote some of their spare time to represent us as Salesmen for Nursery Stock. We supply up-to-date canvassing outfit free of charge and offer liberal remuneration. Apply immediately to Maple Grove Nurseries, Wilton, Ont.

**SMART, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN** wanted to handle mining stocks, bonds and debentures, to represent Toronto House. Liberal commission. Apply Box 5, Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

**LAND SELLERS.**  
Write for information. Sell your real estate. Sell your property. Write for information. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**  
NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

**WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER** and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,500 on cash sale. Box 5, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**COFFIN STOCK WANTED.** IF YOU are able to supply, advise us as we pay the highest prices, dry or green for the best material. Keweenaw Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.

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

**"SYRUP OF FIGS"**  
**CHILD'S LAXATIVE**

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

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

**FACE WAS FULL OF PIMPLES**  
For Three Years. Hard and Awfully Sore. Disfigured. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been suffering with a pimply face for three years. My face was full of pimples and they were hard and awfully sore. They were hard and dried up, and were scaly, and disfigured my face. They caused me to lose a lot of sleep, and were awfully itchy, making me scratch and irritate my face."

"I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used two cakes of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Clifford Yegman, 624 Chestnut St., N. B.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Keep 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Sold throughout Canada. Write for literature. Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

**FACE WAS FULL OF PIMPLES**  
For Three Years. Hard and Awfully Sore. Disfigured. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been suffering with a pimply face for three years. My face was full of pimples and they were hard and awfully sore. They were hard and dried up, and were scaly, and disfigured my face. They caused me to lose a lot of sleep, and were awfully itchy, making me scratch and irritate my face."



## Every Item is Priced to Your Advantage at The Mayhew Store

### February House Dress Sale Starts Saturday at 9 a.m.

With tremendous savings.  
The Materials—All Percales in light, medium and dark colors; stripe, check, bar and dot design.  
The Trimmings—Belts, Patch Pockets, Collars, etc., in colors Dutch blue, self and grey.  
All sizes at ..... \$2.69.

### Rugs, Linoleum and Wall Paper

25% discount on all these lines. Buy now and save money.

### Mill Ends of Flannelettes

Another mill purchase of 200 ends of Stripe Flannelettes, soft, fleecy quality in a wide variety of patterns. 45c and 50c values. 29c yard.

### Bungalow House Aprons 89c

Materials alone are worth this price.

### Many Clearing Lines in Shoes and Rubbers

Your \$1 bill is worth \$2 in this department.

Specials in Bungalow Nets and Serims.

### Men's Work Shirts 98c

Strong, durable and extra good fitting.

### Men's Soft Hats, Regular values \$4 to \$5

10 dozen assorted Soft Felt Hats bought from a large concern. In regular stock they are worth from \$4 to \$5. .... \$1.95.

### Men's Spring Clothing Arriving Daily

Call and let us show you the new fabric and styles at low prices that will surprise you—\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40.  
Fifty Suits in our February Clearance Sale at ..... \$19.95.

Hit the Exchange. Buy goods made in Canada.

## E. A. Mayhew & Co.

Glencoe's Leading Store



Peck's  
CLOTHING

### WHEREIN HE QUALIFIED.

Candidate Lacked Many Virtues, but One He Had Counted.

"Is your candidate for this high office a man whose statesmanship has been proved by years of experience in positions of trust and responsibility?"

"I dunno."

"Possibly a reformer, some grand old Christian whose life has been tested in the crucible of affliction—his whole being on fire with the grandeur of moral ideas?"

"Mebbe, mebbe."

"A man of charming personality?"

"Not exactly."

"Graceful wit?"

"No."

"A lion in debate?"

"No, no."

"Then to what influence?"

"That's it, pard; you've struck it at last—he's got influence!"—Luck.

Answered.

Upon the occasion of his first visit to a parishioner a certain Boston divine tried hard to make friends with his host's eighty-year-old mother.

"How old are you, my son?" asked the elderly woman.

"Eight," was the laconic response.

"Ah, quite a little man," came patronizingly from the minister. "And what are you going to be?" he added.

After a slight pause

"I am going to be nine," said the child, with conviction. —New York Globe.

### Good Man-ners.

She was gowned in a severely plain tailored costume and assumed other mannish freaks in her dress.

An old lady who was very near-sighted entered the street car. The

mannish girl waited a moment, but as

no man signified his willingness to give

up his seat she rose and gave hers to

the older woman.

"Thank you, sir," said the other in

grateful acknowledgment. "You are

the only gentleman in the car."—Detroit Free Press.

### Said With a Bright Smile.

"Your work bears the closest kind of inspection," remarked the girl with the

dimple. "What infinite pains you

must take with it."

"Perhaps," replied the artist; "but,

do you know, I enjoy the pains."

"Then," she rejoined, with a bright

smile, "you, too, pursue art for art's

sake."—Chicago Tribune.

### The Short of It.

Tourist exasperated at not being

able to get a satisfactory answer—But,

hang it all, man, you surely must know

how far it is to the station. Is it three

miles?

Road Mender—No, no, zur, it ain't so

far as that—not if you 'urry.—London

Tatler.

### Bad Situation.

"I don't know how we'll face our

neighbors when they return."

"What has happened?"

"We were taking care of their cat

and their parrot. Yesterday the cat

ate the parrot and then died of indigestion."—Kansas City Journal.

### Evidence of Expertness.

"Does that young man understand

music?"

"I think he must," replied the man

who always gives the benefit. "When-

ever he plays he sounds exactly like a

piano tuner."—Washington Star.

### Logical.

"Well, didn't I tell you that we had

here a marvelous treatment? You are

not the same man any more."

"Then he kind enough to send you

bill to the other."—Paris Le Rire.

### Measured.

"It is hard to take the measure of

great financiers."

"Oh, I don't know! With some"

them it is done by the Bertillon sys-

tem."—Baltimore American.

### Revised Version.

"Did your husband kill the fatted

calf when you returned?"

"No, but he sold it at 50 cents a

pound and gave me half the proceeds."

—Indianapolis Star.

### Using a Byproduct.

Mr. Seedmiller—Ain't you foolish to

let your boy waste so much time in

this home gymnasium of his?"

Mr. Grassneck—Not so foolish. He

don't know it, but them pulley ropes

on the chest machine run clean

through the wall an' kitch on to the

tyrhead of a corn sheller, an' that

rowin' machine runs a feed cutter

downstairs.—Chicago Daily News.

### The Real Revelation.

"A famous lecturer says that the

slashed skirt shows whether or not

woman is qualified for the ballot."

"Huh! He means the ballet!"—Judge.

### How He Found It.

Waitress (to diner)—How did you

find your steak?

"Oh," he replied, "I lifted up my

potatoes."—Successful Farming.

**BROOMS FREE**  
From Russo, the Live Wire Shoe Merchant

Here's a Sale of Boots and Shoes that will put you on friendly terms with your pocketbook.

**TAKE NOTICE**  
THURSDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY  
For every Seven Dollar's worth of Merchandise bought in this store we give you a paid order, good at McLachlan's Grocery Store, for a One Dollar Broom or One Dollar's worth of Groceries.

**MODERN SHOE STORE**  
Main street, Glencoe  
Phone 103

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1920

### NEWBURY

About a year ago the Women's Institute were sending some clothing for Belgian relief. Among the articles were some aprons. Mrs. Matt Armstrong and daughter Mary each put their address in the pocket of two of the aprons. A few days ago they had letters from France, one of which was written in French. Both expressed deep gratitude for the kindness of their "benefactresses in America."

Mrs. R. K. Jeffery left on Wednesday for Petrolia on a visit with her sister, Mrs. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Boynton left on Saturday for Orillia where they will visit before going on to the West.

Monday as we are writing, news comes to us of the death of one of the oldest citizens, Hugh Armstrong, who passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. O. Kraft, after only a week's illness.

Expressed to the sorrowing daughter, who has been ill in bed since before her father took so sick.

Fred Connolly has taken a position with R. J. Petich as bookkeeper.

Miss Jessie Gray and Annie E. Connolly of Detroit spent the weekend at their homes here.

Owing to the continued prevalence of flu the Women's Institute have decided to withdraw their March meeting.

The funeral of Ernest Leech, the third son of Samuel Leech, Moss, took place at his father's home on Monday at 1 o'clock. His death occurred at the farm of Alfred Nethercott, the Bend Road, Moss, where he has been employed for the past 15 years. He was taken ill with pneumonia a week ago, and succumbed Saturday night. He is survived by his father, two brothers, Joseph and Walter, and a half-brother, Arthur.

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

### MELBOURNE

Miss Jennie Campbell is visiting friends in Toronto.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church here held a social evening and concert on Thursday. Although the gathering was not as large as was expected the program was one of the best ever given in the church. During the early part of the evening the young people enjoyed games of different kinds. Selections were given by Melbourne's noted violinist, Andrew McLoughlin. Miss Gladys Watson of St. Thomas, postgraduate of Alma College and pupil of George C. Carrie, delighted the audience with her selections. Mr. Reid of Cook's church gave a vocal solo. Miss Scott of Mt. Brydges was present and proved to everyone that Caradoc was proved to this gifted young reader. Trios were given by Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Vance, Mrs. Sparling Clarke and Mrs. Theaker. After refreshments were served many of the young people continued to play games and expressed their regret that the splendid social evening was over.

The citizens of this village were very sorry to learn of the death of J. Huston, brother of George Huston of this village. He leaves a young widow (nee Miss Hiscott) and four small children. Mr. and Mrs. Huston had been living in London for some time. We understand that Mrs. Huston will come to this village and make her home with her father, who resides here.

Owing to the illness of Miss Holmes, public school teacher, the school has been closed for two weeks.

Rev. Mr. Stewart of London preached in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday last owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. John Elder.

The many friends of Mrs. Robert Parr presented her with a kitchen shower on Friday evening. Mrs. Parr lost all her kitchenware when their house was burned about two weeks ago.

Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. R. Vance spent a few days with London friends.

### NORTH EKFRID

The flu has called on quite a few families in this vicinity. All are recovering.

Mrs. Graham has lined her house on the inside with fibre board. Mr. Weber had the contract.

Mrs. Henry Pettit celebrated the twentieth birthday of her eldest son, Roy, on February 13 with a fowl and plum pudding supper.

Mrs. Webber and Mrs. Foster called on Mrs. Philip Klemm one day last week. Mrs. Klemm will be eighty-six in July. She is living alone and is quite smart.

The young people of North Ekfrid are preparing a play which will be presented to the public soon.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Howe, St. Thomas, a daughter.

We are pleased to hear that Miss Lizzie Down returned home Friday from the hospital much improved in health.

There has been no service in the Presbyterian church for the last three Sundays on account of the flu.

The North Ekfrid chopping mills are doing splendid work. Pettit Bros. chopped 125 logs in one day.

Mr. Smith's family are all ill with the flu.

### PARKDALE

Mr. and Mrs. S. Boynton (nee Mary Johnson) of Edmonton spent a few days last week the guests of Ed. Haggart.

James Haggart is convalescing after a serious attack of pneumonia.

Earl Blain is drawing gravel and intends remodeling his house in the early spring.

Miss Frances Archer has returned to London Normal after being ill at home for some time with the flu.

Miss Winny Archer, who was engaged as stenographer at Peabody's, Windsor, is home for a month's rest before resuming work again.

George Clements made a business trip to Toronto last week.

## NEWBURY CASH STORE

Fruit Specials for flu patients

Lemons—40c doz.

Oranges—45c to 80c doz.

Fish for Lent

Fresh Salmon, White Fish,

Herring, Fillete of Haddie,

Smoked Bloaters,

Canned Salmon, best brands

## W. H. PARNALL

NEWBURY

### CASHMERE

Miss Amelia Willick is visiting her brother Henry.

Mrs. Charles Tunks is spending a few days in Glencoe with her sister, Mrs. McLellan.

Mrs. James Dent and sons, Charlie, Jim and Edsel, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dark.

We are sorry to hear that the Duckworth family have the flu.

While cutting logs in Gardiner's woods on Thursday last Earl Tunks had the misfortune to have his foot crushed. We are glad to say he is getting along very well.

Charles Cadogan has returned home to Kintore after spending a few weeks with his sister, Mrs. Charles Tunks.

We are glad to hear that Wilkie Taylor's family are recovering after having had the flu.

Mrs. Wesley Willis is home from the hospital after undergoing an operation, and is doing nicely. Her daughter, Miss Muriel, who is attending Normal in London, accompanied her home.

### CAIRO

Miss Ila Burr is visiting friends in Sarnia.

Council met in the town hall on Saturday last. It was Harvey Annett's first session as clerk and he proved himself a capable and efficient officer, the council having transacted a large amount of business. The auditors, Messrs. Fansher and Moorhouse, presented their financial report, showing a balance on hand on Dec. 31st of \$3,500, all notes having been paid, which is a good showing for the township.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bliton and daughter, Miss Rita, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wehlann on Sunday.

Mrs. Ila Hayward left for Windsor on Monday, where she will visit her brother, G. L., and his wife and other friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong of Woodstock are visitors in this vicinity. John looks much better than when he left the farm, a few months ago.

### KILMARTIN

John McLachlan is spending a few days with his father, Alex. McLachlan, before leaving for British Columbia.

Misses Anna and Edith Dewar returned to Detroit on Tuesday.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Robertson, the mangle, is recovering after a severe illness.

Alexander Dewar is recovering from an attack of quinsy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Leitch received word of the illness of their son, Colin Leitch, and family near London on Tuesday. Mrs. Leitch left that afternoon to take care of them.

### APPIN

Russell Moore has purchased the blacksmith business of Ezra Gough in the old brewery building at Strathroy. He has also bought the residence of Willard Norman in that town.

The death occurred on Monday, Feb. 16, of Jacob A. Huston, a son of the late John Huston of Appin, at his late residence in Thamesford. He had been taken ill with the flu, then contracted pneumonia. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Galbraith of Thamesford. The remains were brought to Appin for burial and interment made at the Longwood cemetery on Wednesday. The late Mr. Huston is survived by his widow, four young children and five brothers and two sisters, R. W. and Sarah of London, John, Edmond and Mrs. A. C. McDonald of Appin, George of Melbourne and Ferguson of Dutton.

The community was shocked to hear of the death from pneumonia of Miss Jennie Johnson at her home near Appin. The sympathy of all goes out to the bereaved ones.

The flu has subsided now, and unless fresh outbreaks occur the church services, etc., will be opened again next Sunday.

Angus McMaster unloaded a car of corn this week.

Our school opened on Monday last after being closed for two weeks.

Miss C. McIntosh, who has been staying with Mrs. Alf. Hardwell for six weeks, has returned to her home in East Williams.

### WALKERS

Neil Munroe and Mac. McIntyre attended the convention on county roads in London on Tuesday last.

Miss Margaret Ferguson, who has been critically ill with pneumonia, is

### somewhat improved.

Sam Knapton of Detroit is visiting his uncle, Arch. McDougall.

The regular meeting of the U. F. O. will be held in Walkers on Friday, Feb. 27, and an interesting debate will be held. "Resolved that the consolidated school will be a benefit to the country." Speakers for the affirmative are Miss Brown and Mac. McNaughton and for the negative Miss E. Leitch and W. A. McCallum. The club has purchased a new piano, so there will be a good musical program also. At their last meeting the club elected John McNaughton as their shipper for Walkers.

### EKFRID STATION

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

Miss Mina Gillies, who has been spending some time with friends near Chatham, has returned to Cyrus McTaggart's.

The U. F. O. will hold a meeting next Friday evening, Feb. 27.

Misses Bertha Newbigging and Ida Heartson are visiting at M. Newbigging's.

W. R. McDonald and Stella spent a few days with friends in London this week.

Services will be held in S. S. No. 4 on Sunday, February 29.

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

### ELMSVILLE

News is scarce, as everybody seems to be busy this cold weather—hugging the stove.

St. Valentine's Day passed over without anyone remembering us with even a one-cent caricature, and we feel slighted.

At a recent U. F. O. meeting one speaker declared that if farmers worked only 8 hours a day at plumbings' wages, butter would be worth \$4 a lb., and this price might be realized if the milkmaids throughout the country would strike for a 6-hour day and a 5-day week. Consumers would then point with regret to the good old days when that product could be purchased for 60 cents.

The last joy has been taken out of life by the Drury Government announcing its intention of abolishing statute labor. This will deprive many of us of our usual two days' relaxation under the elms, serving our king and country.

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

Try a little advertising!

Now that the question of an increased gratuity to the returned soldiers has quieted down, it may be interesting to know that members of parliament condescended to accept an extra gratuity of \$2,500 for, as they modestly assert, "manning the trenches in Canada."

**INVINCIBLE RUBBER BOOTS**

They are built of tough tire tread stock and by auto tire methods.

BUY RUBBER FOOTWEAR NOW

We are all very positive that one of these days the oft-quoted saw is going to come, and come with a vengeance. Be prepared for it. Don't wait for the wet weather to buy Rubbers for the family. Rubbers only cost a fraction of the price of shoes and they save the shoes and prevent wet feet and sickness.

Owing to having placed large orders last fall we are still able to sell Rubbers at old prices, although the wholesale prices advanced twenty per cent. first of the year. We handle the FAMOUS INVINCIBLE BOOTS for men and boys—"They outwear others two to one." COME IN—WE HAVE THE STOCK.

### Our SUGAR SALE Continued for ONE WEEK

Our carload of Sugar went out with a rush. People for miles around in every direction took advantage of the opportunity and loaded up for the year. We only have about 90 bags left to sell—Act quickly if you want any. See article in Toronto Globe, Saturday edition, page 14, regarding future price of sugar. Our price still the same while present stock lasts.

Granulated Sugar ..... \$15.75 per hundred  
Yellow Sugar ..... \$15.50 per hundred

Net Cash

**MULLIGAN'S THE PEOPLE'S STORE WARDSVILLE**